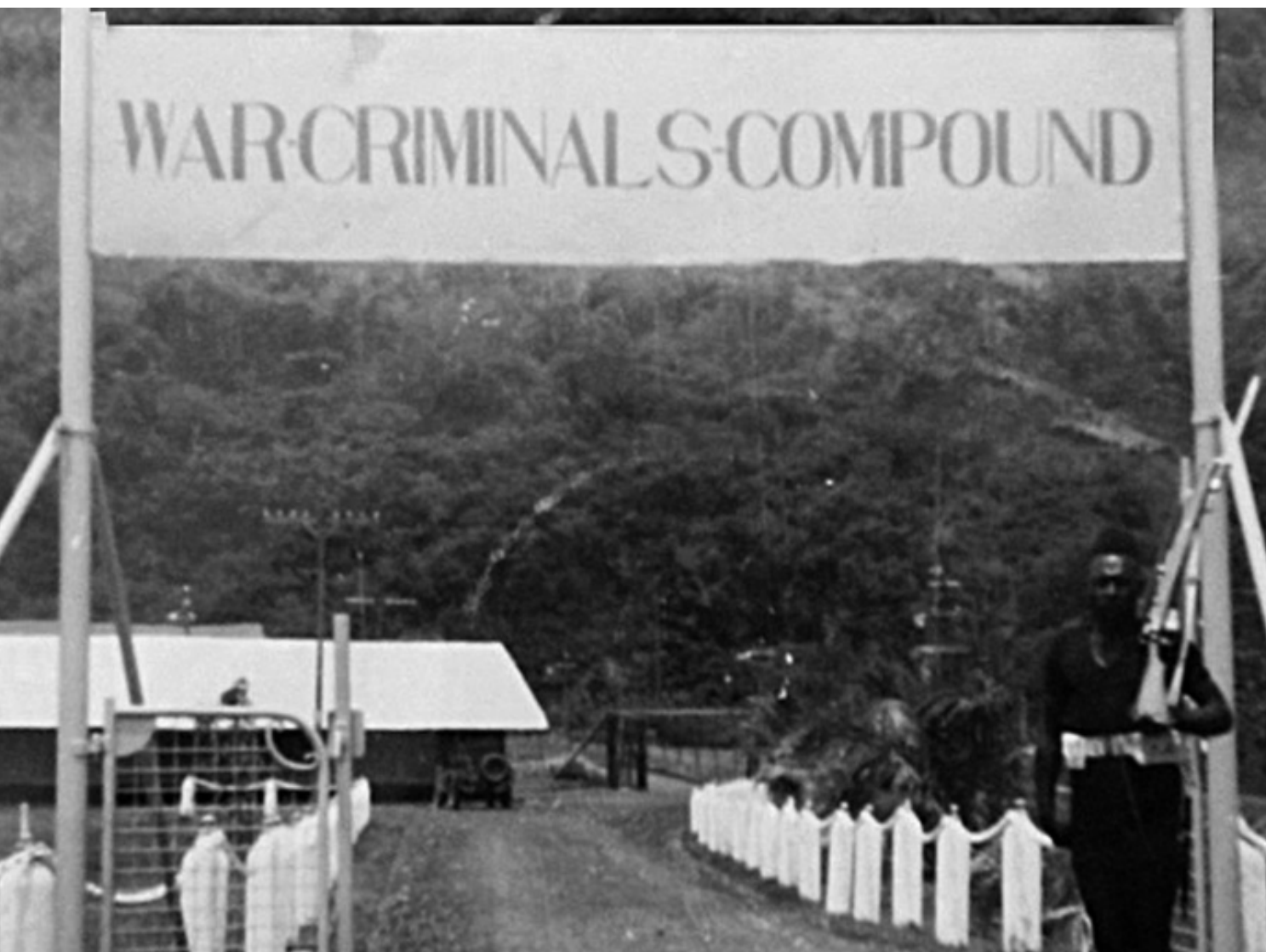


Japanese war crimes in the Pacific

Australia's investigations
and prosecutions





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A catalogue record for this
book is available from the
National Library of Australia

ISBN 978-1-922209-22-1

Published by the National Archives of Australia
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naa.gov.au

Front cover image: Entrance to the Manus Island war criminal compound. NAA: B5557, 15

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Acknowledgements

The genesis of *Japanese war crimes in the Pacific: Australia's investigations and prosecutions* came out of a project designed by Professor Timothy McCormack of the Melbourne Law School (now Dean of Law at the University of Tasmania) to produce a comprehensive and systematic law reports series of the 300 Australian war crimes trials from records held in the National Archives of Australia. Funded by the Australian Research Council in two Linkage Grants, the project also received long-term and ongoing support from the Australian War Memorial and Department of Defence's Defence Legal Division, for which the project members record their grateful appreciation.

I was appointed as the legal researcher on the Law Reports Series project and began reading the records of the trial proceedings in 2009. In drafting the law reports on the trials, I began generating a great deal of data possibly useful to other researchers that would never see the light of day, such as the indexes included in the appendixes to this guide.

In 2011–12, the National Archives of Australia granted me the Ian MacLean Award to produce this guide. Through its generosity, I was able to undertake a comprehensive review of additional files related to war crimes held in the national collection over a number of years. I record my thanks and acknowledgements to Hilary Rowell, Michaela Forster, William Edwards and the many archivists at the National Archives of Australia (Canberra, Melbourne, Sydney, Adelaide and Brisbane offices) and at the Australian War Memorial who have assisted me in my research over the years. I also thank Mayumi Shinozaki and other librarians at the National Library of Australia. Overseas, thanks are due to archivists and librarians at national archives and libraries of New Zealand, the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada and the Netherlands. I also thank Jim Zobel at MacArthur Memorial Library & Archives, Norfolk, Virginia. Finally, Hilary Rowell, Elizabeth Masters, Russell Pym, Jon Head, Andrew Cairns, Gaetane Burkolter and Graham Clayton were instrumental in editing and producing this manuscript. All errors, however, remain my own.

Japanese war crimes in the Pacific: Australia's investigations and prosecutions is dedicated to the late historian DCS Sissons, who once aimed to produce this guide, and to Tim McCormack, for setting me on this path.

Dr Narrelle Morris

Using National Archives of Australia research guides

The National Archives of Australia preserves and cares for a diverse collection documenting the relationship between the Commonwealth government and the Australian people. This collection is a rich resource for the study of the nation's history, society, families and individuals.

While the collection covers almost 200 years of Australian history, its main focus is Australian Government activities since Federation in 1901. The Archives also has significant holdings of 19th-century records transferred by the colonies to the Commonwealth government.

Archival resources

The guide is based on an examination of thousands of files and other items in the National Archives. The majority have not been listed as there is not enough space to report on each one, especially the investigation files. In most series that do contain a lot of relevant files, a small sampling has been included to indicate the breadth of records within the series and particularly interesting or unusual records.

The guide therefore provides a selective listing of records that document Australia's investigation into Japanese war crimes in the Pacific and the prosecution of the accused. Many records are listed at the item level and the guide goes beyond the Archives' online collection database, RecordSearch, in briefly summarising the types of records, subject matter and the names of correspondents contained within the items. These items are all available for access. Other records are described at the series level, either because they contain a very large number of relevant items or because many of the items have yet to be cleared for access.

Most of the records listed are held at the National Archives' Canberra office, the remainder being held in Melbourne, with smaller quantities in other state and territory offices. Records held by the Australian War Memorial are also included. Footnotes to materials held in other collections are included where possible.

The guide is structured according to key functions and activities carried out by the Australian Government and the armed forces. Each chapter describes selected Archives' holdings on relevant subjects and topics. This guide is not exhaustive; it does not seek to include every record associated with Australia's investigation and prosecution of Japanese war crimes in the Pacific. However, it does highlight areas for further research.

Accessing records

Access to records held by the National Archives is governed by the *Archives Act 1983*. Under the Act, records in the open access period are eligible for public access. A change to the public access provisions of the Act in 2010 saw the open access period commence after 20 years – a 10-year reduction from the previous 30 years. This change is being phased in between 2011 and 2020, with the open period advancing by two years on 1 January each year. In the year of publication, 2019, records dating up to and including 1997 are in the open access period. More information on accessing records can be found on 'Fact sheet 10 – Access to records under the Archives Act' available on the National Archives' website (naa.gov.au).

Under the Archives Act, there are provisions to withhold information from public access if that information calls into certain exemption categories. Most records (98 per cent) are wholly released for public access, while 1.75 per cent are released with some exempt

information deleted. Only 0.25 per cent of records are wholly withheld because they consist entirely of exempt information. If the National Archives refuses access, it is usually because the records contain sensitive information or information that is not in the open access period. Further information about the type of records that may be withheld can be found on 'Fact sheet 46 – Why we refused access', available on the website (naa.gov.au).

Many of the records are available as digital copies on the National Archives' website. Research using the online collection database, RecordSearch, will identify digitised records.

To view records that have not been digitised, a researcher will need to visit the reading room of the state or territory office where the records are located. Advance notice of at least five business days is required before visits to view original records.

Using this guide

Each section of this guide lists relevant records relating to the subject covered. Records are listed as series (groups of records) or as items (individual records). An explanation of each element is provided below in a key.

- | | | |
|----------|---|-------------------|
| 1 | CORRESPONDENCE FILES, ALPHABETICAL SERIES, 1924–45 | A2937 |
| 2 | RECORDED BY: 1924–45 DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, LONDON (CA 1759) | |
| 3 | QUANTITY: 8.56 METRES (CANBERRA) | |
| 4 | This series holds files of the Department of External Affairs, London, otherwise known as the External Affairs Liaison Office London. The role of this office was to liaise between various British agencies and the Australian Government. It thus includes numerous files relating to war crimes. | |
| 5 | War Crimes – Interrogation of ex-prisoners of war, 1945 | A2937, 304 |

KEY

1 Series title – the series title and the date range of the records that make up the series. A series is the organisational arrangement used by the National Archives to control and manage records. It may contain one or more items. Some series may contain hundreds or thousands of items. The series number is shown on the right-hand side. It provides the identifying number applied to the series.

2 Agency title – the agency responsible for the creation of the series. The number shown after the title provides the identifying number applied to the agency.

3 Quantity – gives the quantity in shelf metres of records in the series and the National Archives office where the series is located.

4 Description of series

5 Item title – the title given to an item within the series. The title is usually applied by the person or agency creating the record. Agencies created the file titles for their own internal use and often did not title them systematically or with details that would necessarily assist future researchers. Some items have very general titles such as 'War Crimes Investigation' often because the agency or section concerned had very few files on the subject and so had little need to be more specific. The National Archives has supplemented these titles where resources have allowed.

The date of the item contents is included at the end of the title. The item's identifying number (control symbol) appears on the right-hand side, along with the number of the series

to which it belongs. In this example, the series number is A2937 and the control symbol is 304.

Wherever there are references to series in this guide, it is likely that a researcher will need to conduct further research to identify particular records within the series. This research can be conducted online using RecordSearch, or by checking hardcopy indexes or lists in National Archives reading rooms. Reading room staff can help with this research. Some series are only described at series level, with no individual items listed in RecordSearch.

In this guide the agency, series and item titles used on RecordSearch may have been modified to help with accessibility. Therefore, when searching for series or items it is recommended that a researcher uses series numbers and control symbols rather than titles.

Citing records

The correct citation of records is important, both when requesting records and referring to them in written or published works. Using proper citations not only helps staff locate records more readily, but also assists other researchers to find material. The correct form of citation for records held by the Archives is: 'National Archives of Australia' followed by a colon and a space, the series number followed by a comma and a space, then the item control symbol. For example:

National Archives of Australia: A2937, 304

'National Archives of Australia' may be abbreviated to 'NAA' provided the full name has been used in the first citation. Further details about correctly citing records are available in 'Fact sheet 7 – Citing archival records' available on the National Archives' website (naa.gov.au).

Japanese names

Japanese names in this guide are given following Japanese custom, with surname first, except in the case of any authors who are more widely known for their English-language writings under their Western-style names. Macrons (such as ō, ū) have been included in names where the kanji (characters) for those names could be identified and read. Macrons have not been used in the case of well-known place names such as Tokyo.

Terminology for currency and measures

In 1966 Australia introduced a system of currency based on dollars and cents to replace pounds, shillings and pence. From the early 1970s the metric system of weights and measures began to replace the imperial system. No attempt has been made to convert those units expressed in imperial terms, however the following conversion scales may be applied:

- one pound (£1) = two dollars
- one shilling (1/-) (or 12 pence) = 10 cents
- one mile = 1.6 kilometres
- one acre = 0.4 hectares.

Military terminology

The Australian War Memorial has a helpful online glossary of military terms, available at awm.gov.au/learn/glossary

1. Introduction

That atrocities are an inevitable part of even a modern war was well known in Australia prior to World War I.¹ That atrocities were also playing a part in the new war against Japan was very rapidly brought home to Australians in early 1942, as disturbing reports of breaches of the laws and usages of war began emanating from the field.

In April 1942, for instance, Australian military personnel who had escaped from the Japanese occupation of New Britain told horror stories to the press about 'acts of ferocity' by Japanese towards surrendered Australians.² These included accounts of the 'shocking' and 'cold-blooded' massacre of Australian prisoners of war at Tol plantation, which had taken place in January 1942.³ Given that there had been semi-official reassurances after the fall of Singapore in early 1942 that Japan was properly treating Australian prisoners of war, and advice that the public should disregard 'sensational stories' and rumours spread by 'morbid-minded people',⁴ the impact of the horror stories was substantial.

One of the earliest Australian responses to alleged Japanese atrocities came in May 1942, when the Australian Army convened a Court of Inquiry which was instructed to inquire into and report on, among other things:

- any acts of terrorism or brutality practised by the Japanese against Australian troops
- the treatment of Australian prisoners of war by Japanese troops (including deaths occurring after capture)
- any breaches of International Law or rules of warfare committed by Japanese forces.⁵

The Court of Inquiry found that the Tol massacre, for instance, had been established 'beyond all possible doubt' and that '[n]o excuse whatever existed for this outrage', which was a clear and 'most flagrant' breach of international law.⁶ The Court of Inquiry also pointed out that the evidence that Australian prisoners of war being held by the Japanese in New Britain were being 'reasonably well treated' was 'meagre'.⁷ While the Court of Inquiry's report had limited circulation, a number of Australian Government departments and the military services were becoming 'interested in this question of Japanese atrocities'.⁸

By the end of 1942, only a year after the declaration of the war against Japan, the Australian Army had issued instructions to its commands that reports on allegations of breaches of rules of warfare be forwarded to Army Headquarters in Melbourne.⁹ In that same month, Australia also applied to be represented on the United Nations War Crimes Commission (UNWCC). In mid-1943, Sir William Flood Webb, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Queensland, was given the first of three commissions to investigate and report on Japanese atrocities and war crimes.

¹ Even as early as September 1914, various Australian newspapers instructed their readers at length on 'what is fair fighting?' and provided a list of 'war crimes' in response to claims that the Germans were committing them; see, for example, 'War Crimes. What is Fair Fighting? Early Atrocities', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 7 September 1914, p. 5.

² Letter from Mr EG Bonney, Chief Publicity Censor to Mr [Brigadier] EG Knox, Director-General of Public Relations, Department of the Army, explaining the 'background to Censorship policy with regard to enemy atrocities', 3 December 1942, National Archives of Australia (NAA): A11663, PA33.

³ See, for example, 'Jap Atrocities Against Australians', *News* (Adelaide), 7 April 1942, p. 3; and 'AIF Massacre. Survivor's Story. Wholesale Murder. 125 Men Die; 2 Escape', *West Australian* (Perth), 10 April 1942, p. 5.

⁴ From, for instance, Major General Gordon Bennett, the General Officer Commanding, Australian Infantry Force in Malaya, who had just controversially 'escaped' from the fall of Singapore: Adele Shelton Smith, 'Special Interview with Major-General Bennett', *Australian Women's Weekly*, 14 March 1942, p. 7. See also 'Gen Bennett's Views on War Captives', *News* (Adelaide), 11 March 1942, p. 3.

⁵ See the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry with Reference to Landing of Japanese Forces in New Britain, Timor and Ambon, Australian War Memorial (AWM): AWM226, 1/1.

⁶ *ibid.*, p. 23.

⁷ *ibid.*, p. 24.

⁸ Department of the Army Minute Paper, 'Japanese Atrocities', 7 April 1943, NAA: MP742/1, 336/1/1145.

⁹ Memorandum from Brigadier WJ Urquhart for Adjutant-General to the Secretary, Department of the Army attaching 'Statement Concerning Action Taken to Apprehend Japanese War Criminals', 27 September 1945, NAA: MP742/1, 336/1/980.

While the Australian Government, and the Army in particular, were quite active on the issue of Japanese atrocities during the war, the wartime censorship regulations meant that the Australian public remained rather uninformed about the subject. Edmund Bonney, the Chief Publicity Censor,¹⁰ was taken 'severely to task'¹¹ over the fact that atrocity stories from New Britain had been passed for press publication. He warned all State Censors on 11 April 1942 that 'further Japanese atrocity stories' should be given 'the closest scrutiny'.¹² Indeed, the Advisory War Council – the bipartisan parliamentary body set up instead of a negotiated national government during the war – swiftly directed that 'atrocity stories should not be published', unless they were officially released under the name of a government minister, the chief of staff of an armed service or by General Headquarters and then only after it was decided whether the 'probable effect on public morale would be good or bad'.¹³

The Advisory War Council's direction in early 1942 was effectively the start of concerted censorship of atrocity stories in Australia – and, therefore, censorship of knowledge of alleged Japanese war crimes. Censorship was authorised during the war under regulation 16 of the National Security (General) Regulations 1939 (Cth):

if it was necessary or expedient so to do [...] in the interest of the public safety, the defence of the Commonwealth or the efficient prosecution of the war, or for maintaining supplies and services essential to the life of the community.¹⁴

Under regulation 16, a Press Censorship Order was issued in October 1939, which specified a number of matters that were subject to censorship, prudently encompassing a variety of national security and military operational matters, and also:

any other matter whatsoever information as to which would or might be directly or indirectly useful to the enemy or prejudicial to the public safety, the defence of the Commonwealth or of any other part of His Majesty's dominions, the efficient prosecution of the war, or the maintenance of supplies and services essential to the life of the community.¹⁵

In practice, this matter was interpreted from 1939 to 1944 as encompassing anything that might negatively affect public morale, which most definitely included press accounts of atrocities and war crimes committed by the enemy. Censorship directions that unofficial atrocity stories were not to be published were repeatedly issued by Bonney, the Chief Publicity Censor, throughout the war.

A.9. ATROCITIES.

Atrocity stories concerning Australians or relating to incidents in the South-West Pacific Area may not be published unless officially released under the name of a Commonwealth Minister, the Chief of Staff of the Service concerned, or by General Head-quarters.

A.9. Atrocities, Publicity Censorship Directions, issued under the Press and Broadcasting Censorship Order, 31 October 1944. NAA: SP195/9, 11

¹⁰ See John Hilvert, 'Bonney, Edmund Garnet (1883–1959)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, Canberra, n.d., <http://adb.anu.edu.au/>.

¹¹ As recalled by EG Bonney, Chief Publicity Censor, in a letter to the State Public Censor, Brisbane, 10 March 1944, NAA: SP109/3, 329/07.

¹² Letter from EG Bonney, Chief Publicity Censor to the Secretary, Department of Defence, 18 April 1942, NAA: SP109/3, 329/07.

¹³ Letter from EG Bonney, Chief Publicity Censor to Mr [Brigadier] EG Knox, Director-General of Public Relations, Department of the Army, explaining the 'background to Censorship policy with regard to enemy atrocities', 3 December 1942, NAA: A11663, PA33.

¹⁴ National Security (General) Regulations, no. 87 of 1939, made on 13 September 1939 (as amended by Statutory Rules no. 34 of 1940, no. 120 of 1940, no. 9 of 1941, no. 475 of 1942 and no. 137 of 1943) pursuant to the *National Security Act 1939* (Cth). For an analysis of the passage of the *National Security Act 1939* and operation of wartime censorship, see Paul Hasluck, *The Government and the People 1939–1941*, in *Australia in the War of 1939–1945*, series 4 – Civil, vol. I, Australian War Memorial, Canberra, 1952, pp. 174–87.

¹⁵ Order 3(vi), Press Censorship Order, issued 4 October 1939 (later repealed and re-issued in 1943 as Press and Broadcasting Censorship Order), pursuant to regulation 16, National Security (General) Regulations, *ibid.* For the original 1939 version of the Press Censorship Order, see *Commonwealth of Australia Gazette*, no. 99, 6 October 1939, pp. 2105–2106. Similar censorship orders over film and radio broadcasting and postal, telegraphic and telephonic communications were also issued pursuant to regulation 16.

After the war, there was a massive swell of publicity about Japanese atrocities, as personal accounts came from newly released Australian civilian internees and prisoners of war and returned service personnel. Press censorship was also lifted. The first of Sir William Webb's war crimes reports was tabled in Parliament and lengthy extracts were republished in the press, often with graphic headlines.

Australian investigations into alleged Japanese war crimes kicked into high gear in late 1945 and prosecutions commenced in late November 1945. From 1945 to 1951 Australian Military Courts went on to try 812 accused Japanese of war crimes in 300 trials. Sir William Webb continued his war crimes career, as he was appointed as Australia's judge and later President of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, which tried Japanese major war criminals from 1946 to 1948.

Yet, after the flurry of postwar activity, it became reasonably difficult to acquire detailed knowledge of Australia's war crimes investigations and prosecutions of Japanese.¹⁶ For many decades, war crimes investigation files and the trial proceedings were closed to the public. Even though the trial proceedings were finally opened for public access in 1975, the enormous wealth of Commonwealth records on war crimes investigations and prosecutions, scattered across several locations, has regrettably continued to preclude most scholars or researchers from delving into the area.¹⁷ The author hopes that this guide will help to remedy that situation, particularly as more and more records are digitised. For example, all of the Australian war crimes trial proceedings – bar a few large maps – are now online and freely available anywhere in the world, which is rare for post–World War II trials.

Researchers are advised that while the majority of war crimes records are now open to the public, a small minority of files (some of which are recorded here) are exempt from public access or are partially redacted. Under s33(g) of the *Archives Act 1983* (Cth), a record is an exempt record if it contains 'information or matter the disclosure of which under this Act would involve the unreasonable disclosure of information relating to the personal affairs of any person (including a deceased person)'. This section is often tripped in relation to war crimes files that contain documents dealing with identifiable victims of war crimes and atrocities that were perpetrated against them. In some cases, however, dedicated researchers will be able to identify persons whose names or personal information are redacted in some files. It is up to the individual researcher whether they choose to publish identifying information or not. For example, out of respect for descendants, the Australian War Crimes Trials project members at the Melbourne Law School have chosen not to publish the names of victims of cannibalism in their publications.

¹⁶ The standard internationally-cited work on the Australian trials until recently, for instance, has remained Philip Piccigallo's 1979 book, even though Piccigallo used newspaper reports of the trials, not the trial proceedings, for his analysis: Philip R Piccigallo, *The Japanese on Trial: Allied War Crimes Operations in the East, 1945–1951*, University of Texas Press, Austin, 1979, see Chapter 7 on 'Australia and Other Commonwealth Trials (Canada, New Zealand)', pp. 121–42.

¹⁷ Georgina Fitzpatrick, Timothy McCormack and Narrelle Morris (eds), *Australia's War Crimes Trials 1945–51*, Leiden: Brill Nijhoff, 2016. For selected other publications using the trial proceedings, see Dean Aszkielowicz, *The Australian Pursuit of Japanese War Criminals, 1943–1957: From Foe to Friend*, Hong Kong: University of Hong Kong Press, 2017; Michael Carrel, 'Australia's Prosecution of Japanese War Criminals: Stimuli and Constraints', in David A. Blumenthal and Timothy LH McCormack (eds.), *The Legacy of Nuremberg: Civilising Influence or Institutionalised Vengeance?* Martinus Nijhoff, Leiden, 2008, pp. 244–45; David Sissons, 'Sources on Australian Investigations into Japanese War Crimes in the Pacific', in *Journal of the Australian War Memorial*, 1997, vol. 30, <http://www.awm.gov.au/journal/j30/sissons.asp>; and also David Sissons, 'The Australian War Crimes Trials and Investigations (1942–1951)', n.d., Papers of DCS Sissons, MS 3092, Series 10, National Library of Australia. See also: Caroline Pappas, 'Law and Politics: Australia's War Crimes Trials in the Pacific 1943–1961', PhD thesis, University of New South Wales, 1998; Michael Carrel, 'Australia's Prosecution of Japanese War Criminals: Stimuli and Constraints', PhD thesis, University of Melbourne, 2005; and Dean Michael Aszkielowicz, 'After the Surrender: Australia and the Japanese Class B and C War Criminals, 1945–1958', PhD thesis, Murdoch University, 2012.

What this guide covers

While Australians fought alongside the Allied powers in the European and Pacific theatres of World War II, and were the victims of atrocities in both, this guide covers generally only the Pacific theatre.

This decision reflects the reality that the bulk of Australian records on war crimes investigations and prosecutions concerns Japanese war crimes, not war crimes in Europe. Issues relating to war crimes in Europe were largely left by Australia to be dealt with by the United Kingdom. For example, while Australia made official reports to the United Nations War Crimes Commission of Australian cases of Japanese war crimes, the United Kingdom's Treasury Solicitor's Office made the official reports of Australia's cases of German war crimes. Most significantly, of the 300 Australian war crimes trials, not a single one relates to the European theatre.

This guide covers:

- the Australian war crimes inquiries headed by Sir William Webb from 1943 to 1946 (Chapter 2)
- Australia's involvement in the United Nations War Crimes Commission (as it covered both theatres of war) (Chapter 3)
- the Australian Army's Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees, which had charge of most of the postwar investigations and the war crimes trials (Chapter 4)
- files on war crimes investigations (Chapter 5)
- the *War Crimes Act 1945* (Cth) and the Australian Military Court war crimes trials (chapters 6–7)
- the Australian War Criminals Compounds in which convicted war criminals were held (Chapter 8)
- the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, 1946–48, over which Sir William Webb presided (Chapter 9)
- the repatriation, parole and release of convicted war criminals (Chapter 10).

This guide also includes:

- a complete index of accused Japanese war criminals by surname (including their names in Japanese kanji script where known), which lists the charge/s they faced, trial location and outcome
- an index to the trial proceedings and related correspondence files in the archival records
- an index to the key documents in the digitised version of each trial.

2. The Australian War Crimes 'Webb' inquiries, 1943–46

Introduction

After the initial Army investigations into Japanese atrocities in early 1942, Australia's national program to investigate alleged Japanese atrocities and war crimes got firmly underway in 1943.¹⁸ In response to a request by the Army in March 1943, Prime Minister John Curtin asked the Acting Attorney-General, John Beasley, in April 1943 to suggest a 'suitable judicial appointment' to undertake an inquiry into alleged Japanese atrocities.¹⁹

Justice Roslyn Foster Bowie Philp of the Supreme Court of Queensland initially agreed to take the commission but withdrew when he became aware that the nature of the inquiry meant he would have to take evidence in New Guinea, which he was not prepared to do.²⁰ Sir William Flood Webb, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Queensland, then agreed to undertake what became known as the Commission of Inquiry into Japanese Atrocities (CA 3866), which later became known more colloquially as the First Webb War Crimes Inquiry, after he had taken on the second commission.²¹



Sir William Webb, c. 1947. NAA: C1748, PERSONALITIES/L8305

Webb was commissioned by Mr Beasley on 23 June 1943 pursuant to the National Security (Inquiries) Regulations 1941 (Cth).²² While Webb's commission to conduct a

¹⁸ For a very brief overview of the war crimes inquiries written at the time, see Report on the Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees at Army Headquarters, Melbourne, 1939–51, part V, chapter 2, NAA: A7711, VOLUME 1.

¹⁹ Letter from Mr FM Forde for the Prime Minister to the Acting Attorney-General, 29 April 1943, NAA: A472, W18153 PART 1.

²⁰ Letter from Mr AG Bennett, Deputy Crown Solicitor to Crown Solicitor, Canberra, 19 June 1943 and minute paper from the Secretary to the Acting Attorney-General, 23 June 1943, NAA: A472, W18153 PART 1. For a brief biography of Philp, see James B. Thomas, 'Philp, Sir Roslyn Foster (Ross) (1895–1965)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/philp-sir-roslyn-foster-ross-11389>.

²¹ For a brief biography of Webb, see HA Weld, 'Webb, Sir William Flood (1887–1972)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/webb-sir-william-flood-11991/text21499>. For Webb's acceptance, see his handwritten note dated 19 June 1943, NAA: A472, W18153 PART 1.

²² For Webb's appointment, see letter from Prime Minister John Curtin to Mr FM Forde, Minister for the Army, 8 April 1943, NAA: MP742/1, 336/1/1145. For the regulations, see National Security (Inquiries) Regulations 1941 (Cth), Statutory Rules 1941, no. 35, made on 18 February 1941. The regulations 'as made' in 1941, and subsequent amendments, are available in full on the Federal Register of Legislation: www.legislation.gov.au.

government inquiry was publicly known (as Chief Justice, he could not just abruptly disappear from his position for lengths of time), the press was prohibited from speculation on the subject of the inquiry under a censorship instruction which was issued on 1 July 1943. The censors themselves were privately informed that the inquiry related to atrocities.²³ Indeed, Webb himself had 'raised the matter of undesirable premature publicity' in relation to the inquiry and 'recommended censorship of any further additional reference to his appointment'.²⁴

Mr Keith G Brennan, who was legally trained, was seconded from the Department of the Army as Secretary to the Commission. Brennan had been associate to the Minister for External Affairs and Attorney-General Dr HV Evatt, when Evatt was a justice of the High Court of Australia from 1936 to 1940. Brennan later became a senior member of the Department of Foreign Affairs, including Australian ambassador to Ireland and Switzerland.²⁵

Mr Edwin JD Stanley of the Queensland Bar (later a judge of the Supreme Court of Queensland) was briefed by Mr Noel T Sexton of the Deputy Commonwealth Crown Solicitor's Office to assist the Commission.²⁶

Webb was instructed to inquire into whether there had been 'any atrocities or breaches of the rules of warfare on the part of members of the Japanese Armed Forces in or in the neighbourhood of the Territory of New Guinea or of the Territory of Papua'.²⁷ During the course of the inquiry, Webb examined 471 witnesses, including Australians and Americans, at Brisbane, Rockhampton, Yungaburra, Sydney, Port Stephens, Melbourne, Port Moresby and Milne Bay, and considered 100 exhibits.²⁸

Although Webb was designated the Supreme Court's Vacation Judge over Christmas in 1943 (that is, he was on call to deal with urgent judicial matters), he reported to the Secretary of the Attorney-General's Department and Solicitor General, Sir George Knowles, that he was 'giving the whole Vacation to the Atrocities Report', as there was a 'vast amount of evidence to consider' – in fact 'seven times as much as was anticipated' when he was approached to take the commission.²⁹ Knowles responded that 'When I wished that job on to you I had no idea that it would prove such a huge task' but thought that Australia was very fortunate in having appointed him.³⁰

The connection between Webb and the atrocities inquiry was finally made public on 31 January 1944, when Prime Minister John Curtin responded to accounts of Japanese atrocities revealed in the United Kingdom and the United States of America with his first detailed public comment on the subject.³¹ On the same day Evatt, as the Minister for External Affairs and Attorney-General, issued a lengthy statement on Webb's commission, including the comment that Japan's record of 'crimes and barbarities':

²³ See Action Sheet for censorship instruction O2, 1 July 1943, NAA: SP106/1, PC551.

²⁴ Reported in letter from the Acting Director General of Public Relations, Department of the Army, to the Chief Publicity Censor, 10 July 1943, NAA: SP109/3, 329/07. See the request for the Army to ask the Chief Publicity Censor to direct censorship on the 'reason for the Chief Justice's absence' in letter from Brennan to Major Cummins, HQ, Qld L of C Area, 30 June 1943, NAA: J1889, BL43895/4.

²⁵ See PGF Henderson, 'Brennan, Keith Gabriel (1915–1985)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/brennan-keith-gabriel-12252/text21983>.

²⁶ Stanley briefly reminisces about his time working on the first Webb inquiry in his unpublished memoirs: EJD Stanley, 'A Mingled Yarn: Being Recollections and Reflections', held in both the Supreme Court of Queensland Library and in the Fryer Library, University of Queensland, UQFL252.

²⁷ See the copy of the instructions in Sir William Webb, 'A Report on Japanese Atrocities and Breaches of the Rules of Warfare', March 1944, first schedule, NAA: A10943, 1.

²⁸ Lists of the places of hearing, names of witnesses and exhibits appear in *ibid*, third, fourth and fifth schedules.

²⁹ Letter from Sir William Webb to Sir George Knowles 20 December 1943, NAA: A472, W18153 PART 1.

³⁰ Letter from Sir George Knowles to Sir William Webb, 5 January 1944, NAA: A472, W18153 PART 1.

³¹ For a summary of overseas press reporting, see 'Storm of Protest in Britain, USA. Feelings of Horror about Japanese Atrocities', *Argus* (Melbourne), 31 January 1944, p. 12; 'Anger at Atrocities. Sharp World Reaction', *Advertiser* (Adelaide), 31 January 1944, p. 1.

demonstrates Japan's complete lack of civilised practice and stands as an indictment against the whole Japanese military administration and warrants the condemnation of the civilised world.³²

The first Webb report, entitled 'A Report on Japanese Atrocities and Breaches of the Rules of Warfare', was presented to the government on 15 March 1944.³³

Webb accepted an extension of his work on 24 February 1944 and was instructed in his new commission on 8 June 1944 to inquire into whether:

there have been any war crimes on the part of individual members of the Armed Forces of the enemy against any persons who were resident in Australia prior to the present war, whether members of the Forces or not.³⁴

The inquiry specifically encompassed the Japanese sinking of the hospital ship *Centaur* off Queensland in May 1943.

The deliberate broadening of the scope of the inquiry was to cover all matters that were within the purview of the United Nations War Crimes Commission in London (discussed in Chapter 3), in order to facilitate Australia's official submissions on war crimes concerning Australians to the United Nations commission. Webb's second appointment did not appear to be subject to censorship, for both his appointment and the subject matter of his inquiry were publicised.³⁵

Counsel was not briefed for the second commission, although Mr Sexton continued to assist. In July 1944 the commission's secretary, Keith Brennan, was replaced by his brother John M Brennan, who was also legally trained. However, John Brennan suffered from repeated attacks of malaria and resigned in December 1944, without an immediate replacement. During the inquiry, Webb examined a further 110 witnesses at Melbourne, Sydney, Yungaburra and Brisbane.

By early 1945, Webb seemed to have become either weary of war crimes or of juggling government inquiries with his judicial workload in Queensland.³⁶ After a tiring trip of several months to London to report on his work to the United Nations War Crimes Commission, he wrote to Evatt indicating his wish to retire from the position of war crimes commissioner.³⁷ Webb suggested that Brigadier E Gorman, a Victorian barrister in civilian life, or Mr JV Barry KC of the Victorian Bar could replace him as commissioner,³⁸ and even personally sounded out Barry.³⁹ Evatt apparently suggested to Sir William Glasgow that he might take over as commissioner.⁴⁰ At the same time, however, Evatt urged Webb to continue his war crimes work with the comment:

I hope very much that you will continue the investigation of war crimes. You have established an outstanding reputation here in regard to the preparation and presentation of Australian charges and ... it would be most regrettable if you were to give up after acquiring valuable knowledge of all aspects of this work.⁴¹

³² 'Commission to Probe Jap War Crimes', *Canberra Times*, 1 February 1944, p. 2. See also 'Inquiry into Jap War Crimes. Body Set Up By Federal Govt.', *News* (Adelaide), 31 January 1944, p. 3; 'Japanese Atrocities in Pacific. Australian Commission of Inquiry Appointed', *Mercury* (Hobart), 1 February 1944, p. 2.

³³ See the copy of the instructions in Sir William Webb, 'A Report on Japanese Atrocities and Breaches of the Rules of Warfare', March 1944, first schedule, NAA: A10943, 1.

³⁴ See a copy of the instructions in 'A Report on War Crimes by Individual Members of the Armed Forces of the Enemy against Australians by Sir William Webb', October 1944, first schedule, NAA: A10950, 1. The second Webb inquiry was known more formally as the Australian War Crimes Commission [I], 1944–45 (CA 284).

³⁵ See, for example, 'Webb to Sift War Crimes', *Courier-Mail* (Brisbane), 18 August 1944, p. 1.

³⁶ In addition to the war crimes inquiries, Webb had also undertaken in the second half of 1944 an inquiry into censorship: see NAA: A472, W22283 PART 3. On Webb's extra-judicial inquiries, see Peter Provis, 'I hope to be of some real assistance to your government': The Extra-Judicial Activities of Sir William Flood Webb, 1942–1948', unpublished PhD thesis, Flinders University, 2015.

³⁷ Letter from Sir William Webb to Dr HV Evatt, 27 February 1945, NAA: A10952, 6.

³⁸ Telegram from Sir William Webb to Dr HV Evatt, 9 April 1945, NAA: A1066, H45/580/2.

³⁹ Reported in letter from Sir William Webb to Mr N Makin, Acting Minister for External Affairs, 10 November 1945, NAA: A1066, H45/580/2/7.

⁴⁰ Memorandum for the Acting Minister, 'Continuation of the Australian War Crimes Commission', 21 March 1945, NAA: A1066, H45/580/2.

⁴¹ Cablegram from Dr HV Evatt to Sir William Webb, 3 April 1945, NAA: A1066, H45/580/2.

Webb responded that he greatly valued Evatt's response and reported that he was continuing to work concurrently on his commission and his judicial duties. Notwithstanding his attempt to retire as commissioner, Webb seemed to imply that he would continue, when he stated 'assume your government will agree to further appointment [of] acting judge [to the Supreme Court of Queensland] should war crimes investigation require my whole attention'.⁴² Evatt responded – probably with some relief that the status quo would continue – 'Will assist you and Queensland Government in every way possible'.⁴³

The Queensland Government, however, was very reluctant to agree to Webb taking more time away from his judicial duties, citing the heavy workload of the Supreme Court. The Acting Premier, Edward Hanlon, advised the Prime Minister that, while the matter had been very carefully considered, the Queensland Government was 'unable to accede to the wishes of the Commonwealth Government' to release Webb from his duties.⁴⁴

Strong persuasion was applied by Acting Prime Minister, Ben Chifley, who pointed out that bringing the Japanese responsible for atrocities to justice was a 'matter of supreme importance to the country as a whole' and that Webb's experience meant he was the 'man most competent to carry out the important duties of War Crimes Commissioner'.⁴⁵ The Queensland Government eventually agreed to Webb 'continuing to do war crimes work in conjunction with State work, if that can be arranged without prejudice to the State work'.⁴⁶

Webb subsequently accepted a third commission in September 1945, this time to chair a Board of Inquiry to which Justice Alan James Mansfield of the Supreme Court of Queensland and Judge Richard Clarence Kirby of the New South Wales District Court were also appointed. However, the Board of Inquiry is typically referred to – even in its own correspondence – as the Australian War Crimes Commission (CA 3865).

A new secretary, Mr William E Cuppage, was also appointed. Counsel was not briefed but Webb sought for and gained the assistance of Lt Col Thomas B Stephens, a reserve officer from the Australian Army Legal Corps. The Board of Inquiry's instructions, given on 3 September 1945, expanded the inquiry's remit even further to embrace both British subjects and citizens of Allied nations. The Board was instructed to inquire into whether:

any war crimes have been committed by any subjects of any State with which His Majesty has been engaged in war since the second day of September, [o]ne thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine, against any persons who were resident in Australia prior to the commencement of any such war whether members of the Defence Force or not, or against any British subject or against any citizen of an allied nation.⁴⁷

The Board was given a list of 35 war crimes with its instructions (Appendix A). It was essentially the list drawn up by the post-World War I Allied Commission on Responsibility of the Authors of the War and on Enforcement of Penalties in 1919,⁴⁸ together with a few additional items: crimes against peace, cannibalism and mutilation of the dead.

⁴² Telegram from Sir William Webb to External Affairs, 7 April 1945, NAA: A1066, H45/580/2.

⁴³ Cablegram from Dr HV Evatt to Sir William Webb, 12 April 1945, NAA: A1066, H45/580/2.

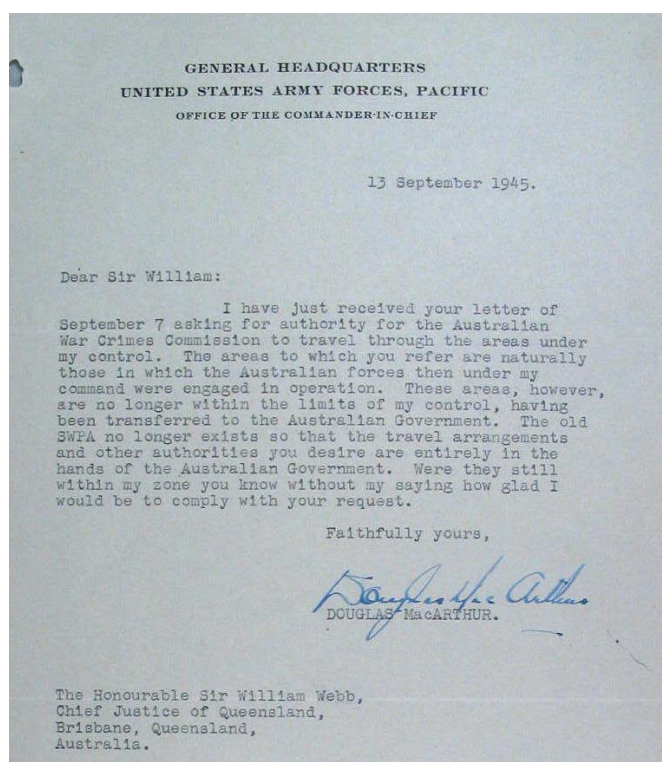
⁴⁴ Letter from EM Hanlon, Acting Premier of Queensland to the Prime Minister, 30 April 1945, NAA: A1066, H45/580/2.

⁴⁵ Letter from Acting Prime Minister JB Chifley to the Acting Premier of Queensland, 23 May 1945, NAA: A1066, H45/580/2.

⁴⁶ Letter from EM Hanlon, Acting Premier of Queensland to the Acting Prime Minister, 13 June 1945, NAA: A1066, H45/580/2.

⁴⁷ Sir William Webb, 'Report on War Crimes Committed by Enemy Subjects Against Australians and Others', January 1946, pp. 1–3, NAA: A11049, ROLL 1.

⁴⁸ Commission on Responsibility of the Authors of the War and on Enforcement of Penalties, 'Report Presented to the Preliminary Peace Conference 29 March 1919', *American Journal of International Law*, 1920, p. 114.



Letter from General Douglas MacArthur responding to Webb's request for permission to travel through certain areas. NAA: A6238, 2

Webb and Mansfield's relations with Kirby went slightly awry in October 1945, when Kirby sought Commonwealth government approval to be detached to Lord Mountbatten's headquarters in Kandy without first discussing the proposal with his fellow commissioners.⁴⁹ Webb advised Evatt that Kirby's action in not addressing his 'colleagues alone in the first instance' was regrettable and that, while detachment was a matter for the government to decide, he was 'far from happy about this development'. Webb pointed out that detaching Kirby to be a 'mere Australian war crimes liaison officer on Lord Mountbatten's staff' would greatly increase the evidence-gathering burden on himself and Mansfield.⁵⁰

Mansfield seemed to concur, writing to Webb that Kirby's action in directly addressing government ministers was 'certainly extraordinary'. Mansfield thought that Webb's response to Kirby was fully justified.⁵¹ Kirby quickly apologised and accepted Webb's opinion that he should have communicated in the first instance with his colleagues, although he did not think his action had 'displayed lack of trust or co-operation between the commissioners'. Kirby argued that he had been prompted by the need for an urgent decision and was still in favour of being detached to Lord Mountbatten's staff, although he did not agree that this would reduce him to a 'mere Liaison officer'.⁵² The detachment did not go ahead.

Workloads for the war crimes commissioners did become more urgent a short time later when Mansfield was sent to London to assist the United Nations War Crimes Commission and Kirby was released to undertake a Royal Commission in Tasmania. Webb suggested in November 1945 that Mr Barry KC be appointed as a commissioner.⁵³

⁴⁹ Cablegram from Judge Kirby to Acting Minister of External Affairs and others, 8 October 1945, NAA: A1066, H45/580/2/7.

⁵⁰ Teleprinter message from Sir William Webb to Dr HV Evatt, 8 October 1945, NAA: A1066, H45/580/2/7.

⁵¹ Letter from Justice Alan Mansfield to Sir William Webb, 11 October 1945, NAA: A6238, 3.

⁵² Cablegram from Judge Kirby to Canberra and repeated to London for Dr Evatt, 9 October 1945, NAA: A1066, H45/580/2/7.

⁵³ 10 November 1945, NAA: A1066, H45/580/2/7.

However, only a month later Webb seemed to acknowledge that the main work of the Board of Inquiry – the taking of evidence of atrocities from witnesses – was being overtaken by events. The Army was now taking the lead in investigating and prosecuting war crimes. Moreover, the war crimes commissioners did not have a role in the Australian Military Court war crimes trials, which were already running in several locations.

Webb recommended to the government that no further commissioners be appointed but asked for Barry's help on a part-time basis to assist him with drafting the final report.⁵⁴ Despite Webb's recommendation, on 5 January 1946 Justice Philp, who had turned down the original war crimes commission in 1943, was appointed as a commissioner.⁵⁵ Philp subsequently took evidence in Sydney and Melbourne.

By the end of the inquiry, a further 248 witnesses had been examined. The final report was signed by Webb and Mansfield on 31 January 1946. As Webb had belatedly realised, however, the bulk of war crimes investigative and prosecutorial duties had been, by late 1945, effectively taken over by the Australian Army, whose role will be discussed in Chapter 4.

The Webb reports

The three comprehensive reports that Webb (and his fellow commissioners in respect of the third report) produced are, not surprisingly, known as the Webb reports. However, details of the evidence being gathered from witnesses and the review of captured Japanese documents throughout 1943–45 remained closely held.

As Webb himself described in his first report in March 1944, he had been amply instructed from the very beginning of the need for 'the utmost secrecy' and that, when the subject matter of the inquiry was discussed in military correspondence, it was classified as 'most secret'.⁵⁶ He advised that he had, therefore, heard all evidence in camera, as he was empowered to do,⁵⁷ and had warned each witness that their evidence was 'most secret'.⁵⁸ He also recommended against publishing any part of his first report.⁵⁹

When completed, the Webb reports were provided to the Australian Government under the terms of the various commissions, and summaries were provided to the United Nations War Crimes Commission and selected Allied nations, including the United Kingdom, several other British Commonwealth nations (including Canada and New Zealand) and the United States. Copies of the full reports and the summaries were typically marked 'secret'.⁶⁰

The Australian Government did, apparently, briefly consider whether to make public all or some of the first Webb report in 1944. Certainly, the regulations under which Webb's inquiries took place appeared to contemplate the eventual publication of the reports, as they offered protection against civil or criminal proceedings (such as defamation) being instigated against any person 'publishing in good faith for the information of the public'.⁶¹

Conferral with the United Kingdom and the United States about possible publication of the first Webb report, however, revealed that they 'did not favour any further publicity on

⁵⁴ Letter from Sir William Webb to Major General CEM Lloyd, Adjutant-General, 10 December 1945; and letter from Sir William Webb to Mr N Makin, Acting Minister for External Affairs, 10 December 1945, NAA: A1066, H45/580/2/7.

⁵⁵ For a copy of Philp's appointment, see NAA: A6238, 5.

⁵⁶ See Webb's discussion of this under the heading 'The Need for Secrecy', in 'Report on Japanese Atrocities and Breaches of the Rules of Warfare', pp. 4–5.

⁵⁷ The whole or part of an inquiry's proceedings might be 'heard in private' if the commissioner 'considers that it is desirable in the public interest to do so': see National Security (Inquiries) Regulations, r 15.

⁵⁸ 'Report on Japanese Atrocities and Breaches of the Rules of Warfare', p. 4.

⁵⁹ *ibid.*, p. 5.

⁶⁰ See, for example, the draft 'Summary of Report on Japanese Atrocities and Breaches of the Rules of Warfare presented to His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia on March 15, 1944, by Sir William Webb Kt', which is marked as the secret copy for Evatt, NAA: A1066, H45/580/2/8/1. The summary despatched to the Australian Legation in Washington DC is in NAA: A3300, 316A.

⁶¹ National Security (Inquiries) Regulations, r 16.

Japanese atrocities at present'.⁶² The Australian Government decided in early July 1944, therefore, not to publish a detailed statement regarding the atrocities disclosed by Webb's first inquiry.⁶³

Atrocity stories were routinely censored during the war pursuant to the censorship imposed by the National Security (General) Regulations 1939 (Cth).⁶⁴ But, this time, the decision against publishing the first Webb report was seemingly not on the ground of the probable effect it might have on public morale, which was usually the rationale given for censorship of atrocity stories. Rather, the issue of whether to publish or publicise the Webb report became a fundamental part of broader and complex Allied policy discussions regarding the publicity campaign aimed at Japan in general (which encompassed propaganda about Japanese atrocities) and, in particular, the likely effect of further publicity of atrocity stories on efforts that were then ongoing to secure better Japanese treatment of Allied prisoners of war and internees.

Indeed, as Evatt informed the Advisory War Council, in making the decision not to publish the Webb report, the government had given 'regard to the interests of the Australian prisoners of war in Japanese hands'.⁶⁵ Prime Minister Curtin thus simply announced in July 1944 that the Webb report would 'not be made public at present'.⁶⁶ Instead, the Australian Government advised that Webb had received a second commission in order to continue his investigations; that the results of Webb's inquiries would eventually be brought before the United Nations War Crimes Commission; and that Australia was 'determined that those individuals responsible for atrocities shall be brought to justice and punished'.⁶⁷

When the war ended in September 1945 and censorship was about to be lifted, the imminent public release of the first Webb report saw it described in the press as 'perhaps the most horrifying war document yet compiled'.⁶⁸ Although the full report was classified 'top secret',⁶⁹ extracts were laid before Parliament on 12 September 1945 and, when they were widely published in the press, caused a storm of public outrage. The third and final report, which was signed on 31 January 1946, was laid before Parliament on 10 April 1946 but to much less press attention.

Due to the onerous task of re-typing, only a handful of complete copies of the transcripts, exhibits and reports of the three Webb inquiries were ever made. For example, only one copy of the first Webb report was in existence in March 1945.⁷⁰ A year later in March 1946, there were three copies of the first report: one copy was known to be in use by the Army at the Australian war crimes trials but the whereabouts of the other two copies were unknown.⁷¹ Similarly, only five copies of the third and final report were made and Parliament did not decide to print it.⁷²

⁶² Reported in Advisory War Council Minute, 19 October 1944, NAA: A2680, 22/1945.

⁶³ Memorandum for Advisory War Council, 'Investigation of War Crimes Against Australians', 3 July 1944, NAA: A989, 1944/43/735/577/1.

⁶⁴ National Security (General) Regulations 1939 (Cth), Statutory Rules 1939, no. 87, made on 13 September 1939. The regulations 'as made' in 1939, and subsequent amendments, are available in full on the Federal Register of Legislation: www.legislation.gov.au.

⁶⁵ Memorandum for Advisory War Council, 'Investigation of War Crimes Against Australians', 3 July 1944, NAA: A989, 1944/43/735/577/1.

⁶⁶ 'Atrocities Report Not to be Published Yet', *Advertiser* (Adelaide), 6 July 1944, p. 5.

⁶⁷ *ibid.*

⁶⁸ Massey Stanley, 'Evatt Presses for Release of Damning Report', *Sunday Telegraph* (Sydney), 19 August 1945, clipping in NAA: A2680, 22/1945.

⁶⁹ Reported in memorandum from the Secretary of the Department of External Affairs to Webb, 14 March 1947, NAA: A1067, UN46/WC/11. The report was finally declassified in April 1947, with Webb's concurrence, given that a number of requests to review it had been received from Commonwealth Government departments, individuals and law firms (reportedly for probate purposes): see further correspondence in NAA: A1067, UN46/WC/11.

⁷⁰ As advised in letter from the Department of External Affairs to the Chancery, Australian Legation, Washington DC, 9 March 1945, NAA: A3300, 316A.

⁷¹ Cablegram from the Department of External Affairs to the Australian Government Representative, Tokyo, 4 March 1946, NAA: A1067, UN46/WC/11. Indeed, extracts from that report were tendered at several trials in Rabaul, including the trial of General Imamura Hitoshi, NAA: A471, 81635 PARTS A-F.

⁷² Letter from the Secretary of the Department of External Affairs to F/O T Westley, RAAF, 29 April 1946, NAA: A1067, UN46/WC/11.

The extremely limited distribution of copies created some difficulty when the original evidence and exhibits that were the basis of the first Webb report were urgently sought for use at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East in Tokyo, which is discussed in Chapter 9.⁷³ Although these sorts of problems would not arise today, researchers are still hampered by the limited number of copies and distribution of the Webb reports.

Webb after the inquiries

Webb's name joined a very select list when candidates were being considered in late 1945 and early 1946 for the position of Australian judge to the International Military Tribunal for the Far East. Webb was nominated in January 1946 as the Australian judge and, in May 1946, was also appointed to the bench of the High Court of Australia. Relations between Webb and Kirby appeared to have been restored by this point, as Kirby wrote from Hobart to congratulate Webb on his appointment and, at the same time, conveyed that it had been 'very pleasing' to him that he had been earlier selected to serve with Webb. In turn, Webb thanked Kirby for his 'nice letter' and recalled their 'pleasant association' together on the commission.⁷⁴

Overview of the records

This chapter sorts records into several sections:

- the report, transcript and exhibits for each inquiry
- the administrative, correspondence and other files of each of the inquiries
- the files of various government departments relating to the inquiries
- the issue of publicising Japanese atrocities.

Files held at the Australian War Memorial are listed separately at the end.

The First Inquiry

COPIES OF 'A REPORT ON JAPANESE ATROCITIES AND BREACHES OF THE RULES OF WARFARE BY SIR WILLIAM WEBB KT' [FIRST WEBB REPORT], 1944 **A10943**

Recorded by: 1944 Commission of Inquiry into Japanese Atrocities (CA 3866)

Quantity: 0.18 metres (Canberra)

This series contains two copies of the first Webb report, dated 1 March 1944. The first copy appears to be a draft, as it contains annotations. The second copy is an unsigned final copy of the report.⁷⁵

A Report on Japanese Atrocities and Breaches of the Rules of Warfare, by Sir William Webb [First Webb report – draft], 1943–44 **A10943, 1**

Copy of A Report on Japanese Atrocities and Breaches of the rules of warfare by Sir William Webb [First Webb report], 1943–44 **A10943, 2**

⁷³ See, for example, the cablegram from Tokyo asking for the original evidence and exhibits which formed the basis of the first Webb report to be sent to Tokyo on an 'urgent' basis: cablegram from the Australian Government Representative, Tokyo to External Affairs, 2 March 1946, NAA: A1067, UN46/WC/11.

⁷⁴ Letter from Judge RC Kirby to Sir William Webb, 17 April 1946 and letter in response from Webb to Kirby, 29 May 1946, NAA: M1418, 3.

⁷⁵ Three full copies and a partial copy of this report are also held in a file entitled 'War – Webb report on Japanese Atrocities 1944', in the HV Evatt Collection, Flinders University Library, Special Collections.

TRANSCRIPT OF THE HEARINGS OF THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO JAPANESE FORCES ATROCITIES, 1943-44

A6236

Recorded by: 1943-44 Commission of Inquiry into Japanese Atrocities (CA 3866)

Quantity: 0.36 metres (Canberra)

This series of 11 files contains the original typed and amended transcript of the hearings of the first inquiry, each page signed by Webb as the commissioner and by the witnesses being heard. The pages are numbered sequentially from pp. 1-1899 but pp. 179-336 were (for an unknown reason) never used. Most of the files are classified as 'open with exception'. Other topics covered included the Japanese treatment of Allied populations, including 'natives', nuns and missionaries; torture and massacres (including the Tol massacre); the bombing of hospitals and medical stations; and the use of explosive bullets.

Transcript of hearings of the Inquiry into Japanese Forces Atrocities (Webb Commission) held: 6 July 1943, New Guinea

Original: pages

1-37

This is the first part of the transcript.

A6236, 1

TRANSCRIPT OF ADDRESS BY COUNSEL STANLEY TO COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO JAPANESE ATROCITIES, 1944

A10948

Recorded by: 1944 Commission of Inquiry into Japanese Atrocities (CA 3866)

Quantity: 0.18 metres (Canberra)

This series of six files contains an address by Mr EJD Stanley, counsel to the inquiry, made after the end of hearings. It presents the evidence received by the inquiry in an organised sequence.

Transcript of address given to War Crimes Commission by Counsel to the Commission, Mr Edwin JD Stanley, 1944

This is the first part of the transcript.

A10948, 1 PART 1

EXHIBITS OF THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY INTO JAPANESE FORCES ATROCITIES, 1943-44

A6237

Recorded by: 1943-44 Commission of Inquiry into Japanese Atrocities (CA 3866)

Quantity: 0.63 metres (Canberra)

This series contains the 100 exhibits that were tendered during the first inquiry, each in a separate file. All exhibits, apart from numbers 1, 4 and 21 are held. (According to the inquiry transcript, these missing exhibits were maps.) The exhibits include extracts of written statements, reports, sketches, correspondence, photographs and captured Japanese papers. The title of each item in the series helpfully describes the exhibit, including its author (if any), and often gives a transcript reference point at which it was tendered.

National Security (Inquiries) Regulations: Inquiry by Sir William Webb; Keith G Brennan, Secretary – 10 August 1943

[Yungaburra, Atherton Tablelands, Queensland: List of nine questions regarding breaches of the laws and usages of war on the

**part of the Japanese, given to Sergeant John Thomas Donohue,
2/1st Infantry Battalion,
'A' Company], 1943**

A6237, EXHIBIT 33

This exhibit is a proforma of the one-page list of nine questions drawn up by Mr Stanley that formed the basic starting point for the questioning of witnesses.⁷⁶

National Security (Inquiries) Regulations: Inquiry by Sir William Webb; Keith G Brennan, Secretary – 7 March 1944 [Brisbane – Copy of Allied Translator and Interpreter Section, Southwest Pacific Area, Information Bulletin No 10, dated 6 March 1944: Special copy for Commission regarding breaches of the rules of warfare by the Japanese forces – comprises translations and photostat copies of captured documents and reports of the interrogation of certain prisoners], 1944

A6237, EXHIBIT 93

This exhibit comprises a large Allied Translator and Interpreter Section report on translated captured material concerning 'Japanese violations of the Laws of War' and was regarded as 'highly confidential'.

NATIONAL SECURITY (INQUIRIES)
REGULATIONS
INQUIRY BY SIR WM. WEBB
EXHIBIT 33
Keith G. Brennan
Secretary
10.8.43.

NAME IN FULL.....
NUMBER.....
UNIT - COY., etc.....

1. Have you seen the Japanese fire deliberately on S.B. or A.M.C. personnel, or on wounded unable to defend themselves?
2. Have you seen the Japanese fire on or bomb hospitals or any place clearly marked with the red cross?
3. Have you seen prisoners tied up or shot or bayoneted or otherwise maltreated by the Japanese--Australian or allied soldiers or natives?
4. Have you seen any evidence of Japanese cannibalism?
5. Have you seen or heard any acts of Japanese treachery --e.g., calling for help and then shooting the person who tried to bring help?
6. Have you any knowledge of any atrocious conduct or conduct being in breach of the laws and usages of war on the part of the Japanese?
7. If you have not actually seen any conduct of the kind mentioned in these questions, do you know the name of anyone who claims that he saw any such thing---if so, what is the name, number and unit of such person?
8. When and where did any such conduct known to you occur?
9. Can you help in any way to identify the unit or member of the Japanese forces guilty of such conduct?

The basic list of questions asked of witnesses. NAA: A6237, EXHIBIT 33

⁷⁶ A large number of these completed questionnaires can be found in NAA: J1889, BL43895/19.

The Second Inquiry

'A REPORT ON WAR CRIMES BY INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE ENEMY AGAINST AUSTRALIANS BY SIR WILLIAM WEBB KT' [SECOND WEBB REPORT], 1944

A10950

Recorded by: 1944 Australian War Crimes Commission [I] (CA 284)

Quantity: 0.09 metres (Canberra)

This series comprises an unsigned copy of the second Webb Report, dated October 1944.

A Report on War Crimes by Individual Members of the Armed Forces of the Enemy against Australians by Sir William Webb [Report to the Attorney-General and Minister for External Affairs, Dr Evatt], 1944

A10950, 1

TRANSCRIPT OF EVIDENCE TAKEN AT THE INQUIRY INTO WAR CRIMES BY INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE ENEMY AGAINST AUSTRALIANS CONDUCTED BY SIR WILLIAM WEBB, 1944

A10951

Recorded by: 1944 Australian War Crimes Commission [I] (CA 284)

Quantity: 0.09 metres (Canberra)

This series comprises two copies of the transcript of hearings of the second inquiry.

Transcript of evidence taken before the Inquiry on War Crimes by Individual Members of the Armed Forces of the Enemy against Australians. Copy 1, 1944

A10951, 1

FILES OF THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY ON WAR CRIMES AGAINST AUSTRALIANS COMMITTED BY INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE ENEMY, 1944

A10952

Recorded by: 1944 Australian War Crimes Commission [I] (CA 284)

Quantity: 0.27 metres (Canberra)

This series of 11 items comprises the files of the commission, including reports, documents and correspondence. Several files also contain the Australian charges against Japanese war criminals which were submitted to the United Nations War Crimes Commission, the first of which related to the ill-treatment and murder of Flt Lt WE Newton VC in New Guinea in March 1943. Other commission files are held in series J1889, listed later in this chapter.

Australian War Crimes Commission. General file, 1944–45

A10952, 1

Commissioner's personal papers, 1944–45

A10952, 2

Australian charges against Japanese war criminals, file 1, 1945

A10952, 6

Australian charges against Japanese war criminals, file 2, 1945

A10952, 7

The Third Inquiry

'AUSTRALIAN WAR CRIMES BOARD OF INQUIRY: REPORT ON WAR CRIMES COMMITTED BY ENEMY SUBJECTS AGAINST AUSTRALIANS AND OTHERS' [BY SIR WILLIAM WEBB; KNOWN AS THE THIRD WEBB REPORT], 1946

A11049

Recorded by: 1946 Australian War Crimes Commission [II] (CA 3865)

Quantity: 0.29 metres (Canberra)

The original third Webb Report, dated January 1946 is held by the House of Representatives. The Archives holds a microfilm copy from which a digital copy has been made. Consult the digital copies online, attached to the following item descriptions.

Report on War Crimes Committed by Enemy Subjects against Australians and Others by Sir William Webb: Volume 1 report, Volume 2 part 1 (portion) Appendices (copy), 1945–46

A11049, ROLL 1

Report on War Crimes Committed by Enemy Subjects against Australians and Others by Sir William Webb: Volume 2, part 1 (continued) and part 2 Appendices (copy), 1945–46

A11049, ROLL 2

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE FILES, SINGLE NUMBER SERIES, 1945–46

A6238

Recorded by: 1945–46 Australian War Crimes Commission [II] (CA 3865)

Quantity: 0.54 metres (Canberra)

This series comprises 24 general files of the Australian War Crimes Commission, dealing with matters of administration, finance, correspondence and other documents relating to the inquiry. The series includes separate files for commissioners Justice Mansfield, Judge Kirby and Justice Philp, which compile correspondence and other documents.

Australian War Crimes Commission: Personal and Administrative, 1945–46

A6238, 2

Australian War Crimes Commission: Mr Justice Alan James Mansfield, 1945–46

A6238, 3

This file contains some interesting correspondence between Mansfield and Webb recording not only their opinions on the investigations in late 1945 but also on other war crimes matters then at issue.

Australian War Crimes Commission: Judge Richard Clarence Kirby, 1945–46

A6238, 4

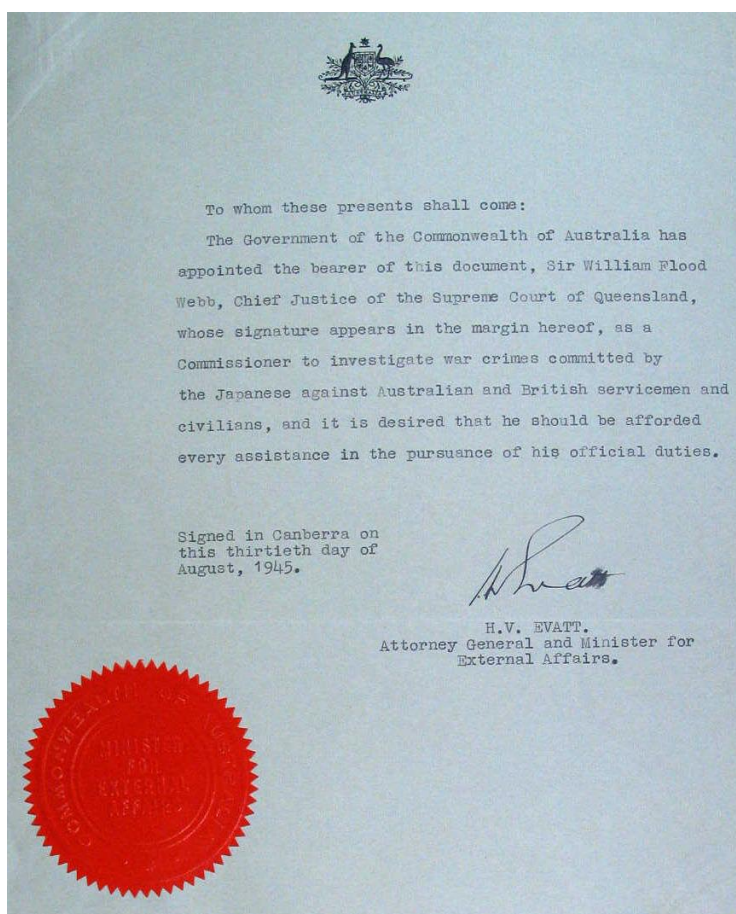
Australian War Crimes Commission: Roslyn Foster Bowie (Ross) Philp J, 1945–46

A6238, 5

Australian War Crimes Commission: 1. Trial Regulations; 2. National Security (Inquiry) Regulations; 3. Board of Enquiry Constitution, 1941–45, 1967

A6238, 6

This file contains what appears to be the original Instruments of Appointment from 1943, 1944 and 1945 and a credential document signed by Dr HV Evatt for Webb in August 1945, in advance of the third commission.



Credentials signed by Dr HV Evatt for Webb, August 1945. NAA: A6238, 6

**UNNUMBERED FILES OF THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY ON WAR CRIMES
COMMITTED BY ENEMY SUBJECTS AGAINST AUSTRALIANS AND OTHERS,
1945-46**

A10953

Recorded by: 1945-46 Australian War Crimes Commission [II] (CA 3865)

Quantity: 0.54 metres (Canberra)

This series contains 24 miscellaneous files of the third Webb inquiry, including copies of various Allied Translator and Interpreter Section research reports on Japanese violations of the laws of war and various Australian Military Forces, United Nations War Crimes Commission and South East Asia Command lists of war criminal suspects which are also recorded elsewhere in this guide.

Atrocities Commission and War Crimes Commissions: Sir William Webb. Personal correspondence file, 1943-45

A10953, 1

This file contains a small amount of correspondence to and from Webb in the period June 1943 to August 1945, during which time he headed the Commission of Inquiry into Japanese Atrocities and the Australian War Crimes Commission [I] and commenced work on the Australian War Crimes Commission [II]. Included is a personal letter from Evatt inviting Webb to renew his commission in February 1944 and the minutes of the first meeting of the commissioners of the third inquiry on 25 August 1945.

Interrogations of Japanese: Justice Alan James Mansfield's file of identifications and interrogations of Japanese by himself at Morotai 20 October 1945 and of those conducted at Labuan before his arrival, 1945

A10953, 5

While the bulk of this file is interrogation reports, there is also some interesting correspondence from Webb to Mansfield.

Prime Minister's Department

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES (THIRD SYSTEM) 1934–50

A461

Recorded by: 1934–50 Prime Minister's Department (CA 12)

Quantity: 161.92 metres (Canberra)

Enemy breaches of the rules of warfare (including Japanese atrocities) Part 1 [First section], 1942–46

**A461, AF420/1/1
PART 1**

This file includes a summary of the Army's 1942 Court of Inquiry report, a signed letter from Mr Beasley to Prime Minister Curtin advising of the selection of Webb to undertake an atrocities inquiry and other matters related to the inquiries.

Department of Defence and Department of the Army

SHEDDEN COLLECTION [RECORDS COLLECTED BY SIR FREDERICK SHEDDEN DURING HIS CAREER WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE AND IN RESEARCHING THE HISTORY OF AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE POLICY], TWO NUMBER SERIES, 1937–71

A5954

Recorded by: 1937–39 Department of Defence [II], (Central Administration) (CA 19)
1937–71 Sir Frederick Geoffrey Shedden KCMG, OBE (CP 320)
1939–42 Department of Defence Co-ordination, Central Office (CA 37)
1942–71 Department of Defence [II], Central Office (CA 46)

Quantity: 218.74 metres (Canberra)

This series contains records collected by Sir Frederick Shedden during his career with the Department of Defence and afterwards as a part of his research on the history of Australian defence policy.

Japanese Atrocities: newspaper clippings and correspondence, 2 February 1942–14 March 1946

A5954, 671/1

This file contains newspaper clippings and correspondence on Japanese atrocities, including the need for a judicial authority to investigate war crimes.

SECRET CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES WITH '401' INFIX, 1936–45

MP729/6

Recorded by: 1936–39 Department of Defence [II], Central Administration (CA 19)
1939–45 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 36)

Quantity: 26.31 metres (Melbourne)

This series comprises Army Headquarters correspondence files.

War Crimes Commission, 1944

MP729/6, 12/401/376

SECRET CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES, 1945–55

MP729/8

Recorded by: 1945–55 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 36)

Quantity: 17.53 metres (Melbourne)

This series comprises Army Headquarters correspondence files.

War Crimes Commission: reports received after the departure of the Commission to the UK, 1944–45

MP729/8, 12/431/5

War Crimes Commission, 1945

MP729/8, 66/431/3

This file includes correspondence from Webb to the Secretary of the Department of the Army in October 1945 advising that the Commission would now confine itself to limited activities.

GENERAL AND CIVIL STAFF CORRESPONDENCE FILES AND ARMY PERSONNEL FILES, 1943–51

MP742/1

Recorded by: 1943–51 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 36)

Quantity: 170.08 metres (Melbourne)

This series contains numerous files relating to war crimes, most of which are recorded elsewhere in this guide.

Commission on Japanese atrocities – expenses, 1943–45

MP742/1, 1/10/37

This appears to be the main Army file regarding expenses for the first inquiry, including the cost of Webb's salary and the authorisation for the expenditure of £2.9.11 to be paid to the Government Printer, Brisbane, for the cost of printing three copies of the first report.

Sinking of "Centaur" Preliminary Investigation by Sir William Webb, War Crimes Commission, 1944

MP742/1, 299/3/114

War crimes interrogation of named personnel by Australian War Crimes Commission, 1945

MP742/1, 336/1/74

This file deals with the arrangements for Webb to take evidence from various high-ranking or otherwise significant witnesses, including the handful of survivors of the Sandakan to Ranau death marches.

War Crimes Commission – Organisation and functions, etc, 1945–46

MP742/1, 336/1/216

War criminals – Establishment of United Nations Commission, Australian War Crimes Commission, etc; war crimes – crimes against humanity, 1942–47

MP742/1, 336/1/1145

This file includes internal Army matters, such as the organisation of Army witnesses to appear to give evidence.

Sir William Webb's Report, etc, 1947

MP742/1, 336/1/1257

This file includes correspondence with Webb after excerpts from his first report were tendered at war crimes trials at Rabaul and his report received some negative press publicity.

Department of External Affairs

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES WITH YEAR PREFIX, 1942-45

A989

Recorded by: 1942-45 Department of External Affairs [II], Central Office (CA 18)

Quantity: 34.29 metres (Canberra)

This series deals with a range of subject matters concerning Australia's relations with other countries specifically in the context of World War II. As such, it contains a number of files concerning atrocities generally and the war crimes inquiries.

Post War Reconstruction Atrocities (1)b Evidence of atrocities – Japanese, 1942-45

A989, 1943/735/577

Post War Reconstruction Atrocities (2) pronouncements, 1940-44

A989, 1943/735/578

Post War Reconstruction Atrocities (4) policy, 1941-44

A989, 1943/735/580

Post War Reconstruction Atrocities – Japanese atrocities – Tarawa executions, 1944

A989, 1944/735/577/2

Post War Reconstruction Atrocities – Commission for Investigation of War Crimes Committed against Australians, 1943-1944

A989, 1944/735/580/2

This file contains Evatt's request to Webb to renew his commission in 1944 and Webb's acceptance. It also contains Webb's suggestion to appoint John Brennan as the new secretary to the commission.

Post War Reconstruction. Atrocities: Commission for Investigation of War Crimes committed against Australians. Sir William Webb's Visit to UK November 1944. Travel and Financial Arrangements, 1944-45

**A989,
1944/735/580/2/1**

This file contains the travel, expense and insurance details regarding Webb's visit to the United Kingdom in late 1944 and early 1945, when he presented his findings to the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

6 NOV 1944

ALLIED CIVILIAN TRANS-PACIFIC AIR TRAVEL REQUEST. 600

EXTER. AFFAIRS
RECORDS
44/735/580/2/1
2 NOV 1944
Date.

1. **WEBB** Sir William British
Applicant's Surname. First Name. MI. Nationality.

2. Official status Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Queensland; Commonwealth War Crimes Commissioner

3. Type of passport and visa Official

4. Weight—Personal. Baggage (limited to 65 lb.) Total

5. For travel from Australia to United States Date 18/11/44

6. Address to which orders should be mailed Please hold orders and advise
Deputy Director of Security, Box 489 H. G.P.O., Brisbane B2302

7. Is travel by air absolutely necessary to accomplishment of a mission essential to the prosecution of the war and of an extremely urgent nature? Give full particulars justifying air travel Sir William Webb is proceeding to the United Kingdom to report to the United Nations Commission for Investigation of War Crimes his findings as Commissioner engaged in the investigation of offences against Australians in the Pacific theatre.

8. Definite date on which applicant can report to Brisbane to take advantage of air travel if approved 17/11/44

9. Name of Department or agency certifying to the necessity of air travel for applicant
Minister for External Affairs.

*Passenger's Copy
Are to hold*

Bruce Bray
Acting Secretary, Department of External Affairs
Signature of Government representative requesting transportation.

[OVER]

An official air travel request for Sir William Webb, November 1944. NAA: A989, 1944/735/580/2/1

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES WITH YEAR AND LETTER PREFIXES [MAIN CORRESPONDENCE FILES SERIES OF THE AGENCY]

A1066

Recorded by: 1945 Department of External Affairs [II], Central Office (CA 18)

Quantity: 34.56 metres (Canberra)

This series includes a number of files in the subject classification H45/580/* relating to atrocities generally and the war crimes inquiries. A small selection is listed below.

Atrocities: War Crimes Progress Report, July 1945 [includes progress reports dated 3 August, 19 October and 29 November 1945], June–December 1945.

A1066, H45/580/1/2

This file contains documents relating to the third inquiry, including a report by Webb to the acting minister dated 29 November 1945 on the progress of war crimes investigations. The subsequent file (A1066, UN46/WC/9) includes a progress report for 14 January 1946.

<p>Atrocities: Commission for Investigation of War Crimes Committed against Australians [correspondence], 1943–45</p> <p>This appears to be the main file for correspondence to, from and about the war crimes inquiries. It includes a chain of correspondence dealing with Webb's presentation of materials to the United Nations War Crimes Commission from late 1944 to early 1945 and his attempt to resign from his commission in early 1945.</p>	A1066, H45/580/2
<p>Atrocities: Commission for Investigation of War Crimes against Australians – Personnel, 1945</p>	A1066, H45/580/2/2
<p>Atrocities: Commission for Investigation of War Crimes Committed again Australians, 1945</p> <p>This file contains correspondence from August to December 1945 on matters including the appointments of Justice Mansfield and Judge Kirby; the problems that arose when Kirby asked to be seconded to Lord Mountbatten's staff; and the eventual appointment of Justice Philp as a commissioner.</p>	A1066, H45/580/2/7
<p>Atrocities: Australian War Crimes Commission: Reorganisation: Commission of three: Financial Arrangements, 1945</p>	A1066, H45/580/2/7/1
<p>Summary of Report on Japanese Atrocities and breaches of the rules of warfare, presented to His Majesty's Government in the Commonwealth of Australia on March 15, 1944 by Sir William Webb, Kt, 1944</p> <p>This appears to be a draft in progress of a summary of the first Webb report for Dr HV Evatt as Attorney-General. It is drawn directly from the text of the first report.</p>	A1066, H45/580/2/8/1
<p>Staff: War Crimes Commission, 1945–49</p> <p>Includes lists of staff employed by the Commission and some details of salaries and allowances.</p>	A1066, S45/50
<p>War Crimes Commission – office accommodation in Brisbane, 1945</p>	A1066, S45/152
<p>CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES WITH YEAR AND LETTER PREFIXES, 1946</p> <p>Recorded by: 1946 Department of External Affairs [II], Central Office (CA 18)</p> <p>Quantity: 32.22 metres (Canberra)</p> <p>This series contains some files relevant to the war crimes inquiries, although the department's focus by this stage had shifted to the Australian and international war crimes trials.</p>	A1067
<p>Judge Richard Clarence Kirby: War Crimes Commission, 1946</p>	A1067, T46/352
<p>War Crimes. Commission for investigation of war crimes against Australians. Committee of Three, 1945–47</p> <p>This file includes correspondence from late 1945 into 1947 dealing with the release of Judge Kirby, the appointment of Justice Philp, the writing up and publication of the third and final report and hunts in early 1946 to find copies of the transcripts, exhibits and reports so that they could be used at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East in Tokyo. It also includes a helpful set of lists of files and</p>	A1067, UN46/WC/11

documents which were handed over by the Australian War Crimes Commission to the Army's Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees.

'CUMPSTON COLLECTION' OF DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE HISTORY OF AUSTRALIAN FOREIGN POLICY, 1960-69

A4311

Recorded by: 1960-69 Department of External Affairs [II], Central Office (CA 18)

Quantity: 72.19 metres (Canberra)

This series contains files accumulated by Dr John Stanley Cumpston, a longstanding employee and departmental historian of External Affairs from 1959 to 1969. Since then, his collection (with contents from about 1870 to 1969) has been assessed for retention/destruction and some items have been re-sorted into their original External Affairs series. The Cumpston Collection today is what remains: a significant body of files on numerous subjects concerning External Affairs and the history of Australian foreign policy. While the series contains numerous files with 'Australian War Crimes Commission' in the title, most of these files relate to the United Nations War Crimes Commission or the International Military Tribunal for the Far East and do not really concern the war crimes inquiries.

Australian War Crimes Commission. Transcript of evidence given at inquiry into the sinking of HMAS CENTAUR, 1944

A4311, 658/3

Folder – Australian War Crimes Commission – Cases of atrocities against Australians, 1942-45

A4311, 747/4

This file contains information compiled by External Affairs on cases of atrocities, number WC 1 to WC 53 marked for submission to the Australian War Crimes Commission

Attorney-General's Department

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, SINGLE NUMBER SERIES WITH 'W' [WAR] PREFIX, 1939-49

A472

Recorded by: 1939-49 Attorney-General's Department, Central Office (CA 5)

Quantity: 25.56 metres (Canberra)

This series contains files arising from wartime legislation. It includes a set of four correspondence files concerning the war crimes inquiries, dealing with the Prime Minister's request to the Attorney-General to identify a 'suitable judicial authority' to hold an inquiry; the initial attempt to commission Justice Philp, Webb's commission; other staff appointments; and the exact scope of the inquiries. Other matters discussed include Webb's salary and allowances, the fees charged by counsel and the reimbursement required to Queensland for the cost of judges to act in place of Webb and, later, Justice Mansfield.

Inquiry re Japanese Atrocities in New Guinea and other Islands by His Honour, Sir William Webb. Part 1, 1943-45

**A472, W18153
PART 1**

Inquiry into Japanese Atrocities committed against Australian personnel – Inquiry by Sir William Webb. Part 2, 1945-61

A472, W18153 PART 2

1. Inquiry into Japanese Atrocities Committed against Australian Personnel – Inquiry by Sir William Webb.
2. Manus Islands Trials – Mr Justice Townley, 1950–51

A472, W18153
PART 3

War Crimes – Salaries of Acting Judges in Queensland, 1945–46

A472, W18153
ATTACHMENT

Deputy Crown Solicitor, Brisbane

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, SINGLE NUMBER SERIES WITH 'BL' [BRISBANE LEGAL] PREFIX, 1942–63

J1889

Recorded by: 1942–63 Deputy Crown Solicitor, Brisbane, Queensland (CA 886)

Quantity: 49.32 metres (Brisbane)

This series contains the Deputy Crown Solicitor's files of correspondence and legal documents, such as transcripts, judgments and other papers. It contains 55 files relating to the first inquiry in items with the prefix BL43895/, including administration and correspondence files, lists of witnesses and exhibits, a copy of Mr Stanley's address to the commission in 1943 (also held in A10948) and several drafts of the first report, some with extensive amendments and marginalia. Some files relating to witnesses and evidence heard are closed or open with exemption. It also contains two files concerning Webb's investigation in late 1944 into the May 1943 sinking of the *Centaur* hospital ship. A select number are listed below.

National Security (Inquiries) Regulations – Enquiry by Mr Justice Webb into alleged atrocities by Japanese forces in New Guinea, 1943–45

J1889, BL43895/1

General administrative file: Sir William Webb's report on Japanese atrocities, 1943–44

J1889, BL43895/2

A Report by Sir William Webb on Japanese Atrocities: completed questionnaires – evidence given, 1943

J1889, BL43895/19

A Report by Sir William Webb on Japanese Atrocities: Mr Stanley's copies of draft of report and associated papers, c1943

J1889, BL43895/22

A Report by Sir William Webb on Japanese Atrocities: Sir William Webb's copy of draft report, c1943

J1889, BL43895/23

A Report by Sir William Webb on Japanese Atrocities: Final draft report – typed original with some amendments, 1943

J1889, BL43895/25

Sinking of "Centaur" Hospital Ship 14 May 1943. Lists of witnesses, lists of exhibits, copies of some exhibits, Geneva Convention, 1943–44

J1889, BL43895/26

Other Departments

ADVISORY WAR COUNCIL AGENDA FILES, 1940–45

A2680

Recorded by: 1940–45 Advisory War Council (CA 495)

Quantity: 3.6 metres (Canberra)

This series contains the files for each Advisory War Council agenda.

Prisoners of war – Japanese atrocities – Facilities for communication – War Crimes Commission (contains Advisory War Council Agenda and Minutes), 1943–45

A2680, 22/1945

This file – which supports Advisory War Council Agenda number 22/1945 (in series A2679) – includes a minute of the May 1944 meeting when the Minister for External Affairs read extracts from the first Webb report, correspondence concerning potential publicity of the report and various newspaper clippings.

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, ANNUAL SINGLE NUMBER SERIES, 1909–79

A1831

Recorded by: 1909–79 Auditor-General's Office, Central Office (CA 559)

Quantity: 43.57 metres (Canberra)

Inquiry into Japanese atrocities, Papua and New Guinea - fee of 3500 pounds paid to Mr Edwin J D Stanley, 1944–45

A1831, 1944/709

This file also includes a memorandum regarding the reimbursement of Webb's salary by the Department of the Army to the Department of Justice, Queensland.

Publicising Japanese atrocities

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES WITH YEAR PREFIX, 1942–45

A989

Recorded by: 1942–45 Department of External Affairs [II], Central Office (CA 18)

See earlier entry for series A989 in this chapter.

Post War Reconstruction – Atrocities – Publication of details for propaganda purposes, 1944

**A989,
1944/43/735/577/1**

This file contains correspondence on atrocities and the publication of them in 1944, as well as dealing with the transmission of the first Webb report to other countries.

WAR CABINET AGENDA FILES, ANNUAL SINGLE NUMBER SERIES, 1939–46

A2671

Recorded by: 1939–46 War Cabinet Secretariat (CA 1468)

Quantity: 16.38 metres (Canberra)

War Cabinet Agendum – No 234/1945 – Publication of stories relating to Japanese cannibalism, 1945

This file includes the memorandum which prompted the agendum, the decision and associated correspondence. (Copies of the Agendum appear in A2670, 234/1945 and of the decision in A1066, IC45/17/4.)

A2671, 234/1945

FILE RELATING TO JAPANESE ATROCITIES DURING WORLD WAR II, 1944–45

B4972

Recorded by: 1944–45 Department of the Army, Central Office – Directorate of Public Relations (Army) (CA 36)

Quantity: 0.09 metres (Melbourne)

This series contains only 3 parts of a file with correspondence relating to Japanese atrocities in New Guinea, including whether accounts of such atrocities should be published and the issue of publicity censorship. The first part is:

Correspondence in relation to and accounts of Japanese atrocities in New Guinea, 1945

B4972, 1 PART 1

SECRET POLICY FILES REGARDING PROGRAMMING AND TRANSMISSION, ALPHA-NUMERIC SERIES, 1939–47

MP272/3

Recorded by: 1939–47 Shortwave Division, Department of Information (from 1945) – Australian Broadcasting Commission, Radio Australia (CA 744)

Quantity: 0.9 metres (Melbourne)

This series includes copies of recommendations regarding Japanese atrocities and war crimes.

Treatment of Prisoners in Japanese Hands, 1943–44

MP272/3, I/5C

SECRET CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES WITH '401' INFIX, 1936–45

MP729/6

Recorded by: 1936–39 Department of Defence [II], Central Administration (CA 19)
1939–45 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 36)

See earlier entry for series MP729/6 in this chapter.

Prisoners of War. Treatment in Far East – Japanese Atrocities, 1943–44

MP729/6, 63/401/686

This file discusses the policy responses to Japanese treatment of Allied prisoners of war and whether to publicise them.

CORRESPONDENCE RE PUBLICITY CENSORSHIP (PC FILES), 1939–45

SP106/1

Recorded by: 1939 Department of Information, Central Office (CA 34)
1939–45 State Publicity Censor, New South Wales (CA 8217)

Quantity: 7.56 metres (Sydney)

This series contains instructions, correspondence and other documents on the censorship of published material, mostly newspapers and magazines, in New South Wales.

Japanese atrocity stories, 1939–45

SP106/1, PC551

This file contains documents showing the censorship handling of atrocity stories during the war.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE, DEWEY DECIMAL SYSTEM, 1945–46

SP109/3

Recorded by: 1945–46 Department of Information, Central Office (CA 34)

Quantity: 10.62 metres (Canberra)

Censorship. Atrocity stories, 1942–45

SP109/3, 329/07

This file contains correspondence to and from the Chief Publicity Censor on atrocity stories.

Files at the Australian War Memorial

CONFIDENTIAL AND SECURITY CLASSIFIED RECORDS ORIGINALLY MAINTAINED BY THE AUSTRALIAN WAR MEMORIAL LIBRARY, 1926–86

AWM51

Recorded by: 1926–86 Australian War Memorial (CA 616)

Quantity: 4.14 metres (Australian War Memorial)

This series comprises confidential and security-classified records on various subjects originally maintained by the Australian War Memorial Library.

Carbon copy of Sir William Webb's: "A Report on Japanese Atrocities and Breaches of the Rules of Warfare", March 1944

AWM51, 182A

WRITTEN RECORDS, 1939–45 WAR, 1926–93

AWM54

Recorded by: 1926–39 Department of Defence [II], (Central Administration) (CA 19)
1942–93 Department of Defence [III], Central Office (CA 46)

Quantity: 213.5 metres (Australian War Memorial)

This series holds miscellaneous records that were transferred to the Australian War Memorial from the Military History Section of the Australian Army regarding the 1939–45 war. As such, it contains many files relating to war crimes, mostly (but not exclusively) in item numbers 1010/*/*, many of which are recorded elsewhere in this guide. The series includes a handful of files which appear to be evidence taken by the Australian War Crimes Commission and extracts from the first and second Webb reports.

War Crimes and Trials – General: Control copy of evidence, Synopsis of evidence, Index of names, 1946

AWM54, 1010/1/8

This file contains an index of evidence taken by the Australian War Crimes Commission up to 1946 sent to the Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees which lists the service member's number, name, unit, date the evidence was sworn, geographical areas mentioned and a document list of evidence taken.

War Crimes and Trials – Affidavits and Sworn Statements: Australian War Crimes Commission, questionnaire - statements by Indians, captured at Singapore, 1942, 1945–46

AWM54, 1010/4/164

War Crimes and Trials – Affidavits and Sworn Statements: Australian War Crimes Commission Questionnaire, Statements by Chinese civilians all of New Ireland, 1945

AWM54, 1010/4/165

**War Crimes and Trials – Affidavits and Sworn Statements:
Australian War Crimes Commission questionnaire – Statements
by missionaries captured, Rabaul in August 1942, 1942–45** **AWM54, 1010/4/169**

**War Crimes and Trials – Affidavits and Sworn Statements:
Australian War Crimes Commission – statements by Indians, 1945** **AWM54, 1010/4/170**

**War Crimes and Trials – Investigation of Atrocities: Extracts from
Sir William Webb's: "A Report on Japanese Atrocities and
Breaches of the Rules of Warfare" (March 1944). Description of
Wau-Salamaua Campaign – Description of Buna, Gona,
Sanananda fighting, 1943** **AWM54, 1010/9/9**

**War Crimes and Trials – Investigation of Atrocities: "A Report on
War Crimes against Australians by individual members of the
Armed Forces of the Enemy", by Sir William Webb (October
1944). Includes Burma-Thailand Railway, Centaur, Bombing MDS
Soputa, Gona atrocities, Strafing Dumpu MDS, Murder of natives
Kaiapit, 1944** **AWM54, 1010/9/129**

This file contains a copy of the second Webb report.

RECORDS OF THE MILITARY HISTORY SECTION (ARMY), 1940–1961 **AWM113**

Recorded by: 1940–61 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 46)

Quantity: 17.6 metres (Australian War Memorial)

This series holds the records of the Army's Military History Section which recorded and collected material and items relating to the Army, including in the field during the war and the Allied occupation of Japan.

**Australian War Crimes Commission – Trials of Japanese War
Criminals, 1945–46** **AWM113, MH 1/128**

RECORDS OF WAR CRIMES ENQUIRIES AND TRIALS, 1939–45 WAR, 1942–55 **AMW226**

Recorded by: 1942–55 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 36)

Quantity: 2 metres (Australian War Memorial)

This series holds records that were transferred to the Australian War Memorial from the Army Office, Department of Defence. It includes a copy of the Army's 1942 Court of Inquiry into the landing of Japanese forces in New Britain, Timor and Ambon and copies of the Webb reports (the third report is incomplete). The series also holds documents, affidavits and transcripts of the Webb inquiries throughout 1943–46. Items 44–61 inclusive, for instance, contain affidavits and transcripts of interrogations catalogued by surname of witness. Only a brief selection of files is listed below.

**[Records of war crimes enquiries and trials, 1939–45 War] "A
Report on Japanese Atrocities and Breaches of the Rules of
Warfare", by Sir William Webb (Mar 1944) – [Known as the First
Webb Report], 1944** **AWM226, 5**

- [Records of war crimes enquiries and trials, 1939–45 War] “A Report on War Crimes against Australians committed by individual members of the Armed Forces of the Enemy”, by Sir William Webb (Oct 1944) – [Known as the Second Webb Report], 1944** AWM226, 7
- [Records of war crimes enquiries and trials, 1939–45 War] Australian War Crimes Board of Inquiry Report, Volume 1 “Report on War Crimes committed by Enemy Subjects against Australians and others” – Sir William Webb (Jan 1946): [Known as the Third Webb Report: includes table of contents], 1945–46** AWM226, 8/1
- This item contains only volume 1 of the report. (See also AWM226, 8/2)
- [Records of war crimes enquiries and trials, 1939–45 War] Transcripts of interrogations of Australian Army Personnel conducted before Sir William Webb, 1943** AWM226, 40
- [Records of war crimes enquiries and trials, 1939–45 War] Australian War Crimes Board of Inquiry, Australian War Crimes Commission, International Military Tribunal for the Far East, etc – affidavits (original and certified copies) and transcripts of interrogations – surnames letter “A”, 1943–46** AWM226, 44

3. The United Nations War Crimes Commission and Australia

Introduction

The creation of an international body to investigate evidence of atrocities in World War II was first publicly announced in the United Kingdom and the United States of America in October 1942. The United Nations⁷⁷ Commission for the Investigation of War Crimes or the United Nations War Crimes Commission (UNWCC), as it soon became known, was finally constituted in London on 20 October 1943 and existed until 31 March 1948. The commission was initially located in the Royal Courts of Justice in the Strand, then in Westminster and finally in Berkeley Square, London.

It functioned as an autonomous international organisation⁷⁸ financed by contributions from member governments, including the United Kingdom, which provided the premises and outfitting. In addition to a financial contribution, each member nation supported the work of the commission by means of its designated National Office which, for Australia, was the Department of External Affairs. The commission was remarkable for a number of reasons, not least the involvement of a significant number of nations, including some representatives of governments in exile but noticeably not the Soviet Union. Moreover, it was claimed in 1948 that the United Nations War Crimes Commission was the 'least expensive International Commission known in history'.⁷⁹

Organisationally, the commission was headed by a chairman, consisted of representatives from each member nation and was supported by a small secretariat headed by a secretary-general.⁸⁰ Although the representatives did meet as a commission, three principal committees were set up to deal with different matters:

- a Committee on Facts and Evidence (often referred to as Committee I)
- an Enforcement Committee (Committee II)
- a Legal Committee (Committee III).

Other miscellaneous committees were established over time, including an Executive Committee, a Finance Committee, a Public Relations Committee and a Legal Publications Committee. A Research Office also produced a multitude of reports, summaries, bulletins and circulars from May 1944.

The United Nations War Crimes Commission established a Far Eastern Committee in London but also established the Far Eastern and Pacific Sub-Commission (FEPSC) in Chungking, China, in which Australia participated. The sub-commission functioned like the United Nations War Crimes Commission, with its own secretariat, Committee on Facts and Evidence, and Finance Committee. While some thought was given to whether to establish a separate Australian sub-commission to the United Nations War Crimes Commission – perhaps with Sir William Webb's war crimes commission at its core – one never eventuated.⁸¹

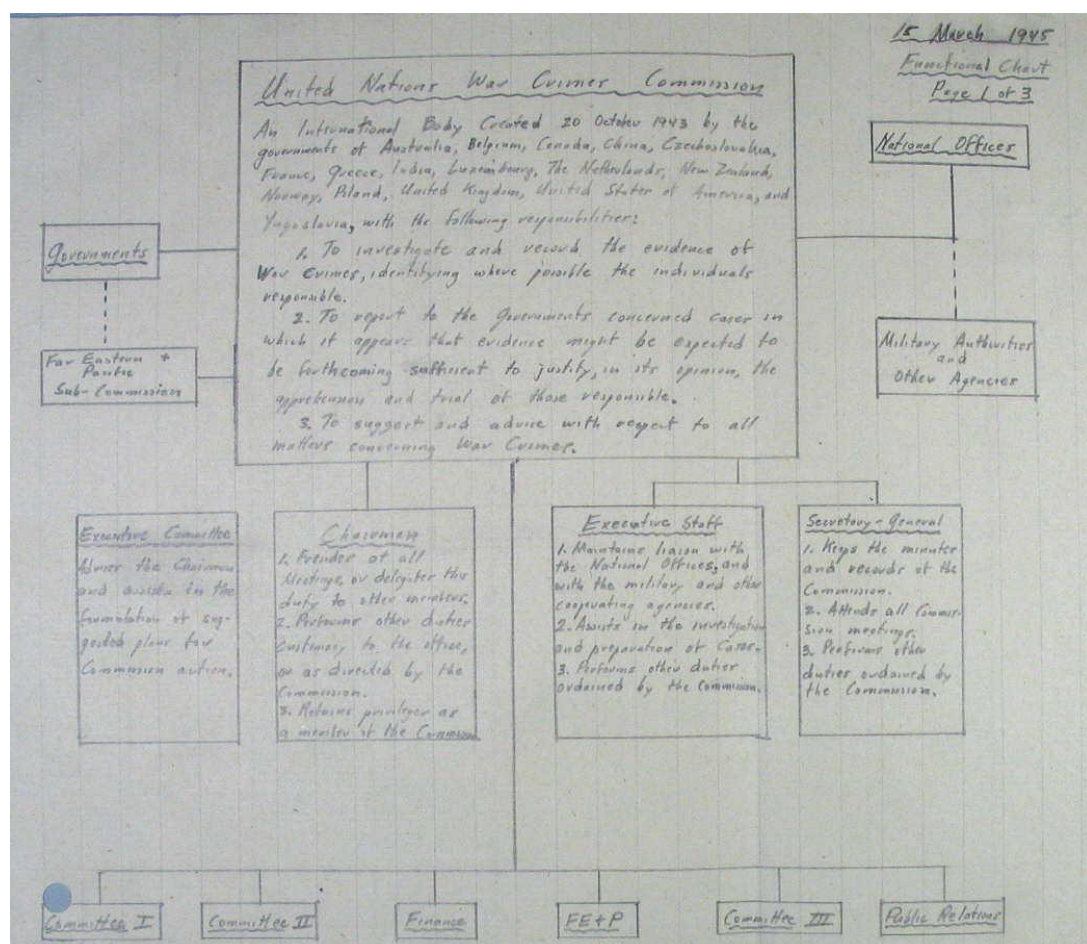
⁷⁷ 'United Nations' was the formal name for the Allied powers fighting against the Axis powers following the 'Declaration by United Nations' of 1 January 1942 and is not to be confused with the postwar United Nations: *Yearbook of the United Nations*, United Nations Publications, 1947, Part One: 1. Origin And Evolution, p. 1.

⁷⁸ On the legal status of the UNWCC, see Dr E Schwelb, 'The Legal Status of the United Nations War Crimes Commission', Misc.7, 7 January 1946, NAA: A2937, 272.

⁷⁹ *History of the United Nations War Crimes Commission and the Developments of the Laws of War*, London: His Majesty's Stationery Office, 1948, p. 134.

⁸⁰ A list of significant personnel involved with the UNWCC can be found in *History of the United Nations War Crimes Commission and the Developments of the Laws of War*, Appendix 1. Detailed lists of secretariat staff were also routinely prepared: see lists dated August and October 1947 in NAA: A2937, 306. For an explanation of the various duties of the secretariat and some suggested reforms, see Dr J Litawski, 'Memorandum on the Duties of the UNWCC Secretariat', 16 July 1945, NAA: A2937, 271.

⁸¹ See the file 'Atrocities: Australian Panel of War Crimes Commission', NAA: A1066, H45/580/7.



Functional chart of the United Nations War Crimes Commission, 15 March 1945. NAA: A2937, 273

The primary tasks of the United Nations War Crimes Commission were initially identified as:

- the investigation of evidence of war crimes
- compilation of lists of persons wanted for trial as war criminals
- the reporting back to the national governments as to whether the evidence was sufficient to warrant further action.

The commission did not draw up its own list of what actions or omissions were war crimes but used as a 'working list' the non-exhaustive list of war crimes drawn up by the post-World War I Allied Commission on Responsibility of the Authors of the War and on Enforcement of Penalties in 1919,⁸² which was discussed in Chapter 2. Indiscriminate mass arrest, crimes against peace and crimes against humanity were also considered to be war crimes within the remit of the commission. As the United Nations War Crimes Commission did not have its own investigatory arm for fieldwork,⁸³ the bulk of war crimes information and cases was

⁸² See Commission on Responsibility of the Authors of the War and on Enforcement of Penalties, 'Report Presented to the Preliminary Peace Conference March 29, 1919', *American Journal of International Law*, vol. 14, 1920, pp. 114–15.

⁸³ UNWCC representatives and staff did venture forth into Europe to inspect, for example, liberated German concentration camps: see Visit of Delegation to Buchenwald Concentration Camp in Germany, Report adopted by the Commission on 3 May 1945, C.101, 5 May 1945, NAA: A2937, 286. UNWCC representatives were also observers at national and international war crimes trials in Europe and in the Pacific. UNWCC Chairman and Australian representative Lord Wright attended to observe both the International Military Tribunal (at Nuremberg) and the International Military Tribunal for the Far East in 1946: see, for example, cablegram from the External Affairs Officer, London to the Department of External Affairs, 7 March 1946, NAA: MP742/1, 336/1/408. For the arrangements for Lord Wright's visit to Japan, see NAA: A1067, UN46/WC/15.

supposed to be provided by the national offices of member nations. This system of voluntary engagement did not, however, work very well or efficiently.⁸⁴ In August 1944, for example, the United Nations War Crimes Commission Secretary-General pointed out that only the United Kingdom, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, the Netherlands, Poland and Norway had thus far transmitted cases to the commission and that the total number of cases transmitted was 'unexpectedly small'.⁸⁵

There were concerns in late 1944 to early 1945 that the apparent lack of significant progress on the primary tasks, if revealed to the public, would produce strong criticism. These concerns were compounded by the fact that the commission generally maintained a policy of quiet diplomacy, rather than active publicity, about its activities. In part, this was to maintain the illusion of Allied solidarity (even while the existence and purpose of the commission itself was contested) but also for fear that publicity would invite reprisals against Allied nationals, millions of whom were held prisoner by the Axis powers at that point.

Although both were very reasonable considerations, the commission's lack of strong public engagement produced a vacuum of information that enabled press criticism. As one report urged in early 1945:

We cannot maintain the policy of 'secret diplomacy' practised up to date. The results are disastrous. If we had for instance published the fact that the Commission has already put Hitler and the members of his gang called Government, on [War Crimes Suspects] List No. 1 of November 22nd 1944, the whole Press Campaign of January 1945, also some stupid remarks about our attitude towards the arch-criminals would have been impossible.⁸⁶

The Public Relations Committee was established in early 1945 to better provide information to and deal with governments, military and other agencies, the press and the public at large.

By the end in 1948, the United Nations War Crimes Commission – through the Committee on Facts and Evidence (Committee I) – had examined 8178 charges involving over 36,000 suspects.⁸⁷ The committee considered the war crimes cases submitted to it, usually in the presence of representatives of the submitting nation. The committee then placed the names of those against whom a prima facie case had been made on its official lists of war crimes suspects, which were then communicated to facilitate the apprehension of the suspects.⁸⁸ In that sense, the United Nations War Crimes Commission functioned as a 'committing magistrate', the exact explanation used at the time to describe its role.⁸⁹ Responsibility for apprehending and trying those listed as war crimes suspects on the commission's lists was, thereafter, largely the role of national governments or the international tribunals.

The commission's primary tasks were expanded to also include:

- the examination of questions of law, method and policy regarding war crimes and international criminal law
- the making of formal recommendations to national governments.

⁸⁴ See Narrelle Morris and Aden Knaap, 'When Institutional Design is Flawed: Problems of Cooperation at the United Nations War Crimes Commission, 1943-48', *European Journal of International Law*, vol. 28, no. 2, July 2017, pp. 513-34.

⁸⁵ Memorandum by the Secretary-General on the Work of the United Nations War Crimes Commission, 9 August 1944, NAA: A2937, 275.

⁸⁶ Dr B Ečer, Memorandum on the Present Position of the United Nations War Crimes Commission, the Work Already Done, and Its Future Tasks, C.76, 8 February 1945, p. 9, NAA: A2937, 285.

⁸⁷ *History of the United Nations War Crimes Commission and the Developments of the Laws of War*, p. 150. For periodic statistics, see the First to Third and Final Statistical Progress Reports of Committee I produced as documents C.207, C.241, C.261 and C.267 in NAA: A2937, 288 and A4311, 746/5.

⁸⁸ The procedure was, of course, slightly more complex than this. For a description of the exact process through Committee I, see 'Processing of Charge Files and Preparation of Commission's Lists of War Criminals under General Supervision of the Legal Officer, Secretary of Committee I', I/47, 1 January 1946, NAA: A2937, 279.

⁸⁹ See, for example, United Kingdom, Parliamentary Debates, House of Lords, vol. 135, no. 36, 20 March 1945, p. 676 (Lord Wright), copy held in NAA: A2937, 273; UNWCC Committee I, Statistical Progress Report, 1 February 1944 to end May 1946, C.207, 27 June 1946, p. 2, NAA: A2937, 288; UNWCC Second Progress Report, C.84, 29 March 1945, p. 1, NAA: A1066, H45/580/1 PART 1; and 'Preparation and Presentation of Cases of War Crimes', C.87(1), 19 April 1945, p. 1, NAA: A1066, H45/580/1 PART 1.

In relation to the Pacific theatre, for instance, the commission declared its views on bringing Japanese war criminals to justice in 'Summary Recommendations Concerning Japanese War Crimes and Atrocities', which was adopted by the commission on 29 August 1945,⁹⁰ and endorsed by Australia in September 1945.⁹¹ A number of very significant legal issues were debated in detail in the commission, including:

- whether certain acts were war crimes⁹²
- the status of certain defences (such as military necessity and obedience to superior orders)
- the drafting of various international conventions
- whether a United Nations or International War Crimes Court should be established.⁹³

The records of the Legal Committee (Committee III) and various reports produced by the commission legal officers thus provide an important resource on the development of international criminal law in this period.

Although an official history of the United Nations War Crimes Commission was published in 1948, there was little research on the commission in the next several decades. One probable reason is that, after the dissolution of the commission, its records – some 464 boxes – were transferred to the United Nations in May 1949. During this transfer process, a 'substantial portion' of files of alleged 'no historical value' were destroyed,⁹⁴ including, for example, the proceedings of seven sub-committees, such as the Executive Committee. Unfortunately, Australia's collection of United Nations War Crimes Commission records does not hold copies of these destroyed original records.

Once in United Nations' custody, the commission records were difficult and time consuming to access. The rules for accessing the archives were established by the United Nations in consultation with Lord Wright of Durley, the Australian representative and commission chairman, and Dr J Litawski, a legal officer of the commission. While general administrative and organisational records were opened, it was decided that 'accusatory' records should be restricted, except from the governments who had been members. In the decades since, with the commission no longer in existence, every country that had been involved in the commission had to debate possible changes to the rules for access.⁹⁵

Since the late 1980s, physical access to the United Nations War Crimes Commission archives at the United Nations has become somewhat easier, although researchers must still apply through their nation's Permanent Representative or Observer at the United Nations and indicate the precise nature of their research and the records sought for access.⁹⁶ In recent years, however, digitised copies of the commission records have become available at:

- the United Nations Archives⁹⁷
- the International Criminal Court's (ICC) Legal Tools database⁹⁸

⁹⁰ 'Summary Recommendations Concerning Japanese War Crimes and Atrocities', C.145, 29 August 1945, NAA: A2937, 297

⁹¹ See the recommendation to this effect in memorandum to the Minister, 'War Crimes', September 1945, NAA: A2937, 276.

⁹² See, for example, the file entitled War Crimes Question of definition – "preparation and launching of present war ...", NAA: A2937, 324.

⁹³ See, for example, Draft Convention for the Establishment of a United Nations War Crimes Court, C.50(1), 30 September 1944; and Explanatory Memorandum to Accompany the Draft Convention for the Establishment of a United Nations War Crimes Court, C.58, 6 October 1944, NAA: A2937, 284.

⁹⁴ George J Lankevich (ed), *United Nations War Crimes Commission*, Archives of the Holocaust: An International Collection of Selected Documents, vol. 16, New York and London: Garland Publishing Inc, 1990, p. xviii. This volume reprints a number of key documents from the UNWCC records but, given the concentration on the Holocaust, deliberately omits records dealing with Japan.

⁹⁵ For correspondence on Israel's request to gain access to the archives in the late 1980s, see NAA: A1838, 1550/9/1 PARTS 1-3.

⁹⁶ For the application package, see

<http://archives.un.org/sites/archives.un.org/files/files/Finding%20Aids/Predecessors/UNWCC%20application%20package.zip>. For the finding aid to UNWCC records held at the UN Archives, see:

<https://archives.un.org/sites/archives.un.org/files/files/Finding%20Aids/Predecessors/ag-042%20UNWCC.pdf>.

⁹⁷ Researchers are cautioned that not all records have been posted online by the United Nations Archive: <https://search.archives.un.org/united-nations-war-crimes-commission-unwcc-1943-1948>.

⁹⁸ <http://www.legal-tools.org/en/go-to-database/>.

- the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (USHMM) Archives in Washington DC⁹⁹
- the Wiener Library for the study of the holocaust and genocide in London.¹⁰⁰

While the United Nations Archives and the International Criminal Court's Legal Tools database have posted some digitised records online, the complete digitised copies at the Holocaust Memorial Museum and the Wiener Library can only be accessed at special terminals within the reading rooms of those two institutions: making advance contact with the institutions before visiting is recommended. These records comprise 187 microfilm reels which have been digitised into 456,156 jpg images.

The United Nations War Crimes Commission's archives have been rightly described as a 'little known treasure trove regarding the development of international criminal justice'.¹⁰¹ Fortunately, some of that trove is now easier to access and new scholarship is emerging.

Australian membership of and representation on the United Nations War Crimes Commission

Australia was a member of the commission from the outset in October 1943.¹⁰² For the first fiscal year of membership, Australia paid a base contribution of £400 in support, plus an additional sum to cover budgetary shortfall, which was apportioned between member nations on a sliding scale of allocation.¹⁰³ Australia's contributions fluctuated from year to year thereafter. Interestingly, when the commission was dissolved in 1948 and its accounts were settled, Australia received a refund of £126 10s 1d.¹⁰⁴

The first Australian representative was the Australian-born jurist, James Richard Atkin, the Rt Hon. Lord Atkin,¹⁰⁵ of whom the United States representative to the United Nations War Crimes Commission colourfully wrote:

his value as a public man is questionably very great. ... his ideas are intelligent and practical [and] ... because the English particularly respect the legal opinion of a Lord of Appeal and will not dare to brush it aside as the mere vapourings of a visionary who knows nothing of the black art of law. ... When Lord Atkin talks about it they have to listen.¹⁰⁶

After Atkin's death in 1944, the Australian representative was the equally distinguished British jurist Robert Alderson, Lord Wright of Durley. Lord Wright represented Australia from July 1944 and also chaired the commission from January 1945 to 1948, its most intensive period. Although initially reluctant to take on the role of Australia's representative due to the perceived workload, Lord Wright threw himself wholeheartedly into the job and appeared to be very well regarded, both privately and publicly, by other representatives. Mr John Oldham, who functioned as Australia's deputy representative, wrote to a friend that Lord Wright was 'a very able and energetic man, and despite his great age, his eagle eye has

⁹⁹ <https://collections.ushmm.org/search/catalog/irn79237>. For the finding aid to UNWCC records held at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum Archives, see: https://collections.ushmm.org/findingaids/RG-67.041M.01_fnd_en.pdf.

¹⁰⁰ <https://wiener.soutron.net/Portal/Default/en-GB/RecordView/Index/92681>. The Wiener Library has not created its own finding aid but refers researchers to the United Nations and the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum finding aids.

¹⁰¹ Richard Goldstone, 'United Nations War Crimes Commission Symposium', *Criminal Law Forum*, vol. 25, 2014, nos. 1–2, p. 9.

¹⁰² For a very brief overview of Australia and the UNWCC written at the time, see 'Report on the Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees at Army Headquarters, Melbourne, 1939–1951', part V, chapter 1, NAA: A7711, VOLUME 1.

¹⁰³ Memorandum to the Secretary, Department of the Treasury, 15 March 1945, NAA: A1066, H45/580/1/1. Australia's proportion of responsibility for extra payments (1.9%) was minuscule compared to that of the United Kingdom (36%) and the United States (36%), although above that of New Zealand (0.39%); UNWCC, Report of the Finance Committee on the Budget for the First Fiscal Period – 26 October 1944 to 31 March 1945, 22 February 1945, Annex B, NAA: A1066, H45/580/1/1.

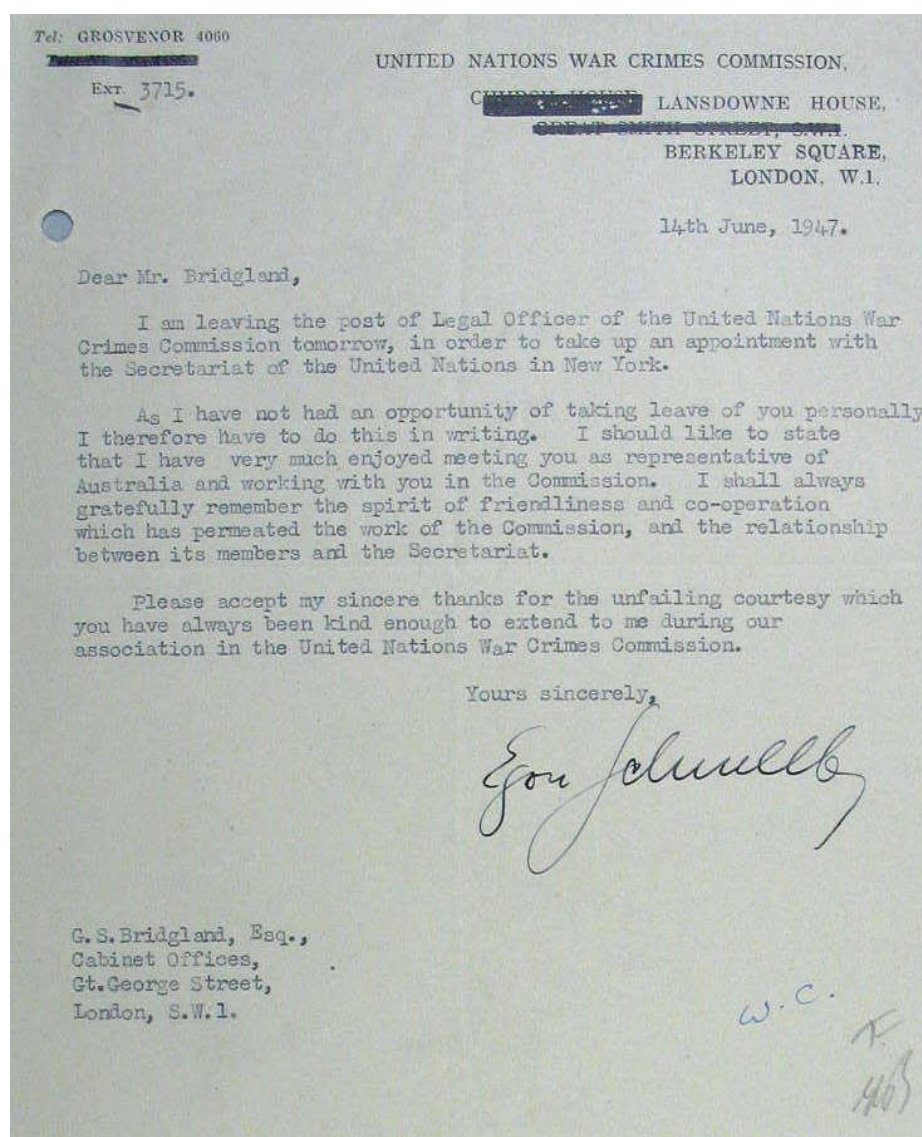
¹⁰⁴ Memorandum from the Acting Secretary General, UNWCC to the Commonwealth of Australia, NAA: A2908, C64/1.

¹⁰⁵ On Lord Atkin, see Geoffrey Lewis, *Lord Atkin*, London: Butterworths, 1983. Lord Atkin is well known to lawyers as the author of the leading judgment in the UK case of *Donoghue v Stevenson* [1932] AC 562 – concerning the alleged adverse effects suffered by Mrs Donoghue of a snail said to have been consumed in a bottle of ginger beer manufactured by Mr Stevenson – that established the modern law of negligence.

¹⁰⁶ Letter from Mr Herbert Pell, Offices of the United States Representative on the UNWCC to Mr John Oldham, Offices of the War Cabinet, 23 June 1944, NAA: A2937, 275.

not lost any of its piercing qualities' and that he was 'certainly an inspiring man to work for'.¹⁰⁷ Similarly, the Yugoslav representative to the commission publicly commended his 'vigorous leadership'. Lord Wright, he said, 'besides being a great lawyer, is well known as a man of action'.¹⁰⁸

Other Australians who played significant roles in the United Nations War Crimes Commission included the former Prime Minister, Stanley Melbourne Bruce, then High Commissioner in London, who attended the first meeting on 20 October 1943 and took an interest thereafter. As the Department of External Affairs functioned as Australia's National Office,¹⁰⁹ a number of departmental officers located in London also directly participated in the United Nations War Crimes Commission. In November 1945, for instance, deputy representative Geoffrey Bridgland was a member of the influential Committee on Facts and Evidence and the Legal Committee (Committees I and II) and also sat on the Far Eastern Committee and the Finance Committee.¹¹⁰



¹⁰⁷ Letters from Mr John Oldham to Mr Keith Officer, Australian Legation, Chungking, 10 April and 15 June 1945, NAA: A4144, 730/1945.

¹⁰⁸ Record of conference held on 6 May 1945, between members of the United Nations War Crimes Commission and members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, speech by Mr Radomir Zivkovic, C.115, 24 May 1945, p. 11, NAA: A2937, 286.

¹⁰⁹ For a description of the organisation and operation of the Australian National Office, see the information supplied to the UNWCC for the purposes of the National Offices Conference located in National Offices Conference, 31 May–2 June 1945, Minutes and Documents, Annex II, NAA: A4311, 776/17.

¹¹⁰ UNWCC Composition of Committees, 14 November 1945, C.155, NAA: A2937, 287.

Farewell letter from United Nations War Crimes Commission legal officer Dr Egon Schwelb to Australian deputy representative Mr Geoffrey Bridgland, NAA: A2937, 306

Australia's inaugural representative to the Far Eastern and Pacific Sub-Commission in Chungking was Mr Keith Officer, the chargé d'affaires in the Australian Legation, Chungking. While Australia's representative was usually a legation officer, Mr Douglas Berry Copland, the Australian Minister to China, served in the role for a brief period in 1946.

Table 1: Australian representatives at the United Nations War Crimes Commission and the Far Eastern and Pacific Sub-Commission

Role	Name	Period
Representatives to the United Nations War Crimes Commission	Lord Atkin	Oct 1943–Jun 1944
	Lord Wright of Durley	Jun 1944 onwards
Deputy Representatives to the United Nations War Crimes Commission	Mr John Egerton Oldham	1944–Oct 1945
	F/O Geoffrey Stokes Bridgland	1945–47
	Justice Alan Mansfield	Dec 1945–Jan 1946
	Mr Peter Richard Heydon ¹¹¹	1947
Australians appearing before the United Nations War Crimes Commission	Sir William Webb	late 1944 to early 1945
	Professor Kenneth Hamilton Bailey ¹¹²	late 1945
Representatives to the Far Eastern and Pacific Sub-Commission	Mr Keith Officer ¹¹³	1944–45
	Mr Henry Stokes	1945
	Mr Patrick Shaw ¹¹⁴	1945–47
	Mr Douglas Berry Copland ¹¹⁵	1946
	Mr Charles Lee	1946

Australian investigations presented at the United Nations War Crimes Commission

Sir William Webb's national commissions from 1943 to investigate atrocities and war crimes, as discussed in the previous chapter, overlapped with the investigatory and evidence compilation tasks of the United Nations War Crimes Commission. In the first year or so, however, there was not much attempt at a coordinated approach or a free flow of information. Although Webb presented his first war crimes report to the Australian Government in March 1944, it was not until August 1944 that a 'Summary of the Report on Japanese Atrocities and Breaches of the Rules of Warfare' was forwarded to London for presentation to the United Nations War Crimes Commission.¹¹⁶

However, as the title suggests, this document was only a brief summary. To make matters worse, as certain details in it were regarded as 'most secret' for military reasons, names of persons and units had been omitted.¹¹⁷ Although the then commission chairman, Sir Cecil Hurst, thanked Australia for forwarding the summary and said he would 'study the report with interest', its brevity does lead one to question how much use it might have been to the commission.¹¹⁸

Closer interaction began at the turn of 1945, when Webb travelled to London to appear before the United Nations War Crimes Commission. Webb was present at the meeting of the

¹¹¹ For a brief biography of Heydon, see J. R. Nethercote, 'Heydon, Sir Peter Richard (1913–1971)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/heydon-sir-peter-richard-10496/text18621>.

¹¹² For a brief biography of Bailey, see Jack E. Richardson, 'Bailey, Sir Kenneth Hamilton (1898–1972)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/bailey-sir-kenneth-hamilton-9404/text16529>.

¹¹³ For a brief biography of Officer, see Kathleen Dermody, 'Officer, Sir Frank Keith (1889–1969)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/officer-sir-frank-keith-11289/text20145>.

¹¹⁴ For a brief biography of Shaw, see David Lee, 'Shaw, Sir Patrick (1913–1975)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/shaw-sir-patrick-11667/text20845>.

¹¹⁵ For a brief biography of Copland, see Marjorie Harper, 'Copland, Sir Douglas Berry (1894–1971)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/copland-sir-douglas-berry-247/text17371>.

¹¹⁶ Letter from Paul Hasluck for the Secretary, Department of External Affairs to the External Affairs Officer, London, 9 August 1944, NAA: A2937, 275.

¹¹⁷ *ibid.*

¹¹⁸ Letter from Sir Cecil Hurst, to Mr John Oldham, 28 September 1944, NAA: A2937, 275.

commission on 31 January 1945 when Lord Wright was elected as chairman.¹¹⁹ Webb's main purpose in attending was to put before the commission Australia's first war crimes cases which, at that stage, were largely supported by evidence drawn from his investigations.¹²⁰ After examination by the Committee on Facts and Evidence (Committee I), the Australian cases were classified into:

- List A cases: war criminal suspects (by name or holding a particular position in a unit) who were to be apprehended for trial¹²¹
- List A–Units cases: units which had systematically breached the laws of war, whose members were to be apprehended en masse for trial
- List C cases: where evidence was insufficient to identify a particular person and required further investigation.¹²²

Afterwards, the chairman of the committee complimented Australia on its preparation of cases, which had been the 'best prepared of those which the Committee had received'.¹²³ In due course, the United Nations War Crimes Commission issued its first Japan-related suspects list based exclusively on Australian information: the 'Fourth List of War Criminals Together with List of Suspects and List of Witnesses (Japanese)' in March 1945. As explained in its preface, the list of war criminals named:

men believed to have been responsible for the commission of a war crime as to whom the Commission is satisfied there is, or will be at the time of trial, sufficient evidence to justify a prosecution.¹²⁴

Other Australians also appeared before the Committee on Facts and Evidence to present Australia's cases. Justice Alan Mansfield, for instance, who had worked as a war crimes commissioner with Webb, was in London from December 1945 to January 1946, serving briefly as Australia's deputy representative. Professor Kenneth Bailey, then Solicitor-General, also appeared before the committee in February 1946, when Australia was steadfastly pursuing the addition to the United Nations War Crimes Commission lists of 'major Japanese war criminals' whose 'guilt' was 'evident' in the same manner in which Hitler and other 'arch criminals' had been added, without the necessity for comprehensive documentation of their offences.¹²⁵

Two Australian lists of 'major Japanese war criminals and those holding key positions' were drawn up by 'Australian experts in Japanese affairs'. The first list, which was also approved by Webb, included many of those Japanese who were tried at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East and a considerable number (including the Emperor at no. 7 on list no. 1) who were not.¹²⁶

After the Australian war crimes trial program commenced in late November 1945, Australia submitted to the United Nations War Crimes Commission various nominal rolls of those Japanese who were still being sought by Australia for trial: suspects who were being held in custody and those who had been tried under the *War Crimes Act 1945* and the trial

¹¹⁹ UNWCC, Minutes of Forty-sixth meeting, M.46, 31 January 1945, NAA: A2937, 330.

¹²⁰ For the cases, see NAA: A2937, 119.

¹²¹ Interestingly, very few names from List A were subsequently tried in the Australian trials. One notable exception was Lt Col Nagatomo Yoshitada, who was charged in charge no. 19 and listed at no. 65 on List A as the Chief of the No. 3 Branch of PWs in Burma. Nagatomo and a number of his subordinates were tried in the Singapore S12 trial.

¹²² It is not difficult to see why List C cases needed further information. For instance, No. 1 on List C was 'The Commander (as yet unidentified) of a Japanese submarine (as yet unidentified)': see UNWCC approved Lists A, A–Units and C in NAA: MP742/1, 336/1/621. At the same time, it is also not difficult to understand why Webb presented this case to the UNWCC: the charge related to the infamous sinking of the hospital ship *Centaur*, which was torpedoed and sunk by the Japanese in May 1943 off the Queensland coast. See charge no. 11 as submitted to the UNWCC in NAA: A2937, 119.

¹²³ Reported in memorandum for the Acting Secretary, Department of External Affairs, 13 February 1945, NAA: A1066, H45/580/1 PART 1. For a list of Australian cases 'taken on' by UNWCC Committee I, see NAA: A4311, 747/4.

¹²⁴ 'Fourth List of War Criminals Together with List of Suspects and List of Witnesses (Japanese)', March 1945, p.1, NAA: A12576, 2.

¹²⁵ See 'For Meeting of Committee I (Facts and Evidence) Tuesday, February 5th at 4 P.M.' and 'Summary Minutes of the Meeting of Committee I held on 5th February, 1946', no. 48, NAA: A2937, 279.

¹²⁶ The list was not prepared relative to any judgement about importance but in alphabetical order; hence, the Emperor was listed under H for 'Hirohito'. For both lists, see NAA: A2937, 10. For correspondence in relation to the preparation of these lists, see NAA: A6238, 8.

outcomes. These lists are discussed in Chapter 4. Researchers are warned, however, to approach United Nations War Crimes Commission's statistical information regarding Australia's war crimes investigations and prosecutions in both theatres of war with some caution:

- Firstly, as it was not a requirement that member nations be the specific reporter of war crimes cases involving their nationals, the United Kingdom in fact placed all cases involving Australian victims of German war criminals before the commission for consideration.
- Secondly, all commission records and publications were created well before the end of the Australian trial program in 1951 and are, therefore, incomplete or inaccurate.

United Nations War Crimes Commission Law Reports Series and Official History

The commission decided relatively early to prepare reports of some of the war crimes that had been committed in the theatres of war. One reason was to make clear:

at the appropriate moment ... the connexion between the individual crimes of each type and the common policy which they expressed, thereby making it easier for the general public to comprehend the justification for and the necessity of the severity which had been shown towards their perpetrators.¹²⁷

The commission thus took steps from August 1945 to collect records of national war crimes trials. Lord Wright, by then chairing the commission, requested member nations on 30 August 1945 to 'send regularly to the Commission the report or records of trials of war criminals', as he was anxious that the task of recording the trials begin as soon as possible.¹²⁸

As with the earlier provision of information by member nations, however, progress was neither as swift nor as complete as had been hoped. By May 1946, for instance, when the commission was starting to contemplate actual publication of law reports, it had only received a single trial report from Australia's trials.¹²⁹ Lord Wright thus observed in July 1946 that while he could not say the commission had received no war crimes trial reports at all from the Far East, he had been:

very disappointed that no reports have reached us, except in a rather casual and scrappy way, and often the only news we had here [in London] of what was going on has come from the popular press.¹³⁰

Australia eventually provided the commission with copies of the Australian legislation and regulations for its trials, regular statistical 'Progress Reports' on the trials, brief reports of most of the trials (by forwarding a copy of the Record of Military Court document from the trial proceedings) and some full copies of trial proceedings.

The United Nations War Crimes Commission's Legal Publications Committee was established in October 1946 to deal with publication of its law reports series. Fifteen volumes of the *Law Reports of Trials of War Criminals* were published between 1946 and 1949 (the last by a skeleton staff after the closure of the commission in March 1948). All 15 volumes are available online.¹³¹

The volumes contained reports of selected national trials regarding war crimes committed in both the European and Pacific theatres of the war, chosen from the (sometimes

¹²⁷ United Nations War Crimes Commission, Progress Report adopted by the commission on 19 September 1944, p. 4, NAA: A2937, 275.

¹²⁸ Mentioned in UNWCC, Minutes of Seventy-ninth Meeting, 26 September 1945, p. 3, NAA: A2937, 330.

¹²⁹ 'Tentative Proposals regarding the Publication of War Crimes Trial Reports by the Commission', C.200, 27 May 1946, NAA: A1067, UN46/WC/10.

¹³⁰ Letter from Lord Wright to Maj Gen Thomas H. Green, Judge Advocate General, Washington DC, 8 July 1946, C.211, 16 July 1946, p. 3, NAA: A2937, 288.

¹³¹ See the US Library of Congress: https://www.loc.gov/rr/frd/Military_Law/law-reports-trials-war-criminals.html or the United Nations War Crimes Commission Research Project at <http://www.unwcc.org/documents/>.

still limited) trial records provided by member nations to the commission to best illustrate the application and development of the law of war. The overwhelming majority of the published law reports came from trials convened by the United States, Britain and France, which accounted for 66 reports. Although about 90 of Australia's war crimes trials were considered for inclusion, only five of the 300 trials were reported in volumes V and XI, as shown in the table below.

Table 2: Australian trials reported in the United Nations War Crimes Commission Law Reports Series

Trial Number	Held	Accused	Published in UNWCC Law Reports
R26	Rabaul, March 1946	Sgt Maj Ōhashi Shigeru and others	Volume V, pp. 25–31
R31	Rabaul, April 1946	Capt Shinohara Eitarō and others	Volume V, pp. 32–36
R59	Rabaul, May 1946	Capt Katō Eikichi	Volume V, pp. 37–38
R176	Rabaul, June 1947	Lt Gen Baba Masao	Volume XI, pp. 56–61
R161	Rabaul, July 1946	Sgt Maj Tanaka Chūichi	Volume XI, pp. 62–63

Australian cases had slightly better coverage than those of some other member nations: Canada and China had only one law report each from their war crimes trials included in the volumes. The scant representation was probably disappointing to one observer, who had suggested to Bridgland in 1947 that:

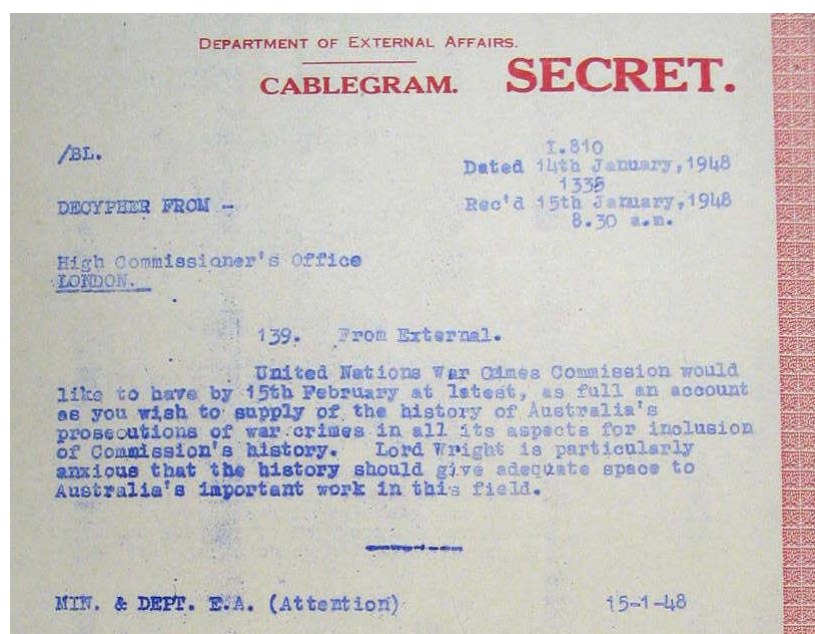
it would be a scandal if there were not at least a number of cases conducted under Australian auspices to indicate to posterity a properly balanced view of war crimes in this war. There is, as you will realise, a risk of the volumes [of the *Law Reports*] being overloaded on the European side.¹³²

Volume V also contained a brief annex on 'Australian law concerning trials of war criminals by military courts'.¹³³ The final volume, XV, contains useful summaries on the sources of international criminal law, legal basis of courts and court procedures, parties to crimes, victims, offences, defence pleas and punishment.

The virtual tradition by now of slow national compliance with United Nations War Crimes Commission's requests for information continued in relation to efforts to produce and publish the official history of the commission.

¹³² Unsigned letter to GS Bridgland, 30 October 1947, NAA: A2937, 306. The writer was probably a friend, as the address was to 'Geoff' rather than the far more common 'Bridgland' seen in correspondence.

¹³³ The Australian Government approved publication of its legislation. See memorandum from the Secretary, Department of External Affairs to the External Affairs Officer, London, 22 November 1946, NAA: A1067, UN46/WC/20.



One of the many commission requests to Australia for its history of war crimes prosecutions, 14 January 1948, NAA: A9992, 1940/1

The delays in providing Australia's contribution led one observer to point out in March 1948 that, if Australia did not provide its account fairly swiftly, the volume would 'appear with some short expression of regret that there is no reference to Australian work in the matter'.¹³⁴

Understanding United Nations War Crimes Commission records

Australia's national records necessarily include a great volume of copies of United Nations War Crimes Commission records, including minutes of the commission and various committees, official documents, periodical lists, reports and other publications. To aid in establishing context, the minutes of the commission meetings are numbered using the designation 'M' from M.1 to M.135. The minutes of the three principal commission committees, and various smaller committees, were also consecutively numbered. For example, the minutes of the Legal Publication Committee are numbered LPC/1 onwards. Commission official documents were designated:

- 'C' documents, numbered C.1 to C.267
- 'A' documents, numbered A.1 to A.67
- 'Misc' documents, numbered Misc.1 to Misc.126.

Official documents of the three principal United Nations War Crimes Commission committees bear various designations using roman numerals:

- Committee I (Facts and Evidence) documents are numbered I/1 to I/102
- Committee II (Enforcement) documents, including minutes, are numbered II/1 to II/51
- Committee III (Legal Committee) documents are numbered III/1 to III/118.

The Far Eastern and Pacific Sub-Commission numbered its minutes using the designation 'SM' from SM.1 to SM.38. Minutes of its Committee on Facts and Evidence and Finance Committee and other sub-commission documents were all numbered together using the designation 'D'.

¹³⁴ Letter from unknown correspondent, Australia House, to Mr KCO Shann, Department of External Affairs, 5 March 1948, NAA: A4311, 766/2.

The United Nations War Crimes Commission and the Far Eastern and Pacific Sub-Commission produced a number of documents series for internal and external circulation, which were usually numbered and dated. These include the various commission and sub-commission periodical lists, such as Lists of War Criminals and Material Witnesses, and Lists of War Criminals Holding Key Positions.¹³⁵ The Legal Committee and the Research Office were also particularly productive in relation to documents series. The Legal Committee produced:

- the 'Law Reports Series', which was numbered and dated. From issue no. 7, this series became known as the 'Trial and Law Reports Series'. This series briefly summarised and analysed selected national trials from the European and Pacific theatres, which often went on to be reported in more detail in the United Nations War Crimes Commission's published *Law Reports of Trials of War Criminals*.
- the 'Synopsis of Trial Reports' and supplements, which were numbered and dated. This series listed reports of national war crimes trials from the European and Pacific theatres received by the United Nations War Crimes Commission.
- the 'Survey of Legal Literature', which was numbered and dated. This series briefly analysed recent topical legal literature and was distributed as a supplement to the Research Office's 'Press News Summary' or 'War Crimes News Digest Series', listed below.

The Research Office produced:

- the 'Summary of Information' numbered 1–55 and usually dated. Issue nos. 1–11 were known as 'Reports' but the name was changed to 'Summary of Information' from issue no. 12 to make clear that this series was not reports of the United Nations War Crimes Commission itself.
- the 'Bulletins' or, later, 'Weekly Bulletins' numbered 1–124 and dated. This series briefly listed and described external documents received by the Research Office for the purpose of informing national offices. All external documents received were given an 'R' registration number, with documents pertaining to Japan usually registered as R*/J/*.¹³⁶
- the 'Documents Series', which reproduced important external documents verbatim or in translation, and were numbered 1–53 and dated.
- the 'Press News Summary', which was numbered and dated. From issue no. VII, the series was renamed the 'War Crimes News Digest'. The series compiled official news, news from press sources, and the 'Survey of Legal Literature' supplement for internal circulation. Periodic subject indexes to runs of either five or ten issues were also produced.¹³⁷
- the 'Research Circulars', which reported on ongoing proceedings, issues and outcomes of both international and national trials, and were numbered and sometimes dated.

The Australian collection contains partial subject indexes to minutes and documents of the commission¹³⁸ and partial chronological lists of 'C' and 'Misc' documents.¹³⁹ No similar

¹³⁵ The UNWCC lists of Japanese war criminals, suspects and material witnesses are list nos. 4, 17–24, 29, 33–37, and 46–49 and can be located in a number of files.

¹³⁶ The second letter in the registration code was usually a country-subject classification, for example R*/G/* – Germany; R*/Cz/* – Czechoslovakia; or R*/P/* – Poland, but sometimes by the country or organisation submitting, for example R*/US/* – United States or R*/UN/* – United Nations. Documents submitted by Australia regarding Japanese war crimes were usually registered as either R*/J/* or as R*/Aus/* . Note: R*/Au/* did not relate to Australia but to Austria.

¹³⁷ The indexes are held in NAA: A2937, 319 and A4311, 743/2.

¹³⁸ Unfortunately, the preliminary subject index of UNWCC minutes and documents dated 1 March 1946 and the second supplement to this index, also released in 1946, have not been located in Australia. For the first supplement to the index, see NAA: A2937, 277; and for the

index or list of 'A' documents has been found. However, researchers are advised that the commission records held at the United Nations, and the copies held at the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum Archives and at the Wiener Library contain several invaluable indexes prepared by the United Nations Archives in 1949, including:

- a master subject index to minutes and documents of the United Nations War Crimes Commission, Committees I, II and III and Far Eastern and Pacific Sub-Commission (among others)¹⁴⁰
- a subject index to the documents of the Research Office.¹⁴¹

Fortunately, both of these indexes have been made available online by the United Nations Archive.¹⁴²

Overview of the records

Given the United Nations War Crimes Commission's international nature and that the Department of External Affairs served as Australia's National Office, the majority of files relating to the commission are in series belonging to the Department of External Affairs. This chapter sorts records into several sections:

- minutes of United Nations War Crimes Commission meetings
- United Nations War Crimes Commission documents
- United Nations War Crimes Commission committees and documents
- documents relating to the Far Eastern and Pacific Sub-Commission in Chungking
- documents relating to the United Nations War Crimes Commission National Offices Conference in 1945
- Australia's general policy and correspondence regarding the United Nations War Crimes Commission
- Australian charges submitted to the United Nations War Crimes Commission
- the Far Eastern and Pacific Sub-Commission lists of war criminals
- the United Nations War Crimes Commission *Law Reports of Trials of War Criminals* and *Official History*.

Files relating to the United Nations War Crimes Commission held at the Australian War Memorial are listed separately at the end.

Minutes of United Nations War Crimes Commission meetings

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, ALPHABETICAL SERIES, 1924–45

A2937

Recorded by: 1924–45 Department of External Affairs, London (CA 1759)

Quantity: 8.56 metres (Canberra)

This series holds files of the Department of External Affairs, London, otherwise known as the External Affairs Liaison Office, London. The role of this office was to liaise between various British agencies and the Australian Government. It thus includes numerous files relating to the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

third and fourth supplements to the index, see NAA: A2937, 306. A copy of the third supplement to the index is also held in NAA: A2937, 277.

¹³⁹ For chronological lists of 'C' documents from C.1 to C.240 and 'Misc' documents from Misc.1 to Misc.64 with description and date, see NAA: A2937, 288. A more complete version of the second supplement to the chronological lists can be found in NAA: A2937, 306.

¹⁴⁰ For this index, see RG67.041 PAG-3/1.0 (reel 33).

¹⁴¹ For this index, see RG67.041 PAG-3/1.0 (reel 36).

¹⁴² <https://search.archives.un.org/united-nations-war-crimes-commission-unwcc-1943-1948>.

War Crimes – Minutes of United Nations War Crimes Commission, Part 1 – M1 to M43, 1943–44	A2937, 290
War Crimes – Minutes of United Nations War Crimes Commission, Part 2 – M44 to M80, 1945	A2937, 330
War Crimes – Minutes of United Nations War Crimes Commission, Part 3 – M81 to M131, 1945–47	A2937, 317
These three files contain the minutes of the commission meetings from the first unofficial meeting designated M.1 in October 1943 but omit the final few minutes M.132 to M.135. Minute M.46 records the election of Lord Wright as chairman.	

United Nations War Crimes Commission documents

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, ALPHABETICAL SERIES, 1924–45 **A2937**

Recorded by: 1924–45 Department of External Affairs, London (CA 1759)

See earlier entry for series A2937 in this chapter.

United Nations War Crimes Commission – Documents "C" Series – C2 to C66.1, 1944–45 **A2937, 284**

This file contains 'C' documents in the range C.2 to C.66.1, including:

- C.2, the 'Rules' of the United Nations War Crimes Commission approved in January 1944
- C.29 'Declarations by United Nations Governments and Leaders on the Subject of War Crimes', 14 June 1944
- C.48 'United Nations War Crimes Commission Progress Report', 19 September 1944
- C.62 'Proposal by Lord Wright (Australia) for a Modification of the System Now in Use for the Collection of Evidence in Respect of War Crimes', 6 November 1944
- C.66(1) 'Australian Proposal for a Modification of the System Now in Use for the Collection of Evidence in Respect of War Crimes', 21 December 1944.

United Nations War Crimes Commission – "C" Series Documents – C67 to C98, 1945 **A2937, 285**

This file contains 'C' documents in the range C.67 to C.98, including:

- C.76 Report by Dr B Ečer, 'Memorandum on the Present Position of the United Nations War Crimes Commission, the Work Already Done, and Its Future Tasks', 8 February 1945
- C.84 'United Nations War Crimes Commission Second Progress Report', 29 March 1945.

C.87, which laid out how to prepare, submit and present war crimes cases to the United Nations War Crimes Commission, is missing from the sequence.

United Nations War Crimes Commission – "C" Series Documents – C99 to C130, 1945 **A2937, 286**

This file contains 'C' documents in the range C.99 to C.130, including:

- C.115 'Record of Conference held on May 6th, 1945, between Members of the United Nations War Crimes Commission and Members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives', 24 May 1945
- C.123 'Order of Trial of War Criminals whose Delivery is asked for by more than one of the United Nations', 18 June 1945

- C.127 'Report to the President of the United States by Mr Justice Robert H Jackson, Chief of Counsel for the U.S. in the Prosecution of Axis War Criminals', 22 June 1945
- C.129 'Views of the Governments as to Whether the Preparation and Launching of the War is a War Crime. Opinion of the Government of Australia Communicated by Mr Oldham on behalf of Lord Wright', 25 June 1945.

United Nations War Crimes Commission – Documents C131 to C175, 1945–46

A2937, 287

This file contains 'C' documents in the range C.131 to C.175, including:

- C.141 Report by Mr E Schwelb, 'The Decisions of the Potsdam Conference and the Problem of War Criminals, 3 August 1945
- C.147 Report by Dr R Malézieux, 'Note on the Legal Problems Connected with the Surrender of War Criminals to the Authorities Competent to Try Them', 22 September 1945
- C.153 'War Crimes Committed by Enemy Nationals Performing Judicial Functions', 30 October 1945.

C.145 'Summary Recommendations Concerning Japanese War Crimes and Atrocities', 29 July 1945, is missing from the sequence but can be found in A2937, 297.

United Nations War Crimes Commission – Documents C177 to C264, 1946–47

A2937, 288

This file contains 'C' documents in the range C.177 to C.264, including:

- C.179 'Problems of War Crimes on the Agenda of the First Session of the United Nations General Assembly', February 1946
- C.191 'Far Eastern and Pacific Sub-Commission – Chungking First Progress Report', 17 April 1946
- C.196 'Australian War Crimes Legislation with a Note on this Legislation by E Schwelb, Legal Officer', 22 May 1946
- C.207 'Committee I Statistical Progress Report', 27 June 1946
- C.241 'Committee I Second Statistical Progress Report', 16 January 1947
- C.245 'Plan for the Writing of the History of the United Nations War Crimes Commission', 28 February 1947
- C.261 'Committee I Third Statistical Progress Report', 12 August 1947.

While C.200 'Tentative Proposals regarding the Publication of War Crimes Trial Reports by the Commission', 27 May 1946, is missing from this file, a copy can be located in A1067, UN46/WC/10. For a continuation of 'C' documents, see A4311, 746/5.

United Nations War Crimes Commission – "A" Series Documents, 1946–47

A2937, 278

This file contains 'A' documents in the range A.3 to A.59, including A.32, Dr E Schwelb, 'Draft of a Note on the Legal Aspect of the work of the United Nations War Crimes Commission'. This is a 26-page brief history of the commission dated 29 January 1947 which was prepared for publication in the *British Year Book of International Law*.

United Nations War Crimes Commission – Miscellaneous Documents Series – Misc 2 to Misc 110, 1945–47

A2937, 272

This file contains 'Misc' documents in the range Misc.2 to Misc.110, including:

- Misc.4 'Memorandum on the Recording of War Crimes Trials, Law Reporting, and Related Subjects by the Legal Officers', 14 December 1945
- Misc.7 Dr E Schwelb, 'The Legal Status of the United Nations War Crimes Commission', 7 January 1946.

It also includes several editions of Schwelb's periodic 'Bibliography of Legal Literature on the Law of War Crimes and Belligerent Occupation in the Second World War'. For a continuation of 'Misc' documents, see A4311, 746/5.

'CUMPSTON COLLECTION' OF DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE HISTORY OF AUSTRALIAN FOREIGN POLICY, 1960–69

A4311

Recorded by: 1960–69 Department of External Affairs [II], Central Office (CA 18)

Quantity: 70.34 metres (Canberra)

This series contains files accumulated by Dr John Stanley Cumpston, a longstanding employee and departmental historian of External Affairs from 1959 to 1969. Since then, his collection (whose contents date from about 1870 to 1969) has been assessed for retention/destruction and some items have been re-sorted into their original External Affairs series. The Cumpston Collection today is what remains: a significant body of files on numerous subjects concerning External Affairs and the history of Australian foreign policy. It contains a number of files concerning the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

United Nations War Crimes Commission – Reports and Hearings of Committees, 1946–48

A4311, 746/5

This file contains 'C' documents in the range C.99 to C.266 and 'Misc' documents in the range Misc.25 to Misc.125, thereby picking up where files A2937, 288 and 272 left off. These include C.267 'Committee I Final Statistical Progress Report', 21 April 1948. It also contains several draft chapters of the *History of the United Nations War Crimes Commission*.

United Nations War Crimes Commission committees and documents

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, ALPHABETICAL SERIES, 1924–45

A2937

Recorded by: 1924–45 Department of External Affairs, London (CA 1759)

See earlier entry for series A2937 in this chapter.

United Nations War Crimes Commission: Committee I (Committee on Facts and Evidence), 1945–47

A2937, 279

This file contains minutes of Committee I (the Committee on Facts and Evidence) from no. 5 of April 1945 to no. 119 of October 1947; and some official documents of the Committee. Alas, it does not contain much information on the presentation of Australian cases.¹⁴³ Of interest are:

¹⁴³ For the Australian cases put to the UNWCC and how Committee I considered them, see the section on Australian charges later in this chapter.

- doc I/47 which describes the exact process by which cases were processed and dealt with by Committee I
- doc I/78 which proposed the production of a historical and legal report on the activities of Committee I.

United Nations War Crimes Commission: Committee 2 (Enforcement Committee), 1944–46

A2937, 280

This file contains a few minutes of Committee II but principally contains official documents of the Committee, many of which dealt with draft conventions then being discussed, for example:

- the Draft Convention on the Transfer of War Criminals and Other War Offenders
- the Draft Convention on the Trial and Punishment of War Criminals
- the Draft Convention on the Establishment of an International Court.

United Nations War Crimes Commission: Committee 3 (Legal Committee), 1944–47

A2937, 281

This file contains a few minutes of Committee III but principally selected official documents of the Committee, which usually focused on questions such as whether certain acts were war crimes or on legal process. Of interest are:

- docs III/4, III/4(a) and III/5 discussing the 'scope of retributive action' of the Allied Powers
- doc III/107, a report by Dr J Litawski entitled 'Historical Survey of the Problem of Violations of Human Rights (War Crimes and Crimes Against Humanity)'.

United Nations War Crimes Commission: Legal Committee, 1945–47

A2937, 289

This file contains:

- the Legal Committee's 'Law Reports Series', later 'Trial and Law Reports Series', from issues no. 4 to 46. This series produced short summary/analysis reports on individual national war crimes trials. Australia's Wewak MW5 trial was reported in issue no. 16. Trials by other nations – including Britain, the Netherlands and China – of Japanese war criminals are reported
- 'Synopsis of Trial Reports', which lists national trial reports received by the United Nations War Crimes Commission. Trials by other nations are recorded
- 'Survey of Legal Literature' supplements to the Research Office's 'War Crimes New Digest' series, as these were often produced by legal officer Dr E Schwelb
- regular minutes from July 1947 of the Legal Publications Committee overseeing the production of the *Law Reports of the Trials of War Criminals*.

United Nations War Crimes Commission:—Research Office, 1944–46

A2937, 291

This file contains various documents from the document series produced by the Research Office from 1944. Until late 1945, they deal almost exclusively with the European theatre. Received external documents that were Japan-related began to be listed in the 'Bulletin' from August 1945, for example, Australian Military Forces List No. 1 of Suspected Japanese War Criminals, which was registered as

R/J/29/1 in Bulletin no. 27 on 4 February 1946. The first Japan-related document to be reproduced verbatim in the 'Document Series' was in no. 9 in November 1945, which reproduced a letter by a high-ranking British official at Singapore describing Japanese atrocities.

United Nations War Crimes Commission: Research Office, 1946–47

A2937, 282

This file contains various documents from series produced by the Research Office from April 1946 onwards.

United Nations War Crimes Commission: Research Office – War Crimes press file, 1944–47

A2937, 319

This file contains the Research Office's 'Press News Summary', later 'War Crimes News Digest' series, from issue no. II to no. XXXIV.¹⁴⁴ References to Japan, including regarding the Australian war crimes trials and the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, were commonly in a section headed 'The Far East'. Several of the periodic indexes to the digest are also held. The file also contains some press release documents (including drafts of proposed statements) from early 1945 onwards, when the commission decided to actively publicise its activities. On the punishment of Japanese war criminals, see, for example, 'Press Release Approved at the meeting of the special Far Eastern & Pacific Committee Held on September 5th, 1945'.

'CUMPSTON COLLECTION' OF DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE HISTORY OF AUSTRALIAN FOREIGN POLICY, 1960–69

A4311

Recorded by: 1960–69 Department of External Affairs [II], Central Office (CA 18)

See earlier entry for series A4311 in this chapter.

United Nations War Crimes Commission: Research Office – Miscellaneous documents and reports, 1946–48

A4311, 743/2

This file contains the Research Office's 'War Crimes News Digest' from issues no VI to XXXVI, including the final two issues XXXV and XXXVI which are omitted in A2937, 219. The file also contains a good run of the Research Office's 'Bulletin', later the 'Weekly Bulletin', listing external documents received. Samples of other document series produced by the Research Office or Legal Committee are intermittently included,¹⁴⁵ as are a number of 'A' documents, generally dealing with the International Military Tribunal for the Far East.

United Nations War Crimes Commission: Trial and Law Reports, 1946–47

A4311, 746/4

This file contains minutes no. 3–5 of the Legal Publication Committee and issues no. 21–22, 28, 38 and 47–49 of the Legal Committee's 'Trial and Law Reports Series'.

United Nations War Crimes Commission: Reports and Hearings of Committees, 1946–48

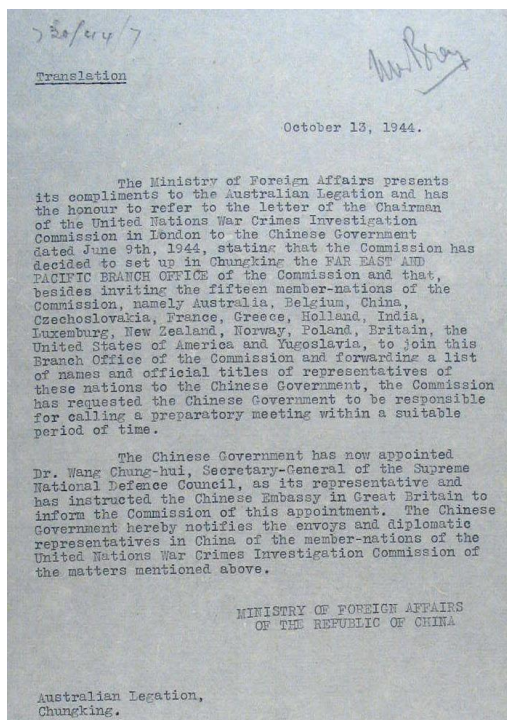
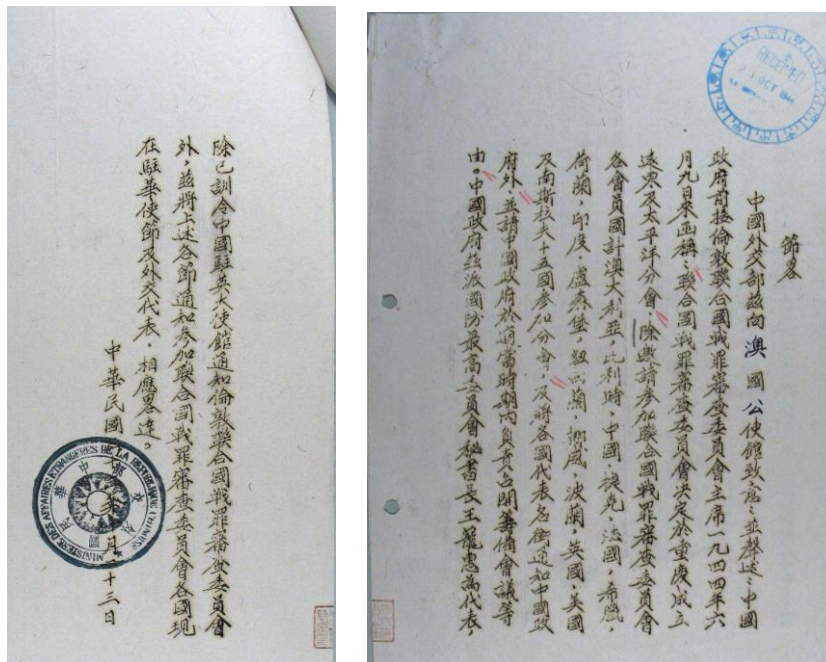
A4311, 746/5

In addition to official documents, this file contains several minutes and documents of Committee I (Committee on Facts and Evidence). It also

¹⁴⁴ The final two issues of 'War Crimes News Digest', nos. XXXV and XXXVI, can be found in NAA: A4311, 743/2.

¹⁴⁵ Of particular interest might be 'Unofficial Data Concerning Trials of War Criminals and Collaborators in Countries which do not furnish Reports to the U.N.W.C.C.', Summary of Information, no. 52, July 1946, which covered Russia, Austria, Bulgaria, Italy, Rumania and Hungary.

contains single issues of the Research Office's 'Research Circular' and 'Weekly Bulletin'.



Note from Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Republic of China to the Australian Legation, Chungking, regarding the establishment of the Far Eastern and Pacific Sub-Commission and English translation, 13 October 1944. NAA: A4144, 730/1944

Far Eastern and Pacific Sub-Commission (Chungking)

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES WITH YEAR PREFIX, 1942–45

A989

Recorded by: 1942–45 Department of External Affairs [II], Central Office (CA 18)

Quantity: 34.29 metres (Canberra)

This series deals with a range of subject matters concerning Australia's relations with other countries specifically in the context of World War II. As External Affairs functioned as Australia's National Office, the department holds the key government correspondence files relating to the United Nations War Crimes Commission. These files should be read in concert with correspondence files in series A2937 (the series of the Department of External Affairs, London Office) for, despite considerable overlap, External Affairs files created in Australia and in London each hold unique correspondence.

Post War Reconstruction: Atrocities – Chungking Panel (Far Eastern and Pacific Sub-Commission) of the United Nations War Crimes Commission, 1944

A989, 1944/735/580/4

This file includes documents relating to the sub-commission, including the agenda for the first meeting on 29 November 1944, the minutes of that meeting, SM.1, and the 'rules' established for its operation. It also includes discussion on whether Sir William Webb's commission should become the core of an Australian panel or a sub-commission of the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES WITH YEAR AND LETTER PREFIXES, 1945

A1066

Recorded by: 1945 Department of External Affairs [II], Central Office (CA 18)

Quantity: 34.56 metres (Canberra)

This series contains the main correspondence files of the department. The number and contents of files demonstrably increased in that year, as the war in both theatres was coming to an end and all the preparation for postwar reconstruction started to become active. These files should be read in concert with correspondence files in series A2937 (the series of the Department of External Affairs, London Office) for, despite considerable overlap, External Affairs files created in Australia and in London each hold unique correspondence.

Atrocities: Chungking panel [Far Eastern and Pacific Sub-Commission] of United Nations War Crimes Commission, 1945

A1066, H45/580/4

This file includes copies of minutes of various meetings of the sub-commission and other documents.

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES WITH YEAR AND LETTER PREFIXES, 1946

A1067

Recorded by: 1946 Department of External Affairs [II], Central Office (CA 18)

Quantity: 32.22 metres (Canberra)

The files in this series should be read in concert with correspondence files in series A2937 (the series of the Department of External Affairs, London Office) for, despite considerable overlap, External Affairs files created in Australia and in London each hold unique correspondence.

War Crimes. Chungking Panel (Far Eastern and Pacific Sub-Commission) of United Nations War Crimes Commission, 1945–47

A1067, UN46/WC/14

This file includes intermittent copies of minutes from SM.18 to SM.38 and other documents, including final reports on the sub-commission and on its Committee on Facts and Evidence. While a delayed final report on the Committee on Finance was foreshadowed, no copy is included here.

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, ALPHABETICAL SERIES, 1924–45

A2937

Recorded by: 1924–45 Department of External Affairs, London (CA 1759)

See earlier entry for series A2937 in this chapter.

War Crimes: United Nations War Crimes Commission 'C' documents re Far Eastern and Pacific Sub-Commission and Japanese war criminals, 1944–46

A2937, 297

This file contains 'C' documents relating to the sub-commission, including C.13, C.25, C.73 and C.74. It also contains other 'C' documents selected for relevance to Japanese war criminals, such as C.145 'Summary Recommendations concerning Japanese War Crimes and Atrocities'.

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, SINGLE NUMBER SERIES WITH YEAR SUFFIX, 1945–48

A4144

Recorded by: 1945–48 Australian Legation, Republic of China [Chungking/Nanking] (CA 1978)
1948 Australian Embassy, Republic of China [Nanking] (CA 1979)

Quantity: 6.93 metres (Canberra)

This series contains the main correspondence of this diplomatic post from 1941 to 1948. As Australian representatives to the Far Eastern and Pacific Sub-Commission came from the Legation, the bulk of sub-commission papers – including almost a full run of the minutes of sub-commission meetings – were filed in this series.

War Crimes: Minutes of London based United Nations War Crimes Commission, Index and Pages 1–528, 1943–45

**A4144, 88/1945
PART 1**

War Crimes: Minutes of London based United Nations War Crimes Commission, 1945

**A4144, 88/1945
PART 2**

These two files contain retyped copies of the minutes and documents of the United Nations War Crimes Commission, probably provided to the Far Eastern and Pacific Sub-Commission. Part 1 contains a useful list of the minutes and documents.

War Crimes: Minutes of Chungking Far Eastern and Pacific Sub-Commission, 1945

A4144, 93/1945

This file contains minutes of the sub-commission from SM.2 to SM.18 and also several early minutes of the Committee on Facts and Evidence and Finance Committee. It also contains other documents in the sub-commission's 'D' series, such as D.12 'Summarized Opinions Expressed in the United Nations War Crimes Conference, May 31–June 4, 1945'.

War Crimes: Minutes of Chungking Far Eastern and Pacific Sub-Commission, 1946

A4144, 93/1946

This file contains minutes of the sub-commission from SM.19 to SM.35 (hence, omitting the final few minutes). The file also contains documents in the sub-commission's 'D' series, such as D.16 'Statement on Expenditure of Far Eastern and Pacific Sub-Commission from December 1, 1944 to December 31, 1945'.

War Crimes correspondence concerning Far Eastern and Pacific Sub-Commission, 1944

A4144, 730/1944

War Crimes Correspondence concerning Far Eastern and Pacific Sub-Commission, 1945

A4144, 730/1945

War Crimes correspondence concerning Far Eastern and Pacific Sub-Commission, 1946

A4144, 730/1946

These three files contain sub-commission correspondence (for example, notices of sub-commission meetings and agendas) and documents, including D.8 'The Treatment of War Crimes and Crimes Incidental to the War'. Many pages have marginalia by the Australian representative. The files also include correspondence to and from the Australian Legation, which provide an interesting insider point of view into sub-commission operations.

War Crimes: General, 1947

A4144, 730/1947

National Offices Conference, 31 May–2 June 1945

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES WITH YEAR AND LETTER PREFIXES, 1945

A1066

Recorded by: 1945 Department of External Affairs [II], Central Office (CA 18)

See earlier entry for series A1066 in this chapter.

Atrocities. Conference of National War Crimes Offices, London, 1945

A1066, H45/580/8

This file contains correspondence about the conference held on 31 May 1945, including the appointment of John Oldham as Australia's representative to the conference and Oldham's summary written after the conference.

'CUMPSTON COLLECTION' OF DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE HISTORY OF AUSTRALIAN FOREIGN POLICY, 1960–69

A4311

Recorded by: 1960–69 Department of External Affairs [II], Central Office (CA 18)

See earlier entry for series A4311 in this chapter.

**United Nations War Crimes Commission: National Offices
Conference held at the Royal Courts of Justice, London, May 31st
to June 2nd 1945: Minutes and Documents, 1945**

A4311, 776/17

This file contains a bound edition of the 'Minutes and Documents' of the conference, including a list of representatives, the agenda, Lord Wright's introductory speech as chairman and statements by various national offices. The same bound edition of 'Minutes and Documents' is held in the records of the Australian War Crimes Commission [II], see A10953, 17.

Australia: general policy and correspondence

**CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES (THIRD SYSTEM),
1934–50**

A461

Recorded by: 1934–50 Prime Minister's Department (CA 12)

Quantity: 161.92 metres (Canberra)

**Enemy Atrocities: correspondence concerning the United Nations
War Crimes Commission, 1945–47**

A461, B350/1/1

This file contains correspondence about the commission, including to the Prime Minister from former prime minister Stanley Bruce in London about setting up the commission.

**CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES WITH YEAR PREFIX,
1942–45**

A989

Recorded by: 1942–45 Department of External Affairs [II], Central Office (CA 18)

See earlier entry for series A989 in this chapter.

**Post War Reconstruction – Atrocities – War Crimes Commission,
1943–44**

A989, 1943/735/580/1

This file includes correspondence about the setting up and purpose of the 'War Crimes Commission', including the minutes of the 20 October 1943 meeting which created what would become the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

**Post War Reconstruction – Atrocities – Chungking Panel
(Far Eastern and Pacific Sub-Commission) of War Crimes
Commission, 1944**

A989, 1944/735/580/4

This file includes correspondence relating to the sub-commission, including discussion on whether Sir William Webb's commission should become the core of an Australian panel or a sub-commission of the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

**CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES WITH YEAR AND
LETTER PREFIXES, 1945**

A1066

Recorded by: 1945 Department of External Affairs [II], Central Office (CA 18)

See earlier entry for series A1066 in this chapter.

**Atrocities: United Nations War Crimes Commission Part 1,
1944–45**

**A1066, H45/580/1
PART 1**

Atrocities: United Nations War Crimes Commission Part 2, 1944–45

**A1066, H45/580/1
PART 2**

Atrocities: United Nations War Crimes Commission Part 3, 1944–45

**A1066, H45/580/1
PART 3**

Atrocities: United Nations War Crimes Commission Part 4, 1945

**A1066, H45/580/1
PART 4**

Atrocities: United Nations War Crimes Commission Part 5, 1945

**A1066, H45/580/1
PART 5**

These are the main files held by External Affairs regarding the United Nations War Crimes Commission and pick up where the correspondence file for 1943–44 (A989, 1943/735/580/1) ended.

Atrocities: Australian Contribution to United Nations War Crimes Commission and General Financial Arrangements, 1945

A1066, H45/580/1/1

This file records Australia's financial arrangements to support the commission and Australia's representatives. Lord Wright, for instance, refused to accept remuneration for acting as Australia's representative but was awarded a £500 per annum 'entertainment' allowance because of his 'heavy expenditures' as commission chairman. This sum was barely less than Australia's overall contribution to the United Nations War Crimes Commission in the period April 1944 to March 1945 of £514.

Atrocities: Chungking panel [Far Eastern and Pacific Sub-Commission] of United Nations War Crimes Commission, 1945

A1066, H45/580/4

This file contains correspondence relating to the sub-commission.

Atrocities: Australian Panel of United Nations War Crimes Commission, 1945

A1066, H45/580/7

This file contains a submission to the Acting Minister of External Affairs in May 1945 urging the establishment of an Australian panel or sub-commission of the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Atrocities: United Nations War Crimes Commission. Co-operation with Soviet State Commission, 1945

A1066, H45/580/10

This file contains correspondence regarding attempts to persuade the USSR to join the commission.

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES WITH YEAR AND LETTER PREFIXES, 1946

A1067

Recorded by: 1946 Department of External Affairs [II], Central Office (CA 18)

See earlier entry for series A1067 in this chapter.

War Crimes. Chungking Panel (Far Eastern and Pacific Sub-Commission) of United Nations War Crimes Commission, 1945–47

A1067, UN46/WC/14

This file includes correspondence about the sub-commission.

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, ALPHABETICAL SERIES, 1924–45

A2937

Recorded by: 1924–45 Department of External Affairs, London (CA 1759)

See earlier entry for series A2937 in this chapter.

United Nations War Crimes Commission, Part 1, 1942–44	A2937, 275
United Nations War Crimes Commission, Part 2, 1944–45	A2937, 273
United Nations War Crimes Commission, Part 3, 1944–49	A2937, 274
United Nations War Crimes Commission, Part 4, 1945	A2937, 271
United Nations War Crimes Commission, Part 5, 1945–46	A2937, 276
United Nations War Crimes Commission, Part 6, 1945–47	A2937, 277

This set appears to contain the main files created by External Affairs in London regarding the commission, dating from its establishment (see Part 1). While the contents often replicate some documents held in the main External Affairs files created in Canberra in series A989, A1066 and A1067, they are noticeably closer to the action in London. The files routinely contain notices of meetings and the principal agenda to be considered that week in meetings of the commission and committees, enabling dates of discussion to be put to topics. The files contain a number of documents written by Stanley Bruce, Lord Atkin and Lord Wright and other high-level correspondence. Researchers are cautioned that the files are not chronologically consecutive and it is well worth reviewing each file.

Procedure for dealing with Japanese war criminals. Part 1, 1944–45	A2937, 222
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Procedure for dealing with Japanese war criminals. Part 2, 1945–46	A2937, 223
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These files contain the ongoing correspondence to and from the External Affairs Liaison Officer, London on war crimes procedural issues. The files thus record quite a bit of Sir William Webb's war crimes work in London with the United Nations War Crimes Commission and British authorities in 1945 and later Justice Alan Mansfield's work with the commission.

War Crimes Question of definition – “whether the preparation and launching of present war can be considered as a war crime”, 1944–45	A2937, 324
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This file deals with the definition issue, includes relevant United Nations War Crimes Commission minutes and 'C' documents on the subject, and incorporates some correspondence.

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, SINGLE NUMBER SERIES WITH 'W' [WAR] PREFIX, 1939–49	A472
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Recorded by: 1939–49 Attorney-General's Department, Central Office (CA 5)

Quantity: 25.56 metres (Canberra)

This series contains files arising from wartime legislation. There are two files relevant to the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

United Nations War Crimes Commission – War Crimes, 1946	A472, W26091
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Draft Convention for the Surrender of War Criminals, 1944–45	A472, W26439
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CORRESPONDENCE FILES, CLASSIFIED SINGLE NUMBER SERIES WITH ALPHABETICAL PREFIX, 1920–68	A2908
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Recorded by: 1920–68 Australian High Commission, United Kingdom (CA 241)

Quantity: 27.36 metres (Canberra)

This series holds the classified correspondence files of the Australian High Commission, London.

United Nations War Crimes Commission – Finance sub-committee, 1944–49

A2908, C64/1

This file contains correspondence regarding Australia's financial contribution to the commission, including the refund received in 1948.

UNREGISTERED FILES ON WAR-TIME MATTERS KEPT BY JDL HOOD AS HEAD, POLITICAL SECTION AND ACTING SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, 1944–46

A12576

Recorded by: 1944–46 Department of External Affairs [II], Central Office (CA 18)

Quantity: 0.09 metres (Canberra)

This series contains six files that appear to have been created by Mr JDL Hood when he was acting as Secretary of the Department of External Affairs in 1945.

War Crimes, 1944–1946. Including original ministerial submissions by JDL Hood, 1944–46

A12576, 2

This file contains documents and correspondence relating to the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

Australian charges submitted to the United Nations War Crimes Commission

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, ALPHABETICAL SERIES, 1924–45

A2937

Recorded by: 1924–45 Department of External Affairs, London (CA 1759)

See earlier entry for series A2937 in this chapter.

Japanese war crimes – Australian charges against Japanese war criminals, 1944–46

A2937, 119

This file contains the first 21 Australian charges against Japanese war criminals submitted to the United Nations War Crimes Commission. Each numbered charge gave the particulars of the accused and the offence and included a statement of the evidence in support. Charge no. 1 concerned the infamous beheading execution of Flt Lt Newton VC in 1943, which was dated as received by the commission secretariat on 19 January 1945.

The file also includes a chart showing how the cases were dealt with by Committee I (Committee on Facts and Evidence), that is, whether they were classed as List A, List A–Units or List C cases.

United Nations War Crimes Commission/Far Eastern and Pacific Sub-Commission lists of war criminals

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES WITH YEAR AND LETTER PREFIXES, 1945

A1066

Recorded by: 1945 Department of External Affairs [II], Central Office (CA 18)

See earlier entry for series A1066 in this chapter.

United Nations War Crimes Commission: Lists of War Criminals, 1945

A1066, H45/580/1/3

'CUMPSTON COLLECTION' OF DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE HISTORY OF AUSTRALIAN FOREIGN POLICY, 1960–69

A4311

Recorded by: 1960–69 Department of External Affairs [II], Central Office (CA 18)

See earlier entry for series A4311 in this chapter.

United Nations War Crimes Commission, Far Eastern and Pacific Sub-Commission: Lists of war criminals and material witnesses (Numbers 16, 18–24), 1946–47

A4311, 742/1

United Nations War Crimes Commission, Far Eastern and Pacific Sub-Commission: Parts I–IV, Lists of war criminals and material witnesses (Japanese), December 1946

A4311, 745/9

United Nations War Crimes Commission, Far Eastern and Pacific Sub-Commission: Parts I–V, Lists of war criminals and material witnesses (Japanese); Parts VI–VII, Lists of war criminals holding key positions (Japanese), January 1946

A4311, 745/12

United Nations War Crimes Commission: Fourth List of War Criminals together with List of Suspects and List of Witnesses (Japanese), March 1945

Note that three further copies of this list appear in A4311, 777/5.

A4311, 745/16

**United Nations War Crimes Commission:
Part 1, Twenty-Fourth List of War Criminals (Japanese);
Part 2, Eleventh List of Suspects (Japanese); Part 3, Eleventh List of Witnesses (Japanese), 1946**

A4311, 745/29

United Nations War Crimes Commission: Part I, Twenty-Ninth List of War Criminals (Japanese); Part II, Sixteenth List of Suspects (Japanese) – List Number 29 [includes duplicate], April 1946

A4311, 755/3

United Nations War Crimes Commission: Supplementary List of War Criminals, Suspects and Material Witnesses (Japanese) – Supplement to List Number 29, November 1946

A4311, 755/4

United Nations War Crimes Commission, Far Eastern and Pacific Sub-Commission: Parts I–IV, Lists of War Criminals and Material Witnesses (Japanese); Part V, Supplementary List of War Criminals (Japanese) – List Numbers 33–37, June 1946

A4311, 755/8

United Nations War Crimes Commission, Far Eastern and Pacific Sub-Commission: Parts 1–10, List of War Criminals and Material Witnesses (Japanese) – Lists Numbers 68–77 [includes duplicate], February 1948

A4311, 756/10

United Nations War Crimes Commission, Far Eastern and Pacific Sub-Commission: Parts 1–5, Lists of War Criminals and Material Witnesses (Japanese); Parts VI–VII, Lists of War Criminals holding key positions (Japanese), January 1946

A4311, 777/17

United Nations War Crimes Commission, Far Eastern and Pacific Sub-Commission: First List of War Criminals holding key positions (Japanese) – List Number 3, September 1945	A4311, 780/14
United Nations War Crimes Commission, Far Eastern and Pacific Sub-Commission: Second List of War Criminals holding key positions (Japanese) – List Number 4, 1945	A4311, 780/15
United Nations War Crimes Commission, Far Eastern and Pacific Sub-Commission: List of War Criminals and Material Witnesses (Japanese) – List Number 1, August 1945	A4311, 780/16
United Nations War Crimes Commission, Far Eastern and Pacific Sub-Commission: List of War Criminals and Material Witnesses (Japanese) – List Number 2, 1945	A4311, 780/17
United Nations War Crimes Commission, Far Eastern and Pacific Sub-Commission: List of War Criminals and Material Witnesses (Japanese) – List Number 3, 1945	A4311, 780/18
United Nations War Crimes Commission, Far Eastern and Pacific Sub-Commission: List of War Criminals and Material Witnesses (Japanese) – List Number 5, October–November 1945	A4311, 780/19
United Nations War Crimes Commission, Far Eastern and Pacific Sub-Commission: List of War Criminals and Material Witnesses (Japanese) – List Number 7, October 1945	A4311, 780/20
United Nations War Crimes Commission, Far Eastern and Pacific Sub-Commission: List of War Criminals and Material Witnesses (Japanese) – List Number 9, 1946	A4311, 780/21
United Nations War Crimes Commission, Far Eastern and Pacific Sub-Commission: List of War Criminals and Material Witnesses (Japanese) – List Number 10, 1946	A4311, 780/22
United Nations War Crimes Commission, Far Eastern and Pacific Sub-Commission: List of War Criminals and Material Witnesses (Japanese) – List Number 11, 1946	A4311, 780/23
United Nations War Crimes Commission, Far Eastern and Pacific Sub-Commission: List of War Criminals and Material Witnesses (Japanese) – List Number 12, 1946	A4311, 780/24
United Nations War Crimes Commission, Far Eastern and Pacific Sub-Commission: List of War Criminals and Material Witnesses (Japanese) – List Number 13, 1946	A4311, 780/25
United Nations War Crimes Commission, Far Eastern and Pacific Sub-Commission: List of War Criminals and Material Witnesses (Japanese) – List Number 14, August 1946	A4311, 780/26

GENERAL AND CIVIL STAFF CORRESPONDENCE FILES AND ARMY PERSONNEL FILES, 1943–51

MP742/1

Recorded by: 1943–51 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 36)

Quantity: 170.08 metres (Melbourne)

This series contains numerous files relating to war crimes, most of which are recorded elsewhere in this guide.

United Nations War Crimes Commission List No 4 [includes Australian National Office List (Oct 1945), UNWCC List No 4 (March 1945), UNWCC List No 24 (Jan 1946) and UNWCC Far Eastern and Pacific Sub-Commission Lists 1–26 (August 1945–March 1947)]

MP742/1, 336/1/621

This file made up of eleven parts. It includes an Army memorandum explaining how listing by the United Nations War Crimes Commission operated.

United Nations War Crimes Commission Law Reports of Trials of war criminals and Official History of the commission

'CUMPSTON COLLECTION' OF DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE HISTORY OF AUSTRALIAN FOREIGN POLICY, 1960–69

A4311

Recorded by: 1960–69 Department of External Affairs [II], Central Office (CA 18)

See earlier entry for series A4311 in this chapter.

Procedure for dealing with Japanese War Criminals, March 1946–1949 [Correspondence, War Crimes Trial lists and Records of Military Court rulings relating to Australian representation on the United Nations War Crimes Commission], 1946–49

A4311, 766/1

This file contains correspondence regarding the provision of Australian trial information to the commission for the purpose of the Law Reports and includes a draft of Volume V.

United Nations War Crimes Commission, 1948: January–March [Correspondence, War Crimes Trial lists and meeting minutes], 1947–48

A4311, 766/2

This file and 766/3 below contain notices of meetings, the agenda and minutes regarding the Law Reports and the Official History, as well as correspondence.

United Nations War Crimes Commission, April 1948 [Correspondence, War Crimes Trial Law Reports and meeting minutes], 1948–49

A4311, 766/3

Law Reports of Trials of War Criminals: Selected and prepared by the United Nations War Crimes Commission, Volume 1, 1947

A4311, 776/2

This file contains the print edition of Volume 1.

Law Reports of Trials of War Criminals: Selected and prepared by the United Nations War Crimes Commission, Volume 5, 1948

A4311, 776/3

This file contains the print edition of Volume 5, which included reports on three of the Australian trials. The issue cost 5 shillings and was available to purchase directly through His Majesty's Stationery Office or 'any bookseller'.

GENERAL AND CIVIL STAFF CORRESPONDENCE FILES AND ARMY PERSONNEL FILES, 1943–51

MP742/1

See earlier entry for series MP742/1 in this chapter.

Request by United Nations War Crimes Commission through Department of External Affairs for reports on various war crime trials, 1946–49

MP742/1, 336/1/1211

This file contains correspondence indicating which trials had their Records of Military Court forwarded and which trials had their full transcript forwarded to the United Nations War Crimes Commission in London. It shows that the commission received considerably more complete transcripts of Australian trials than might be suggested by the few trials actually reported in the Law Reports series.

United Nations War Crimes Commission – Australian Military Forces History [contribution to UNWCC history of prosecution of war crimes], 1948

MP742/1, 336/1/1484

This file contains External Affairs' request in January 1948 for the Department of the Army to provide 'as full an account as it is desired to give of Australia's prosecution of war crimes in all its aspects' for provision to the United Nations War Crimes Commission for its official history. The resulting 4-page report entitled 'Account of Work done by the Australian Military Forces with Regard to the Investigation and Prosecution of War Criminals and the Result of Trials held before A.M.F. Courts Established under the War Crimes Act 1945' is a useful short overview of the period 1942–48 but is wrong on at least one material point: the first Australian trial was not at Wewak on 26 November 1945.

Files held at the Australian War Memorial

WRITTEN RECORDS, 1939–45 WAR, 1926–93

AWM54

Recorded by: 1926–39 Department of Defence [II], (Central Administration) (CA 19)
1942–93 Department of Defence [III], Central Office (CA 46)

Quantity: 213.5 metres (Australian War Memorial)

This series holds miscellaneous records that were transferred to the Australian War Memorial from the Military History Section of the Australian Army regarding the 1939–45 war. As such, it contains many files relating to war crimes, mostly (but not exclusively) in item numbers 1010/*/*, many of which are recorded elsewhere in this guide. As the United Nations War Crimes Commission was primarily dealt with by the Department of External Affairs, there are very few files at the War Memorial concerning the commission.

Apprehension of Japanese War Criminals – Report on Board of Inquiry War Crimes murder and systematic terrorism at But Mission. United Nations War Crimes Commission – Fourth list of war criminals, 6 December 1945, 1945–46

AWM54, 1010/9/34

United Nations War Crimes Commission – Far Eastern and Pacific Sub-Commission – List of War criminals and material witnesses (Japanese) 1945 (August–October 1945)

AWM54, 1010/9/70

4. The Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees and the Australian War Crimes Sections

Introduction

Until early 1945, administrative action and liaison work regarding war crimes was the responsibility of the Directorate of Personal Services, based at Army Headquarters (AHQ) in Melbourne. In early 1945, however, the Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees (DPW&I), also at AHQ Melbourne accepted this responsibility. The four major duties of the Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees were:

- the custody and control of civilian internees held in Australia
- the custody and control of enemy prisoners of war
- the protection of welfare and interests of Australian prisoners of war held by the enemy, and the organisation of arrangements for their recovery
- the tracing, apprehension and trial of minor¹⁴⁶ war criminals.

The officer in charge of the directorate held the title of 'Director' and he had full executive responsibility for exercising and administering war crimes investigations and prosecutions. The key officers in this role were Colonel Edgar Allan Griffin OBE (August 1945 – July 1947) and Lt Col John Warry Flannagan (July 1947 – July 1950), who was a barrister in civilian life.¹⁴⁷



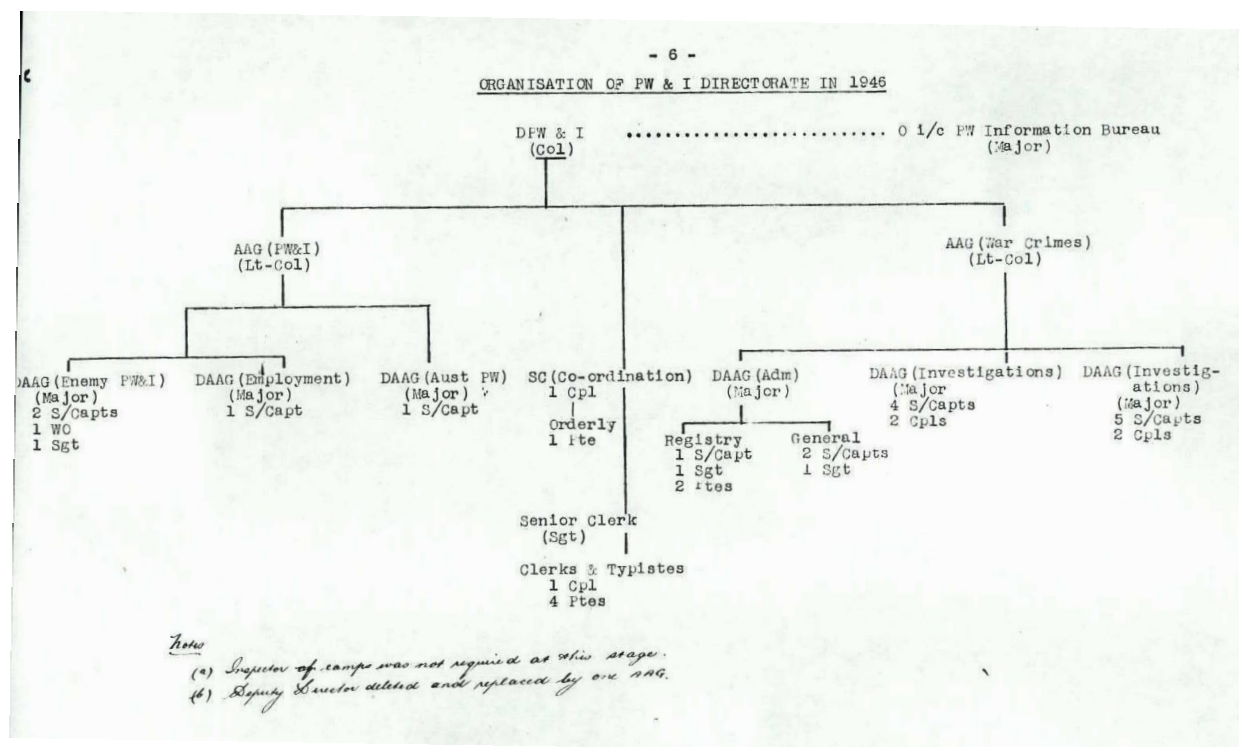
Lt Col John Warry Flannagan. NAA: B883, VX65494

Nominal rolls, at least in part, of officers serving or attached to the directorate can be located in the unpublished official history of the Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees¹⁴⁸ and their individual service records can be located in RecordSearch by searching by name or service number.

¹⁴⁶ Although this would suggest no involvement whatsoever with Japanese 'major' war criminals, this was not necessarily the case but DPW&I activity in relation to 'major' war criminals was certainly incidental to duties regarding 'minor' war criminals.

¹⁴⁷ For their personnel files, see NAA: B883, VX108122 (Griffin) and VX65494 (Flannagan).

¹⁴⁸ 'Report on the Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees at Army Headquarters, Melbourne, 1939–51', part VI, pp. 472–76, NAA: A7711, VOLUME 1. A handwritten early list of appointments at DPW&I as of 5 July 1945 can be found in AWM: AWM226, 96.



Organisation of DPW&I in 1946. NAA: A7711, VOLUME 1

In December 1945, a section of the Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees devoted to war crimes matters was established.¹⁴⁹ Its duties were:

- the collection and collation of evidence to assist with the prosecution of alleged war criminals
- the establishment of a registry of suspects
- the establishment of military courts for the trial of minor war criminals
- administrative action on court findings and sentences.

Various sections were established under the existing Assistant Adjutant General (AAG) (War Crimes), including administrative, registry and investigation sections,¹⁵⁰ each of which was headed by a Deputy Assistant Adjutant General (DAAG). The Administrative Section was responsible for, among other things:

- control of general policy over war crimes
- the handling of personal records, postings and movements of staff
- arrangement of the movement of war crimes suspects and witnesses
- the handling of the war crimes trial proceedings.

The Registry Section was responsible for:

- the production and maintenance of a card registry system of all war criminals and suspects
- the compilation, maintenance and distribution of lists of war crimes suspects in custody, suspects not in custody but wanted and, in due course, war criminals sentenced by Australian Military Courts.¹⁵¹

¹⁴⁹ For the War Establishment dated 7 December 1945, see NAA: MP742/1, 96/1/2868.

¹⁵⁰ For an overview of the sections and their responsibilities, see 'Report on the Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees at Army Headquarters, Melbourne, 1939-51', part VI, pp. 414-16, NAA: A7711, VOLUME 1.

¹⁵¹ For the instructions to the registry clerks, see 'AMF Registry of Japanese War Criminals' in NAA: MP742/1, 336/1/2196.

The War Crimes Investigation Section was responsible for:

- obtaining and examining evidence of war crimes
- searching for suspects.

The Investigation Section and the production of the Australian lists will be discussed in more detail in Chapter 5.

There are two comprehensive indexes to directorate files held at the Australian War Memorial (AWM).¹⁵² Many of these files can be located in series MP742/1; however, a number of them appear to have been destroyed, including some which have tantalisingly interesting titles.

The Australian War Crimes Sections

Outside Australia, the Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees established two Australian War Crimes Sections (AWCS), known as 1AWCS and 2AWCS.

1AWCS was first based in Singapore, where it was attached to Allied Headquarters, South East Asian Command (SEAC), and worked closely with the British war crimes team based there. 1AWCS was both an investigation and prosecution section, responsible for trials at Singapore, Hong Kong and Manus Island. In what looks like wishful thinking in hindsight, Colonel EA Griffin estimated in early 1946 that the bulk of the work of 1AWCS would be 'completed in approximately six to nine months'.¹⁵³ However, 1AWCS was still in operation several years later, based in Hong Kong and later on Manus Island.

2AWCS was based in Tokyo, where it was established as the Australian Division of General Headquarters Supreme Commander of Allied Powers (GHQ SCAP) Legal Section from March 1946. Although it was originally assumed 2AWCS would be an investigation and prosecution section similar to 1AWCS, it was primarily an investigatory section. General Douglas MacArthur, the Supreme Commander, would never permit Australia to set up its own war crimes court in Japan. In addition to investigating cases that went on to be tried in the Australian war crimes trials, 2AWCS investigated cases that were tried by the United States military tribunals at Yokohama. Moreover, personnel for 2AWCS included an officer – Lt Col Francis GJ Place – whose duty was to act as the Australian court member on the US trials. Various other 2AWCS members also served as prosecutors on the US trials, including Major Douglas M Campbell, Major Herbert F Dick, Major Robert RB Hickson and Captain EG Thwaites.¹⁵⁴ The Yokohama trials are briefly discussed in Chapter 9.

Nominal rolls, at least in part, of officers and enlisted personnel serving over time with the two AWCS can be found in various files and in the unpublished official history of the Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees.¹⁵⁵

¹⁵² See AWM: AWM226, 36 and 37.

¹⁵³ Memorandum from Lt Col EA Griffin, DPW&I to Maj Mackenzie, 9 January 1946, NAA: MP742/1, 251/1/2234.

¹⁵⁴ For further information on the United States Yokohama trials, see Chapter 9.

¹⁵⁵ 'Report on the Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees at Army Headquarters, Melbourne, 1939-51', part VI, pp. 472–76, NAA: A7711, VOLUME 1.

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NOMINAL ROLL OF OFFICERS SERVING WITH AUSTRALIAN WAR CRIMES SECTIONS

A - 1 AUST WAR CRIMES SECTION (SINGAPORE - HONG KONG - MANUS)

Officers-in-Charge

Lt-Col R.C.Smith	Dec 45 to Oct 46	
Lt-Col H.H.Deven	Oct 46 to Jan 47	Previously L.O.MFSEA
Lt-Col S.F.Hodgens, DSO	Jan 47 to Apr 48	Was member of Courts Dec 45 to Jan 47
Lt-Col F.G.E.Pullen	Apr 48 to Jul 50	Previously assisting Defence Counsel - also acted as President of Courts.
Lt-Col H.F.Quinton	Jul 50 to Oct 51	Appointed to Administer Command Jul 50.

President of Courts

Lt-Col C.R.E.Jennings	Dec 45 to Dec 46	
Lt-Col H.G.Guinn	Jul 47 to Apr 48	
Lt-Col H.F.Quinton	Apr 48 to Apr 51	Was member of Courts from Aug 46 to Apr 48
Brig. K.R.Townley	May 50 to Apr 51	

DAAG

Major N. McLeod	Nov 46 to Apr 51	Was Adjutant from Feb 46 to Nov 46
Major L.H.Quartermaine	Jan 46 to Jun 46	

Members of Courts

Major E.J.Gerling	May 48 to Apr 51	
Lt-Col J.T.Brock	Nov 47 to Jul 48	
Major H.F.Hayes	May 50 to Dec 50	
Major G.G.Schneider	Apr 50 to Feb 51	
Major G.Charlesworth	Jul 50 to Oct 50	Japanese Interpreter

Legal Officers

Major E.J.Foster	Oct 47 to Apr 51	
Major A.D.Mackay	May 50 to Apr 51	From 2 Aust War Crimes Section
Major G.McIntyre	May 50 to Apr 51	From 2 Aust War Crimes Section
Major G.A.Dickinson	Apr 50 to Apr 51	

Investigation Officer

Major J.M.Lloyd	Feb 48 to Sep 48	
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Adjutant & QM

Capt A.R.Carter	Jun 48 to Oct 51	Previously with Directorate.
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Attachments

S/Ldr Birchall, RAAF	Killed in Java Apr 46
F/Lt H.M.McDonald, RAAF	
F/Lt J.H.Wilkinson, RAAF	
F/Lt L.C.Conduit, RAAF	
Capt J.G. Godwin, NZ Army	

Nominal roll of officers serving at 1AWCS. NAA: A7711, VOLUME 1

While the nominal rolls for 1AWCS and 2AWCS often do not list female staff, civilian women worked for both sections, usually as clerical staff. A more unusual appointment was Miss Doris Heath, a graduate of the Army School of Languages and former sergeant in the Australian Women's Army Service (AWAS), who worked as an interpreter and translator at 2AWCS.

While both Australian War Crimes Sections were Army units, other service personnel were attached as appropriate. For instance, several Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) officers were attached to assist in investigations, as many victims of war crimes were RAAF personnel. As one senior officer put it in February 1946, there was 'likely to be a public demand' that the RAAF 'be represented in the organization which seeks retribution'.¹⁵⁶ These officers were not just air force liaisons in Army units; they were full investigators who played important roles. For instance, Flt Lt Lionel C Conduit, who was attached to both 1AWCS and 2AWCS, was highly praised and recommended for promotion, as he had displayed:

outstanding ability and application to duty as a result of which a number of known war crimes have been solved and a number of previously unsuspected war crimes ... have

¹⁵⁶ 'Retribution' was an unusual choice of words for a senior officer: see minute paper from W Cdr GO Reid, D/DFS (Cas) to the Secretary, Department of Air, 4 February 1946, p. 1, NAA: A705, 32/6/127.

been unearthed ... His mind is keen, his thinking clear and logical, and his capacity for work and attention to detail is limitless.¹⁵⁷

2AWCS even attached a New Zealander, Captain James G Godwin, New Zealand Expeditionary Force, who worked as an investigating officer.

Anecdotally, both AWCS were usually understaffed for the work they were meant to undertake, possibly as the war establishments had been drafted with excessive brevity of personnel numbers. As Lt Col Duncan LB Goslett, the Officer Commanding 2AWCS, pointed out in October 1947, his section was then covering 35 investigations with only four investigating officers, a load of eight investigations per officer.¹⁵⁸

By January 1948, the Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees was pleading with the Army for more personnel for 2AWCS, to handle not only investigations but also outstanding cases.¹⁵⁹ In addition to shortages of investigators, court members, court staff, administrative staff and interpreters were also often in short supply. 1AWCS, for instance, pleaded for interpreters almost immediately in March 1946, as they were 'being forced [to] use Japs for interrogations' and 'best results cannot be obtained without independent interpreter to conduct interrogation or check Jap interpreter'.¹⁶⁰ Similarly, by May 1946, the section was struggling with only one qualified court reporter.¹⁶¹

Overwork undoubtedly compounded the general stress suffered by overseas war crimes personnel. Not only were they still serving long after many other officers and soldiers had been demobilised, they were stationed overseas and often in basic or adverse conditions, which all took a toll on both physical and mental wellbeing. For instance, Mr CV Rooney, the civilian prosecutor selected to try the cases at Manus Island in 1950–51, lasted only weeks before his severe asthma meant he was repatriated to Australia. Similarly, a court member was returned from Manus Island in 1950 suffering from urticaria (hives) and acute auditory and visual hallucinations. Shortages were compounded by attrition, as personnel sought release for a variety of reasons, including illness and compassionate grounds.

Other war crimes investigators

Apart from the two AWCS, there were smaller, less formal war crimes sections elsewhere, such as at the 8 Military District in Rabaul, New Britain. The local chief legal officer confided that the war crimes section there was known 'more offensively' as 'the W.C. Section'.¹⁶² Other Army units, such as the Australian Prisoner of War Contact and Inquiry Units (PWCIUs), were also engaged in war crimes investigation activities, particularly in relation to prisoners of war. For instance, Captain Eric B Bailey, 3PWCIU, wrote up a report on Sham Shui Po prisoner-of-war camp in Kowloon and the Japanese treatment of Allied prisoners of war which later was provided to the Australian War Crimes Commission.¹⁶³

In many areas of South-East Asia, however, war crimes investigations became the responsibility of local Allied military headquarters (that is, sometimes Australian Military Forces but often British), forward units or Australian liaison officers attached to other Allied

¹⁵⁷ Memorandum from Lt DLB Goslett, OC, 2AWCS, to AHQ, n.d., NAA: MP742/1, 336/1/1096 PART 16.

¹⁵⁸ Memorandum from Lt Col DLB Goslett, OC, 2AWCS to Lt Col JW Flannagan, DPW&I, 14 October 1947, NAA: MP742/1, 336/1/1096 PART 15. For Goslett's personnel file see NAA: B2458, 240000

¹⁵⁹ Memorandum from Lt Col JW Flannagan, DPW&I, 'Staff Requirements – 2 Aust War Crimes Sec (SCAP), 22 January 1948, NAA: MP742/1, 336/1/1096 PART 16.

¹⁶⁰ Message from 1AWCS to Landforces, 19 March 1946, NAA: MP742/1, 251/1/2234.

¹⁶¹ Letter from Lt Col RC Smith, OC, 1AWCS to Army Headquarters, Melbourne, 18 May 1946, NAA: MP742/1, 251/1/2234.

¹⁶² WC is an abbreviation for water closet, that is, toilet. Memorandum from Col Crofton Stephens, Chief Legal Officer, HQ, 8MD to Brig AS Lloyd, Director of Legal Services, HQ AMF, 11 March 1946, p. 1, NAA: MP742/1, 336/1/338. This gives an excellent overview of the operations of the section.

¹⁶³ For Bailey's report, see AWM: AWM226, 92.

forces. This meant that single officers sometimes carried the large burden of investigating war crimes in some areas.

Major Harold S Williams, for instance, was assigned as the Australian officer attached to the Recovered Personnel Division, Adv AFPAC (US Army Forces, Pacific) in Tokyo, where he spent quite a bit of time investigating, among other missing personnel, what had happened to Australian soldiers and civilians in Rabaul who had been shipped on the ill-fated *Montevideo Maru*.¹⁶⁴ Williams conceded in a letter to the historian David Sissons in December 1975, however, that while his 'attention and enthusiasm was focused upon a search for facts' in relation to war crimes, the 'administrative portion' of his work was 'of little interest', which is why he recalled almost nothing about the organisational structure in Japan.¹⁶⁵

Unlike Harold Williams, sometimes these lone officers actually had little to no administrative support. For instance, Captain John Myles Williams (no relation), the legal officer for Headquarters 33rd Infantry Brigade, had no staff and only four months to investigate atrocities committed on Ambon after arriving there in September 1945. During this period, he had to collect evidence, arrest suspects and prepare prosecution cases.¹⁶⁶ John Williams became a judge later in life, and an interesting series of his correspondence from this period is held in his papers in the State Library of New South Wales.¹⁶⁷

Similarly, in Western Java in late 1945, investigations into the deaths of about 1000 Australians, 'many of whom had been brutally murdered' after the Japanese occupation in 1942, were being carried out by a single officer.¹⁶⁸ As that officer, Flt Lt HM McDonald, wearily observed:

volumes of evidence is snowballing in daily, and it is quite beyond the establishment of one junior officer to dessicate [sic] and classify it even if he did not have to travel many miles and interrogate people at the same time.¹⁶⁹

At this early stage, too, Australian policy regarding the investigation or prosecution of war criminals had not yet been established, so investigators were working without real knowledge of the parameters of their authority, duties or the actual end goal of their investigations. McDonald, for instance, had 'found it increasingly difficult' to 'carry out his job effectively owing to the lack of a directive laying down the policy of the Australian Government regarding the eventual bringing to justice of the war criminals'.¹⁷⁰ McDonald was formally attached to 1AWCS in early 1946 but, despite Army assurances of extra assistance in Java, as well as increased status, authority and allowances, McDonald reported in February 1946 that he felt:

very strongly that justice is not being done to either, living or dead service personnel against whom crimes were committed, to the relatives of those missing, or to the hopelessly inadequate staff, who are endeavouring to do this job under difficult circumstances'.¹⁷¹

Lt Col RC Smith, the officer commanding 1AWCS, who thus now commanded McDonald, took a dim view of McDonald bypassing proper channels to send this complaint directly to no

¹⁶⁴ See some of his reports in NAA: B3856, 144/14/81.

¹⁶⁵ Letter from Harold Williams to Dr Scissons [sic], 18 December 1975, Papers of Harold S Williams, National Library of Australia, MS6681, Series 1, Box 4, File 30B.

¹⁶⁶ JM Williams, 'Australian War Crimes Trials 1945-1951: National Sentiment, Australian Ethos, their Historical Genesis and Impact on the Trials', unpublished MA thesis, University of Sydney, November 1988, p. 29, held in Papers of John Myles Williams, 1927-89, State Library of New South Wales, MLMSS 5426, Box 3, Folder 7.

¹⁶⁷ *ibid.*

¹⁶⁸ See Flt Lt HM McDonald, Report on Situation in Java, 11 November 1945, p. 1, NAA: A705, 32/6/127.

¹⁶⁹ Flt Lt HM McDonald, Report on Situation in Java, 11 November 1945, p. 4, NAA: A705, 32/6/127.

¹⁷⁰ Reported in memorandum from Brigadier --, General Staff, HQ Allied Forces, Netherlands East Indies, SEAC to CAS and RAAF HQ, Melbourne, 22 December 1945, NAA: A705, 32/6/127.

¹⁷¹ Flt Lt HM McDonald, Australian War Crimes Section, Batavia, to Casualty Section, RAAF Headquarters, Melbourne, and copy to Chief of Air Staff, 19 February 1946, p. 1, NAA: A705, 32/6/127.

less than the Chief of Air Staff.¹⁷² Smith asked for the question of McDonald's continued attachment to 1AWCS to be considered as 'one of urgency'.¹⁷³ McDonald seemed about to be recalled to Australia amid some suspicions about his activities when, on 17 April 1946, he and another RAAF war crimes investigator who had subsequently arrived in Java, Sqn Ldr FG Birchall, were both killed in an ambush.¹⁷⁴ They were buried at the Batavia (now Jakarta) War Cemetery.¹⁷⁵

The end of the Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees

The magnitude of the directorate's duties obviously increased and then waned over its existence. War crimes investigations by the directorate officially ended on 13 January 1950; however, certain administrative war crimes duties continued, such as receiving the records of trial proceedings from Manus Island.¹⁷⁶

Overview of the records

This chapter sorts records into several sections:

- official history of the Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees (DPW&I)
- directorate operations, policies and correspondence
- records of the 1st Australian War Crimes Section (1AWCS)
- records of the 2nd Australian War Crimes Section (2AWCS)
- Japanese prisoner of war information.¹⁷⁷

Files held at the Australian War Memorial are listed separately at the end.

Official History of the Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees

REPORT ON THE DIRECTORATE OF PRISONERS OF WAR AND INTERNEES OF ARMY HEADQUARTERS, MELBOURNE, 1939–51

A7711

Recorded by: 1939–42 Department of Defence Co-ordination, Central Office (CA 37)
1942–51 Department of Defence [II], Central Office (CA 46)

Quantity: 0.3 metres (Canberra)

This series consists of one item: the 'Report on the Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees at Army Headquarters, Melbourne, 1939–51', compiled by Major DE Cleverly, which functions as the official history of the directorate during and after the war.

History: Report on the Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees at Army Headquarters, Melbourne, 1939–1951: Volume 1 [pp1–279], Volume 2 [pp280–476] [includes matters relating to internees, prisoners of war, war crimes, Prisoners of War Information Bureau in Australia and a report on the Cowra

¹⁷² Letter from Lt Col RC Smith, OC, 1AWCS, to HQ AMF, 22 March 1946, p.1, NAA: A705, 32/6/127.

¹⁷³ *ibid.*, p. 3.

¹⁷⁴ For an account of their deaths, see memorandum by Air Vice Marshal, Chief of the Air Staff for the Minister, 26 April 1946, attaching a report, NAA: A705, 32/6/127.

¹⁷⁵ See the Commonwealth War Graves Commission, <http://www.cwgc.org/>.

¹⁷⁶ See 'Trials of Japanese Suspect Minor War Criminals', AWM: AWM166, 5.

¹⁷⁷ Further records on Japanese prisoners of war and internees in Australian custody can be found in Pam Oliver's separate archival guide: Pam Oliver, *Allies, Enemies and Trading Partners: Records on Australia and the Japanese*, Canberra: National Archives of Australia, 2004.

Breakout escape attempt by Japanese prisoners of war in August 1944]

A7711, VOLUME 1

This item consists of both volumes of the report. The preface and introduction in volume 1 cover the organisation and responsibilities of the directorate and the preparation of the report. Part V of volume 2, pp. 391–454, focuses on war crimes operations, covering:

- the United Nations War Crimes Commission
- the Australian war crimes commissions
- the directorate's organisation and functions from December 1945
- trials of minor war criminals
- exchanges of war criminals between the Allied Powers
- trials of major war criminals in Japan
- excerpts from some Australian trials
- the 1 Australian War Criminals Compound.

Although the report concluded with a selection of photographs (see table of contents) and appendixes, the photographs and appendixes are not included in this file.¹⁷⁸

HISTORY RECORD SETS OF THE ARMY HISTORICAL RESEARCH STAFF, 1973–

A6932

Recorded by: 1973 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 36)
1973–74 Army Office, Department of Defence [III] (CA 1568)
1974– Department of Defence [III], Central Office (CA 46)

Quantity: 0.36 metres (Canberra)

This series is a collection of 'various odd files, histories and other historical material' accumulated by the Army Historical Research Officers after 1973 (although materials predate that date).

**History – Report on the Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees at Army Headquarters, Melbourne, 1939–1951
Appendices to Volume 1, 1941–51**

A6932, 10/04

This file contains the appendixes to the report. The 31 appendixes were primarily establishments, orders, regulations and instructions relating to all operations of directorate, including appendixes:

- 28 'Interim Army Establishment – War Criminals Compound (Rabaul)'
- 29 'Statutory Rules. Regulations under the War Crimes Act 1945',¹⁷⁹
- 30 'Lower Establishment. War Criminals Compound (Manus)'.

Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees operations, policies and correspondence

GENERAL AND CIVIL STAFF CORRESPONDENCE FILES AND ARMY PERSONNEL FILES, 1943–51

MP742/1

Recorded by: 1943–51 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 36)

Quantity: 170.08 metres (Melbourne)

¹⁷⁸ The Australian Army History Unit has a copy of the report digitised on its website under 'Post War' documents but, again, the photographs and appendixes are not included: <http://www.army.gov.au/Our-history/Primary-Materials/Post-War-and-Korea-1946-to-1953/Documents>. Copies of the report are also held by the AWM: see AWM54, 780/1/6 and AWM: ORMF0024 later in this chapter.

¹⁷⁹ These are the War Crimes (Imprisonment) Regulations 1951 (Cth), discussed in Chapter 6.

This series contains numerous files relating to war crimes, most of which are recorded elsewhere in this guide.

War Establishment, A Branch, Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees, 1945

MP742/1, 96/1/2868

This file contains the War Establishment in December 1945.

War Crimes Act: Regulations and delegations and opening of trials, 1945–57

MP742/1, 336/1/382

This file is the Army's main file concerning preparations for the trials. It contains administrative instructions, including a memorandum which explained the intention to establish an Australian War Criminals Register.

Japanese war criminals possibly held as prisoners of war in Australia and not named on any lists, 1945–46

MP742/1, 336/1/616

This file contains several key administrative instructions on apprehending and searching for suspected war criminals.

War criminals – Secretary of Army's file, 1945–46

MP742/1, 336/1/980

It includes a memorandum by the Minister for the Army dated 26 September 1945 explaining that he was 'not clear' on the action necessary within the Army to 'deal with War Criminals'; and a chronological 'Statement Concerning Action Taken to Apprehend Japanese War Criminals'.

War criminals: Administrative Instructions, etc, 1945–46

MP742/1, 336/1/1143

This file compiles the Army's administrative instructions issued in relation to war crimes, beginning with the Act and Regulations. Many of these instructions are held in other files; however this file has a useful index which provides the brief name and relevant number and date of the correspondence forming the instruction. Some documents are listed but are no longer in the file.

[Affidavit File – Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees Investigation File] Difficulty in securing the completion of affidavits – proposal to amend National Security (Supplementary) Regulation 63, 1947

MP742/1, 336/1/1177
PART 14

This file contains correspondence (two pages) outlining the difficulties in obtaining affidavit evidence and suggesting that witnesses be persuaded to complete their affidavits before a Justice of the Peace.

Affidavits required for war crimes investigations – Difficulties in obtaining, 1948

MP742/1, 336/1/1634

This file includes correspondence discussing whether investigating officers from the Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees should visit forward commands and districts to interview witnesses.

Summary of Investigation Division cases considered at Investigation Division – Australian Division meeting of 8 April 1948, 1944–50

MP742/1, 336/1/1949
PART 7

This file, one component of a large item, describes the outcome of a conference in April 1948 at the Investigation Division, Legal Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for Allied Powers in

which it was decided what should fall into the investigatory scope of the Australian section of the division.

Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees – Index to files put away towards end of 1950 [Includes subject and alphabetical lists relating to Japanese war crimes/criminals], 1950

MP742/1, 336/1/2125

Australian Military Forces registry of Japanese war criminals – Staff instructions, 1946

MP742/1, 336/1/2196

This file contains a useful description of the object and functions of the Australian Military Forces (AMF) Registry of Japanese War Criminals, whose duty it was to compile, maintain and distribute the AMF lists of war criminals.

RESIDUE OF RECORDS RELATING TO PRISONERS OF WAR AND INTERNEES, WORLD WAR II, 1939–68

B4141

Recorded by: 1939–55 Prisoner of War Information Bureau (CA 3055)
1955–68 Soldier Career Management Agency (CA 1999)

Quantity: 0.72 metres (Melbourne)

This series consists of 22 residual records relating to prisoners of war and internees in Australia and overseas, including administrative and personal information.

Legislation relating to Prisoners of War (POW) and Internees, 1941–68

B4141, 1

Records Procedure: Enemy Prisoners of War and Internees, 1939–46

B4141, 3

Records Procedures: Enemy Prisoners of War, 1941–45

B4141, 4

Japanese Prisoners of War: General Administration, 1944

B4141, 6

Prisoner of War Information Bureau: functions and procedures, 1942–45

B4141, 14

LIST OF DIRECTORATE OF PRISONERS OF WAR AND INTERNEES CORRESPONDENCE FILES TOP-NUMBERED INTO: (1) ARMY CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES, 1943–1951 (B1800) AND (2) GROUP [ARMY FORMATIONS] CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES WITH "GP" PREFIX, 1943–1946 (B1827), 1950

B3926

Recorded by: 1950 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 36)

Quantity: 0.09 metres (Melbourne)

This series contains three items with lists of Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees correspondence files, most but not all of which files were later merged into other Army series. Items 1 and 2 have almost identical information and item 3 is a working copy of part of the lists in items 1 and 2.

Classification of Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees files – War Crimes files – list of files top-numbered into Army record system on 27 June 1950

B3926, 1

Records of 1AWCS

GENERAL AND CIVIL STAFF CORRESPONDENCE FILES AND ARMY PERSONNEL FILES, 1943–51

MP742/1

Recorded by: 1943–51 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 36)

See earlier entry for series MP742/1 in this chapter.

1 Australian War Crimes Section (South East Asia Command) – reorganisation of, 1945–47

MP742/1, 240/1/2211

This file contains various draft war establishments for the section.

1 Australian War Crimes Section (South East Asia Command) – raising of, 1945–46

MP742/1, 251/1/2234

This file contains correspondence on the establishment of the section (including a proposed temporary war establishment), nominations for staffing and the functions of the section. It also contains details of the operational problems of the section, as well as the turnover of the commanding officer in late 1946. See the application for release of Major HD Cullen dated 19 August 1946 as an illustration of the personal, physical and financial difficulties of working at 1AWCS.

Unit War diary – 1 Australian War Crimes Section (South East Asia Command), 1946

MP742/1, 274/2/107

This file contains a copy of the unit's war diary for June and July 1946 and the 'Orders for Preparation and Trial of Cases' issued in July 1946, which described how to prepare a case for trial, apply for trial and court procedure.

Unit War Diary – 1 Australian War Crimes Section, South East Asia Command, 1946–47

MP742/1, 336/1/1016

This file contains a copy of the unit's war diary for January to May 1946, August to December 1946 and January to March 1947. It also contains Lt Col RC Smith's Standing Orders for 1AWCS issued on 8 March 1946 and amendments.

1 Australian War Crimes Section Finance, 1947–48

MP742/1, 336/1/1438

As well as 1AWCS finance matters, this file contains documents regarding the payment of sufficient financial allowances to the Japanese defence counsel and interpreters at Hong Kong.

War crimes: classifications and returns South-East Asia Command area: [1] Miscellaneous 12, 1946–48

MP742/1, 336/1/1446 PART 1

War crimes: classifications and returns South-East Asia Command area: [2] File no 3 XXXIV, War crimes: list of Japanese suspected of war crimes against Australian personnel in SEAC area, 1946–48

MP742/1, 336/1/1446 PART 2

These two parts include some examples of classification and return reports from 1AWCS and other correspondence and documents showing cases under investigation, 1946–48. A report dated August 1948 shows that the investigation into the Banka Island massacre was still ongoing but was being transferred to the control of 2AWCS.

Hong Kong 4 – YAMASAKA, Tatsuo: War crimes on Sanaki [Sanuki?] Maru [2] Miscellaneous 13A, War Crimes: Policy and administrative matters – General, 1947–48

MP742/1, 336/1/1452 PART 2

This file contains Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees guidance to 1AWCS on war crimes matters and reports from 1AWCS on current investigations and on the case files that were being closed.

Periodical reports from 1 Australian War Crimes Section (South East Asia Command) – Correspondence [and Forms:

**'B' (Investigations concluded and result),
'C'(A) (Japanese in custody and charged),
'C'(B) (Japanese in custody and charged to be tried by British court), 'C'(D) (Japanese in custody and charged by Dutch),
'D' (Japanese suspects),
'E' (Australian trial results),
'F' (Japanese tried by Allied courts),
'G' (Japanese suspects no longer required)]**

MP742/1, 336/1/1597 PARTS 1–9

The nine parts provide examples of reports of investigations that had been concluded and their results, including where the suspect had been tried by the British military court 'with Australian evidence added'. Examples of the parts are:

Periodical reports from 1 Australian War Crimes Section (South East Asia Command) – correspondence, 1946–48
336/1/3597PART 1

MP742/1,

Periodical reports from 1 Australian War Crimes Section (South East Asia Command) – Form B, 1946–48

MP742/1, 336/1/3597PART 2

Periodical reports from 1 Australian War Crimes Section (South East Asia Command) – Form C (A), 1946–48

MP742/1, 336/1/3597 PART 3

War crimes – Miscellaneous correspondence re criminals, suspects and trials [1] MISC 18 part 1, 1945–52

MP742/1, 336/1/1865 PART 1

This file contains a review of the strength of 1AWCS conducted in March 1950 and includes a nominal roll of personnel.

1 Australian War Crimes Section Manus (Staff), 1949–51

MP742/1, 336/1/2148

This file includes a draft establishment for 1AWCS Manus Island and consideration of staffing. It also includes a nominal roll of staff of the section from February 1951.

War Trials: Manus Disposal of personnel: 1 Australian War Crimes Section, 1950–51

MP742/1, 336/1/2187

This file includes the proposal to appoint (then) Captain KR Townley as president of the Manus Island court, including his particulars of service and an application for him to be commissioned.

WAR CRIMES INVESTIGATION FILES, SINGLE NUMBER SERIES WITH WC [WAR CRIMINALS] PREFIX, 1949

MP375/14

Recorded by: 1949 1 Australian War Criminals Compound (Rabaul, then Manus Island, Territory of Papua-New Guinea) (CA 9601)

Quantity: 0.36 metres (Melbourne)

Most files in this series were started at the Rabaul War Criminals Compound and later transferred to the Manus War Criminals

Compound and added to there, as well as being renumbered. The majority of the files concern the compounds or are investigation files and hence are recorded elsewhere in this guide.

Promulgation, commutation and confirmation of sentences, 1946–47

MP375/14, WC1

This file also holds a useful list of war crimes investigation files held by 1AWCS on Manus Island.

SECRET CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES, 1945–55

MP729/8

Recorded by: 1945–55 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 36)

Quantity: 17.53 metres (Melbourne)

This series comprises Army Headquarters correspondence files.

Australian War Crimes Section (Staff), 1948–49

MP729/8, 19/431/62

This file contains correspondence about the staffing of 1AWCS in Hong Kong, including the release of personnel. It also contains some correspondence and draft war establishments for 1AWCS on Manus Island.

GENERAL AND CIVIL STAFF CORRESPONDENCE FILES AND ARMY PERSONNEL FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES, 1952–62

MT1131/1

Recorded by: 1952–60 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 36)
1960–62 Army Headquarters, Department of the Army, Melbourne (CA 2585)

Quantity: 98.17 metres (Melbourne)

1 Australian War Crimes Unit Manus – disbandment, 1952

MT1131/1, A336/1/8

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER (MELBOURNE) SERIES (PRIMARY NUMBERS 1–323), 1922–60

A705

Recorded by: 1922–39 Air Services Branch (CA 778)
1939–60 Department of Air, Central Office (CA 35)

Quantity: 805.45 metres (Canberra), 30.6 metres (Sydney), 14.4 metres (Melbourne)

This is the main correspondence series used by the RAAF from 1922 to 1960. It contains a few files regarding war crimes.

Director of Personal Services (Casualty Section) – Australian prisoner of war contact and War Crimes Units in Java, 1945–51

A705, 32/6/127

This file contains details regarding RAAF war crimes investigations in Java, including reports made by Flt Lt McDonald about the difficulties of his duties in 1945–46; correspondence about attaching RAAF officers to 1AWCS, their role and duties; and the deaths of investigators Sqn Ldr Birchall and Flt Lt McDonald.

**ARMY ADMINISTRATION FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES WITH 'NCCR'
(NORTHERN COMMAND CENTRAL REGISTRY) PREFIX 1901–50**

BP129/1

Recorded by: 1901–11 Commonwealth Military Forces, Queensland, (District)
Headquarters (CA 1218)
1911–21 Headquarters, 1 Military District, Commonwealth
(Australian) Military Forces (CA 1219)
1921–39 1 District Base, Australian Military Forces (CA 1220)
1939–42 Command Headquarters, Northern Command [I],
Australian Military Forces (CA 1221)
1942–46 Headquarters, Queensland Lines of Communication Area,
Australian Military Forces (CA 1222)
1946–50 Command Headquarters, Northern Command [II],
Australian Military Forces (CA 1223)

Quantity: 2.52 metres (Brisbane)

This series contains correspondence relating to the administration,
function and policy of Australian Military Forces commands in
Queensland over time, including Northern Command, which was
involved with 1AWCS on Manus Island.

**Disbandment of 1 Australian War Crimes Section – Manus Island,
1951**

**BP129/1,
NCCR 174/1/292**

This file includes the approval for the disbandment in July 1951.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE, 'C' (CONFIDENTIAL) SERIES, 1934–52

SP1048/6

Recorded by: 1934–39 2 District Base, Australian Military Forces, New South
Wales Headquarters (CA 4334)
1939–42 Headquarters, Eastern Command [I], Australian Military
Forces (CA 1876)
1942–46 Headquarters, New South Wales Lines of Communication
Area, Australian Military Forces (CA 1877)
1946–52 Headquarters, Eastern Command [II], Australian Military
Forces (CA 1878)

Quantity: 7.02 metres (Sydney)

This series holds confidential correspondence, usually relating to
officers' appointments, postings, transfers, promotions and medals.

**War Crimes Trials – Movement of 1 Australian War Crimes
Section to MANUS, 1950**

SP1048/6, C2/1/2884

Records of 2AWCS

**GENERAL AND CIVIL STAFF CORRESPONDENCE FILES AND ARMY PERSONNEL
FILES, 1943–51**

MP742/1

Recorded by: 1943–51 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 36)

See earlier entry on series MP742/1 in this chapter.

**High cost of living – members of 2 Australian War Crimes Section
Japan, 1947–49**

MP742/1, 10/1/333

Amendment to War Establishment 111/105/1 – Australian War Crimes Section – No.2 Section, 1947–48

MP742/1, 96/1/3263

2 Australian War Crimes Section (Army Forces, Pacific) – raising of, 1946

MP742/1, 240/1/2210A

Affidavit file – war crimes various camps [22 components]

**MP742/1, 336/1/1096
PARTS 1–22**

File number 336/1/1096 is made up of 22 components (renamed as parts), most of which are investigation files listed elsewhere in this guide. Several files concern 2AWCS, as listed below:

Affidavit file: war crimes various camps – 9K part 1: 2 Australian War Crimes Section (Army Forces, Pacific, Supreme Commander for Allied Powers), 1946–47

**MP742/1, 336/1/1096
PART 14**

This file contains information about the initial attachment of an Australian liaison officer (war crimes) to General Headquarters AFPAC Tokyo and the raising of 2AWCS and its operational duties.

Affidavit file: war crimes various camps – 9K part 2: 2 Australian War Crimes Section (Army Forces, Pacific, Supreme Commander for Allied Powers), 1946–47

**MP742/1, 336/1/1096
PART 15**

This file contains information on the staffing of 2AWCS and some interesting correspondence from Lt DLB Goslett, OC of 2AWCS, to the Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees.

Affidavit file: war crimes various camps – 9K part 3: 2 Australian War Crimes Section (Army Forces, Pacific, Supreme Commander for Allied Powers), 1946–47

**MP742/1, 336/1/1096
PART 16**

This file contains information on the staffing of 2AWCS, including a nominal roll as of January 1948 and efforts to obtain more personnel for the section, and a review of current investigations dated March 1948. It also contains a very complimentary report by Lt DLB Goslett on Flt Lt LC Conduit.

Affidavit file: war crimes various camps 9K part 3A: 2 Australian War Crimes Section (Army Forces, Pacific, Supreme Commander for Allied Powers), 1946–47

**MP742/1, 336/1/1096
PART 17**

This file contains information about the admission to Japan of dependants (typically wives) of 2AWCS personnel.

Affidavit file: war crimes various camps – 9K 9: staff – I G Marunouchi Hotel, 1947–49

**MP742/1, 336/1/1096
PART 19**

The Marunouchi Hotel is where 2AWCS personnel took up residence in 1947, having previously resided at Empire House. This file contains details of the hotel and accommodation requirements and the support offered by British Commonwealth Occupation Force (BCOF) to non-BCOF personnel in Tokyo.

Affidavit file: war crimes various camps – 9K: staff Australian War Crimes Section Tokyo, 1947–49

**MP742/1, 336/1/1096
PART 20**

This file includes nominal rolls of 2AWCS from February 1949 and February 1950. It also includes Lt DLB Goslett's advance recommendations in June 1949 for winding up 2AWCS and returning personnel to Australia.

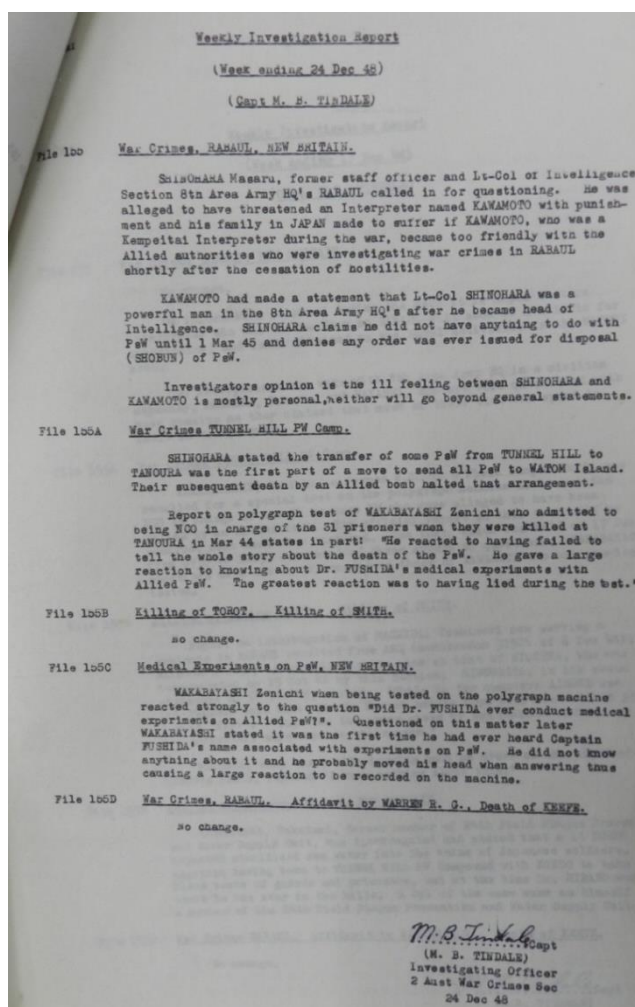
War crimes: Weekly reports of investigations by 2 Australian War Crimes Section

**MP742/1, 336/1/1965
PARTS 1–13**

File number 336/1/1965 is made up of 13 parts, which contain the weekly reports by various investigating officers Captain J Sylvester, Major HS Williams, Captain JG Godwin, Captain WB McLachlan, Captain JC Van Nooten, Captain EW Scott, Captain FM Wilson, Captain MB Tindale, Captain A Klestadt, Sergeant AH Weston and Flt Lt LC Conduit over set periods, as shown by the example listed below. Some cases – such as the Banka Island massacre of nurses – were handed from investigator to investigator over time, so researchers are cautioned that it can be worth checking all files. Part 1 only contains cover memos, not reports.

War crimes: Weekly reports of investigations by 2 Australian War Crimes Section – Investigation reports by Captain J Sylvester, 5 December 1947–20 January 1950

**MP742/1, 336/1/1965
PART 2**



A report by Captain MB Tindale, 2AWCS, for week ending 24 December 1948. None of these cases moved to the prosecution stage. NAA: MP742/1, 336/1/1965 PART 8

PERSONAL PAPERS OF DORIS MARY HEATH, 1942–90

M3344

Recorded by: 1923–90 Doris Mary Heath (CP 577)

Quantity: 0.27 metres (Canberra)

This series contains several files of papers maintained by Heath, who served as an interpreter/translator at 2AWCS Tokyo.

Doris Heath – 2 Australian War Crimes Section – Tokyo, 1946–47

M3344, 10

This file includes copies of the report filed by Flt Lt Conduit when he was applying for 'redress of grievance' in respect of his expenses given an insufficient allowance. It contains an interesting description of the Marunouchi Hotel in Tokyo, where he and other 2AWCS personnel resided and their general circumstances regarding messing and amenities.

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES, 1912–64

SP459/1

Recorded by: 1912–21 2 Military District, New South Wales [I] (CA 6335)
 1921–39 2 District Base, Australian Military Forces, New South Wales Headquarters (CA 4334)
 1939–42 Headquarters, Eastern Command [I], Australian Military Forces (CA 1876)
 1942–46 Headquarters, New South Wales Lines of Communication Area, Australian Military Forces (CA 1877)
 1946–64 Headquarters, Eastern Command [II], Australian Military Forces (CA 1878)

Quantity: 64.65 metres (Sydney)

This series contains correspondence relating to the administration, function and policy of Eastern Command. It contains a number of files relating to war crimes.

2 Australian War Crimes Section (Army Forces, Pacific) – Redesignation and reorganisation as Australian War Crimes (Supreme Commander for Allied Powers), 1946

SP459/1, 507/1/1676

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE, 'C' (CONFIDENTIAL) SERIES

SP1048/6

Recorded by: 1934–39 2 District Base, Australian Military Forces, New South Wales Headquarters (CA 4334)
 1939–42 Headquarters, Eastern Command [I], Australian Military Forces (CA 1876)
 1942–46 Headquarters, New South Wales Lines of Communication Area, Australian Military Forces (CA 1877)
 1946–52 Headquarters, Eastern Command [II], Australian Military Forces (CA 1878)

See earlier entry on series SP1048/6 in this chapter.

Personnel of Australia War Crimes Section, Japan, 1950

SP1048/6, C2/1/2865

Personnel of Australia War Crimes Section (1 page only), 1950

SP1048/6, C2/1/2871

Personnel of Australian War Crimes Section, 1950

SP1048/69, C4/1/154

Japanese prisoner-of-war information

NOMINAL INDEX CARDS TO REGISTERS AND DOSSIERS FOR ENEMY PRISONERS OF WAR AND INTERNEES, 1939–47

B3720

Recorded by: 1939–47 Prisoners of War Information Bureau (CA 3055)

Quantity: 7.56 metres (Melbourne)

This series contains index cards to registers and dossiers of enemy internees and prisoners of war held in camps in Australia and in Papua New Guinea. The index is arranged by nationality and, for Japanese, into 'merchant seamen', 'internees' and 'prisoners of war' and then by surname.

Nominal index cards to registers and dossiers for enemy prisoners of war and internees, 1939–47

**B3720,
WHOLE SERIES**

REGISTERS CONTAINING 'SERVICE AND CASUALTY' FORMS (FORM A112) OF ENEMY PRISONERS OF WAR AND INTERNEES HELD IN CAMPS IN AUSTRALIA, 1939–47

MP1103/1

Recorded by: 1939–47 Prisoners of War Information Bureau (CA 3055)

Quantity: 9.54 metres (Melbourne)

This series contains an item per enemy prisoner of war captured by the Allied powers or internee taken into custody. The items are not limited to Japanese but also other enemy nationals. However, more than 8800 records relate to Japanese nationals. A few of those held were later tried as war criminals but most war criminals do not have a file in this series. For example, there is no file for General Imamura Hitoshi, the senior officer who was tried at Rabaul in the R175 trial. Each item is generally only the one page of Form A112 as indicated in the series title. These forms contain detailed information about each person and their detainment, including movements. Many of the items have been digitised. The item control symbols are not always consistent but Japanese prisoners nearly always have 'J' in the prefix, as follows:

PWJA	Japanese PW held by Australia
PWJA (USA)	Japanese PW held on behalf of United States
PWJM	Japanese PW merchant seaman held by Australia
PWJM (USA)	Japanese PW merchant seaman held on behalf of United States
IJ	Japanese internees held on behalf of the Netherlands East Indies Government
CJ	Japanese internees held on behalf of the Free French authorities of New Caledonia
HJ	Japanese internees from the New Hebrides held on behalf of the United Kingdom Government
PJ	Japanese internees from various Pacific Islands held on behalf of the United Kingdom Government
NZJ	Japanese internees from New Zealand
BFJ	Japanese internees from Borneo

For internees apprehended in Australia, the prefix denoted where the internee was apprehended, for example, WJ – Japanese internee apprehended in Western Australia. In addition, 'F' was in the symbol if the person was female. Two examples from the series are:

Prisoner of War/Internee: Hayashi, Akiko; Date of birth – 30 April 1935; Nationality – Japanese, 1945–46

MP1103/1, BFI26528

Hayashi Akiko was a ten-year-old female child captured at Sandakan on 26 June 1945, along with her mother Hayashi Kino. They were held at Morotai and Labuan before being released in 1946.

Prisoner of War/Internee: Yasuda, Ginichiro; Date of birth – 08 March 1923; Nationality – Japanese, 1945–46

**MP1103/1,
PWJA220194**

Private Yasuda Ginichirō was captured at Tarakan on 30 June 1945. He was held at Morotai before he was eventually transferred to the Dutch authorities.

DOSSIERS CONTAINING REPORTS ON INTERNEES AND PRISONERS OF WAR HELD IN AUSTRALIAN CAMPS, 1939–45

MP1103/2

Recorded by: 1939–45 Prisoners of War Information Bureau (CA 3055)

Quantity: 21.6 metres (Melbourne)

This series contains an item per enemy prisoner of war captured by the Allied powers or internee taken into custody, including after the end of the war. The items are not limited to Japanese but also include other enemy nationals. However, more than 7500 records relate to Japanese nationals. A few of those held were later tried as war criminals but not every war criminal is represented in this series. For example, there is, again, no file for General Imamura Hitoshi. Each item includes a detailed form about the person, including their family and service particulars and their place and date of capture. Most of the items have been digitised. Two examples from the series are:

Prisoner of War/Internee; Yamawaki, Hidematsu; Year of birth – 1876; Nationality – Japanese, 1939–45

MP1103/2, NJ17003

Yamawaki Hidematsu, an unmarried cook, was 'captured' at Campbelltown, New South Wales on 8 December 1941, as he was an 'enemy alien'. He was interned at Hay camp in New South Wales.

Prisoner of War/Internee; Ikeuchi, Masakiyo; Year of birth – 1894; Nationality – Japanese, 1939–45

MP1103/2, 349957

Ikeuchi Masakiyo was the translator at Tan Toey prisoner-of-war camp on Ambon. He was captured at Amboina on 12 September 1945 and was tried in the Morotai M45 trial and sentenced to death.

SUBJECT FILES RELATING TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF PRISONERS OF WAR AND INTERNEES, 1941–47

SP196/1

Recorded by: 1941–42 Headquarters, Eastern Command [I], Australian Military Forces (CA 1876)
1942–46 Headquarters, New South Wales Lines of Communication Area, Australian Military Forces (CA 1877)
1946–47 Headquarters, Eastern Command [II], Australian Military Forces (CA 1878)

Quantity: 3.42 metres (Sydney)

This series contains files relating to the administration of prisoners of war, internees and camps. The subjects covered include:

- camp personnel, accommodation, rations, clothing and work
- deceased prisoners of war
- repatriation of prisoners of war
- the outbreak at Cowra prisoner-of-war camp in 1944
- the 'disturbance' at Hay prisoner-of-war camp in 1945.

Harada, Shigeru [files of deceased Chinese, Japanese and Italian Prisoners of War], 1944

SP196/1, 5 PART 14

PERSONAL FILES OF PRISONERS OF WAR [POWS], 1939–46

SP196/2

Recorded by: 1939–42 Headquarters, Eastern Command [I], Australian Military Forces (CA 1876)
1942–46 Headquarters, New South Wales Lines of Communication Area, Australian Military Forces (CA 1877)

Quantity: 2.7 metres (Sydney)

This series contains individual files for enemy prisoners of war and internees regarding personal details, including correspondence, reports of injuries, medical treatment, inquiry proceedings, escapes, arrests and trials. Some files contain photographs of the prisoners of war. The items are not limited to Japanese but also include other enemy nationals. Most but not all of the file titles have 'J' in the prefix for easy identification within the series.

Morisaburo Takaya [request for guard pending transfer to Singapore], 1946

SP196/2, 483/1/860

Takaya was the first 'camp leader' of the War Criminals Compound in Rabaul, New Guinea but was never tried as a war criminal.¹⁸⁰

PWJA 18124 G Hoshikawa [Camp leader, Japanese prisoner of war], 1944

SP196/2, 489/3/1593

Hoshikawa was a camp leader at Hay prisoner-of-war camp in New South Wales.

RECORD BOOKS OF JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS INVOLVING ENEMY PRISONERS OF WAR, 1944–46

B3841

Recorded by: 1944–46 Department of the Army, Central Office – Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees (CA 36)

Quantity: 0.18 metres (Melbourne)

This series consists of Army record books containing details of judicial proceedings against prisoners of war held in Australia, including Japanese prisoners of war. A reference officer can provide information on access to the books.

Record of Judicial Proceedings: Enemy Prisoners of War, 1944–45

B3841, 1

Record of Judicial Proceedings: Enemy Prisoners of War, 1945–46

B3841, 2

MILITARY COURTS – PRISONER OF WAR TRIAL FILES, SINGLE NUMBER WITH POW PREFIX, 1943–46

A11626

Recorded by: 1943–46 Attorney-General's Department, Central Office (CA 5)

¹⁸⁰ See 'Outline of the History of the Compound Liaison', undated, NAA: MP375/13, WCC2/21.

Quantity: 0.9 metres (Canberra)

This series contains the proceedings of military courts convened for the trial of prisoners of war charged with offences while in Australian custody. The relevant files have 'PWJ*' in the file title for easy identification within the series, as shown in the examples below.

Military Court – PWJA (USA) 145359 Naka, Masso, 1943–44

A11626, POW2

Lt Naka Masso was tried at Cowra on 7 September 1943 with using personal violence towards an officer employed in connection with a prisoner-of-war camp and doing an act prejudicial to good order and discipline among prisoners of war. He was found guilty of the first charge and sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour for two years.

Military Court – PWJA 145535 Kanazawa, Akira, 1944–45

A11626, POW39

Sgt Maj Kanazawa Akira was tried at Cowra on 24–26 January 1945 with offences relating to the outbreak of prisoners of war the previous year.

Files held at the Australian War Memorial

2ND AIF (AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE) AND CMF (CITIZEN MILITARY FORCES) UNIT WAR DIARIES, 1939–45 WAR, 1939–58

AWM52

Recorded by: 1939–58 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 36)

Quantity: 454 metres (Australian War Memorial)

This series contains the war diaries of the 2nd Australian Imperial Force and Citizen Military Forces, many of which have now been digitised and are online at the Australian War Memorial website. The war diary of the Adjutant-General 6 (a) Prisoners of War and Adjutant General 13 (AG. 13) is included in this series. It records some interactions with government departments and the Australian War Crimes Commission regarding war crimes. The diary consists of 15 items, three of which are listed below as examples:

[Unit War Diaries, 1939–45 War] AG13(a) PW [Adjutant General, Prisoners of War] August–December 1945

AWM52, 1/1/14/13

[Unit War Diaries, 1939–45 War] AG13(a) PW [Adjutant General, Prisoners of War] January–June 1946

AWM52, 1/1/14/14

[Unit War Diaries, 1939–45 War] AG13(a) PW [Adjutant General, Prisoners of War] July–December 1946

AWM52, 1/1/14/15

WRITTEN RECORDS, 1939–45 WAR, 1926–93

AWM54

Recorded by: 1926–39 Department of Defence [II], (Central Administration) (CA 19)
1942–93 Department of Defence [III], Central Office (CA 46)

Quantity: 213.5 metres (Australian War Memorial)

This series holds miscellaneous records that were transferred to the Australian War Memorial from the Military History Section of the Australian Army regarding the 1939–45 war. As such, it contains many

files relating to war crimes, mostly (but not exclusively) in item numbers 1010/*/*, many of which are recorded elsewhere in this guide.

[Prisoners of War (Australia) and Internees – General:] History – Report on Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees 1939–1951. Volume 1: Part I – Enemy Internees; Part II – Enemy Prisoners of War; Part III – Matters affecting both Enemy Internees and Enemy Prisoners of War. Volume 2: Part IV – Australian Prisoners of War; Part V – War Crimes; Part VI – Prisoner of War Information Bureau. Revision of Geneva Conventions. Volume 3: Appendices to Volumes 1 and 2 [Originals], 1939–53

AWM54, 780/1/6

This file contains a copy of the official history of the Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees but not including the appendixes. For preservation purposes, access copies are held under item control symbols 780/1/6A and 780/1/6B. A microfiche copy is also available at AWM: ORMF0024 (see below).

RECORDS OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL REGARDING TRIALS OF SECOND WORLD WAR JAPANESE WAR CRIMINALS, 1948–51

AWM166

Recorded by: 1948–51 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 36)

Quantity: 0.2 metres (Australian War Memorial)

This series consists of six files which were compiled by the Adjutant-General's Branch of the Department of Defence relating partially to the Hong Kong and more significantly to the Manus Island trials. The files listed below contain documents relating to 2AWCS on Manus Island.

AG [Adjutant General] Coord 220 – Trial of Japanese suspect minor war criminals, February–April 1950

AWM166, 3

AG [Adjutant General] Coord 221 – Trial of Japanese suspect minor war criminals, April–July 1950

AWM166, 4

AG [Adjutant General] Coord 222 – Trial of Japanese suspect minor war criminals, 19 July 1950–27 July 1951

AWM166, 5

This file contains an interesting memorandum showing the dispersal of Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees and 2AWCS staff to other units in 1950.

RECORDS OF WAR CRIMES ENQUIRIES AND TRIALS, 1939–45 WAR, 1942–55

AMW226

Recorded by: 1942–55 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 36)

Quantity: 2 metres (Australian War Memorial)

This series holds records that were transferred to the Australian War Memorial from the Army Office, Department of Defence. As suggested by the series title, the files principally relate to the Australian war crimes investigations and prosecutions. However, several files contain periodic reports by 2AWCS to GHQ SCAP's Legal Section on its investigation activities, excerpts of which became part of the Legal Section's Monthly Summation reports.

<p>[Records of war crimes enquiries and trials, 1939–45 War] General HQ, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Legal Section – Monthly Summation (Statistics and Reports), 1946</p>	<p>AWM226, 10</p>
<p>[Records of war crimes enquiries and trials, 1939–45 War] General HQ, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Legal Section – Monthly Summation (Statistics and Reports), 1947</p>	<p>AWM226, 11</p>
<p>[Records of war crimes enquiries and trials, 1939–45 War] General HQ, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Legal Section – Monthly Summation (Statistics and Reports), 1947–48</p>	<p>AWM226, 12</p>
<p>[Records of war crimes enquiries and trials, 1939–45 War] Index to Files, c1945–c1951 This is an index to files as of 1 August 1950, originally held by the Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees. The index is divided into topics, often by region. Files were classified, for example, as ‘place name files’, ‘camp files’, ‘miscellaneous files’, ‘mixed subjects’ and ‘questionnaire files’. While some of these files appear to no longer exist, many can be found in NAA: MP742/1, 336/1/*.</p>	<p>AWM226, 36</p>
<p>[Records of war crimes enquiries and trials, 1939–45 War] Files P/A in Central Registry and Archives on 21 June 1962, 1962 This is a differently organised and comprehensive index to files as of 21 June 1962. While some of these files appear to no longer exist, many can be found in NAA: MP742/1, 336/1/*.</p>	<p>AWM226, 37</p>
<p>[Records of war crimes enquiries and trials, 1939–45 War] – [File] – PW [Prisoner of War] Group, Hay and Cowra, 1944–45 This file includes a handwritten early list of staff appointments to Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees as of 5 July 1945.</p>	<p>AWM226, 96</p>
<p>MICROFILM</p>	<p>ORMF*</p>
<p>Report on Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees (Australian Army Headquarters, Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees), 1939–51 This microfiche is a copy of the official history of the Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees.</p>	<p>ORMF0024</p>
<p>MANUSCRIPT</p>	<p>MSS*</p>
<p>Durrant, Beverley, 1945–96 Durrant (née Floyd) served as the assistant to the commanding officer of 2AWCS in Tokyo from early 1948 to mid-1949. Her papers include a typewritten account of the history and activities of 2AWCS, including short profiles and photographs of key members of the section, including Lt Col DLB Goslett and the war crimes investigators. It also includes her criticism of books published by Ian Ward and James Mackay in the 1990s, which alleged misconduct by 2AWCS.</p>	<p>MSS1641</p>
<p>PRIVATE RECORDS</p>	<p>PR*</p>
<p>Birchall, Frederick George (Jock), (Squadron Leader, d: 1946), 1945–46 Birchall served as an investigation officer with 1AWCS. His letters describe his work with 1AWCS, including his view that some of the</p>	<p>PR00170</p>

war crimes committed in Malaya were 'too horribly fantastic for words and far beyond one's wildest imagination for bestial sadism of the most inhuman kind'. He also admitted that he looked the other way when an Australian soldier who had lost a brother in Malaya bashed a Japanese war crimes suspect he had just interrogated. Birchall was one of the investigators killed in Java in April 1946.

Godwin, James Gowing (Captain, b:1923 – d:1995), 1947–51

PR01088

Godwin served as an investigation officer with 2AWCS. His papers include copies of some of his weekly investigation reports.

FILM RECORDING

F*

Minor war crimes trials, 31 August 1946

F07466

This film comprises 5 minutes 47 seconds of silent black-and-white film footage of the United States war crimes trials at Yokohama. Several members of 2AWCS – including Lt Col DLB Goslett, the commanding officer, and Lt Col FGJ Place – are shown.

SOUND RECORDING

S*

**Frank Neville John Hughes as a sergeant in an administrative role
No 1 Australian War Crimes Section, Singapore 1945–1947,
interviewed by Michael Carrel, 2 August 2003**

S03224

In this interview, Hughes recalls his work with 1AWCS in Singapore investigating war crimes.

HERALDRY

REL*

**Corona Four Typewriter: Captain M B Tindale, British
Commonwealth Occupation Force, [made 1926]**

REL38910

This typewriter was used in Japan by Captain Tindale, a member of 2AWCS in Tokyo.

5. Postwar investigations

Introduction

The Australian Army's interest in investigating war crimes was ongoing throughout the war with Japan. One of the Army's earliest actions was, in May 1942, to establish a Court of Inquiry into the landing of Japanese Forces in New Britain, Timor and Ambon.¹⁸¹ The Court of Inquiry found, for example, that the Tol massacre in New Britain earlier that year had been established 'beyond all possible doubt' and that '[n]o excuse whatever existed for this outrage', which was a 'clear' and 'most flagrant' breach of international law.¹⁸² By December 1942, instructions had been issued to Army commands for reports 'verified where possible by signed statements, on any allegations of breaches of the rules of warfare' to be despatched to Army Headquarters (AHQ) in Melbourne.¹⁸³ When Sir William Webb's first inquiry was set up in 1943, the Army cooperated and 'masses' of information was eventually forwarded to Webb from 1943 onwards.¹⁸⁴

Throughout the war, recovered Allied prisoners of war and civilians were regarded as a prime source of information on war crimes, although only small numbers were recovered in the early years. Policies and procedures were first put in place in early 1944 to deal with the broader issues around recovered Allied personnel, including their interrogation regarding atrocities.¹⁸⁵ Various forms were distributed to recovered personnel for this purpose, including:

- 'Statement of Recovered PW and Civilian Relating to His or Her Self', which contained a section on 'general remarks with particular reference to treatment by the enemy, and brief outline of any known enemy atrocity'.
- 'War Crimes Questionnaire' or 'Q' form from the Australian War Crimes Commission, which was often separately filled out.

Other Allied personnel went through a British Combined Services Details Interrogation Centre (CSDIC), one of which was located in Brisbane, and completed Atrocity-Maltreatment Reports. Captured Japanese personnel were also interrogated on a range of topics, often by personnel from the Allied Translator and Interpreter Section (ATIS).¹⁸⁶

With Japan's 'sudden collapse' in August 1945, it became clear to the Army that there would have to be 'certain local improvisation' to deal with the multitudes of Allied personnel now recoverable across the Pacific theatre and in Japan.¹⁸⁷

¹⁸¹ See the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry with Reference to Landing of Japanese Forces in New Britain, Timor and Ambon, Australian War Memorial (AWM): AWM226, 1/1.

¹⁸² *ibid.*, p. 23. Other Courts of Inquiry were also held over time and occasionally formed the basis of a prosecution. See, for example, the Court of Inquiry proceedings into the death of NX10420 Pte RS Goulden in Burma in July 1942, which are held with the trial proceedings of the Manus Island LN18 trial, NAA: A471, 81959.

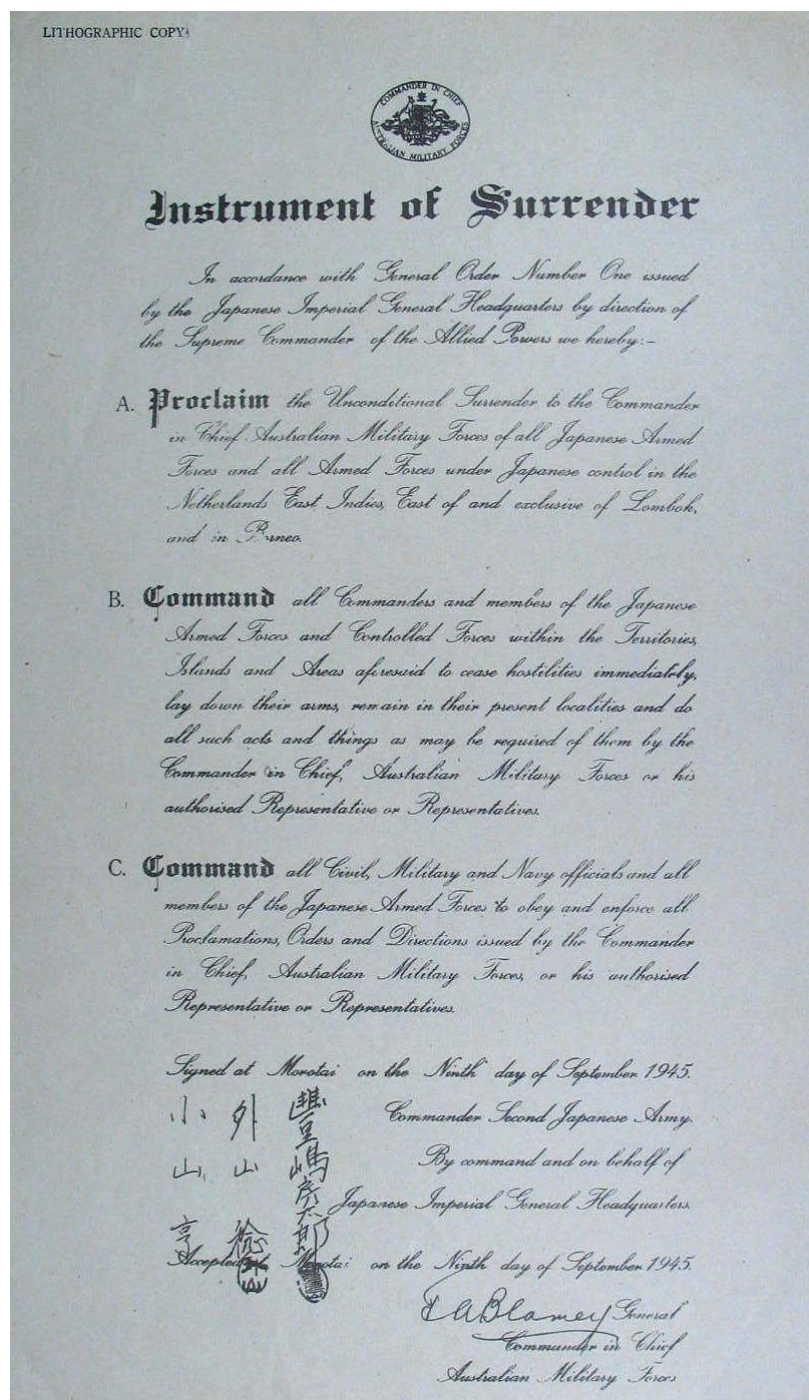
¹⁸³ 'Statement Concerning Action Taken to Apprehend Japanese War Criminals', NAA: MP742/1, 336/1/980.

¹⁸⁴ 'Report on the Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees at Army Headquarters, Melbourne, 1939-51', part V, p. 401, NAA: A7711, VOLUME 1.

¹⁸⁵ Although mostly an Army issue in practice, the discussion about how to deal with recovered personnel reached the level of the War Cabinet in 1945, see agenda 214/1945 in NAA: A2671, 214/1945.

¹⁸⁶ For an example of an ATIS Interrogation Report, see NAA: B6121, 179K.

¹⁸⁷ Adv LHQ Administrative Instruction no. 58, 17 August 1945, NAA: B3856, 144/2/13.



Lithographic copy of the Instrument of Surrender signed by General Thomas Blamey at Morotai, 9 September 1945. NAA: A6238, 2

The Army established Prisoner of War Contact and Inquiry Units (PWCIU) and Reception Units to assist with personnel recovery matters.¹⁸⁸ Now, however, the Army's task was not limited to taking reports of atrocities and dealing with recovered personnel but quickly came to encompass the extremely difficult tasks of identifying and apprehending war crimes suspects.

Moreover, with the end of the war in August 1945, the geographical area in which war crimes investigations could now take place broadened immensely. By the end of 1945, the

¹⁸⁸ HQ 1 Aust Corps, Aust PW Contact and Inquiry Units, 1 September 1945, NAA: B3856, 144/2/13.

Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees (DPW&I) had effectively taken over the central role in investigating war crimes, relegating to the sidelines Webb's third inquiry conducted together with Justice Mansfield and Judge Kirby, as discussed in Chapter 2.

Policy and procedures for investigating war crimes

The Army's Adjutant-General and the Director of Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees issued a large number of administrative instructions from late 1945, instructing forward commands and units on war crimes policies and the investigation and prosecution procedures to be followed.¹⁸⁹ For instance, a memorandum on 'Investigation of War Crimes' was distributed to forward commands such as the First Army, Morotai Force and Line of Communication areas within Australia in January 1946. The memorandum opened by stating that:

The responsibility for conducting investigations into war crimes committed by the Japanese is vested in the Allied Forces who, subsequent to the Japanese capitulation, have occupied areas previously occupied by the Japanese.¹⁹⁰

The memorandum envisioned that the majority of war crimes investigations would take place in the area where the alleged crime was committed but further investigations might have to be made by interrogation of 1) former Allied prisoners of war or serving and discharged personnel; or 2) Japanese prisoners of war or surrendered personnel.¹⁹¹ Although it was never likely to be an achievable goal, investigative thoroughness was set as a firm policy:

It is the policy of the Australian and Allied Governments that no stone should be left unturned in bringing ALL Japanese war criminals to justice.¹⁹²

Unfortunately, the directorate never went so far as to issue all its administrative instructions on war crimes in a helpful manual, as did the United Kingdom.¹⁹³

The directorate's War Crimes Investigation Section was responsible for obtaining and examining evidence of war crimes, selecting and organising appropriate evidence for the prosecution of charges and arranging for searches for suspects. Several officers held the position of Deputy Assistant Adjutant General of the War Crimes Investigation Section over time, including Major Ernest Stanley Elliot, Major Herbert Francis Dick, Major John Kevin Lloyd and Major Douglas John McBain. Although the Deputy Assistant Adjutant General and the section's personnel were based in Melbourne, the bulk of the actual investigatory work took place in the field across South-East Asia, the Pacific and in Japan.

Once established, war crimes investigation cases were meant to be given an individual case number, with blocks of case numbers being centrally issued to the various war crimes sections for this purpose.¹⁹⁴ In practice, however, each war crimes section or investigator often had their own system of case numbers or nomenclature, which can make it difficult to keep track of investigations over time. As investigations proceeded, they were also supposed to be classified into one of the following classes:

- 'W' class – war crimes for which sufficient evidence is held and suspects are in custody
- 'T' class – war crimes for which insufficient evidence is held but suspects are in custody

¹⁸⁹ For a brief index of the administrative instructions, see NAA: MP742/1, 336/1/1143.

¹⁹⁰ Memorandum from Brig WJ Urquhart for the Adjutant-General, 'Investigation of War Crimes', 11 January 1946, p. 1, NAA: MP742/1, 336/1/217.

¹⁹¹ *ibid.*

¹⁹² *ibid.*, p. 3.

¹⁹³ See, for example, ALFSEA (Allied Land Forces South East Asia) War Crimes Instruction No. 1, 2nd edition, May 1946, NAA: MP742/1, 336/1/636 PART 25. (

¹⁹⁴ See the system explained in a memorandum from Col EA Griffin, Director, DPW&I to 1AWCS and 2AWCS, 20 June 1946, NAA: MP742/1, 336/1/1446.

- 'Y' class – war crimes for which sufficient evidence is held but suspects are not in custody
- 'Z' class – war crimes for which insufficient evidence is held and suspects are not in custody.

Once identified and taken into custody, war criminal suspects were supposed to be given an Australian War Criminal (AWC) number, even though they had not yet been charged or convicted. General Imamura Hitoshi, who commanded the Japanese forces in New Guinea, for instance, was allocated AWC 2121. In practice, however, not every suspect was allocated a number. While Captain Shirozu Wadami, who was tried in the Morotai M45 trial, was allocated AWC 1257, many of his co-accused in that trial have no AWC number.

Indeed, the practice of allocating an AWC number to each suspect seems to have broken down within a year or so, as most accused in the Singapore, Hong Kong and Manus Island trials have no reported numbers. Researchers are cautioned that the AWC number system should not be confused with the different war criminals' 'serial' number system, which is discussed in Chapter 7.

In addition to an AWC number, the war criminal suspects were themselves to be classified into categories 'A', 'B' and 'C':

- 'A' category – those suspected of or charged with the commission of a war crime solely against Australian nationals
- 'B' category – those suspected of or charged with the commission of a war crime against both Australian and Allied nationals
- 'C' category – those suspected of or charged with the commission of a war crime solely against Allied nationals.

An integral part of the investigatory process was to produce evidence that could be used in court. Many types of evidence were gathered or produced, including the war crimes questionnaire forms, statements (both sworn and unsworn), affidavits, official reports by recovered Allied senior officers, interrogation reports of Japanese suspects and witnesses in custody, translations of captured documents and, in due course, information provided by Japanese authorities after Japan's surrender and the proceedings from the war crimes trials. As the official history of the Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees pointed out in 1951, the task of progressing war crimes cases 'through the stages of investigation, tracing, apprehension and prosecution was an extremely difficult and sometimes an impossible one'.¹⁹⁵

Gathering evidence from Australians

While many recovered Allied personnel filled out the war crimes questionnaires and forms, investigating officers often complained about the unsuitability of these standardised documents. Captain John Myles Williams, the legal officer for Headquarters 33rd Infantry Brigade, who was the sole investigating officer on Ambon, observed:

In many cases they were quite useless because they contained vague generalisations and accusations and most inadequate identification of the Japanese officers and officials concerned with prisoner [sic] of war affairs.¹⁹⁶

Indeed, gathering written evidence from Allied victims and witnesses in an appropriate form for use at the war crimes trials proved to be an ongoing problem. The Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees issued various memoranda about how witnesses were to be handled and how written evidence was to be prepared. One instruction, for example, was that

¹⁹⁵ 'Report on the Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees at Army Headquarters, Melbourne, 1939–51', part V, p. 416, NAA: A7711, VOLUME 1.

¹⁹⁶ Draft article 'War Crimes Trials' for the *Newcastle Morning Herald*, circa late 1947, held in Papers of John Myles Williams, 1927–89, State Library of New South Wales, MLMSS 5426, Box 3, Folder 5.

affidavits were to be drawn so as to clearly and consistently identify war crimes suspects, as 'Defending Counsel look for every opportunity of casting doubt on the bonafides [sic] of a deponent, particularly in matters of identification'.¹⁹⁷ Quite a number of affidavits were returned from the directorate to investigators, together with correspondence identifying certain flaws that made them unsuitable for use in prosecutions, so that fresh affidavits could be prepared.

Finding suitable personnel who were trained in taking evidence for use at trial also proved difficult. In some areas in Australia, civilian solicitors were paid by the Army to assist ex-service personnel (such as former prisoners of war) in drawing up affidavits suitable for use at trial, with the going rate being based on Victorian law costs of two shillings per folio of 72 words.¹⁹⁸ The ongoing problem of relatively legally unskilled investigators taking evidence led to a recommendation in the Report on the Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees at Army Headquarters, Melbourne, 1939–51 that, in the future, the personnel allocated to the investigation of war crimes 'if they have not already legal experience, receive some special training in this work'.¹⁹⁹

Identifying and locating Japanese suspects

The task of sufficiently identifying and locating Japanese suspects proved to be one of the ongoing problems facing war crimes investigators. While very early on the Army issued preliminary directives to detain all commandants, staff and guards of Japanese prisoners of war camps and seize all camp records, many suspects slipped through the net.²⁰⁰ Many lists of Japanese sought for questioning or prosecution were produced and circulated widely throughout the Allied powers, including lists drawn up by the United Nations War Crimes Commission (UNWCC) and by individual nations (including Australian lists, as discussed later in this chapter).

In Australia, names on these suspect lists were compared with the directorate's Registry Section lists of Japanese prisoners of war and civilians held in Australian custody. However, in many cases, the extremely limited amount of identifying information known about a suspect – often just a surname – meant that the comparison effort was futile. For example, a comparison search for a war criminal suspect named 'Tanaka' – one of the most common Japanese names – in early 1946 discovered that 50 Japanese persons with that name were held in Australian camps alone: 24 at Hay, 14 at Murchison, one at Cowra, one at Gaythorne, five at Lae and five at Morotai.²⁰¹

In a few cases, questioning of a Japanese detainee in Australia led to a confirmed match in identity. For instance, Yunome Kunio, who was held in the Murchison Camp in Victoria, was tried in the Rabaul R143 trial for the murder of an Ambonese native at Rabaul in June 1946.²⁰² Similarly, Horikoshi Hiroshi, who was also held in Murchison Camp, was transferred via Sydney to the custody of the United States at Manila for trial as a war criminal.²⁰³

Once Japanese suspects or witnesses were in custody, gathering evidence from them was often simply a matter of asking questions, as many Japanese interrogated by war crimes investigators freely disclosed information about atrocities, including information that

¹⁹⁷ Memorandum of Col EA Griffin, Director, DPW&I, 'War Crimes Investigations – Preparation of Affidavits', 25 November 1946, NAA: MP742/1, 336/1/1452 PART 2.

¹⁹⁸ Letter from Capt WF Brown, War Crimes Section, HQ N/Comd to Mr H Huggins, 1 March 1948, NAA: MP742/1, 336/1/1634.

¹⁹⁹ 'Report on the Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees at Army Headquarters, Melbourne, 1939–51', part V, p. 418, NAA: A7711, VOLUME 1.

²⁰⁰ As reported in letter from Mr Norman Makin, Acting Minister for External Affairs to Mr Frank Forde, Minister for the Army, 6 October 1945, NAA: MP742/1, 336/1/980.

²⁰¹ Memorandum for the Director of DPW&I, 14 January 1946 attaching reports, NAA: B3811, 70/1/571.

²⁰² For the trial proceedings, see NAA: A471, 81041.

²⁰³ Memorandum from the Adjutant-General, 'Transfer of PWJA (USA) 147100 Horikoshi, Hiroshi to Manila as War Criminal', 10 January 1946, NAA: SP196/1, 22 PART 1.

incriminated themselves in the commission of war crimes. Even as early as January 1946 the Army pointed out that:

experience has shown that Japanese will in many cases, if carefully questioned, admit their complicity in a crime and give information to implicate some other Japanese.²⁰⁴

Other Japanese, however, were not so forthcoming. Indeed, Japanese perpetrators and witnesses concocted and maintained for years several false stories designed to conceal war crimes until investigating officers 'broke' the stories. As the instructions on investigating war crimes urged:

Every effort must be made to try and obtain the necessary information from the Japanese by a process of cross examination and by astuteness, and determination on the part of the interrogating officer.²⁰⁵

Captain John Myles Williams observed about his investigations on Ambon:

The toughest nut to crack was the Laha executions. Among the Japanese whom we interrogated there was at first a complete conspiracy of silence, but we found one man who finally gave a pretty full account of the first series of executions [there of Australian prisoners of war] early in Feb 42.²⁰⁶

The Japanese Government and military authorities were also often less than forthcoming with information, to the extent that some thought there was an unofficial policy of non-cooperation in relation to war crimes. As Lt Col Duncan LB Goslett, commanding officer of 2 Australian War Crimes Section in Tokyo (2AWCS), commented in December 1946, the Japanese authorities had a 'proven reluctance ... to furnish information required' and used 'delaying tactics in making available for interrogation suspects, witnesses, and other informants'. He advised that this 'suspected policy of non-cooperation' had 'virtually halted progress of several important investigations', including 'clarification' of the Tol massacre in New Britain in 1942.²⁰⁷ By 1948, Goslett was so convinced that the concealment of war crimes information was a deliberate policy, he contributed a statement entitled the 'Wide-Scale Concealment of Evidence by Japanese Charged' to a Supreme Commander for Allied Powers press release on the subject.²⁰⁸

²⁰⁴ Memorandum from Brig WJ Urquhart for the Adjutant-General, 'Investigation of War Crimes', 11 January 1946, p. 2, NAA: MP742/1, 336/1/217.

²⁰⁵ *ibid.*

²⁰⁶ Letter from John Myles Williams to Capt John Charles Van Nooten, 21 February 1946, Papers of John Myles Williams, 1927-89, State Library of New South Wales, MLMSS 5426, Box 3, Folder 3.

²⁰⁷ 'Report for Monthly Summation December 1946 from Australian Division Legal Section SCAP by Lt Col DLB Goslett Chief of Division', p. 1, attached as appendix 'A' to Aust Division Checknote (33) WC 561, 24 December 1946, AWM: AWM226, 10.

²⁰⁸ For Goslett's statement, see NAA: MP742/1, 336/1/1559.



Newspaper clipping from July 1949 kept by External Affairs suggesting the Japanese police were uncooperative in locating suspected war criminals. NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/2 PART 1

Production of lists

As evidence of war crimes and alleged perpetrators was gathered, periodic lists of suspected and convicted war criminals were produced. The Department of External Affairs, for instance, took the lead in producing two lists of Major Japanese War Criminals and Those Holding Key Positions. The process for preparation of the first of these lists by officials from the Departments of External Affairs and Information, and later approval by Webb, is quite well documented.²⁰⁹ The Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees Registry Section produced other periodic lists, including:

- Suspected Japanese War Criminals Not Yet in Custody
- Suspected Japanese War Criminals Held in Custody
- Japanese War Criminals Implicated in War Crimes Against Australians, and Held in SEAC or SCAP Areas
- Japanese War Criminals Charged under the *War Crimes Act 1945* by Australian Military Authorities.²¹⁰

Various similar lists were produced by the other Allied powers. The British series of South East Asian Command (SEAC) Reproduction Lists in particular can be quite useful, as they reproduced other national lists in full. For example, SEAC Reproduction List no. 3 in October 1945 reproduced a list of suspected war criminals prepared by the War Crimes Branch, Judge Advocate Section of the United States Army Forces, Pacific in August 1945.²¹¹

²⁰⁹ See NAA: A6238, 8.

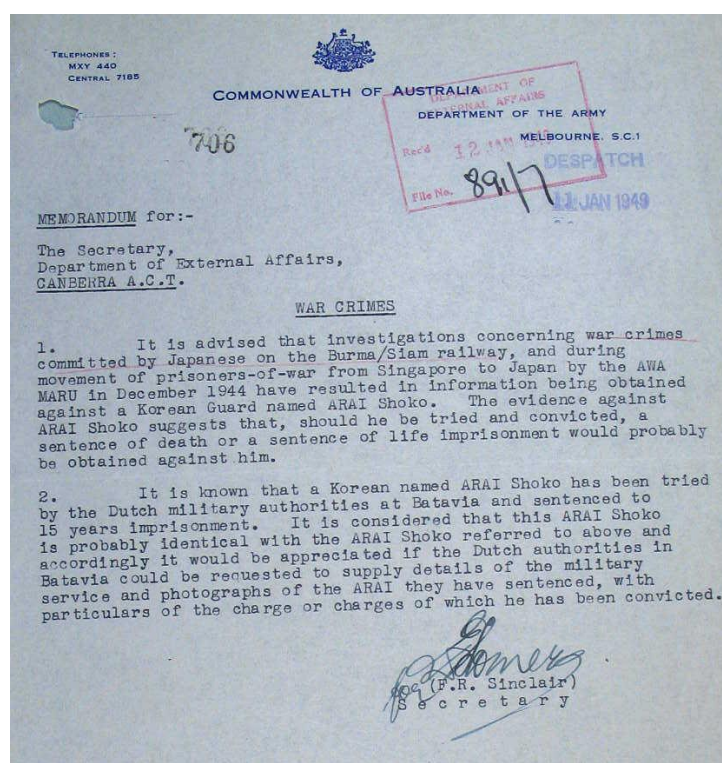
²¹⁰ Seven successive lists of this list were produced, which were later consolidated into a master list entitled 'Japanese War Criminals Charged under the War Crimes Act 1945 by Australian Military Authorities 30 Nov 1945 to 9 Apr 1951 against Whom Findings and Sentences were Confirmed', a copy of which is in NAA: A1838 3103/10/13/2 ANNEX.

²¹¹ For SEAC Reproduction lists, see NAA: A10953, 13.

Exchange of suspects with other Allied powers

Australia was, of course, not the only Allied power 'helping' themselves to Japanese war crimes suspects in this period. Considerable interchange of correspondence on war crimes policies with the other Allied powers soon produced a general agreement regarding the exchange of suspects between nations, where necessary. The basic agreement was that:

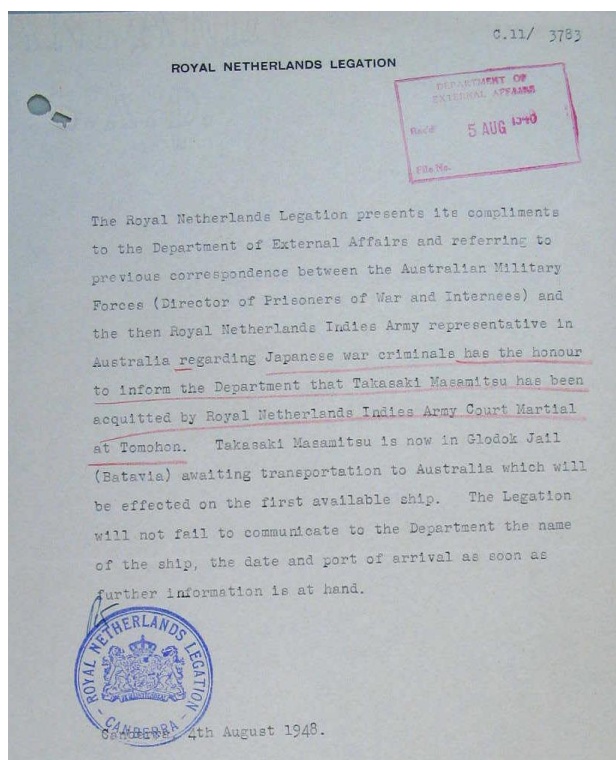
- If the Allied nation with custody of the suspect did not want the suspect for trial and only one other nation was concerned in an alleged crime (that is, its nationals were the victims), the suspect was handed over to that nation.
- If the Allied nation with custody of the suspect did not want the suspect for trial and more than one other nation was concerned in an alleged crime, the suspect was handed over to the nation which was unanimously agreed by all nations concerned to be the most suitable to take custody.
- When the Allied nation with custody of the suspect desired to prosecute the suspect and other nationals were concerned in an alleged crime, the governments of those other nations were to be invited to be represented on the court.
- When the Allied nation with custody of the suspect had prosecuted the suspect, and another nation still wanted the suspect for trial, the suspect was handed over to the other nation, even if a conviction had already been secured.



Letter suggesting inquiries be made with the Netherlands in relation to one Arai Shoko.
NAA: A1838, 1550/9 PART 1

Australia handed over a number of suspected and convicted war criminals to the United Kingdom, the Netherlands and the United States over time, including a number of high-ranking officers. For example, after General Imamura Hitoshi was convicted in the Rabaul R175 trial in May 1947 and sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment, he was handed over to the Netherlands in June 1948 for trial. After an unsuccessful trial, the Netherlands handed

Imamura back to Australia and he was returned to the Australian War Criminals Compound to serve out his sentence.



The Royal Netherlands Legation's advice that the Netherlands was about to return Takasaki Masamitsu to Australian custody, after he was unsuccessfully prosecuted by the Dutch for war crimes.
NAA: A1838, 1550/9 PART 1

The official history of the Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees concluded in 1951 that '[n]o particular difficulties were experienced' in the exchange of suspects between Allied powers.²¹² However, this does not mean that there were no difficulties. When suspects were held by nations such as the Soviet Union, instead of the United Kingdom or the United States, the situation was certainly more complicated.

For example, 2AWCS was anxious in 1947 to locate and try Major Orita Masaru, who was allegedly in charge of the Japanese responsible for the Banka Island massacre of Australian nurses in February 1942. There was evidence to suggest that Orita was being held in the Soviet Union, so the Australian Legation in Moscow wrote to the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs asking that Orita's whereabouts be investigated and that he be surrendered to Australia for trial. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs responded, however, that 'the competent Soviet organs have made enquiries but are unable to trace the war criminal Orita Masaru'. The Australian Legation in Moscow was instructed, therefore, 'not to press the matter further'. Yet, Orita was repatriated from the Soviet Union to Japan in 1948, at which point he was arrested and detained in Sugamo Prison in Tokyo to await trial.²¹³

²¹² 'Report on the Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees at Army Headquarters, Melbourne, 1939-51', part V, p. 431, NAA: A7711, VOLUME 1.

²¹³ See the correspondence in NAA: A1838, 1550/9 PART 1.

Closure of investigations

While some war crimes investigations moved to the prosecution stage at the Australian trials or elsewhere, many other cases investigated by Australia were closed for a variety of reasons, including:

- failure to sufficiently identify a suspect
- inability or failure to locate an identified suspect, such as when the suspect had gone missing during the war or had died during or after the war or was simply unable to be located
- insufficient evidence to form a *prima facie* case of a war crime having been committed
- the suspect had already been convicted and sentenced to a term of imprisonment
- the case had been passed off to another Allied power for investigation/prosecution.

As Lt Col RC Smith, commanding officer of 1 Australian War Crimes Section (1AWCS) in Singapore advised in June 1946, his section's case files had been reviewed:

so that those in which there is little or no hope of success [of prosecution] may be closed off and efforts concentrated on those cases where there is a reasonable prospect of bringing the responsible war criminal or criminals to trial.²¹⁴

For example, case C6/2, which concerned the shooting of a Private Merritt at Ubon in March 1945, had been 'fully investigated' but the 'evidence is such that it is considered impossible to prove that the shooting amounts to a War Crime'.²¹⁵

Even if an identified suspect was able to be taken into Australian custody, and there was evidence of a war crime, this did not mean that a trial would occur. For example, although Australia had finally detained Orita Masaru in 1948, he committed suicide two days after being admitted to Sugamo Prison and before he could be interrogated about the Banka Island massacre. Lt Col Goslett, the commanding officer of 2AWCS, advised that he thought that Orita's suicide would 'hamper to some extent, but not seriously, the investigation of the crimes in which he and other Japanese were implicated'.²¹⁶

The end of investigations

Although official war crimes investigations by the Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees and its sections ended on 13 January 1950,²¹⁷ investigations into war crimes did continue. For example, the RAAF was still recovering bodies of airmen from graves in Rabaul in mid-1950, which revealed that some of the men had been mistreated and executed there, disproving the local Japanese commander's claim that the men had been transferred to Japan on a ship that was later sunk.²¹⁸ After the war crimes trials held on Manus Island in 1950–51, however, no further Australian war crimes trials were held.

Overview of the records

Documents

There are hundreds of files on atrocities and war crimes investigations, across several (principally Army) series. They are not indexed and, as mentioned in the Using National

²¹⁴ Memorandum from Lt Col RC Smith, O.C. 1AWCS to AHQ Melbourne, 17 June 1946 attaching list of Files Closed by 1 Australian War Crimes Section (SEAC), NAA: MP742/1, 336/1/1452 PART 2.

²¹⁵ *ibid*, Files Closed, p. 4.

²¹⁶ Reported in memorandum from Patrick Shaw, Head of Australian Mission in Japan to the Secretary, Department of External Affairs, 13 September 1948, NAA: A1838, 1550/9 PART 1.

²¹⁷ See 'Trials of Japanese Suspect Minor War Criminals', AWM: AWM166, 5.

²¹⁸ Memorandum to the Secretary, Department of External Territories, 'War Crimes – Rabaul', 3 July 1950, NAA: A518, DB16/2/1 PART 2.

Archives of Australia research guides, agencies creating the files did not name them systematically or with details that would necessarily assist future researchers. A number of files are simply titled 'War Crimes Investigation', which obscures their specific subject matter.²¹⁹ However, the majority of investigation files did not have file covers and titles, and so Archives staff, as resources allowed, allocated more specific titles which give more information about their contents.

Firstly, some investigation files are titled in relation to the officer who had charge of the investigation(s). For example, many of the files in MP742/1, 336/1/1949 PARTS 1–20B and 336/1/1965 PARTS 1–13 contain the investigating officer's rank and surname in the title, for example 'Investigating officer Flt Lt LC Conduit' or 'Reports of investigations by Capt. MB Tindale'. These files usually contain correspondence and other documents on multiple investigations over time, so the files have to be reviewed in full to ascertain their contents.

Secondly, some investigation files are titled in relation to the victim(s). For example, several files on the well-known execution of Sergeant Leonard G Siffleet contain his name:

- Statements concerning the execution of Sgt Leonard George Siffleet (NX143314). Statement of Lt Cdr Nakayama Hiroomi [reference copy].²²⁰
- War crimes – Execution of Sergeant Leonard George Siffleet (NX143314) and two natives at Aitape, New Guinea [file consists of main file in two parts and two attachments – the titles are: Part 1; Part II; Photographs – execution of a European by Yunome; Duplicates] [Part 1 includes 18 photographs; first attachment includes 3 photographs].²²¹

Although personal names are often used in investigation file titles, the person's service number is not usually included.

Thirdly, some investigation files are titled after a service unit or a class of victims or after prisoner-of-war camps or ships:

- [2/40 Battalion – Sparrow Force – correspondence re fate of personnel].²²²
- Atrocities against Nauruan natives.²²³
- War Crimes committed by the Japanese at Kinkaseki mining camp Formosa.²²⁴
- "Rakuyo Maru" Correspondence concerning the torpedoed Japanese transport carrier, related newspaper cuttings and some statements of interrogation by rescued Prisoners of War.²²⁵

Fourthly, many of the investigation files are titled after a specific geographic area, sometimes rather broadly, such as 'Thailand. War Crimes',²²⁶ 'Suspected Atrocities Wewak area',²²⁷ or 'Japanese Atrocities at Hong Kong'.²²⁸ Some areas have multiple investigation files. For example, searching for 'war crimes' and 'Timor', will locate the following files:

- War Crimes - Timor - (Murder of Lt Wilkins Fitzallen (TX3482) and L/Sgt Bertram John West (TX3397) near Koepang June 1942) [supplementary search terms: Namasain, American Liberator 44-40398, Herbert D W (RAAF 433297); 4 photographs; 4 components; 8cm].²²⁹

²¹⁹ For instance, files in series MP385/3 – all of which are titled 'War Crimes Investigation' – generally relate to investigations into prisoner-of-war camps in Japan, Korea and on Hainan Island but one of them concerns the infamous Banka Island massacre of Australian nurses and includes the evidence of Vivien Bullwinkel, see NAA: MP385/3, 156/19/20.

²²⁰ See NAA: B4162, 6.

²²¹ See NAA: MP742/1, 336/1/1210.

²²² See NAA: B3856, 142/1/74.

²²³ See NAA: MP742/1, 336/1/735.

²²⁴ See NAA: MP1049/5, 1951/2/94.

²²⁵ See NAA: B3856, 144/1/128.

²²⁶ See NAA: A5019, 100/27/1.

²²⁷ See NAA: B3856, 146/1/27.

²²⁸ See NAA: MP729/6, 22/401/397.

²²⁹ See NAA: MP742/1, 336/1/973.

- Timor 5: War crimes Timor (Torture of Services Reconnaissance Department personnel) [Supplementary search terms: Dili, Baucau; 109 folios; 3 components].²³⁰
- War crimes – Timor Asia (general).²³¹

The Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees maintained a list of investigation files by geographical area,²³² which includes the following categories:

Ambon	French Indo-China	Nauru
Aroe Island	Germany	New Britain
Austria	Gilbert and Ellice Islands	New Guinea
Ballale Island	Greece	New Ireland
Banka Island	Hainan Island	Ocean Island
Borneo	Halmahera Island	Siam
Bougainville	Italy	Singapore
Burma	Japan	Sumatra
Burma/Siam Railway	Java	Tanimbar Island
Celebes	Kai Island	Timor
China	Malaya	Truk
Dutch	Marshall Island	USSR
Dutch New Guinea	Miscellaneous	
France	Nago Island	

The category 'miscellaneous' includes, for example, the various atrocities committed at sea and the investigation files for the senior officer trials at Rabaul, among others. Where a file number is scored through in this directorate list, then the file has been destroyed. There are two additional comprehensive indexes to directorate files (which include investigation files) held at the Australian War Memorial.²³³ Many of these files can be located in series MP742/1, however, a number of these appear to have been destroyed.

Finally, researchers need to be aware that investigation files do not always have 'war crimes' or 'atrocities' in their title. For instance, more than 20 files deal with the Japanese sinking of the hospital ship *Centaur* off Queensland in May 1943 but none at all have either 'Centaur' and 'war crime' or 'Centaur' and 'atrocities' in the title.

Researchers looking for information on a specific person from the armed services are recommended to first look at the person's military record, to ascertain their unit and movements during the course of the war and, if they were taken prisoner of war, particularly in which camps they were held and how they were transported. Searching the Australian War Memorial's database of 23,000 prisoners of war and missing personnel from the Far East and South West Pacific may be helpful.²³⁴

Alternatively, there are a number of comprehensive alphabetical prisoner-of-war lists or prisoner-of-war camp lists,²³⁵ including several large reports published at the time which attempted to list, locate and provide information on all Japanese prisoner-of-war camps.²³⁶ The Australian Red Cross archive of missing, wounded and prisoner-of-war enquiry cards,

²³⁰ See NAA: MP742/1, 336/1/1213.

²³¹ See NAA: MP742/1, 336/1/1724 PARTS 1-7.

²³² This file is NAA: MP742/1, 336/1/2125. Another index to DPW&I investigation files can be found in NAA: B3925, 1.

²³³ See AWM: AWM226, 36 and 37.

²³⁴ Search AMF Prisoners of War and Missing in the Far East and South West Pacific Islands: https://www.awm.gov.au/people/roll-search/prisoners_of_war/. This search engine is a digitisation of records in AWM: AWM232, 1, which are now fragile.

²³⁵ See, for example, NAA: MP742/1, 336/1/1588.

²³⁶ See, for example, 'Allied Prisoners of War in Japanese Hands', ATIS Research Report No. 86, August 1944, NAA: A4311, 745/3; and its update 'Allied Prisoners of War in Japanese Hands', ATIS Research Report No. 86 (Suppl No. 1), November 1945, NAA: B6121, 182Y.

now digitised at the University of Melbourne Archives, may also be helpful.²³⁷ Published unit histories or general military histories can also be useful to fill in gaps about the fate of certain Allied units, which may have been taken prisoner of war en masse. Researchers are cautioned that:

- Personal names of both Western and Japanese persons were sometimes incorrectly recorded or recorded with variants, so a wildcard search can be useful.
- Japanese terms are often incorrectly recorded, for example 'Kemkei-Tai' for kempeitai or, more correctly, kenpeitai (military police).²³⁸
- Spellings and abbreviations of terms do vary. For example:
 - while prisoner of war is generally abbreviated to either PW or POW, the plural can be PWs, POWs, PoW's or PsW;
 - prisoner-of-war camps can have variant spellings of their name: Tan Toey camp on Ambon is also referred to as Tantoei or Tan Tui.
- Geographical place names can be different, as the Japanese military and civilian administrations sometimes renamed places in occupied territories. For example, the islands of Truk were renamed with Japanese names: Dublon Island was known to the Japanese as Natsushima (Summer) Island.
- Geographical place names have changed since the war, for example Jesselton, British North Borneo is now known as Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia. Similarly, Dublon Island in Truk is now Tonowas Island in Chuuk State, Federated States of Micronesia.
- Many investigation files in some series are divided into multiple parts or components. A wildcard should be used alongside the principal item control symbol to ensure that all parts or components are located. For example, 336/1/1177* will locate all 49 components of that item in series MP742/1, each of which is individually titled.

Films, sound recordings and photographs

Unfortunately, there is very little film and sound record of war crimes investigations, probably due to the technology of the period and the challenging conditions and poor climate at many of the locations. The known films, held at the Australian War Memorial, are:

- 1 minute 2 seconds of silent black-and-white footage showing an identification parade of Japanese at Rabaul in November 1945. Although brief, it shows Japanese being lined up, being pulled out of line, saluting and being photographed.²³⁹
- 41 seconds of silent black-and-white footage of an identification parade at Wewak, New Guinea in November 1945, where liberated Indian prisoners of war identify Japanese who had committed crimes against them. Identities were then checked against a photograph board.²⁴⁰
- 1 minute 45 seconds of silent black-and-white footage showing interrogations being conducted at Cape Wom, New Guinea in October 1945. The first Japanese being interrogated is Lt Tazaki Takehiko, who was later tried and convicted of cannibalism at the Wewak MW1 trial.²⁴¹

²³⁷ See Australian Red Cross Society, National Office, Missing, Wounded and Prisoner of War Enquiry Cards 1940-1973, reference 2016.0049, University of Melbourne Archives. The database can be searched by surname at archives.unimelb.edu.au and the individual cards can be viewed online.

²³⁸ See 'War Crimes Borneo Ill-treatment of Prisoners of War by Kemkei-Tai at Sandakan', NAA: MP897/1, 156/19/152.

²³⁹ AWM: item F07362.

²⁴⁰ AMW: item F07378.

²⁴¹ AWM: item F07377.

In addition, the National Film and Sound Archive holds:

- a brief Fox Movietone newsreel entitled Thailand Prisoners Identify War Criminals from October 1945²⁴²

There are considerably more photographs of investigations, locations of interest (such as prisoner of war camps), and of suspected war criminals, much of which is in the collection of the Australian War Memorial.

This chapter sorts records into several sections:

- Australian prisoners of war in Japanese custody
- interrogation of recovered prisoners of war and internees
- official inquiries and reports into atrocities
- Army investigation and evidence files
- other investigation and evidence files
- Australian lists of war criminals
- photographs of suspected war criminals.

Files held at the Australian War Memorial are listed separately at the end.

Australian prisoners of war and civilians in Japanese custody

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES WITH YEAR PREFIX, 1942–45

A989

Recorded by: 1942–45 Department of External Affairs [II], Central Office (CA 18)

Quantity: 34.29 metres (Canberra)

This series deals with a range of subject matters concerning Australia's relations with other countries specifically in the context of World War II. As such, it contains a number of files concerning Allied prisoners of war and civilian internees and reports on Japanese camps.

Treaties, Red Cross. Prisoners of War. Lists of POW and Civilians in Far East, including Casualty Lists. Part 1, 1942–43

**A989, 1943/925/1/19
PART 1**

Treaties, Red Cross. Prisoners of War – Lists of POW and Civilians in Far East, including Casualty List. Part 2, 1943–45

**A989, 1943/925/1/19
PART 2**

Prisoners of War: Reports on Japanese Camps, 1943–44

**A989, 1944/925/1/16
PART 1**

Treaties: Red Cross. Prisoners of War – Reports on Japanese Camps, Part 2, 1944

**A989, 1944/925/1/16
PART 2**

Treaties: Red Cross. Prisoners of War – Reports on Japanese Camps, Part 3, 1944

**A989, 1944/925/1/16
PART 3**

²⁴² National Film and Sound Archive (NFSA), item 90557.

Treaties: Red Cross. Prisoners of War. Prisoners of War and Internees in Far East – General, Part 1, 1943–44

**A989, 1944/925/1/43
43 PART 1**

Treaties: Red Cross. Prisoners of War and Internees in Far East – General, Part 2, 1944

**A989, 1944/925/1/43
PART 2**

Treaties: Red Cross. POW List of Allied Prisoners of War and Internees escaping from Japanese occupied territories, 1944

A989, 1944/925/1/158

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES WITH YEAR AND LETTER PREFIXES, 1945

A1066

Recorded by: 1945 Department of External Affairs [II], Central Office (CA 18)

Quantity: 34.56 metres (Canberra)

This series contains some files relevant to Allied prisoners of war and civilian internees.

Prisoners of War – Australians Abroad. Far East. Figures of Missing and Killed, 1945

A1066, IC45/6/1/24

Prisoners of War – Australian. Australian POWs in Far East. Failure of Japanese Government to Supply Information, 1945

A1066, IC45/6/1/28

Prisoners of War – Australian, abroad. Far East. Destruction of Records of Allied POWs by Japanese, 1945

A1066, IC45/6/1/33

Miscellaneous. Ministers' Advisory Committee on Welfare of Prisoners of War and Internees in Japanese Hands, 1944

A1066, IC45/61/81

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES WITH YEAR AND LETTER PREFIXES, 1946

A1067

Recorded by: 1946 Department of External Affairs [II], Central Office (CA 18)

Quantity: 32.22 metres (Canberra)

This series contains some files relevant to Allied prisoners of war and civilian internees, although at this point they were often about searching for missing persons or recording deaths.

Prisoners of War – Australian abroad. Far East searches for missing Prisoners of War, 1946

A1067, IC46/6/1/4

Prisoners of War – Australian abroad (Far East). Australian officers on Hainan Island, 1946–47

A1067, IC46/6/1/6

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES, 1948–89

A1838

Recorded by: 1948–70 Department of External Affairs [II], Central Office (CA 18)
1970–87 Department of Foreign Affairs, Central Office (CA 1382)
1987–89 Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Central Office (CA 5987)

Quantity: 3434.32 metres (Canberra)

This series includes the main correspondence files of the Department of External Affairs from 1948 to 1970. It contains some files relevant to Allied prisoners of war and civilian internees, although in this period they were often about exchange of records with Japan and reparation claims by former prisoners of war and civilian internees.

Prisoners of War – Japanese in Australia – Exchange of records, 1953–55

A1838, 1496/3/8

Reparation – Payment to prisoners of war and internees, 1947–51

A1838,
3103/10/3/1 PART 1

This is the first of seven large files on this subject. Search for item control symbol 3101/10/3/1*.

Japan – Reparations – Payments to prisoners of war and internees – Correspondence with Ex-servicemen's representatives, 1951–57

A1838, 3103/10/3/2

'CUMPSTON COLLECTION' OF DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE HISTORY OF AUSTRALIAN FOREIGN POLICY, 1960–69

A4311

Recorded by: 1960–69 Department of External Affairs [II], Central Office (CA 18)

Quantity: 72.19 metres (Canberra)

This series contains files accumulated by Dr John Stanley Cumpston, a longstanding employee and departmental historian of External Affairs from 1960 to 1969. Since then, his collection has been assessed for retention/destruction and some items have been successfully re-sorted into their original External Affairs series. The Cumpston Collection today is what remains: a significant body of files on numerous subjects concerning External Affairs and the history of Australian foreign policy.

United Nations – War Crimes Commission. Pacmirs [Pacific Military Intelligence Research Section] – war crimes information series, 1945–46

A4311, 743/1

This file contains an incomplete run of the PACMIRS War Crimes Information Series issued by the Military Intelligence Division, US War Department for the use of Allied forces, including issues 1–9 and 17–20. The confidential series contained translations of Japanese documents concerning Allied prisoners of war and details of prisoner-of-war camps, amongst other subjects.

Australian War Crimes Commission – Research Report Number 86 – Allied prisoners of war in Japanese hands, 1944

A4311, 745/3

This file contains 'Allied Prisoners of War in Japanese Hands', Allied Translator and Interpreter Section Research Report No. 86, August 1944, printed by the General Headquarters South West Pacific Area. It gives information about locations and treatment of prisoners of war in 71 Japanese camps.

REPORTS OF PRISONERS OF WAR FROM CONTACT AND ENQUIRY UNITS, 1944–45 A7112

Recorded by: 1944–45 Navy Office [IV], Department of the Navy [II] (CA 38)

Quantity: 0.09 metres (Canberra)

This series contains principally reports from recovery teams in South East Asia and Japan, including statements by recovered prisoners of war on their treatment. As a Navy series, it predominantly concerns naval personnel held prisoner of war.

Reports from Prisoner of War contact officers, 1945

A7112, 1

WORLD WAR II WAR GRAVES RECORD CARDS, 1939–47

A8231

Recorded by: 1939–47 Department of the Interior [II], Central Office – Australian War Memorial and War Graves (CA 31)

Quantity: 9.0 metres (Canberra)

This series contains 40 boxes of index cards recording military personnel who were killed or died while on active service in World War II in both the European and Pacific theatres. In addition to recording the cause of death, the cards record the location of burial, if known, including 'buried at sea'.

ARMSTRONG James Hubert – TX3283 AIF; Year of Death – 1943; Cemetery – Adelaide River, NT, 1939–47

**A8231, 1/ARMSTRONG
JAMES HUBERT**

Corporal Armstrong was taken prisoner of war by the Japanese in Timor and died in June 1943. The charges in the Darwin D2 trial included ill-treatment of a prisoner of war by beating and torturing Armstrong. His name is listed on the Northern Territory Memorial.

NEWTON William Ellis; 205748 RAAF; Year of Death – 1943; Cemetery – Lae War Cemetery, PNG, 1939–47

**A8231,
27/NEWTON
WILLIAM ELLIS**

Flt Lt Newton was executed by the Japanese on 29 March 1943. He posthumously received a Victoria Cross for his courageous operational flying, the only such award to a member of the RAAF in the Pacific theatre. Newton is buried in the Lae War Cemetery.

MONTEVIDEO MARU – SERIAL NAME LIST OF PRISONERS OF WAR AND INTERNEES WHO PERISHED, 1942–48

A14143

Recorded by: 1947–48 Japanese Government – Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (CA 9402)

Quantity: 0.19 metres (Canberra)

This series contains 844 items on Australian prisoners of war and internees who died when the *Montevideo Maru* was lost at sea on 1 July 1942. They were part of a consignment of Japanese records on prisoners of war given to Australia in 2012.

Montevideo Maru – Serial name list of Prisoners of War and Internees who perished, 1942–46

A14143, 1

The list contains two parts – one part in the Japanese katakana script, listing all prisoners of war and civilian internees reported as lost on board the ship and a second part written in English listing prisoners of war reported lost on board the ship. Information contained within the

record may be incomplete. A translation of the Japanese portion record is available from the National Archives at

<http://montevideomaru.naa.gov.au>

AUSTRALIAN POW [PRISONER OF WAR] INDICES, 1942-48

A14171

Recorded by: 1947-48 Japanese Government – Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (CA 9402)

Quantity: 1.61 metres (Canberra)

This series contains 4506 administrative cards with fields in Japanese and English used to identify Australian prisoners of war. They were part of a consignment of Japanese records on prisoners of war given to Australia in 2012. Each item tends to have the prisoner of war's full name in the item title while the item control symbol tends to be the service number. This series represents only a small portion of the approximately 22,000 Australians taken prisoner of war by the Japanese.

DUNLOP Edward Ernest. Service Number VX259 Date of Birth: 12-07-1907 Father's Name: Dunlop James Henry Mother's Name: Dunlop Alice Emily Maud, 1942-48

A14171, VX259

收容所 Camp	爪哇 泰	番 號 No.	泰 IV
姓 名 Name	DUNLOP, EDWARD ERNEST トロンロップ エドワード・エルネスト	生 年 月 日 Date of Birth	12-7-1907-7-12
國 籍 Nationality	英	所 屬 部 隊 Unit	VX. 259. A.A.M.C. 2 A.I.F (MEDICAL)
階 級 身 分 Rank	陸軍 中佐 LIEUTENANT COLONEL	捕 獲 年 月 日 Date of Capture	昭和 17 年 3 月 9 日
捕 獲 場 所 Place of Capture	爪哇	父 の 名 Father's Name	DUNLOP JAMES HENRY
母 の 名 Mother's Name	DUNLOP ALICE, EMILY MAUD	本 籍 地 Place of Origin	VICTORIA AUSTRALIA
職 業 Occupation	外科医	通 報 先 Destination of Report	Mrs J.H. DUNLOP 56 BARKLY ST. BENALLA. VICTORIA, AUSTRALIA
特 記 事 項 Remark			

Lt Col Edward 'Weary' Dunlop's index card. NAA: A14171, VX259.

AUSTRALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR OF THE JAPANESE HELD IN THAILAND IN WORLD WAR II AS AT 1 NOVEMBER 1944, 1942-48

A14172

Recorded by: 1947-48 Japanese Government – Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (CA 9402)

Quantity: 0.37 metres (Canberra)

This series contains only one item: 165 pages of lists of Australian prisoners of war held in Thailand up to November 1944, in alphabetical order by surname. They were part of a consignment of Japanese records on prisoners of war given to Australia in 2012.

Current at 1st of November Showa 19th year. Prisoners of War Name List already communicated Australia. Those who are current. Those who have died. Thailand Prisoner of War Camp, 1942–45

A14172, 1

AUSTRALIAN MEDICAL CORPS PERSONNEL CAPTURED BY THE JAPANESE IN WORLD WAR II, 1942–48

A14173

Recorded by: 1947–48 Japanese Government – Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (CA 9402)

Quantity: 0.37 metres (Canberra)

This series contains two copies of a 34-page list of Australian Medical Corps personnel taken as prisoners of war, in alphabetical order by surname. They were part of a consignment of Japanese records on prisoners of war given to Australia in 2012.

Captured Medical Corps Personnel Australia List [copy 1], 1942–45

A14173, 1

LIST OF AUSTRALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR OF THE JAPANESE IN WORLD WAR II – CONFIRMED DEAD, 1942–48

A14174

Recorded by: 1947–48 Japanese Government – Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (CA 9402)

Quantity: 0.37 metres (Canberra)

This series contains two copies of a 60-page list of Australian prisoners of war confirmed deceased, generally in alphabetical order by surname. They were part of a consignment of Japanese records on prisoners of war given to Australia in 2012.

Australian [List of confirmed dead Prisoners of War] [copy 1], 1942–45

A14174, 1

LIST OF AUSTRALIAN CIVILIANS INTERNED BY THE JAPANESE IN WORLD WAR II, 1942–48

A14175

Recorded by: 1947–48 Japanese Government – Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (CA 9402)

Quantity: 0.37 metres (Canberra)

This series contains three copies of lists of Australian civilians interned by the Japanese, by location and then in alphabetical order by surname. The lists are divided into 'survivors', 'deceased' and 'unknown' and include a list of burials. They were part of a consignment of Japanese records on prisoners of war given to Australia in 2012.

List of Civilian Internees Australian [copy 1], 1942–45

A14175, 1

COMPLETE ALPHABETICAL LIST OF AUSTRALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR OF THE JAPANESE IN WORLD WAR II, 1942–48

A14177

Recorded by: 1947–48 Japanese Government – Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (CA 9402)

Quantity: 0.96 metres (Canberra)

This series contains two copies of what is said to be a 'complete' roster of Australian prisoners of war, divided by surname into A–K and L–Z. However, this series represents only a small portion of the approximately 22,000 Australians taken prisoner of war by the Japanese. The records were part of a consignment of Japanese records on prisoners of war given to Australia in 2012.

Complete Roster of Prisoners of War – Australia – A to K [Vol 1], 1942–45

A14177, 3

Lt Col Edward 'Weary' Dunlop is listed here, as prisoner of war no. 5443.

Complete Roster of Prisoners of War – Australia – L to Z [Vol 2], 1942–45

A14177, 4

ENVELOPES CONTAINING JAPANESE INFORMATION ON ALLIED PRISONERS OF WAR HELD AT AMBOINA, SINGLE NUMBER SERIES, 1942–45

B3808

Recorded by: 1942–45 Prisoners of War Information Bureau (CA 3055)

Quantity: 0.18 metres (Melbourne)

This series contains envelopes of information provided by Japan on Allied prisoners of war held on Ambon, including transfers to Hainan Island.

List of Australian Prisoners of War transferred to Hainan, 1942

B3808, 10

VOLUMES OF PHOTOGRAPHS OF AMF, PRISONERS OF WAR AND MISSING SERVICEMEN IN THE FAR EAST AND SOUTH WEST PACIFIC, 1944

B3843

Recorded by: 1944 2 Echelon, Army Headquarters (CA 2002)

Quantity: 0.09 metres (Melbourne)

This series contains two volumes of photographs of Australian personnel either taken prisoner of war or missing in the Far East or the South West Pacific during the war, arranged by service number.

Australian Military Forces Prisoners of War and Missing in Far East and S.W. Pacific Islands as at 30th June 1944. Photographs in numerical order by Lines of Communication Areas of enlistment - QX, Q, NG, PX, NGX, NX, 1944

B3843, VOLUME 1

AIF service number prefixes include a regional prefix (based on place of enlistment) and an X prefix (indicating enlistment in the AIF) as follows:

Q, QX – Queensland

NG, NGX – New Guinea (used for Europeans who enlisted in New Guinea)

NX - New South Wales

PX – Papua (used for Europeans who enlisted in Papua)

Australian Military Forces Prisoners of War and Missing in Far East and S.W. Pacific Islands as at 30th June 1944. Photographs in numerical order by Lines of Communication Areas of enlistment - VX, SX, DX, WX, TX, 1944

B3843, VOLUME 2

AIF service number prefixes used in this item include:

VX - Victoria

SX - South Australia

DX - Northern Territory

WX - Western Australia

TX - Tasmania

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES, 1939–54

B3856

Recorded by: 1939–48 2 Echelon, Army Headquarters (CA 2002)
1948–54 Soldier Career Management Agency (CA 1999)

Quantity: 14.65 metres (Melbourne)

This series was the main correspondence series of the two agencies. The majority of the files concern Australian prisoners of war and civilian internees and missing personnel overseas, including individual files, nominal rolls and lists and reports.

Lists of locations of Prisoner of War camps in the Near East, number of prisoners held and nationalities, 1943–45

B3856, 144/12/1

RESIDUE OF RECORDS RELATING TO PRISONERS OF WAR AND INTERNEES, WORLD WAR II, 1939–68

B4141

Recorded by: 1939–55 Prisoner of War Information Bureau (CA 3055)
1955–68 Soldier Career Management Agency (CA 1999)

Quantity: 0.72 metres (Melbourne)

This series consists of 22 residual records relating to prisoners of war and internees in Australia and overseas, including administrative and personal information.

Locations of Australians overseas – internees and prisoners of war, 1942–43

B4141, 20

Locations of prisoners of war abroad, 1941–46

B4141, 21

REPORT OF INTER-SERVICE CONFERENCE CONCERNING SEARCHING AND ENQUIRIES FOR AUSTRALIAN PRISONERS OF WAR AND MISSING IN THE FAR EAST, 15 NOVEMBER 1945

B4176

Recorded by: 1945 Department of the Army, Central Office – Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees (CA 36)

Quantity: 0.18 metres (Melbourne)

This series contains a report of this inter-service conference held in November 1945, including a list of attendees, and prisoner of war statistics, recovery and tracing operations.

Report of Inter-Service Conference at Headquarters Australian Military Forces 15 Nov 1945 Concerning searching and enquires

for Australian Prisoners of War and Missing in the Far East, 1945

**B4176, WHOLE
SERIES**

**NAVAL HISTORICAL FILES, SINGLE NUMBER SERIES WITH ALPHABETICAL
SUFFIXES, BY 1943–**

B6121

Recorded by: 1943–59 Navy Office [IV], Department of the Navy [II] (CA 38)
1959–79 Navy Office, Melbourne (CA 2615)
1979– Department of Defence [II], Central Office (CA 46)

Quantity: 25.41 metres (Melbourne)

This series was commenced by the Naval Historical Section to provide source material for the Official Naval History of World War II. While it has evolved in a historical reference collection, it remains principally centred on the war. It holds several files of interest, for example:

Japanese Prisoner of War Camps, 1945

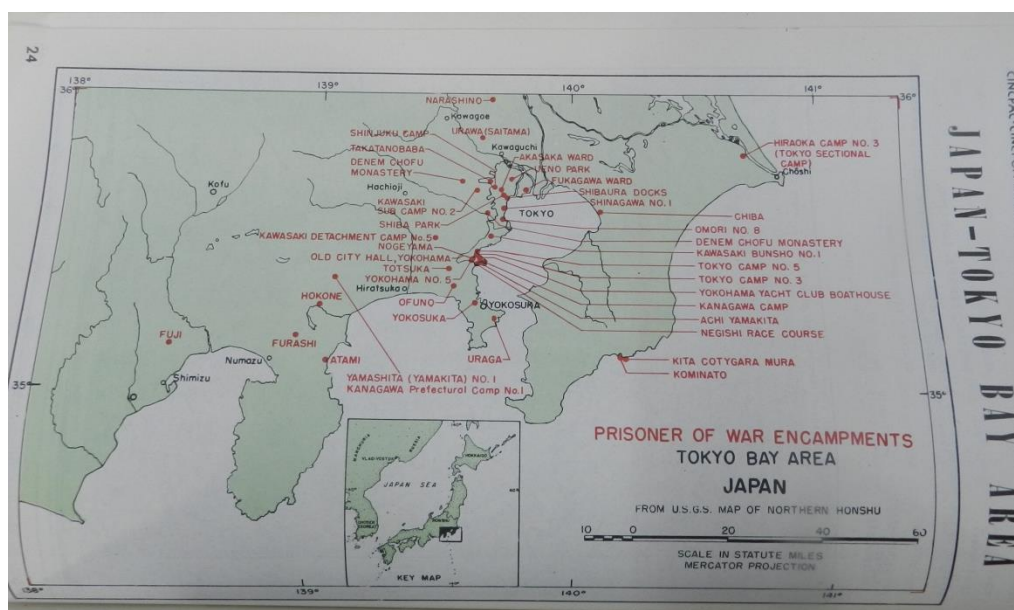
B6121, 182Y

This file contains several published reports that list, locate and describe Japanese prisoner of war and civilian internment camps, including 'Allied Prisoners of War in Japanese Hands', Allied Translator and Interpreter Section Research Report No. 86 (Suppl No. 1), November 1945; and two very comprehensive United States Pacific Fleet and Pacific Ocean Areas' reports:

- 'Prisoner of War Camps in Japanese Occupied Areas Preliminary Report', CINCPAC-CINCPOA Bulletin, no. 36, 1 Feb 1945
- 'Prisoner of War Encampments', CINCPAC-CINCPOA Bulletin, no. 113, 15 June 1945.



Japanese Prisoner of War Camp Locations in Japan, in 'Prisoner of War Camps in Japanese Occupied Areas Preliminary Report', United States Pacific Fleet and Pacific Ocean Areas, CINCPAC-CINCPOA Bulletin, no. 36, 1 February 1945, figure no. I. NAA: B6121, 182Y



Prisoner of War Camps in the Tokyo Bay Area, in 'Prisoner of War Encampments', United States Pacific Fleet and Pacific Ocean Areas, CINCPAC-CINCPAC Bulletin, no. 113, 15 June 1945, p. 24.
NAA: B6121, 182Y

ALPHABETICAL LISTS OF QUEENSLAND EX-SERVICEMEN AND WOMEN WHO WERE JAPANESE OR GERMAN PRISONERS OF WAR [1939/45 WAR], 1947

BP382/3

Recorded by: 1947 Deputy Commissioner for Repatriation, Brisbane, Queensland (CA 876)

Quantity: 0.45 metres (Brisbane)

This series contains several items listing Queensland ex-service personnel who were held prisoner of war in either world war. There are several lists which jointly list Queensland prisoners of war of both Japan and Germany. List 6 specifically deals with Queensland prisoners of war of only Japan.

List of Queensland ex-servicemen and women who were Japanese or German prisoners of war during World War II: Abel, M N – Zwoerner, R G, 1947

BP382/3, LIST 5

This file appears to be a later consolidated list, as the range of surnames is broader.

Lists of Queensland ex-servicemen and women who were Japanese prisoners of war: Males: Adams, C R – Young, G P; Females: Oxley, C S M– Twedell, J; Supplementary: Efford, F W and Haughey, E A, 1947

BP382/3, LIST 6

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER WITH 'G' PREFIX SERIES, 1954–

K89

Recorded by: 1954–76 Deputy Commissioner of Repatriation, Western Australia (CA 880)
1976– Department of Veterans' Affairs, Branch Office, Western Australia (CA 2370)

Quantity: 5.04 metres (Perth)

This series contains records of internal administrative correspondence, including several items on prisoners of war repatriated to Western Australia, for example:

Statistics – prisoners of war (Japan) mortality, 1955–79 **K89, G84/5/31 V1**

Statistics – prisoners of war (Japan) mortality – yearly return, 1962–79 **K89, G84/5/31A V1**

Survey of Mortality Experience of Repatriated Prisoners of War (Japan), 1954 **K89, G62/1/7 PART 1**
This is the first part of four parts surveying mortality from 1954 to 1975.

SECRET CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES, 1945–55 **MP729/8**

Recorded by: 1945–55 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 36)

Quantity: 17.53 metres (Melbourne)

This series contains a number of Army Headquarters files under item control symbol 44/431/* concerning Allied prisoners of war.

Japanese Treatment of Allied Prisoners of War, 1945 **MP729/8, 44/431/16**

Prisoners of War in Japanese Hands. Account of Conditions, 1945 **MP729/8, 44/431/40**

GENERAL AND CIVIL STAFF CORRESPONDENCE FILES AND ARMY PERSONNEL FILES, 1943–51 **MP742/1**

Recorded by: 1943–51 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 36)

Quantity: 170.8 metres (Melbourne)

This series contains numerous files relating to war crimes, most of which are recorded elsewhere in this guide. The series includes a number of files on the Japanese disposition and treatment of Allied prisoners of war.

Japanese destruction of Prisoner of War documents, 1945–46 **MP742/1, 255/15/1495A**

Prisoners of War – Nagasaki, Japan, Nominal Roll, 1945–49 **MP742/1, 255/15/2072**

Manner of shipment to Japan of Prisoners of War, 1949 **MP742/1, 255/15/2059**
This file contains a short report on Australian prisoners of war shipped to Japan, including ships and sailing dates from Singapore, Batavia and elsewhere.

Alphabetical lists of prisoners of war held in Japan, Korea, and China areas [1] MISC 35 – Alphabetical lists of Australian Prisoners of War, Japan, Korea and China areas, 1946–48. **MP742/1, 336/1/1588**

Alphabetical lists of prisoners of war held in Japan, Korea and China areas [2] Alphabetical lists of Australian Prisoners of War, Japan, Korea and China areas (continuation), 1946–48 **MP742/1, 336/1/1588 PART 2**

Alphabetical lists of prisoners of war held in Japan, Korea and China areas [3] 6 – Camps ex Prisoner of War statistics, etc, 1946–48

MP742/1, 336/1/1588 PART 3

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF RAN PRISONERS OF WAR IN JAPANESE HANDS, 1942

PP539/1

Recorded by: 1942 Naval Department, Naval Staff Office, Western Australia (CA 7226)

Quantity: 0.45 metres (Perth)

This series contains one item only comprising lists of RAN personnel who were held prisoner of war by Japan and RAN personnel 'missing in the war with Japan', circa 1942.

Alphabetical List of Royal Australian Navy Prisoners of War in Japanese Hands, 1942

PP539/1,
WHOLE SERIES

Interrogation of recovered prisoners of war and internees

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, ALPHABETICAL SERIES, 1924–45

A2937

Recorded by: 1924–45 Department of External Affairs, London (CA 1759)

Quantity: 8.56 metres (Canberra)

This series holds files of the Department of External Affairs, London, otherwise known as the External Affairs Liaison Office London. The role of this office was to liaise between various British agencies and the Australian Government. It thus includes numerous files relating to war crimes.

War Crimes – Interrogation of ex-prisoners of war, 1945

A2937, 304

This file includes details about how former prisoners of war were interrogated in the European theatre as to their knowledge of war crimes, including several copies of the AMF form – known as the 'Q' Form – that they were handed to complete. The file also includes some personal accounts of how interrogations were carried out, including recommendations for reforms to ensure a better process for Australian prisoners of war returning from Japanese camps. One recommendation was that the interrogating officers 'should be men, and if possible, lawyers' and that it would be 'an advantage for them to have an appreciation of the hardships the persons have undergone'.

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES, 1939–54

B3856

Recorded by: 1939–48 2 Echelon, Army Headquarters (CA 2002)
1948–54 Soldier Career Management Agency (CA 1999)

See earlier entry for series B3856 in this chapter.

Notification to next of kin of execution by Japanese of Prisoners of War for attempted escape, 1945

B3856, 142/1/32

This file contains correspondence and instructions that Australian next of kin of service personnel were only to be told 'died while a prisoner of war' if, in fact, they had been killed or died of wounds while attempting escape.

Policy-procedure regarding Prisoners of War and civilians recovered from the enemy. [Includes enquiries made regarding Australian nurses and information on Indian personnel recovered from the Japanese], 1944–46

B3856, 144/2/13

This file contains various drafts and correspondence discussing the procedures to be followed in relation to recovered prisoners of war and civilians, including in relation to interrogation in respect of war crimes. Lengthy interrogation proformas were appended to, for example, Adv LHQ (Advanced Land Headquarters) Administrative Instruction no. 43 of June 1945. The file also contains instructions and correspondence discussing various related issues, including the establishment of Prisoner of War Contact and Inquiry Units and Reception Units and the costs of dealing with recovered Allied civilians.

GENERAL AND CIVIL STAFF CORRESPONDENCE FILES AND ARMY PERSONNEL FILES, 1943–51

MP742/1

Recorded by: 1943–51 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 36)
See earlier entry for series MP742/1 in this chapter.

Procedure re prisoners of war and civilians recovered from enemy, 1942–46

MP742/1, 255/15/670

Reception, treatment and disposal of AMF ex-Prisoners of War returning to Australia, 1942–45

MP742/1, 255/15/917

Reception, treatment and disposal of AMF ex-Prisoners of War on arrival in Australia, 1945

MP742/1, 255/15/1193

Reception, treatment and disposal of AMF ex-Prisoners of War on arrival in Australia, 1945–46

MP742/1, 255/15/1375

Official inquiries and reports into atrocities²⁴³

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES (THIRD SYSTEM), 1934–50 A461

Recorded by: 1934–50 Prime Minister's Department (CA 12)

Quantity: 161.92 metres (Canberra)

Report on Japanese atrocities at Tarawa, Gilbert and Ellice Islands (execution of European prisoners at Betio, Tarawa on or about 15 October 1942), compiled by Major DCI Wernham, District Officer, Gilbert Islands, supplied to Australian government by High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, February 1944, 1944

**A461, AF420/1/1 PART 1
ATTACHMENT 1**

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES, 1939–54

B3856

Recorded by: 1939–48 2 Echelon, Army Headquarters (CA 2002)
1948–54 Soldier Career Management Agency (CA 1999)

See earlier entry for series B3856 in this chapter.

²⁴³ These are obviously other than the Webb Inquiries discussed in Chapter 2.

Report on investigations in Manila and Japan re Australian Prisoners of War and civilians by Major Harold S Williams Liaison Officer No 1 Australian Prisoners of War Contact and Enquiry Unit (31 August–6 December 1945), 1945–46

B3856, 144/14/89

Tan Toey Prisoner of War Camp, Ambon – Report of Court of Inquiry, 1945

B3856, 146/1/14

A Court of Inquiry was held into the Tan Toey camp in September 1945. Several of the Morotai trials related to that camp.

War Crimes Australian Military Forces Personnel Wewak Area Copies of proceedings of Boards of Inquiry on alleged War Crimes, 1946

B3856, 146/1/21

War Crimes Chinese New Guinea Area Correspondence re proceedings of Board of Inquiry, 1946

B3856, 146/1/22

PHOTOGRAPHIC NEGATIVES OF JAPANESE WAR CRIMES TRIALS DOCUMENTS, SINGLE NUMBER SERIES, 1945–50

B4163

Recorded by: 1945–50 Prisoner of War Information Bureau (CA 3055)

Quantity: 0.18 metres (Melbourne)

This series contains 18 cans of photographic negatives of documents relating to war crimes trials.

6th Australian Division Board of Enquiry, Boram. Prisoner of War Cage death of Allied Airmen. Rape of Native Women, Semel. [This item consists of a collection of papers assembled by the Board of Enquiry whilst investigating the deaths of the Allied (American) Airmen at Boram. Includes interrogation reports.], 1945–46

B4163, REEL 18 PART 1

This item has been digitised and is available online.

GENERAL AND CIVIL STAFF CORRESPONDENCE FILES AND ARMY PERSONNEL FILES, 1943–51

MP742/1

Recorded by: 1943–51 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 36)

See earlier entry for series MP742/1 in this chapter.

Affidavit File – Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees Investigation File: New Guinea 10a: Reports of Board of Inquiry (6 Division) – Atrocities against Australians Killed in Action in New Guinea, 1945–46

**MP742/1, 336/1/285
PART 1**

Affidavit File – Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees Investigation File: New Guinea 10b: Reports of Board of Inquiry (6 Division) – Atrocities against Australians Killed in Action] in New Guinea, 1945–46

**MP742/1, 336/1/285
PART 2**

Affidavit File – Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees Investigation File: New Guinea 10c: Reports of Board of Inquiry (6 Division) – Atrocities against Australians Killed in Action in New Guinea, 1945

**MP742/1, 336/1/285
PART 3**

These three files contain information about the Boards of Inquiry established in relation to New Guinea.

Army investigation and evidence files

GENERAL AND CIVIL STAFF CORRESPONDENCE FILES AND ARMY PERSONNEL FILES, 1943–51

MP742/1

Recorded by: 1943–51 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 36)

This is the principal Army series containing the Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees' instructions for war crimes investigations and hundreds of war crimes investigation files. Some files stand alone while others have multiple parts or components, often with each having a separate title. In addition to a number of files which just have 'War crimes' and a personal name/geographical region/prisoner-of-war camp in the titles, there are hundreds of files with either 'Investigation File' or 'Affidavit file' or both phrases in their title. Some of these are investigation files proper and others hold only single or multiple affidavits giving evidence of war crimes. If the latter, the file title often contains the name and service number of the affiant(s). It is, therefore, often difficult to determine what a file contains without reading it in full. The index by geographical area located in MP742/1, 336/1/2125 as updated in AWM: AWM226, 38 may be helpful. Only a small sample of files is listed below.

Affidavit file – Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees investigation file: Singapore 4 – War crimes – Birdwood camp, 1946

MP742/1, 336/1/393

Affidavit file – Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees Investigation File: Japan 23 – Requests for affidavits – South West Pacific Area, 1946

**MP742/1, 336/1/929
PART 1**

This is the first component of a 20 component item, each of which tends to correspond to a particular prisoner of war camp or camps in a specific area, eg 'Bangkok camps'.

Affidavit file: war crimes various camps [22 components]
For example:

**MP742/1, 336/1/1096
PARTS 1–22**

**Affidavit file: war crimes various camps [7] B/SIAM 43:
Bangaan camp, 1946**

MP742/1, 336/1/1096 PART 7

War criminals: Administrative Instructions, etc, 1945–46

This file compiles the Army's administrative instructions issued in relation to war crimes, beginning with the Act and Regulations. Many of these instructions are held in other files; however this file has a useful index which provides the brief name and relevant number and date of the correspondence forming the instruction. Some documents are listed but are no longer in the file.

MP742/1, 336/1/1143

Affidavit file – Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees Investigation File: War crimes affidavit – Sgt Joseph Hammond (NX53676), 1945–47

**MP742/1, 336/1/1177
PART 1**

This is the first component of a 49-component item, each of which tends to contain affidavit evidence only.

**Affidavit file – Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees
Investigation File: Borneo 10 – Crucifixion of British Naval officer
at Sandakan [includes one publication], 1945–47**

**MP742/1, 336/1/1182
PART 1**

This is the first part of a 2-component item, both of which concern the Sandakan prisoner-of-war camp.

**War crimes – Classifications "T", "W", "Y", "Z" and Returns
[Item consists of 4 separate lists – "T" no 2, "W" no 3, "Y" no 4
and "Z"
no 5], 1946–50**

MP742/1, 336/1/1944

This file appears to be Army Headquarters Melbourne's copy of the various war crimes classification lists from 2AWCS, which appear to have been kept up to date throughout 1946-50.

**War crimes – classifications and returns South-East Asia
Command area: [1] Miscellaneous 12, 1946–48**

MP742/1, 336/1/1446 PART 1

**War crimes – classifications and returns South-East Asia
Command area: [2] File no 3 XXXIV War crimes – list of Japanese
suspected of war crimes against Australian personnel in SEAC
area, 1946–48**

MP742/1, 336/1/1446 PART 2

These two parts include Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees correspondence explaining how war crimes investigations would be classified into W, T, Y and Z categories.

**New Guinea 4 Part 1 – Fate of Flight Sergeant McDonald (RAAF)
and other Allied airmen – Amron Area New Guinea (near
Madang) [Supplementary search terms: War Crimes, Alexishafen
area, Salamaua, Flight Lieutenant LC Conduit], c1944–c1950**

**MP742/1, 336/1/1949
PART 1**

This is the first part of a 20-part item containing various investigation files, including several belonging to investigating officer Flt Lt LC Conduit, who was attached to both 1AWCS and 2AWCS.

War crimes – Rabaul area, 1946–50

**MP742/1, 336/1/1955
PART 1**

This is the first part of a 15-part item, all of which concern investigations into Rabaul and other areas in New Britain, including the Tunnel Hill prisoner-of-war camp. This file also bears the earlier file number New Britain 4 Part 1.

**War crimes – reports of investigations by 2 Australian War
Crimes Section, 1946–50**

**MP742/1, 336/1/1965
PARTS 1–13**

This 13-part item contains investigation reports by investigators at 2AWCS, including Capt J Sylvester, Maj Harold S Williams, Capt James Gowing Godwin, Capt WB McLachlan, Capt John Charles Van Nooten, Capt EW Scott, Capt FM Wilson, Capt MB Tindale, Capt A Klestadt, Sgt AH Weston and Flt Lt LC Conduit.

**Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees: Index to files put
away towards end of 1950 [Includes subject and alphabetical lists
relating to Japanese war crimes/criminals], 1950**

MP742/1, 336/1/2125

SECRET CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES, 1940–48

B3811

Recorded by: 1940–48 Prisoners of War Information Bureau (CA 3055)

Quantity: 0.45 metres (Melbourne)

This series consists of the secret correspondence files of the Prisoners of War Information Bureau. The subjects covered include various matters relating to prisoners of war and internees.

Concerning war crimes – Includes a list of suspects , 1945–46

B3811, 70/1/571

This file contains some correspondence highlighting how difficult it was to identify suspected war criminals among prisoners of war and internees, when perhaps only a surname was known.

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES, 1939–54

B3856

Recorded by: 1939–48 2 Echelon, Army Headquarters (CA 2002)
1948–54 Soldier Career Management Agency (CA 1999)

See earlier entry for series B3856 in this chapter.

This Army series contains hundreds of investigation files into missing and deceased service personnel, hence many of them also touch on atrocity or war crimes investigations. Files with item control symbols 144/*, 145/* and 146/* include many war crimes investigation files, often with the victim's surname(s) or geographical place name in the title. However, researchers should not limit themselves to the 144-146/* range. Searches with keywords such as 'interrogation', 'POW camp', 'death(s) at', 'death(s) of' etc may be fruitful. Only a very small sample of files is listed below, chosen to illustrate the variations in file titles.

Burial returns – SBA A Hill (RAN) and W/O William Roderick McGuigan (RAAF), 1945

B3856, 140/1/38

Hill and McGuigan were unlawfully executed by the Japanese in Sario, Celebes in June 1945. Their murders were the subject of charges in the Morotai M14, M20 and M40 trials.

Captain Matthews, Lionel Colin VX24597, 1945–46

B3856, 140/11/2073

Matthews is famous for organising an uprising at the Sandakan prisoner-of-war camp.²⁴⁴ He was unlawfully executed by the Japanese at Kuching, British North Borneo in March 1944. His murder was the subject of charges in the Manus Island LN17 trial.

Search, inquiry and recovery – AMF [Australian Military Forces, Allied Forces and civilians in Japanese occupied territory], 1945

B3856, 144/2/15

List of personnel of Rabaul Detachment NGVR [New Guinea Volunteer Rifles] annotated to show those captured and those suspected killed at Tol, 1945–46

B3856, 144/14/25

The Tol massacre in New Britain in January 1942 was one of the early wartime events which started to attract Australian attention to Japanese atrocities.

²⁴⁴ For an account of Matthews and the uprising, see Lynette Silver, *Sandakan: A Conspiracy of Silence*, Bowral, NSW: Sally Milner Publishing, 2000; and Michele Cunningham, *Hell on Earth: Sandakan – Australia's Greatest War Tragedy*, Sydney: Hachette Australia, 2013.

Nominal rolls and reports regarding Prisoners of War [includes nominal roll of Nippon (Japan) party prisoner of war survivors of cruiser "Perth" and statements of Australian ex-PoWs] 1945–46 B3856, 144/14/40

Ambon Island (and Surrounding Islands): Deaths. [Statements re massacres and other atrocities], 1944–46 B3856, 144/14/70

Australian Prisoners of War reported lost on sinking of transport "Montevideo Maru" alleged to have been in Prisoner of War Camp in Japan, 1942–46 B3856, 144/26/35

Suspected war criminals – Nominal roll of Japanese prisoners of war and witnesses, 1945–46 B3856, 778/2/63

LIST OF TITLES OF DIRECTORATE OF PRISONERS OF WAR AND INTERNEES INVESTIGATION FILES TOP-NUMBERED INTO

(1) ARMY CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES, 1943–1957

(2) GROUP CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES WITH "GP" PREFIX, 1943–1946

(3) ARMY PERSONNEL FILES, ALPHA-NUMERIC SERIES, 1943–1951 B3925

Recorded by: 1950–73 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 36)

Quantity: 0.09 metres (Melbourne)

This series contains one file of typed sheets listing Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees investigation files, most but not all of which files were later merged into series MP742/1, 336/1/*.

List of titles of Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees investigation files top-numbered into other series, 1950 B3925, 1

PHOTOGRAPHIC NEGATIVES OF JAPANESE WAR CRIMES TRIALS DOCUMENTS, 1945–50

B4162

Recorded by: 1945–48 Prisoners of War Information Bureau (CA 3055)
1948–50 Soldier Career Management Agency (CA 1999)

Quantity: 0.54 metres (Melbourne)

This series holds a small number of photographic negatives of groups of documents principally relating to war crimes investigations, including that into the execution of Sgt LG Siffleet.

Statements relating to the Akikaze Massacre [reference copy], 1946 B4162, 1

Statements concerning the execution of Sgt Leonard George Siffleet (NX143314): Statement of Lt Commander Nakayama Hiroomi [reference copy], 1947 B4162, 6

PHOTOGRAPHIC NEGATIVES OF JAPANESE WAR CRIMES TRIALS DOCUMENTS, SINGLE NUMBER SERIES, 1945–50

B4163

Recorded by: 1945–50 Prisoner of War Information Bureau (CA 3055)

See earlier entry for series B4163 in this chapter.

Atrocity/maltreatment reports numbers 116 to 176, with gaps – 'A' Section, CSDIC [Combined Services Detailed Interrogation Centre] (1), 1945

This item has been digitised and is available online.

**B4163,
REEL 18 PART 2**

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES, 1923–53

MP385/3

Recorded by: 1923–40 Headquarters, 3 District Base, Australian Military Forces (CA 1842)
1940–42 Command Headquarters, Southern Command [I], Australian Military Forces (CA 1843)
1942–46 Headquarters, Victorian Lines of Communication Area, Australian Military Forces (CA 1844)
1946–53 Command Headquarters, Southern Command [II], Australian Military Forces (CA 1845)

Quantity: 1.98 metres (Melbourne)

This is a general correspondence series of the 3rd Military District Southern Command and its successive agencies in Victoria. It contains 20 files with item control symbol 156/19/*, all but two of which are just titled 'War Crimes Investigation'. Most of the files contain correspondence and affidavits, principally regarding prisoner-of-war camps in Japan and on Hainan Island.

War Crimes Investigation including correspondence and affidavits relating to the Banka Island massacre, 1945–46

This file stands out in this series: it contains material relating to the Banka Island massacre of nurses, including the evidence of survivor Vivien Bullwinkel.

MP385/3, 156/19/20

SECRET CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES, 1945–55

MP729/8

Recorded by: 1945–55 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 36)

See earlier entry for series MP729/8 in this chapter.

War Crimes – CSDIC [Combined Services Detailed Interrogation Centre] Atrocity – Maltreatment reports. Bound volume of signed statements 1 to 38; 106 to 168 (Duplicates of copies held by Lt. Col. John Warry Flannagan VX65494)

MP729/8, 12/431/49

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES, 1928–53

MP897/1

Recorded by: 1928–40 Headquarters, 3 District Base, Australian Military Forces (CA1842)
1940–42 Command Headquarters, Southern Command [I], Australian Military Forces (CA 1843)
1942–46 Headquarters, Victorian Lines of Communication Area, Australian Military Forces (CA 1844)
1946–53 Command Headquarters, Southern Command [II], Australian Military Forces (CA 1845)

Quantity: 7.02 metres (Melbourne)

This series contains correspondence relating to the administration, function and policy of the 3rd Military District Southern Command and

successive agencies in Victoria. The series was extensively culled for destruction in the 1960s, with only limited files retained.

War Crimes Borneo III-treatment of Prisoners of War by Kemkei-Tai at Sandakan, 1947–49

MP897/1, 156/19/152

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES [I], 1924–54

P617

Recorded by: 1924–39 (1) 6 District Base, Australian Military Forces [also (2) Contract Board, Tasmania, by 1927-1939] (CA 1573)
1939–42 District Headquarters, 6th Military District [II], Australian Military Forces (CA 1574)
1942–46 Headquarters, Tasmanian Lines of Communication Area, Australian Military Forces (CA 1575)
1946–51 District Headquarters, 6 Military District [III], Australian Military Forces (CA 1576)
1951–54 Command Headquarters, Tasmania Command, Australian Military Forces (CA 1577)

Quantity: 7.92 metres (Hobart)

This series contains correspondence relating to the administration, operations and activities of Southern Command, including one item containing affidavits made by Tasmanian service personnel in relation to Japanese prisoner-of-war camps in Japan and war crimes investigations.

Index to files – Japanese Prisoner of War Camps/War Crimes – Affidavits from Tasmanian service men, 1946

**P617, 519/3/189
PART 1**

This is the first file of a six-part item containing affidavits.

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES, 1912–64

SP459/1

Recorded by: 1912–21 2 Military District, New South Wales [I] (CA 6335)
1921–39 2 District Base, Australian Military Forces, New South Wales Headquarters (CA 4334)
1939–42 Headquarters, Eastern Command [I], Australian Military Forces (CA 1876)
1942–46 Headquarters, New South Wales Lines of Communication Area, Australian Military Forces (CA 1877)
1946–64 Headquarters, Eastern Command [II], Australian Military Forces (CA 1878)

Quantity: 64.65 metres (Sydney)

This series contains correspondence relating to the administration, function and policy of Eastern Command, New South Wales. It contains several hundred files with 'War Crimes', 'War Crimes Affidavit', 'War Crimes – Affidavit' or 'War Crimes investigation(s)' in the file title. These usually hold single or multiple affidavit(s) by service personnel the making of which was arranged under Eastern Command for forwarding to the Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees. The majority but not all of the affiants have New South Wales service numbers. Only a few files are listed below, again showing the variance in file titles.

War Crimes Affidavit [NX52532 RE Sanderson & CW Kavanagh & NX51653 EG Holterman & NX50275 J Holcroft & NX38630 AH Johnson & NX32337 LG Hughes & NX25204 WA Crisp & NX37148 WJ Ledingham & NX10906 AH Cooper & NX5656 JM Beaver], 1946

These affidavits concern the Yamane prisoner-of-war camp.

SP459/1, 573/1/121

War Crimes – Massacre at Parit Sulong, Malaya – NX71148 Lieutenant BC Hackney, 1946

Lt Hackney was a key witness at the Manus Island LN2 trial regarding the Parit Sulong massacre.

SP459/1, 573/1/234

War Crimes Affidavit – Samuel Edward Lees Stening, 1946

Surgeon Lt SEL Stening was taken prisoner of war in the Sunda Straits, Java.

SP459/1, 573/1/428

Trial of Major War Criminals: Tokyo – NX500662 JT Laughton; NX34713 JWS Chisholm; NX71148 BC Hackney; NX34763 PL Head, 1946–47

SP459/1, 573/1/524

Other investigation and evidence files

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, SINGLE NUMBER SERIES, 1941–48

A373

Recorded by: 1941–45 Security Service, Central Office, Canberra (CA 660)
1945–46 Investigation Branch, Central Office, Melbourne and Canberra (CA 747)
1946–48 Commonwealth Investigation Service, Central Office (CA 650)

Quantity: 6.39 metres (Canberra)

This series contains correspondence files on matters of wartime security, which were inherited by the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation (ASIO) in 1949.

Interrogation of prisoners of war and civilians recovered from internment, 1945–46

A373, 12207

This file contains a list of Australian citizens recovered from internment, who had completed interrogation forms and their 'Statement of Recovered PW and Civilian Relating to His or Her Self' forms. Mr Frank and Mrs Rose Anslow, for instance, were captured in Hong Kong and held in the Stanley Internment Camp until September 1945.

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES WITH YEAR AND LETTER PREFIXES, 1945

A1066

Recorded by: 1945 Department of External Affairs [II], Central Office (CA 18)

See earlier entry for series A1066 in this chapter.

Atrocities: Investigation of War Crimes by Army, 1945

A1066, H45/580/2/6

'CUMPSTON COLLECTION' OF DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE HISTORY OF AUSTRALIAN FOREIGN POLICY, 1960–69

A4311

Recorded by: 1960–69 Department of External Affairs [II], Central Office (CA 18)

See earlier entry for series A4311 in this chapter.

Folder – Australian War Crimes Commission – Cases of atrocities against Australians, 1942–45

A4311, 747/4

This file contains information compiled by External Affairs on cases of atrocities, number W.C. 1 to W.C. 53, marked for submission to the Australian War Crimes Commission.

NAVAL HISTORICAL FILES, SINGLE NUMBER SERIES WITH ALPHABETICAL SUFFIXES, BY 1943–

B6121

Recorded by: 1943–59 Navy Office [IV], Department of the Navy [II] (CA 38)
1959–79 Navy Office, Melbourne
1979– Department of Defence [II], Central Office (CA 46)

See earlier entry for series B6121 in this chapter.

Burma Railway Map – Prisoner of War Camps [includes map of camps on Bangkok - Burma railway], 1953

B6121, 20U

Rabaul – report by Lieut. H Mackenzie, RAN, 1942

B6121, 97

Lt Mackenzie's report discusses the events following the fall of Rabaul and includes his interviews of survivors of the Tol massacre.

Australian lists of war criminals

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, ALPHABETICAL SERIES, 1924–45

A2937

Recorded by: 1924–45 Department of External Affairs, London (CA 1759)

See earlier entry for series A2937 in this chapter.

Australian Military Forces – Lists of Japanese War Criminals Implicated in War Crimes against Australia, 1946–47

A2937, 3

This file holds AMF Consolidated Suspect List No. 1 of Suspected Japanese War Criminals Not Yet in Custody, which consolidated, updated and corrected the earlier lists no. 1–8 of AMF Suspected Japanese War Criminals Not Yet in Custody; and also lists no. 2–5 of AMF Japanese War Criminals Implicated in War Crimes Against Australians, and Held in SEAC or SCAP Areas.

Australian Military Forces – Lists of Suspected Japanese War Criminals held in custody. Not held in custody, 1945–46

A2937, 4

This file holds lists no. 1–10 of AMF Suspected Japanese War Criminals Held in Custody and lists no. 1–7 of Suspected Japanese War Criminals Not Yet in Custody.

Australian lists of major Japanese War Criminals, 1945–46

A2937, 10

This file contains Australia's First and Second List of Major Japanese War Criminals and Those Holding Key Positions.

**'CUMPSTON COLLECTION' OF DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE HISTORY OF
AUSTRALIAN FOREIGN POLICY, 1960–69**

A4311

Recorded by: 1960–69 Department of External Affairs [II], Central Office (CA 18)

See earlier entry for series A4311 in this chapter.

**United Nations War Crimes Commission – Australian National
Office – First List of major Japanese War Criminals and those
holding key positions, 1945**

A4311, 780/4

**United Nations War Crimes Commission – Australian National
Office – Second List of major Japanese War Criminals and those
holding key positions, 1945**

A4311, 780/6

**Australian Military Forces – Consolidated suspect List Number 2
of suspected Japanese War Criminals not yet in custody, 1948**

A4311, 780/7

**Australian Military Forces – List Number 6 of suspected Japanese
War Criminals not yet in custody, 1946**

A4311, 780/8

**UNNUMBERED FILES OF THE COMMISSION OF INQUIRY ON WAR CRIMES
COMMITTED BY ENEMY SUBJECTS AGAINST AUSTRALIANS AND OTHERS,
1945–46**

A10953

Recorded by: 1945–46 Australian War Crimes Commission [II] (CA 3865)

Quantity: 0.54 metres (Canberra)

This series contains 24 miscellaneous files of Sir William Webb's third inquiry, including various Australian and other lists of war criminal suspects.

**Australian Military Forces. Lists of suspected Japanese war
criminals held in custody – list 1, 1945**

A10953, 9 PART 1

This file contains list No. 1 of AMF Suspected Japanese Held in Custody. File 9 PARTS 2–5 contain the subsequent lists no. 2–6.

**South East Asia Command theatre. War Crimes Section.
Reproduction lists of suspects. Lists 1 to 13, 1945–46**

A10953, 13

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES, 1939–54

B3856

Recorded by: 1939–48 2 Echelon, Army Headquarters (CA 2002)
1948–54 Soldier Career Management Agency (CA 1999)

See earlier entry for series B3856 in this chapter.

Proceedings of Military Courts – Japanese War criminals, 1946

**B3856, 146/1/32
PART 1**

This file contains AMF lists no. 1–3 of Japanese War Criminals Charged under the War Crimes Act 1945 by Australian Military Authorities.

**Copies of extracts of proceedings and lists (including List No 4, 5
Dec 1946) of Japanese war criminals charged under the War
Crimes Act 1945, 1946–49**

**B3856, 146/1/32
PART 2**

GENERAL AND CIVIL STAFF CORRESPONDENCE FILES AND ARMY PERSONNEL FILES, 1943–51

MP742/1

Recorded by: 1943–51 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 36)

See earlier entry for series MP742/1 in this chapter.

Japanese major war criminals, 1945–46

MP742/1, 336/1/148

This file contains correspondence about Australia's first list of major Japanese war criminals, including its presentation to the United Nations War Crimes Commission and the Army's circulation of the list to ascertain whether any person named was currently being held.

Lists of suspected Japanese war criminals not held in custody by Australian Military Forces and war criminals not apprehended by the Australian Military Forces, 1945–49

MP742/1, 336/1/1874

This file is part one of two parts which contain a number of AMF Lists of Suspected War Criminals Not Held in Custody.

CORRESPONDENCE FILES (GENERAL), 1923–50

MP1049/5

Recorded by: 1923–39 Navy Office [III], Department of Defence [II] (CA 2456)
1939–50 Navy Office [IV], Department of the Navy [II] (CA 38)

Quantity: 59.75 metres (Melbourne)

This series was used by the Navy for general correspondence files. It has several files with item control symbol 1877/* concerning war crimes.

Japanese War Criminals Part one, 1945–46

**MP1049/5,
1877/13/382**

Japanese War Criminals Part two, 1946–47

**MP1049/5,
1877/13/395**

These two files contain a number of solid runs of the various Australian lists.

Consolidated list of Japanese Suspected War Criminals Allegedly implicated in War Crimes against Australia and not held in custody, 1949

**MP1049/5,
1877/13/404**

CONSOLIDATED NAME INDEX TO AUSTRALIAN AND ALLIED LISTS OF WAR CRIMINAL SUSPECTS SOUGHT OR IN CUSTODY, C1945–50

MP1395/2

Recorded by: 1945–50 Department of Defence [III], Central Office – Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees (CA 46)

Quantity: 1.08 metres (Melbourne)

This series consists of strip indexes in alphabetical order by surname showing the names of suspected war criminals either sought or in custody. The information provided is the suspect's surname (full name if known and nickname, if any), rank, and the list on which the suspect was named, for example Australian Military Forces, South East Asia Command, Supreme Commander for Allied Powers etc. If the suspect was in custody, their location held was given for example 'Held Sugamo'. The majority of those suspects listed are Japanese, Korean or Formosan [Taiwanese] but some from the European theatre are listed.

Strip index of prisoners of war and internees – AAKI to ANAGAKI, 1945–47

MP1395/2, FOLDER 1

Strip index of prisoners of war and internees – YOSHIKAWA to ZUSHI, Takeo, 1945–47

**MP1395/2,
FOLDER 50**

Photographs of suspected war criminals

MISCELLANEOUS PHOTOGRAPHS AND NEGATIVES RELATING TO JAPANESE WAR CRIMES TRIALS, 1946–49

B5557

Recorded by: 1946–48 Prisoners of War Information Bureau (CA 3055)
1948–49 Soldier Career Management Agency (CA 1999)

Quantity: 0.18 metres (Canberra), 0.54 metres (Melbourne),
0.18 m (Sydney)

This series consists of a miscellaneous collection of photographs, mainly group photographs of Japanese personnel suspected of war crimes. The majority of the photos of suspects appear to have been taken at Ambon and at Rabaul. A number of photos of the Japanese accused in the Morotai M45 trial are included.

NEGATIVES OF SUSPECT JAPANESE WAR CRIMINALS HELD IN VARIOUS GAOLS, 1946–49

B5562

Recorded by: 1946–48 Prisoners of War Information Bureau (CA 3055)
1948–49 Soldier Career Management Agency (CA 1999)

Quantity: 0.18 metres (Sydney), 2.63 metres (Melbourne)

This series contains negatives from which contact prints have been made – of suspected war criminals, taken in various locations, including Japan, South East Asia and Darwin.

Contact prints of suspect Japanese war criminals held in various gaols ([4] – 'J' Japan, 'RD' Rabaul/Darwin), 1946–49

**B5562,
SET 1/VOLUME 5**

NEGATIVES AND PRINTS OF JAPANESE WAR CRIMINALS AND SUSPECT WAR CRIMINALS HELD BY ALLIED POWERS, LEXICOGRAPHICAL SERIES, 1946–49

B5563

Recorded by: 1946–48 Prisoners of War Information Bureau (CA 3055)
1948–49 Soldier Career Management Agency (CA 1999)

Quantity: 0.09 metres (Sydney), 2.13metres (Melbourne)

This series consists of several hundred prints and negatives of Japanese investigated for war crimes, as well as those prosecuted and convicted. The photographs are generally in profile and frontal view. Item titles generally include surname and first name, rank and, occasionally, the relevant Australian War Criminal (AWC) number. The item control symbols are numbered in alphabetical order by name. Researchers are reminded that there are occasional misspellings of names in file titles.

Imamura Hitoshi – General [Pack 1–1] [10 years], 1946–49 General Imamura Hitoshi was tried in the Rabaul R175 trial.	B5563, 332
Kanda Masatane – Lieutenant General – [Pack 1–2], 1946–49 Lt Gen Kanda Masatane was investigated as a suspected war criminal but was never tried.	B5563, 423
Taura Nidihara [Taura Hidehara] – Captain – War Criminal number 2784, 1946–49 Captain Taura Hidehara was tried at the Rabaul R139 trial. His AWC number is 2784.	B5563, 1389

Files at the Australian War Memorial

2ND AIF (AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE) AND CMF (CITIZEN MILITARY FORCES) UNIT WAR DIARIES, 1939–45 WAR, 1939–58

AWM52

Recorded by: 1939–58 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 36)

Quantity: 454 metres (Australian War Memorial)

This series contains the war diaries of 2nd Australian Imperial Force and Citizen Military Forces, many of which have now been digitised and are online at the Australian War Memorial website.

[Unit War Diaries, 1939–45 War] AG6(a) PW [Adjutant General, Prisoners of War] November – December 1942

AWM52, 1/1/14

This is the first of 15 parts of the war diary of the Adjutant-General 6 (a) Prisoners of War and Adjutant General 13 (AG. 13), which includes administrative notes on actions in relation to Australian prisoners of war, such as arranging for recovered personnel to fill out war crimes questionnaire forms.

1 Prisoner of War Contact Team (July–October 1945)

AWM52, 25/1/7

3 Prisoner of War Contact Team (July–December 1945)

AWM52, 25/1/8

2 Prisoners of War Contact and Inquiry Unit (July–November 1945)

AWM52, 25/1/9

WRITTEN RECORDS, 1939–45 WAR, 1926–93, 1926–93

AWM54

Recorded by: 1926–39 Department of Defence [II], (Central Administration) (CA 19)

1942–93 Department of Defence [III], Central Office (CA 46)

Quantity: 213.5 metres (Australian War Memorial)

This series holds miscellaneous records that were transferred to the Australian War Memorial from the Military History Section of the Australian Army regarding the 1939–45 war. As such, it contains many files relating to war crimes, mostly (but not exclusively) in item numbers 1010/*/*, many of which are recorded elsewhere in this guide.

The attention of researchers is drawn specifically to the files classified in their titles as:

[Prisoners of War and Internees] – 345 files and particularly:

Prisoners of War and Internees – Examinations and Interrogations:– 171 files (with file numbers 779/3/*)
 Prisoners of war (Australia) and Internees – Examinations and Interrogations: – 7 files (with file numbers 780/3/*)
 Prisoners of War and Internees – Camps – 18 files (with file numbers 779/13/*)
 [War Crimes and Trials – General] – 41 files (with file numbers 1010/1/*)
 [War Crimes and Trials – Identification of War Criminals] – 44 files (with file numbers 1010/2/*)
 [War Crimes and Trials – Affidavits and Sworn Statements] – 204 files (with file numbers 1010/4/*)
 [War Crimes and Trials – Investigation of Atrocities] – 130 files (with file numbers 1010/9/*).

Selected files are listed below.

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| [Prisoners of War and Internees:] Reports from 1 Australian PW Contact and Enquiry Unit [Includes: missing RAN personnel; Fukuoka, Yokakama, Hokkaido, Konan PW Camps; crashed aircraft in Talaud Sangihe Group; missing Allied PWs, Ambon, Bunka Camp; destruction of records; and MONTEVIDEO MARU] (Sep–Nov 1945) | AWM54, 779/1/15 |
| [Prisoners of War and Internees:] Detailed report on allied prisoners of war in Brunei, Miri, Kuching Area. Also interrogation reports and report on massacre of Indian prisoners of war at Kuala Belait (Jul–Aug 1945) | AWM54, 779/1/17 |
| [Prisoners of War and Internees – Examinations and Interrogations:] Guide for Interrogation Officers – Brief History of Australian Prisoners of War, Interments and movements whilst in Japanese hands, 1945 | AWM54, 779/3/71 |
| [Prisoners of War and Internees – Exchange and Repatriation:] AMF Instructions on Procedure – Personnel repatriated or returned to Australia from enemy custody, 1943–44 | AWM54, 779/9/16 |
| [Prisoners of War and Internees – Camps (including Locations):] Chronological chart showing ex Prisoner of War camps in Japan proper, 1946–47
This file contains a long chronological report by region giving names, designations and locations of camps. | AWM54, 779/13/4 |
| [War Crimes and Trials – General:] A file dealing generally with the procedure, regarding prisoners of war and civilians, recovered from the Japanese. Estimates of Australian prisoners by areas. Preliminary interrogation of QX 14380 Owen Colin Campbell, 2/10 Field Regiment AIF, 28 July 1945 escaped from Sandakan Area, British North Borneo, 1944–46 | AWM54, 1010/1/2 |
| [War Crimes and Trials – General:] Register only of statements and affidavits submitted by Australians, Japanese and Natives in connection with War Crimes and trials, c1947 | AWM54, 1010/1/20 |
| [War Crimes and Trials – General:] Messages and Instructions relating to War Crimes in Timor. Trials held during 1946, 1945–46 | AWM54, 1010/1/37 |

This file contains an apparent press release entitled 'Tracing War Criminals is Not Easy. Big Job in Timor'.

[War Crimes and Trials – Identification of War Criminals:] War Crimes Section SEAC Theatre – Lists of Japanese suspects Nos 1–11, 1945–46

AWM54, 1010/2/34

This file actually contains the first 12 South East Asia Command lists of Japanese war criminal suspects.

[War Crimes and Trials – Investigation of Atrocities:] United Nations War Crimes Commission – Far Eastern and Pacific Sub-Commission – List of War criminals and material witnesses (Japanese) 1945 (August–October 1945)

AWM54, 1010/9/70

[War Crimes and Trials – Investigation of Atrocities:] Lists of suspected Japanese war criminals held in custody, 1945

AWM54, 1010/9/74

This file contains Australian Military Forces Lists no. 1–3 of Suspected Japanese War Criminals Held in Custody.

[War Crimes and Trials – Investigation of Atrocities:] Apprehension of Japanese War Criminals, Report of Board of Inquiry into ill treatment of Indians, Pte Rulia Singh; Pte Kirpa Ram; Pte Harnam Singh; Capt Nirpal Chand, 1945–46

AWM54, 1010/9/79

RECORDS OF WAR CRIMES ENQUIRIES AND TRIALS, 1939–45 WAR, 1942–55

AMW226

Recorded by: 1942–55 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 36)

Quantity: 2 metres (Australian War Memorial)

This series holds records that were transferred to the Australian War Memorial from the Army Office, Department of Defence. As suggested by the series title, the files principally relate to the Australian war crimes investigations and prosecutions. The series holds a copy of the Army's 1942 Court of Inquiry into the landing of Japanese Forces in New Britain, Timor and Ambon. Items 44–61 inclusive, for instance, contain affidavits and transcripts of interrogations catalogued by surname of witness. Only a very brief selection of files is listed below.

[Records of war crimes enquiries and trials, 1939–45 War] Court of Inquiry with reference to landing of Japanese forces in New Britain, Timor and Ambon, Volume 1 [Copy 1], 1942

AWM226, 1/1

This is volume 1 of the report of the Army's Court of Inquiry.

[Records of war crimes enquiries and trials, 1939–45 War] Court of Inquiry with reference to landing of Japanese forces in New Britain, Timor and Ambon, Volume 2, 1942

AWM226, 2

[Records of war crimes enquiries and trials, 1939–45 War] Court of Inquiry with reference to landing of Japanese forces in New Britain, Timor and Ambon, Volume 3, 1942

AWM226, 3

[Records of war crimes enquiries and trials, 1939–45 War] Report on Ambon and Hainan by Lt Col W J R Scott, 1946

AWM226, 4

[Records of war crimes enquiries and trials, 1939–45 War] War crimes trials – Japanese War Criminals charged under the War Crimes Act 1945 by Australian military authorities, lists no 1–7, 1946–51

AWM226, 13

This file contains copies of lists no. 1–7 of suspected war criminals who had been charged under the *War Crimes Act 1945*.

[Records of war crimes enquiries and trials, 1939–45 War] Index to Files, c1945–c1951

AWM226, 36

This is an index to files as of 1 August 1950, originally held by the Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees. The index is divided into topics, often by region. Files were classified, for example, as 'place name files', 'camp files', 'miscellaneous files', 'mixed subjects' and 'questionnaire files'. While some of these files appear to no longer exist, many can be found in NAA: MP742/1, 336/1/*.

[Records of war crimes enquiries and trials, 1939–45 War] Files P/A in Central Registry and Archives on 21 June 1962

AWM226, 37

This is a differently organised and comprehensive index to files as of 21 June 1962. While some of these files appear to no longer exist, many can be found in NAA: MP742/1, 336/1/*.

[Records of war crimes enquiries and trials, 1939–45 War] Copies of war crimes affidavits – prisoner-of-war camps in Japan 1945–46

AWM226, 63

[Records of war crimes enquiries and trials, 1939–45 War] Photographs and drawings of POW camps, miscellaneous affidavits by war crime victims, statements (original and translated) by alleged Japanese war criminals, etc, 1945–46

AWM226, 64

[Records of war crimes enquiries and trials, 1939–45 War] Miscellaneous reports, statements, etc concerning Japanese war crimes, 1945–46

AWM226, 77

This file contains a report on the Banka Island massacre and a report on the Sandakan prisoner-of-war camp.

RECORDS OF 2ND ECHELON, LAND HEADQUARTERS – AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES PRISONERS OF WAR AND MISSING, FAR EAST AND SOUTH WEST PACIFIC ISLANDS, 1944–46

AWM232

Recorded by: 1944–46 Department of Defence [III], Central Office (CA 46)

Quantity: 0.4 metres (Australian War Memorial)

This series documents Australian Military Forces prisoners of war and missing personnel from operations in the Far East and South West Pacific Islands. The items include alphabetical lists by name, by unit and by locations, and photographs (for which the person's service number is required information). The alphabetical lists by name in items 1 PART 1 and 1 PART 2 are too fragile to be used but have been digitised for searching, see:

https://www.awm.gov.au/people/roll-search/prisoners_of_war/.

Australian Military Forces Prisoners of War and Missing – Far East and South West Pacific Islands. Part 3 – List by Locations, 1944–45

AWM232, 3

6. The *War Crimes Act 1945* and preparation for trials

Introduction

The Australian Government's intention to prosecute and punish suspected Japanese war criminals who fell into its hands was relatively clear from 1943 onwards, even if it was not specifically articulated publicly. It was not until the end of the war with Japan approached in mid-1945, however, that minds in Commonwealth departments and the armed forces demonstrably began to turn to the question of the legal machinery for such trials.

Sir William Webb, while in London in early 1945 as Australia's liaison to the United Nations War Crimes Commission (UNWCC), had joined in policy discussions in the United Kingdom on the legal machinery for the British war crimes trials. In particular, Webb was influential in the drafting of the rules of evidence for the British trials. In June 1945 a Royal Warrant, which attached regulations for military trials, was issued in the United Kingdom.²⁴⁵ While a copy of the Royal Warrant was promptly despatched to Australia for reference, the government took little action in relation to the formation of its own policies or procedures in the last months of the war.

However, by September 1945, fuelled by the public release of the first Webb Report into Japanese atrocities, the government came under intense pressure to prosecute and punish suspected war criminals. The question of the legal machinery for war crimes trials was thus transformed into one of urgency.

War Crimes Act 1945

While Australia could have followed a similar path to the United Kingdom and asked the King to issue a Royal Warrant for Australia's use – a method which was considered – the government decided that it was 'preferable that the military tribunals should be established under legislation'.²⁴⁶ The War Crimes Bill, as it then was, was drafted extremely fast – possibly within a few days – in late September 1945 by the Attorney-General's Department, without much consultation with other government departments or the armed forces. On both counts, this is probably why there are so few records which explain the reasons behind the skeletal inelegance of the Bill's drafting, particularly in relation to jurisdiction.²⁴⁷ Having delayed the decision-making for months, the government just needed some legislation in place to provide for trials.

On 4 October 1945, the *War Crimes Act 1945* (Cth) – 'An Act to Provide for the Trial and Punishment of War Criminals' – passed both the House of Representatives and Senate, with bipartisan support and without amendment.²⁴⁸ Although the constitutional validity of the legislation was never challenged at the time, Parliament was probably competent, under the defence power in the Constitution, to pass the Act.²⁴⁹ The then Minister for Defence, Mr John Beasley, explained to the House that that the Australian approach to the trials mimicked the

²⁴⁵ Royal Warrant, Army Order No. 81, 18 June 1945. A copy of the Royal Warrant can be seen in NAA: A472, W28681.

²⁴⁶ Commonwealth, *Parliamentary Debates*, House of Representatives, 4 October 1945, p. 6510 (Beasley). For an unattributed report on the British Royal Warrant undertaken to consider the legislative 'action necessary' to institute war crimes trials by Australia, which considered various alternatives, see 'Royal Warrant and Regulations for the Trial of War Criminals: Action Necessary to Constitute Australian War Crimes Courts', n.d., NAA: A472, W28681. In Webb's view, either a Royal Warrant or legislation was an option open to Australia but the decision was 'a political one upon which I venture to express no opinion': letter from Sir William Webb to Dr HV Evatt, 30 January 1945, NAA: A2937, 222.

²⁴⁷ For the Attorney-General's Department files developing the War Crimes Bill, see NAA: A2863, 1945/48 and A472, W28681.

²⁴⁸ *War Crimes Act 1945*, no. 48 of 1945, assented to 11 October 1945. The Act 'as made' in 1945 is available in full on the Federal Register of Legislation: www.legislation.gov.au.

²⁴⁹ For a memorandum on the jurisdiction, see Director of Prisoners of War and Internees, 'Jurisdiction of Australian Military Courts', 21 November 1947, NAA: MP742/1, 336/1/1452 PART 2. On jurisdiction, see Tim McCormack, 'Jurisdiction of the Australian Military Courts 1945–51', in Georgina Fitzpatrick, Timothy McCormack and Narrelle Morris (eds), *Australia's War Crimes Trials 1945–51*, Leiden: Martinus Nijhoff Publishers, 2016, pp. 61–102.

British approach, in that military courts would function in a similar way to a field general courts martial and that:

the Governor-General or a delegate of the Governor-General will have power to convene military courts, appoint officers to constitute the courts and to give effect to the sentences of the courts, and, if necessary, mitigate or remit or suspend any such sentences. A military court is to consist of not less than three officers, and power is given to include in any court officers of allied or associated powers, provided that not more than half the members of the court, excluding the president, are such officers. A military court will have power to sit either within or outside the limits of the Commonwealth for the purpose of trying persons charged with war crimes committed either against a person who has been resident at any time in Australia or against any British subject or person of any allied or associated nation. The measure gives a military court very wide latitude in regard to the matters which it may take into consideration in trying war criminals. It will not be [sic] bound by the ordinary rules of evidence, and power is taken by the act to provide by regulation or rules for the procedure of the courts and for the nature of the evidence which may be received or admitted by the court.²⁵⁰

The Act comprised a preamble and 14 generally worded sections, which:

- broadly described the purpose of the Act
- created and vested powers in relation to the trials in the Governor-General, including a regulation-making power, and provided for the delegation of those powers
- set out the jurisdiction and application of the Act
- provided for the arrest of persons suspected of war crimes
- defined certain terms, including 'war crime'
- set out the laws and rule of evidence applicable for the trials
- provided for certain punishments.

'War crime', for instance, was defined in section 3 of the Act as:

- a. a violation of the laws and usages of war; or
- b. any war crime within the meaning of the instrument of appointment of the Board of Inquiry appointed on the third day of September, One thousand nine hundred and forty-five, under the National Security (Inquiries) Regulations (being Statutory Rules 1941, No. 35, as amended by Statutory Rules 1941, Nos. 74 and 114 and Statutory Rules 1942, No. 273), committed in any place whatsoever, whether within or beyond Australia, during any war.

The Board of Inquiry identified in section 3(b) was the Board of Inquiry to which Sir William Webb, Justice Alan Mansfield and Judge Richard Kirby were appointed in September 1945, as discussed in Chapter 2. Their Instrument of Appointment included an enumerated list of 35 war crimes based on the list drawn up by the post-World War I Allied Commission on Responsibility of the Authors of the War and on Enforcement of Penalties in 1919,²⁵¹ together with a few additional items: crimes against peace, cannibalism and mutilation of the dead. The modified list can be seen in Appendix A.

Of particular note in the Act was the modified rule of evidence provided for in section 9(1), similar to the rule of evidence which Webb helped to draft for the Royal Warrant, which read:

At any hearing before a military court the court may take into consideration any oral statement or any document appearing on the face of it to be authentic, provided the statement or document appears to the court to be of assistance in proving or disproving the charge, notwithstanding that the statement or document would not be admissible in evidence before a field general court-martial.

²⁵⁰ Commonwealth, *Parliamentary Debates*, House of Representatives, 4 October 1945, pp. 6510–11 (Beasley).

²⁵¹ Commission on Responsibility of the Authors of the War and on Enforcement of Penalties, 'Report Presented to the Preliminary Peace Conference 29 March 1919', *American Journal of International Law*, 1920, p. 114.

This rule of evidence would prove controversial, both then and now, and is still identified by contemporary critics of the postwar Allied international and national trials as evidence of 'victors' justice' in operation.

Preparations for trials

Although the *War Crimes Act 1945* came into force on 11 October 1945, a number of practical issues had to be addressed and resolved before trials could begin. Indeed, as of only a fortnight earlier, the Army admitted that it had made 'no arrangements ... for the conduct of trials of war criminals' and advised that, if it was to be made responsible for the trials, 'questions of jurisdiction, composition and nature of tribunals and methods of procedure' would 'require careful investigation and consideration'.²⁵²

Yet, as it turned out, there was a mere seven weeks between when the Act came into force and the first trial began on Morotai on 29 November 1945. In that time, Dr HV Evatt, the Minister for External Affairs and Attorney-General, was agitating furiously about the delay in commencing trials, given that before the Act was passed he had given 'an explicit warning that it was to be followed by speedy action'.²⁵³ As External Affairs departmental officer and later war historian Paul Hasluck has related, war crimes were one issue in which Evatt appeared to take a deep personal, as well as professional, interest.²⁵⁴

The most pressing legal issue was the fleshing out of the Act with subsidiary legislation that provided more specific procedures and rules for the trials.²⁵⁵ The Department of the Army, perhaps as payback for the non-consultation over the Act, drafted and presented the Act's principal regulations – the Regulations for the Trial of War Criminals 1945 (Cth) – to the Executive Council for approval without first submitting them to the Attorney-General's Department.²⁵⁶

Although purportedly drafted by Commander-in-Chief General Thomas Blamey, the Regulations in fact effectively copied the regulations attached to the Royal Warrant, with only minor amendments to take account of certain military organisational and procedural matters that were different in Australia. The Regulations were issued on 25 October 1945.²⁵⁷ Although comprising only 20 regulations, the final regulation sought to encompass any issue that was not specifically dealt with by instructing:

In any case not provided for in these Regulations such course will be adopted as appears best calculated to do justice.²⁵⁸

As Mr Beasley had made clear in Parliament, subject to the Act and the Regulations, the provisions of the Army Act and the Rules of Procedure relating to field general courts-martial also applied to the war crimes trials.²⁵⁹ Indeed, in practice, a great deal of both the procedural and substantive law applied in the trials came straight from Australian military law. Interestingly, although both the Act and the Regulations are brief by today's legislative standards, the Act was not amended at all during its period of operation in 1945–51. The Regulations were amended twice in 1946 to insert two new regulations to overcome certain

²⁵² Memorandum from Brig WJ Urquhart for the Adjutant-General to the Secretary, Department of the Army, 27 September 1945, NAA: MP742/1, 336/1/980.

²⁵³ Cable from Dr HV Evatt to the Department of External Affairs, copied to the Attorney-General's Department and the Army, 16 November 1945, NAA: MP742/1, 336/1/980.

²⁵⁴ Paul Hasluck, *Diplomatic Witness: Australian Foreign Affairs 1941–1947*, Melbourne: Melbourne University Press, 1980, pp. 132–33.

²⁵⁵ The Act provided the Governor-General with the power to make regulations or rules on certain specified and necessary or convenient matters: *War Crimes Act 1945*, s 14.

²⁵⁶ Department of the Army, 'Memorandum for the Secretary', October 1945, NAA: A472, W28681. The Attorney-General's Department also did not appreciate the non-consultation, as can be seen by correspondence in this file.

²⁵⁷ *Regulations for the Trial of War Criminals* (Cth), Statutory Rules 1945, no. 164, made on 25 October 1945 and notified in *Gazette* on 26 October 1945. The regulations 'as made' in 1945 are available in full on the Federal Register of Legislation: www.legislation.gov.au.

²⁵⁸ *ibid.*, r 20.

²⁵⁹ See *War Crimes Act 1945*, s 10. Commonwealth, *Parliamentary Debates*, House of Representatives, 4 October 1945, p. 6511 (Beasley). The Army Act and Rules of Procedure can be found in the Australian edition of the *Manual of Military Law 1941*, as amended, Canberra: Commonwealth Government Printer, 1941.

problems caused by the drafting of the Act. A separate set of regulations under the Act, concerning the imprisonment of the war criminals, was issued in 1951.²⁶⁰

Another legal issue to be resolved was how to properly delegate the powers created by the Act; otherwise, the Governor-General of the day would have been the only authority lawfully permitted to convene courts, to appoint officers to the courts, to confirm findings and sentences or to deal with punishment.²⁶¹ The first set of delegations of power, including to the Commander-in-Chief, Australian Military Forces, was dated 24 October 1945 and gazetted the following day.²⁶² Given that the Act allowed for the sentencing of convicted war criminals to death the most contentious delegations were whether military or civilian authority should be delegated to use the powers in relation to the confirmation of sentences and the mitigation, remission, commutation or suspension of punishment. These delegations were the subject of considerable inter-departmental and ministerial correspondence and apparently held up the commencement of the trials.²⁶³ The discussions eventually reached the level of the War Cabinet.²⁶⁴

Some argued that there should be some form of independent, extra-military oversight into the Army's processes before death sentences were confirmed and executions ordered. Others argued, however, that leaving the power with the Governor-General or vesting it in another civilian authority would simply introduce unwarranted delay to the process, as it would be more expedient and efficient to also delegate powers in relation to sentences and punishment to senior Army officers.

As General Blamey pointed out on 1 November 1945, the 'necessity' of referring everything to the Governor-General would 'inevitably result in considerable delay' and 'any needless delay in inflicting merited punishment on adjudged war criminals' was 'unwarranted'.²⁶⁵ Blamey and other senior Army figures not surprisingly held the view that decisions about confirming death sentences could be safely left in the professional hands of those officers already delegated to convene war crimes trials and who were already delegated to use similar powers of confirmation of sentences in respect of courts martial involving Australian service personnel, albeit not in relation to death sentences.²⁶⁶ In the end, the decision was made to also delegate the powers in relation to confirmation of sentences and punishment and not to incorporate independent oversight.

In addition to resolving the legal issues, both the Department of the Army and the Army, which were charged with operating the war crimes trials, had a vast task ahead of them to establish administrative processes and procedures for the trials and to allocate personnel and other resources.²⁶⁷ The administrative task was complicated by the lack of clarity as to how the Australian legislation was to operate within an international criminal law context. For instance, it was not initially clear whether the United Nations War Crimes Commission in London or the Australian War Crimes Commission, perhaps through Sir William Webb, had

²⁶⁰ War Crimes (Imprisonment) Regulations 1951 (Cth), Statutory Rules 1951, no. 11, made under the *War Crimes Act 1945* (Cth) on 16 February 1951 and notified in *Gazette* on 22 February 1951. The regulations 'as made' in 1951 are available in full on the Federal Register of Legislation: www.legislation.gov.au. For more information on these regulations, see Chapter. 8.

²⁶¹ *War Crimes Act 1945*, ss 5 and 6.

²⁶² See the helpful list of delegations made under the Act from October 1945 to June 1950 in NAA: MP742/1, 336/1/452. Ordinarily, delegations were worded so that they were made to every officer who at any time while the delegation was in force occupied a certain office or performed the duties of that office, rather than to specific persons. An exception was the delegation made by name to Lt Gen VAH Sturdee, then Chief of General Staff, on 20 March 1946.

²⁶³ See the very annoyed message from Mr Frank Forde, Minister for the Army to the Secretary of the Department of the Army suggesting that the Secretary had not conveyed his repeated instructions to the Army in October 1945 that it was to immediately issue instructions for the commencement of trials, even though delegations of powers in relation to findings, sentences and punishment had not yet been made, as these delegations 'cannot be regarded in any way essential or necessary to the conduct of such trials'. Forde described the delays as 'totally unacceptable [sic]' and 'incomprehensible': teleprinter message, 22 November 1945, NAA: MP742/1, 336/1/622.(BC392336)

²⁶⁴ See War Cabinet Agendum no. 505/1945 and War Cabinet Minute no. 4545, 12 November 1945, NAA: A2670, 505/1945.

²⁶⁵ Letter from Gen TA Blamey to Mr FM Forde, Minister for the Army, 1 November 1945, NAA: MP742/1, 336/1/382.

²⁶⁶ See, for example, letter from Maj Gen CEM Lloyd, Adjutant-General to the Secretary, Department of the Army, 4 January 1946, NAA: A472, W28681.

²⁶⁷ For information on the Army's Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees, which administered the trials, see Chapter 4.

to authorise or approve the convening of a trial in relation to any particular case after having evaluated the evidence.²⁶⁸

The Army's task was also complicated by the difficulty of understanding what Parliament intended in certain sections of the Act and translating that into practical operation. For instance, section 7 of the Act provided that:

A military court shall have power to try persons charged with war crimes ... against any person who was at any time resident in Australia.

A flurry of internal Army correspondence ensued in late 1945 in an attempt to clarify the meaning of both 'resident' and 'Australia'. For instance, were 'native' or Chinese residents in Australia's mandated territories 'resident in Australia' for the purpose of the Act?²⁶⁹ While the Army's Adjutant-General eventually distributed on 26 November 1945 a three-page memorandum on 'Trials of War Criminals', which outlined the general administrative procedure to be followed,²⁷⁰ the lack of detailed explanation on the operation of the trials or how they were to operate in conjunction with the trials of other Allied powers meant that numerous questions seeking clarification or guidance were sent to the Army Headquarters in Melbourne. As a consequence, various departments and the Army, as well as interested parties such as Sir William Webb, continued discussing and settling aspects of the trial policies and procedures for the next several years. For instance, Webb was asked in December 1946 for his 'views' on bringing Australian prosecution policy into line with British prosecution policy, which was by then 'mainly that only cases which warrant a sentence of death or of imprisonment for a least seven years will be tried'.²⁷¹ As time passed, the necessity of finding new locations in which to hold trials and, indeed, whether the trials should continue at all, imposed further matters for consideration, which will be discussed in Chapter 7.

The present status of the *War Crimes Act 1945*

The *War Crimes Act 1945* is still in force as of 2019; however, it was significantly amended in the late 1980s in order to prosecute persons who had allegedly committed 'serious' war crimes in the European theatre of World War II and subsequently entered Australia and become citizens or residents. The amended version of the Act still on the statute books thus bears no resemblance to the Act that was in force during the period 1945–51.²⁷² Unlike the immediate postwar period, when the Act was administered by the Department of the Army, the amended Act is administered by the Attorney-General's Department. Under s21 of the amended Act, the Attorney-General's Department is required to prepare a report to be laid before Parliament on the operation of the Act, including particulars of how many suspected offences against the Act were under investigation or in relation to which prosecutions had commenced. These reports almost routinely report nil action, apart from receiving the occasional request from other countries for extradition or assistance.²⁷³

Both sets of regulations issued pursuant to the Act were entirely repealed in 1955 and no further regulations have been issued.

²⁶⁸ See letter from Mr John Beasley, Acting Attorney-General to Mr Frank Forde, Minister for the Army, 11 October 1945, NAA: MP742/1, 336/1/980.

²⁶⁹ The answer was yes, so that crimes against them could be prosecuted under the Act, see NAA: MP742/1, 336/1/382.

²⁷⁰ Adjutant-General, Memorandum on 'Trials of War Criminals', no. 151625, 26 November 1945, NAA: MP742/1, 336/1/382. For other administrative instructions issued, see NAA: MP742/1, 336/1/1143. The brevity of the Australian instructions for war crimes trials can be contrasted with the British instructions set out in Allied Land Forces, South East Asia, War Crimes Instruction No. 1. The second edition of Instruction No. 1 is 15 pages long, plus appendixes A–M: see NAA: A4311, 747/10.

²⁷¹ Telegram from External Affairs to Australian Political Liaison Officer, Tokyo, for Webb, 6 December 1946, NAA: M1418, 1.

²⁷² All versions of the Act are available on the government's Federal Register of Legislation: www.legislation.gov.au.

²⁷³ The annual reports are available on the Attorney-General's Department website: <http://www.ag.gov.au/Publications/Pages/default.aspx>.

Overview of the records

The National Archives holds a variety of records on the passage of the *War Crimes Act 1945*, (although not many that explain the drafting) and the preparations for trials to commence.

This chapter sorts records into several sections:

- files relating to the War Crimes Bill and Act 1945
- delegation of powers
- preparing for the trials
- trial procedures and other issues;
- policy regarding death sentences and executions
- Allied liaison matters.

Files held at the Australian War Memorial are listed separately at the end.

The War Crimes Bill and Act 1945

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, SINGLE NUMBER SERIES WITH 'W' [WAR] PREFIX, 1939–49

A472

Recorded by: 1939–49 Attorney-General's Department, Central Office
(CA 5)

Quantity: 25.56 metres (Canberra)

This series contains files arising from wartime legislation.

War Crimes Bill and Regulations, 1945–46

A472, W28681

As the principal file on the Bill, this file contains:

- a copy of the British Royal Warrant; a June 1945 report by Dr E Schwelb, legal officer of the United Nations War Crimes Commission, on the British Regulations for the Trial of War criminals by Military Courts
- an undated unattributed but apparently domestic report on the 'Action Necessary to Constitute Australian War Crimes Courts'
- what appears to be an early handwritten and annotated draft of the War Crimes Bill that shows the progress of drafting of clauses over time
- materials and correspondence on the Bill, Act, Regulations (including the few new regulations inserted made in 1946) and processes and procedures for the trials.

BILL ASSENT FILES (AMENDED PRINTERS PROOFS), 1901–2006

A2863

Recorded by: 1901–70 Attorney-General's Department, Central Office (CA 5)
1970–2006
Office of Parliamentary Counsel (CA 2965)

Quantity: 476.34 metres (Canberra)

This series comprises drafts, proofs and final copies of bills and related correspondence.

War Crimes Bill 1945 Act No 48 of 1945, 1945

A2863, 1945/48

This file contains several type-written drafts of the Bill and a printed Bill in a fairly advanced stage with some handwritten annotations, which shows the progress of drafting of clauses over time, including the key definition of 'war crime'. It also contains notes for the Second Reading Speech of the Bill.

ASSENT COPIES OF ACTS OF PARLIAMENT, 1901–

A1559

Recorded by: 1901–70 Attorney-General's Department, Central Office (CA 5)
1970– Office of Parliamentary Counsel (CA 2965)

Quantity: 44.05 metres (Canberra)

This series contains the 'master set' of signed Acts of Parliament, each signed by the Clerk of the House and by the Governor-General or Monarch.

An Act to provide for the Trial and Punishment of War Criminals – [War Crimes Act 1945], 1945

A1559, 1945/48

GENERAL AND CIVIL STAFF CORRESPONDENCE FILES AND ARMY PERSONNEL FILES, 1943–51

MP742/1

Recorded by: 1943–51 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 36)

Quantity: 170.08 metres (Melbourne)

This series contains numerous files relating to war crimes, most of which are recorded elsewhere in this guide.

Amendment to regulations for trials of war criminals, 1946–57

MP742/1, 336/1/207

This is the Army's file concerning the amendment of the Regulations for the Trial of War Criminals by the insertion of two new regulations in 1946 designed to overcome certain problems with the drafting of the Act. It also contains the draft statutory rule to repeal the regulations in 1955, when they were no longer required.

Amendment of regulations for the trial of war criminals, 1946–47

MP742/1, 336/1/1234

This file contains a working draft of a warrant of commitment designed to be issued as part of the Regulations for the Trial of War Criminals and multiple requests for the regulations to be amended.

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, ANNUAL SINGLE NUMBER SERIES, 1929–

A432

Recorded by: 1929– Attorney-General's Department (CA 5)

Quantity: 2086.13 metres (Canberra), 291.06 metres (Sydney)

This series contains some files covering war crimes, related action within the department and correspondence with the Department of the Army, most of which are recorded elsewhere in this guide.

War crimes – United Nations inquiry, 1965

A432, 1965/2353 PART 1

In the context of the United Nations' Commission on Human Rights' Resolution on the punishment of war criminals of April 1965, the Australian Government was asked to provide the text of any legislation or judicial decisions relating to the punishment of war crimes. The correspondence held in this file gives certain views from that period on

the War Crimes Act 1945, including whether the Act should be repealed (which it clearly was not).

Delegation of powers

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, SINGLE NUMBER SERIES WITH 'W' [WAR] PREFIX, 1939–49

A472

Recorded by: 1939–49 Attorney-General's Department, Central Office (CA 5)

See earlier entry for series A472 in this chapter.

War Crimes Bill and Regulations, 1945–46

A472, W28681

In addition to being the principal file on the Bill, this file contains materials and correspondence on delegations, particularly the difficult issue of which authority – military or civilian – should be delegated to use the powers in relation to confirmation of sentences and punishment.

REFERENCE SET OF WAR CABINET AGENDA WITH MINUTES, ANNUAL SINGLE NUMBER SERIES, 1939–46

A2670

Recorded by: 1939–46 War Cabinet Secretariat (CA 1468)

Quantity: 11.7 metres (Canberra)

War Cabinet Agendum – No 505/1945 – War Crimes Act – Delegation of powers, 1945

A2670, 505/1945

This agendum for 12 November 1945 concerned the discussions regarding the appropriate delegation of powers and the decision recorded in minute no. 4545.

WAR CABINET AGENDA FILES, ANNUAL SINGLE NUMBER SERIES, 1939–46

A2671

Recorded by: 1939–46 War Cabinet Secretariat (CA 1468)

Quantity: 16.38 metres (Canberra)

War Cabinet Agendum – No 505/1945 – War Crimes Act – Delegation of powers, 1945

A2671, 505/1945

This file contains a copy of War Cabinet Agendum no. 505/1945 and minute no. 4545, described above.

THE 'SHEDDEN COLLECTION' [RECORDS COLLECTED BY SIR FREDERICK SHEDDEN DURING HIS CAREER WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE AND IN RESEARCHING THE HISTORY OF AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE POLICY], TWO NUMBER SERIES, 1937–71

A5954

Recorded by: 1937–39 Department of Defence [II], (Central Administration) (CA 19)
1937–71 Sir Frederick Geoffrey SHEDDEN KCMG, OBE (CP 320)
1939–42 Department of Defence Co-ordination, Central Office (CA 37)
1942–71 Department of Defence [II], Central Office (CA 46)

Quantity: 218.74 metres (Canberra)

This series contains records collected by Sir Frederick Shedden during his career with the Department of Defence and afterwards as a part of his research on the history of Australian defence policy.

War Crimes Act – Delegation of Powers. War Cabinet Agendum No 505/45, 1945

A5954, 255/36

This file contains War Cabinet Agendum no. 505/1945 and minute no. 4545 described above.

GENERAL AND CIVIL STAFF CORRESPONDENCE FILES AND ARMY PERSONNEL FILES, 1943–51

MP742/1

Recorded by: 1943–51 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 36)

See earlier entry for series MP742/1 in this chapter.

War Crimes Act: Regulations and delegations and opening of trials, 1945–57

MP742/1, 336/1/382

The correspondence on delegations in this file includes the views of General Thomas Blamey, Commander-in-Chief, as expressed to the Minister for the Army in November 1945 and the Minister's memorandum in support of War Cabinet Agendum no. 505/1945 on the delegation of powers.

Delegation of powers under War Crimes Act from 1945 to 1950, including to Commander, Northern Territory Force, 1945–50

MP742/1, 336/1/452

This file appears to be the Army's principal file on the delegation of powers under the War Crimes Act 1945. It includes a useful list of all delegations made from October 1945 to June 1950. A delegation in 1949 to the commander-in-chief of the British Commonwealth Occupation Force (BCOF) reflects the unrealised ambition to hold Australian war crimes trials in Japan.

War criminals – Secretary of Army's file, 1945–46

MP742/1, 336/1/980

This file includes considerable Army correspondence on the delegation of powers.

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES ('201' SERIES), 1923–50

MP151/1

Recorded by: 1923–39 Navy Office [III], Department of Defence [II] (CA 2456)
1939–50 Navy Office [IV], Department of the Navy [II] (CA 38)

Quantity: 132.35 metres (Melbourne)

This series holds the main Navy Office correspondence files.

War Crimes Act 1945 – delegation to a member of the Commonwealth Naval Board, 1949–50

MP151/1, 479/201/371

This file contains the delegation to a member of the Commonwealth Naval Board in 1950, necessary due to the transfer of control of the Manus Island War Criminals Compound from the Department of the Army to the Department of the Navy.

Preparing for the trials

GENERAL AND CIVIL STAFF CORRESPONDENCE FILES AND ARMY PERSONNEL FILES, 1943–51

MP742/1

Recorded by: 1943–51 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 36)

See earlier entry for series MP742/1 in this chapter.

War Crimes Act: Regulations and delegations and opening of trials, 1945–57

MP742/1, 336/1/382

This is the Army's main file concerning preparations for the trials. It contains memoranda of instructions and correspondence seeking or providing clarification or guidance on a number of issues relating to the operation of the Act, trial procedure and war crimes cooperation with other Allied powers.

Dates of commencement trials of war criminals, 1945–46

MP742/1, 336/1/622

This file contains the Army's correspondence regarding the commencement of the trials, including the annoyed Ministerial messages about delays and the necessity for immediate action. It also contains:

- advice of the commencement of the first trial on Morotai on 29 November 1945
- the suggestion that trials would also commence in due course on Tarakan, Macassar and Balikpapan (where trials in fact never took place)
- a draft press statement on the commencement of the trials.

War criminals – Secretary of Army's file, 1945–46

MP742/1, 336/1/980

This appears to be the Secretary of the Department of the Army's main file on preparing for the trials. It includes:

- a memorandum by the Minister for the Army dated 26 September 1945 explaining that he was 'not clear' on the action necessary within the Army to 'deal with War Criminals'
- a copy of the Bill
- General Blamey's draft of the regulations
- correspondence with the Attorney-General's Department about the regulations
- correspondence detailing the involvement of Sir William Webb in the process and other matters.

It also contains Mr John Dedman, Minister for Post-war Reconstruction's questionnaire on the war crimes trials of August 1946, and the responses drafted by the Army's Legal Section, which provide interesting views on certain legal issues, including jurisdiction.

War crimes – Ministerial and other requests for information, 1945–47

MP742/1, 336/1/981

This file contains correspondence dealing with various requests for information on action taken to apprehend and prosecute war criminals. It includes a useful 'Statement Concerning Action Taken to Apprehend Japanese War Criminals', which is actually a chronological description of action taken referenced against certain instructions and correspondence. It also contains a number of letters from members of the public calling for action.

War criminals: Administrative Instructions, etc, 1945–46

MP742/1, 336/1/1143

This file includes the Army's administrative instructions issued in relation to war crimes, beginning with the Act and Regulations. Many of these instructions are held in other files; however this file has a useful index which provides the brief name and relevant number and date of the correspondence forming the instruction. Some documents are listed but are no longer in the file.

Venue of trials of Japanese war criminals (Military Board Agendum), 1947

MP742/1, 336/1/1411

Proposed military courts – War criminals (Army custody) – [Establishment of machinery for war crimes trials], 1945–51

MP742/1, 336/1/1637

This file contains a variety of documents relating to the 'machinery' for trials, including:

- correspondence about the Royal Warrant, the Bill, Act and Regulations, including Blamey's draft regulations
- correspondence from Sir William Webb suggesting names of experienced counsel for the prosecution teams
- how the trials were to be coordinated with the work of the Australian War Crimes Commission and the efforts of other Allied powers
- the oaths to be adopted in the trials.

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, ALPHABETICAL SERIES, 1924–45

A2937

Recorded by: 1924–45 Department of External Affairs, London (CA 1759)

Quantity: 8.56 metres (Canberra)

This series holds files of the Department of External Affairs, London, otherwise known as the External Affairs Liaison Office, London. The role of this office was to liaise between various British agencies and the Australian Government. It thus includes correspondence on war crimes issues.

Procedure for dealing with Japanese war criminals. Part 1, 1944–45

A2937, 222

Procedure for dealing with Japanese war criminals. Part 2, 1945–46

A2937, 223

These two files contain the ongoing correspondence to and from the External Affairs Liaison Officer in London on war crimes procedural issues. As the Minister for External Affairs, Dr HV Evatt, was in London in September–October 1945, some of the correspondence is to or from him, including a letter dated 30 October 1945 advising of his preference for legislation to deal with war criminals over the 'indirect' approach of a Royal Warrant, and a telegram dated 12 October 1945 providing him with an overview of the War Crimes Act 1945. Some of Evatt's correspondence on procedural points is with Sir William Webb, who also updates Evatt about his war crimes work. The files provide a useful overview of international coordination on both major and minor war criminals.

Trial procedures and other issues

GENERAL AND CIVIL STAFF CORRESPONDENCE FILES AND ARMY PERSONNEL FILES, 1943–51

MP742/1

Recorded by: 1943–51 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 36)

See earlier entry for series MP742/1 in this chapter.

Unit War diary – 1 Australian War Crimes Section (South East Asia Command), 1946

MP742/1, 274/2/107

This file includes the 'Orders for Preparation and Trial of Cases', setting out the administrative process in Singapore once it was decided that 'sufficient evidence' was held to 'justify trial' and the procedure for trial.

Trials of Japanese war criminals – South-East Asia Command Area, 1945–46

MP742/1, 336/1/128

This file holds correspondence showing the Australian and British war crimes coordination in the SEAC area and includes a memo marked 'not sent', which suggested that no Australian trials should be convened in the area.

Execution of spies in New Ireland – Legal position, 1946

MP742/1, 336/1/295

This file, although about war crimes committed in New Ireland, contains the Army's legal advice on the operation of the plea of obedience to superior orders.

Witnesses required to appear before courts [Includes file titled: Sec Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees admin file 12(E) – witnesses], 1946–48

MP742/1, 336/1/838

This file contains correspondence regarding the procedure for when witnesses were requested by the defence.

[Affidavit File – Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees – Investigation File] War crimes - Kairiru Island – jurisdiction of Australian Military Courts, 1949

**MP742/1, 336/1/1345/
PART 3**

This file contains legal advice on jurisdiction and the holding of joint or common trials.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR CRIMES PAPERS RELATING TO RABAU AND HONG KONG TRIALS, 1945–48

B4175

Recorded by: 1945–48 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 36)

Quantity: 0.91 metres (Melbourne)

This series holds 30 files apparently collected by Lt Col JT Brock, who was chief legal officer at both the Rabaul and Hong Kong war crimes trials.

J T Brock [Judge Advocate] Trial of War Criminals [Item includes Army policy circulars re petitions by Japanese war criminals and apprehension and copy of War Crimes Act]

B4175, 2

This file contains the Army's instructions on how to deal with petitions submitted by the war criminals; and instructions on the oaths that should be adopted in the trials for the President and Members, judges-advocate, shorthand writers, interpreters and witnesses.

[Japanese war crimes] Lt Col Henry George Guinn (VX33) [Hong Kong trial notes and court proceedings], 1948

B4175, 18

This file contains a typewritten copy of a lengthy guide intended for use by court reporters, which demonstrates the structure and procedures for trial and how the trial proceedings were to be properly

recorded. The guide is very useful for interpreting the trial proceedings, as it contains, for instance, a guide to the cipher codes used by court reporters, eg PROS, DEF, CT, XN etc, which will be unfamiliar to non-legal readers.

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, ANNUAL SINGLE NUMBER SERIES, 1929–

A432

Recorded by: 1929– Attorney-General's Department (CA 5)

See earlier entry for series A432 in this chapter.

Australian War Crimes Trials Liability of members of Courts Martial, 1950

A432, 1950/1595

This file contains President of the Manus Court Brigadier Kenneth Russell Townley's enquiry about the liability of members of courts martial and the response.

Policy regarding death sentences and executions

GENERAL AND CIVIL STAFF CORRESPONDENCE FILES AND ARMY PERSONNEL FILES, 1943–51

MP742/1

Recorded by: 1943–51 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 36)

See earlier entry for series MP742/1 in this chapter.

War criminals – Secretary of Army's file, 1945–46

MP742/1, 336/1/980

This file includes considerable correspondence on the issue of death sentences, including in the context of delegation of powers, whether the press should be admitted to witness executions and the delay in carrying out executions. It holds a number of relevant news clippings.

Executive action on death sentences – Instructions for executions, 1945–47

MP742/1, 336/1/786

This file includes correspondence on the issue of death sentences, including the draft instructions for the Execution of Japanese War Criminals, SM223, issued 25 February 1946, which provided precise instructions for the carrying out of executions by shooting and hanging.

1 Australian War Crimes Section – General administration, 1948–49

MP742/1, 336/1/1591

This file contains information regarding the change in British policy on death sentences and how this might affect death sentences handed down by Australian courts in Hong Kong.

Possible executions of Japanese war criminals – Mandatory witness, 1950

MP742/1, 336/1/2042

This file contains President of the Manus Court Brigadier Kenneth Russell Townley's view that it was inappropriate for a member of the Court to serve as the mandatory execution witness.

Allied liaison matters

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, SINGLE NUMBER SERIES WITH 'W' [WAR] PREFIX, 1939–49

A472

Recorded by: 1939–49 Attorney-General's Department, Central Office (CA 5)

See earlier entry for series A472 in this chapter.

Extradition of war criminals – Crimes against Australian and Netherlands subjects – Proposed agreement, 1947–49

A472, W32183

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES, 1948–89

A1838

Recorded by: 1948–70 Department of External Affairs [II], Central Office (CA 18)
1970–87 Department of Foreign Affairs, Central Office (CA 1382)
1987–89 Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Central Office (CA 5987)

Quantity: 3434.32 metres (Canberra)

This series includes the main correspondence files of the Department of External Affairs from 1948 to 1970.

War Crimes – General, 1947–79

**A1838, 1550/9
PART 1**

This file contains some interesting correspondence between Australia and the Netherlands on the transfer of suspects and convicted war criminals, including General Imamura Hitoshi.

War crimes – Agreement with Netherlands on war criminals, 1946–53

A1838, 1550/10

War crimes – Formosan war criminals, 1947–52

A1838, 1550/21

This file deals with the war criminals originally from Formosa and diplomatic relations with the Republic of China.

GENERAL AND CIVIL STAFF CORRESPONDENCE FILES AND ARMY PERSONNEL FILES, 1943–51

MP742/1

Recorded by: 1943–51 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 36)

See earlier entry for series MP742/1 in this chapter.

TANAKA, Toru – transfer to Ambon for trial, 1946

MP742/1, 336/1/399

Major General Tanaka Toru was in custody of HQ Timor Force and sought by both the Chinese and Dutch authorities. Tanaka was eventually transferred to the Dutch at Ambon.

War criminals – Negotiations with Chinese – Arrangements for trials, etc, 1945–52

MP742/1, 336/1/651

Suspects wanted by Netherlands East Indies Army, 1946–47

MP742/1, 336/1/1131

Dutch 2: Dutch liaison matters – Interrogation of Lt/Gen IMAMURA Hitoshi [Includes Java navigation chart], 1947

MP742/1, 336/1/1271

Extradition of war criminals – (Dutch authorities) Australia and Netherlands, 1947–56

MP742/1, 336/1/1784

Files at the Australian War Memorial

WRITTEN RECORDS, 1939–45 WAR, 1926–93

AWM54

Recorded by: 1926–39 Department of Defence [II], (Central Administration) (CA 19)
1942–93 Department of Defence [III], Central Office (CA 46)

Quantity: 213.5 metres (Australian War Memorial)

This series holds miscellaneous records that were transferred to the Australian War Memorial from the Military History Section of the Australian Army regarding the 1939–45 war. As such, it contains many files relating to war crimes, mostly (but not exclusively) in item numbers 1010/*/*, many of which are recorded elsewhere in this guide, particularly in Chapter 7.

[Military Law – General:] Legal Terms and Phrases with Sentences for Illustration (Japanese) War Crimes and Trials, c1943

AWM54, 447/1/5

This file contains essentially a handwritten dictionary of legal terms and phrases – including many commonly used in the trials – in both English and Japanese.

[Military Law – Application of Defence and Army Acts:] War Crimes Act 1945, 1945–46

AWM54, 447/2/6

[War Crimes and Trials – Investigation of Atrocities:] Warrant for Temporary detention of a person suspected of an offence against the War Crimes Act 1945, 1945–47

AWM54, 1010/9/61

This file holds completed warrants, all dated February 1947, including for the detention of General Imamura Hitoshi.

7. The Australian Military Courts war crimes trials, 1945–51

In the period 1945–51 Australian Military Courts convened in Morotai, Wewak, Labuan, Rabaul, Darwin, Singapore, Hong Kong and Manus Island heard 300 war crimes trials. By the end, 812 principally Japanese but also including Korean or Formosan (Taiwanese) alleged war criminals had been tried, some more than once, for a variety of war crimes committed against Allied civilians or military personnel, including ill-treatment, murder and massacre, cannibalism and other violations of the laws and usages of war.²⁷⁴

While the *War Crimes Act 1945* provided for the prosecution of those involved in planning, preparing, initiating or waging aggressive war, in practice only conventional war crimes, such as those mentioned, were prosecuted in the Australian trials. Moreover, while the Australian trials are generally described, along with the other national Allied war crimes trials, as BC class trials²⁷⁵ – most of the convicted war criminals actually fell into class B for having committed conventional war crimes.

Table 3: Location and details of war crimes trials

Location	Number of trials	Number of accused tried	Number of charges laid	Convictions on charges	Acquittals on charges	No finding made
Morotai	25	140	147	82	65	0
Wewak	2	2	4	2	2	0
Labuan	16	145	173	145	28	0
Rabaul	190	309	490	348	140	2
Darwin	3	20	35	16	19	0
Singapore	25	62	96	61	12	23
Hong Kong	13	42	53	46	7	0
Manus Island	26	92	142	77	65	0
Totals	300 ²⁷⁶	812 ²⁷⁷	1140	777	338	25

Trial personnel

The trials were organised and run by the Australian Army, through the Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees (DPW&I) based in Melbourne and the directorate's various War Crimes Sections located overseas.²⁷⁸ Hence, most Australian trial personnel – including the President and members of the various military courts, judges-advocate, prosecuting officers, defending officers and interpreters, were drawn from the Australian Army,²⁷⁹ and

²⁷⁴ While the Australian war crimes trials are usually described, along with the other Allied national-level war crimes trials series, as B and C class war crimes trials, in fact, only B class war crimes or conventional war crimes were the subject of the Australian trials. There were no trials for crimes against peace, even though this crime was provided for in the definition of war crimes in section 3 of the *War Crimes Act 1945*.

²⁷⁵ This uses the classification system: Class A – crimes against peace; Class B – conventional war crimes; Class C – crimes against humanity. The International Military Tribunal for the Far East is often described as a Class A war crimes trial, although it encompassed far more than crimes against peace in its charges.

²⁷⁶ This figure of 300 trials includes several trials which were convened but then dissolved before a finding was made. There was no deliberate plan for the total number of trials to reach the round number of 300. In fact, the Australian Army's own statistics at that time did not include convened but dissolved trials, hence the figure for the number of trials was usually given as 296 trials. See, for example, the chart 'Statistics of Australian War Crimes Trials', compiled in February 1953 in NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/2 PART 6.

²⁷⁷ This figure is the number of separate individuals who were charged, not the number of persons accused (including duplicates), which was 952.

²⁷⁸ The DPW&I is discussed in Chapter 4.

²⁷⁹ See the call for officers to volunteer for 'special duty' to prepare cases and appear at the Rabaul trials dated 2 November 1946, NAA: SP459/1, 407/16/232.

particularly from the Australian Army Legal Corps (AALC). Several Royal Australian Air Force (RAAF) officers served as court members when members of the RAAF were amongst the victims. British, Chinese and other Allied military officers occasionally served as court members, when their nationals were amongst the victims.

Only a handful of civilian personnel took part, as Australian civilian prosecutors at Rabaul and Manus Island, or as interpreters in languages other than Japanese, such as Mandarin, Cantonese or pidgin (Tok Pisin). For instance, Ma Na Fai, a resident of Hong Kong who had been working on Nauru when the Japanese occupied the island, was brought to Rabaul to give evidence and to work as a Mandarin and Cantonese interpreter. He later requested extra reimbursement for his expenses and financial losses suffered by the length of time he was forced to stay in Rabaul before he could be repatriated to Hong Kong.²⁸⁰

Japanese Army or Navy defending officers and civilian defence counsel were also part of some, not all, trials, although they were always allocated an Australian or British officer to advise and support them. Most Japanese counsel sincerely tried their hardest for the accused on trial, including in the uncongenial situation of 'almost starving whilst carrying out their duties',²⁸¹ but some were clearly out of their depth.²⁸²

An interesting and detailed account of participating in the largest ever Australian war crimes trial – that of 91 accused Japanese at Ambon/Morotai in early 1946 – was subsequently published in Japan by defence counsel Dr Sōmiya Shinji.²⁸³ A number of Japanese interpreters, usually civilian interpreters who had been attached to the Japanese Army, also took part in the trials. Nishimura Jiro and Hattori Shoji, for instance, both worked as interpreters in a number of trials at Rabaul.

Preparing for trial and trial procedures

There is some documentation of the pressing decisions about how the trials were to operate made in the period before trials commenced, which is discussed in Chapter 6. The general administrative procedures for preparing cases, for 'applying' for trial and the trial procedure, at least in relation to how they worked at 1 Australian War Crimes Section (1AWCS) in Singapore, is also extant.²⁸⁴

Legally, the trials were governed by the *War Crimes Act 1945* and its subsidiary Regulations for the Trial of War Criminals 1945, although the Army Act and the Rules of Procedure, as contained in the Australian edition of the *Manual of Military Law 1941*, as amended, were applied. Although the general administrative and legal procedure is known, there is relatively little documentation regarding the day-to-day preparation for (the 'getting up') and operation of individual trials. One notable exception is the set of five trials at Rabaul collectively known as the senior officers' or command responsibility trials, namely:

- Rabaul R172 trial of Maj Gen Hirota Akira
- Rabaul R173 trial of Lt Gen Adachi Hatazō

²⁸⁰ Australian War Memorial (AWM): AWM54, 427/4/2.

²⁸¹ Newspaper headlines in January 1948 reported on the 'scandal' at the Australian trials at Hong Kong, when the Japanese team asked for the Australian Military Court's help, as they had been selling and pawning their belongings to buy food. An allowance which had been made to them by the British had ceased when Australian took over responsibility for them. See 'Jap Court Officers Say Australians Starving Them', Sun, 22 January 1948; and 'Scandal at Kowloon War Crimes Trial', Mail, 23 January 1948, clippings in NAA: MP742/1, 336/1/1438.

²⁸² For example, Lt Col NF Quinton, President of the Australian Military Court at Hong Kong, characterised Japanese defence counsel Mr Sugano Kyuzo as 'very incompetent', which was adversely affecting the Japanese accused for whom he appeared, and, also, 'extremely slow' in court, which caused loss of court time: letter from Lt Col Quinton to OC, 1AWCS, 13 December 1948, NAA: MP729/8, 19/431/62.

²⁸³ Munemiya Shinji, *Anbonto senpan saihanki*, Tokyo: Hōritsu shimposha, 1946. Sōmiya was also known as Munemiya Shinji. Sōmiya's account was translated into English by Kazuo Yoshioka as 'The Account of Legal Proceedings of Court for War Crimes Suspects', which is held in the AWM book collection; in the Papers of William Hector Sticpewich, folder 7, AWM: PR00637; and in several manuscript collections of the State Library of New South Wales: MLMSS 2207, 3944 and 5426 Box 3.

²⁸⁴ See 1 Aust War Crimes Sect (SEAC), Orders for Preparation and Trial of Cases, issued by Lt Col RC Smith, OC, 1AWCS, 3 July 1946, NAA: MP742/1, 274/2/107.

- Rabaul R174 trial of Lt Gen Katō Rinpei
- Rabaul R175 trial of Gen Imamura Hitoshi
- Rabaul R176 trial of Lt Gen Baba Masao.

As the Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees in Melbourne subjected these trials to considerably more guidance and coordination, there is more extant documentation of them. Another exception is the extensive documentation surrounding the Manus Island trials in 1950–51, which reached the level of discussion and decision-making in Cabinet.

Generally, the working notes and papers of those preparing for or participating in the trials – including the prosecuting and defending officers – are not to be found in the national collection, unless they were subsequently donated. For example, the papers of Athol Moffitt, who served as a prosecuting officer at the Labuan trials, are held in the Australian War Memorial (AWM). His papers include not only prosecution materials but his detailed private diary as the trials proceeded, which contains revelations about his prosecutorial decision-making and personal views of the accused.²⁸⁵ Moffitt also later published *Project Kingfisher*, a book on the massacres of prisoners of war in Borneo which were a focus of the Labuan trials.²⁸⁶

Similarly, the papers of John Myles Williams, who served as a war crimes investigating officer on Ambon and as a prosecuting officer at the Morotai trials, are held in the Mitchell Library at the State Library of New South Wales.²⁸⁷ Williams later wrote a minor thesis on the trials at the University of Sydney.²⁸⁸ One of Williams' counterparts, Douglas Malcolm Campbell, reminisces about serving as a defending officer at Morotai in his unpublished memoirs held at the library of the Supreme Court of Queensland, where he later became a judge.²⁸⁹

Selection of cases for trial and continuation of war crimes investigations and trials

Trials proceeded at a somewhat irregular pace from the first trial at Morotai, which commenced on 29 November 1945, through trial series at Morotai, Wewak, Labuan, Darwin, Rabaul, Singapore and Hong Kong until late 1948. It is difficult, today, to ascertain exactly why some cases proceeded to trial and others did not. In the early years, if a case was ready for trial – if there was sufficient evidence of a *prima facie* case of a war crime having been committed by an identifiable suspect, who had also been located and was held in custody – then a trial generally proceeded in due course.

Sometimes Australian trials did not proceed because of policy decisions that other Allied nations would prosecute certain trials involving Australian victims. For example, cases concerning Australian prisoners of war held in Japan were entirely prosecuted by the United States' military commission trials at Yokohama from December 1945.²⁹⁰ In relation to some cases, reports and correspondence from war crimes investigators, or advice from other Allied powers, explain why they were closed, such as if there was insufficient evidence or where the perpetrator of a war crime was unable to be identified, or had been identified but was now deceased or had been identified but could not be located.

²⁸⁵ Papers of Athol Randolph Moffitt, CMG, QC (Captain, 1914–2007), AWM: PR01378.

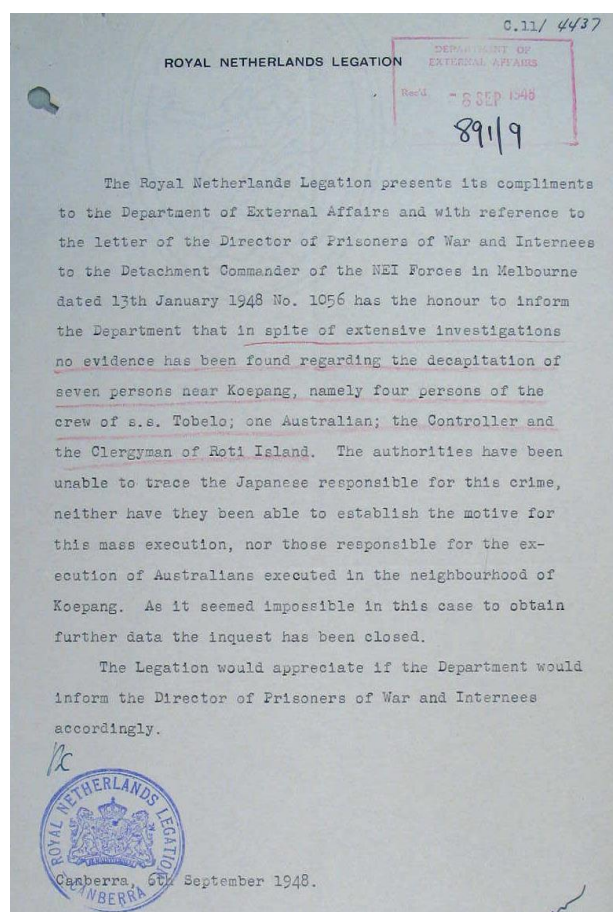
²⁸⁶ Athol Moffitt, *Project Kingfisher*, North Ryde, NSW: Angus & Robertson, 1989 and Sydney: ABC Books, 1995.

²⁸⁷ Papers of John Myles Williams, 1927–89, State Library of New South Wales, MLMSS 5426.

²⁸⁸ A copy of the thesis is available in *ibid*, Folder 7.

²⁸⁹ See 'Campbell Biography', Supreme Court of Queensland Library.

²⁹⁰ For geographical convenience, files relating to the US trials in Yokohama are listed in Chapter 9.



Royal Netherlands Legation advice in 1948 that a war crimes investigation into beheadings at Koepang had closed due to a lack of suspects and evidence. NAA: A1838, 1550/9 PART 1

The Far Eastern Commission (FEC), which is discussed in Chapter 9, debated at length a recommendation in 1948 that all investigations and trials of Japanese war criminals should be completed by a specified date. However, the commission's jurisdiction over national military courts outside Japan was doubtful and the most it could do in respect of the Australian Military Courts was to make recommendations. In due course, however, the commission recommended that war crimes investigations should be completed before 30 June 1949 and all trials be concluded, if possible, before 30 September 1949.²⁹¹

After the final Hong Kong trial in December 1948, an interim of a year and a half passed with no Australian Military Court trials, more or less for want of a trial location, but also because the question of whether war crimes investigations and prosecutions should, in fact, continue was becoming a contested subject in Australia. While war crimes investigators diligently continued their work, efforts to have an Australian court established in Japan – perhaps in the British Commonwealth Occupation Force (BCOF) area – repeatedly failed to secure the approval of General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander for Allied Powers (SCAP). Finally in September 1949, General MacArthur threatened to release the 87 Japanese prisoners detained for Australia in Sugamo Prison in Japan unless Australia moved to prosecute or release them.²⁹² As SCAP's Legal Section pointed out:

More than four years after the termination of hostilities and from one to two years after the original apprehension of the majority of the suspects, their continued incarceration

²⁹¹ See Note by the Secretary General, 'Trial of Japanese War Criminals' and attached enclosure FEC-314/8, 25 February 1949, NAA: MP729/8, 66/431/14.

²⁹² Cablegram from Australian Mission, Tokyo, to the Department of External Affairs, 20 September 1949, NAA: A816, 19/304/447.

without specific charges and without even a certain prospect of eventual trial can scarcely be reconciled with fundamental concepts of justice.²⁹³

A number of trial locations were considered for a final series of trials, including Darwin, Singapore, Port Moresby, Dreger and Manus Island. Manus Island, already home to the Australian War Criminals Compound, was eventually selected as the location for the final series of Australian trials, as a mainland Australian location could not be 'recommended',²⁹⁴ and the other three locations were 'found to be undesirable'.²⁹⁵

Unlike trials in the earlier locations, where the only criterion was readiness for trial, Cabinet debated the specific criteria for cases to proceed to trial at Manus Island. The criteria was eventually fixed at cases where the victim or victims were preferably Australian and service personnel, not civilians; where there was a high probability of conviction and, if convicted, a death sentence 'might appropriately' be awarded. For some, however, the result of applying these criteria was a controversially 'short' list of cases to be prosecuted, leaving cases languishing that were ready for trial but that did not fit the criteria.

Flt Lt Lionel C Conduit of the RAAF, who had been a diligent investigator of cases involving murdered airmen, was extremely angry that none of the cases he had worked at for several years had made the trial list. He regarded this as, amongst other things, a 'sickening' betrayal of the public's trust, as the government was allowing Japanese war criminals to escape justice.²⁹⁶ Conduit won the support of the Minister for Air and others, who also took up the call to expand the trial list. However, the Army suspected Conduit of having released 'confidential information' to 'unauthorised' persons in his attempt to gain traction for his cause to have the airmen cases tried at Manus Island.²⁹⁷ In a nice military euphemism, the Adjutant-General suggested that the Department of Air consequently might have to 'take such action in the matter as may be considered appropriate' against Conduit.²⁹⁸

In October 1950, after the trials were well underway at Manus Island, the Minister for Air tried to persuade the Cabinet to add further trials to the list – including the airmen cases – but was unsuccessful.²⁹⁹ The final Australian war crimes trials took place at Manus Island in April 1951 and no further Australian trials of Japanese were ever held.

²⁹³ Cable from Australian Mission, Tokyo, quoting full text of correspondence from the Diplomatic Section of GHQ Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, to the Department of External Affairs, 22 October 1949, NAA: A816, 19/304/447.

²⁹⁴ Memorandum from Maj Gen WM Anderson, Adjutant-General to the Secretary, Department of the Army, 14 April 1949, NAA: MP742/1, 336/1/1203.

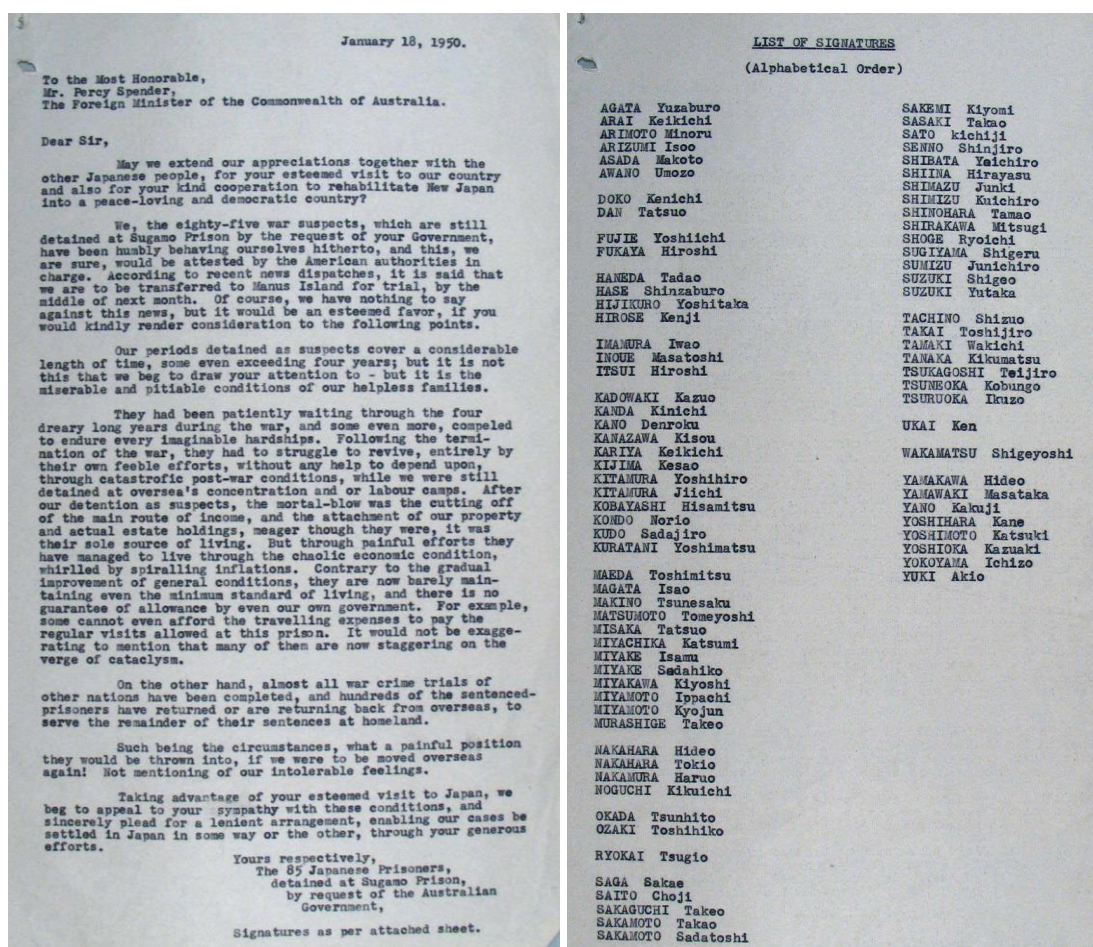
²⁹⁵ Cabinet Agendum 2A, 'Continuance of War Crimes Investigations and Trial of Japanese Suspect Minor War Criminals', January 1950, p. 1, NAA: A4639, 2A. For a fuller report on Singapore, Port Moresby and Dreger as options, see appendix C of that agendum.

²⁹⁶ Flt Lt LC Conduit, Extract from Weekly Investigation Report, week ending 27 January 1950; and Report by Flt Lt LC Conduit, 9 February 1950, both in NAA: A705, 166/1/400.

²⁹⁷ Memoranda from Maj Gen WM Anderson for the Secretary, Department of the Army, 4 April 1950, p. 1 and 18 May 1950, p. 2, both in NAA: MP742/1, 336/1/2076.

²⁹⁸ *ibid* 18 May 1950, p. 2.

²⁹⁹ See Cabinet Agendum no. 2B, 'Continuance of War Crimes Investigations and Trial of Japanese Suspect Minor War Criminals', October 1950, NAA: A4639, 2B.



Typed copy of joint petition by suspected war criminals detained in Sugamo Prison pleading not to be transferred to Manus Island for trial. NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/2 PART 1

Post-trial procedure

As each trial concluded, the Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees allocated each convicted war criminal a sequential 'serial' number according to rough date of sentence (not trial). For example, Lieutenant Tazaki Takehiko, the first accused tried at Wewak on 30 November 1945, received serial number 1, as his sentence was handed down that same day.³⁰⁰ By contrast, Captain Iwasa Tokio, who was in fact the very first accused to face trial, at Morotai on 29 November 1945, received serial number 41, as he was not sentenced until 13 December 1945. The practice of issuing sequential numbers meant that if an accused was tried and convicted more than once, they received unique serial numbers for each sentence. It was, therefore, often this serial number – not the Australian War Criminal (AWC) number (which remained the same for the person) – that is used to help clearly identify convicted war criminals and their sentence(s) in correspondence after the trials.

The conviction rate at the Australia trials was not particularly high, standing at about 68.16 per cent.³⁰¹ About one third of all those charged were thus acquitted. Although there was no formal appellate process, the convicted were entitled to submit a written petition against the finding(s) and/or sentence within a set statutory period, and most did so.³⁰²

³⁰⁰ For a complete list of war criminals by serial number, see NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/2 ANNEX. Researchers are cautioned that the chart entitled 'Statistics Australian War Crimes Trials' in this item is incorrect.

³⁰¹ When calculated as a percentage of the number of convictions compared to charges laid.

³⁰² One of the few convicted not to petition was Sgt Yaki Yoshio, who was tried for rape and torture in the Rabaul R1 trial. Historian and interpreter at Rabaul, David Sissons, reported that according to one of the Japanese defending officers, Yaki's commander-in-chief, General

Petitions by family members, friends and other supporters were also common. For example, 1778 persons signed a petition organised by Mrs Yasuda Konoe, the mother of Captain Yasuda Tadashi, who had been convicted of murder and sentenced to life imprisonment in the Manus Island LN18 trial in November 1950.³⁰³ While most petitions are held with the trial proceedings, many others are not. The Australian authorities largely disregarded the set period in which to petition and accepted for consideration repeated petitions from the convicted or their supporters over time. These later petitions are often held in the Army's trial-linked correspondence files or files relating to the War Criminals Compounds.

After the trial, a legal officer reviewed the trial proceedings before the file went to the Army's Judge Advocate General for legal review. The Judge Advocate General reviewed the trial proceedings and any petitions received and made recommendations about the findings and sentences to the confirming authority, although the latter was not bound to accept those recommendations. As a matter of practice, Lieutenant General Vernon AH Sturdee, Acting Commander-in-Chief (December 1945–February 1946) and then Chief of General Staff (March 1946–April 1950) confirmed the vast majority of all findings and sentences during his period in those offices.³⁰⁴ Regrettably, there is little insight possible into Sturdee's decision-making, as he did not record reasons on the trial proceedings. If he recorded his thoughts on the trials elsewhere, then these were probably destroyed when he burned his private papers in 1951, allegedly commenting 'I have done the job. It is over'.³⁰⁵

Of the 812 individual accused Japanese at the Australian trials, 137³⁰⁶ were eventually executed by hanging or shooting.³⁰⁷ Many more war criminals were sentenced to terms of imprisonment, which were served in the Australian War Criminals Compound on Rabaul, then on Manus Island and, finally, in Sugamo Prison in Japan.³⁰⁸ Generally speaking, terms of imprisonment were reckoned to commence on the day on which the sentence was handed down and the trial proceedings signed by the President of the Court. This is because the duration of time already spent in custody up to and during trial was usually considered as a factor in the sentencing process. If a war criminal received multiple sentences in different trials, the sentences ran concurrently, with the longer of the sentences forming the war criminal's actual period of imprisonment, subject to later suspension or remission, which systems are discussed in chapters 8 and 10. Only in a few instances – where war criminals had received multiple sentences from Australian trials (the earliest of which was later not confirmed) or had received multiple sentences from different Allied powers (which had different trial and sentencing practices) – was it more complicated to establish the date from which imprisonment ran. Being able to ascertain the precise date of imprisonment was important, as it affected the dates of eligibility for sentence remission, for parole and for the release of each war criminal.

Imamura Hitoshi, 'regarded rape by a military policeman as such a heinous crime that he forbade the condemned man to appeal': David Sissons, 'The Australian War Crimes Trials and Investigations (1942–51)', n.d., Papers of DCS Sissons, MS3092, Series 10, National Library of Australia. Other trials where the convicted did not petition include in the Darwin D1 trial, the Rabaul R10, R11, R14, R105, R153, R155, R165 and R187 trials and the Singapore S3, S8, S10, S14, S16 and S21 trials.

³⁰³ See the original petition and signatures in the trial proceedings in NAA: A471, 81959. Only the petition itself was translated into English, not the signatures.

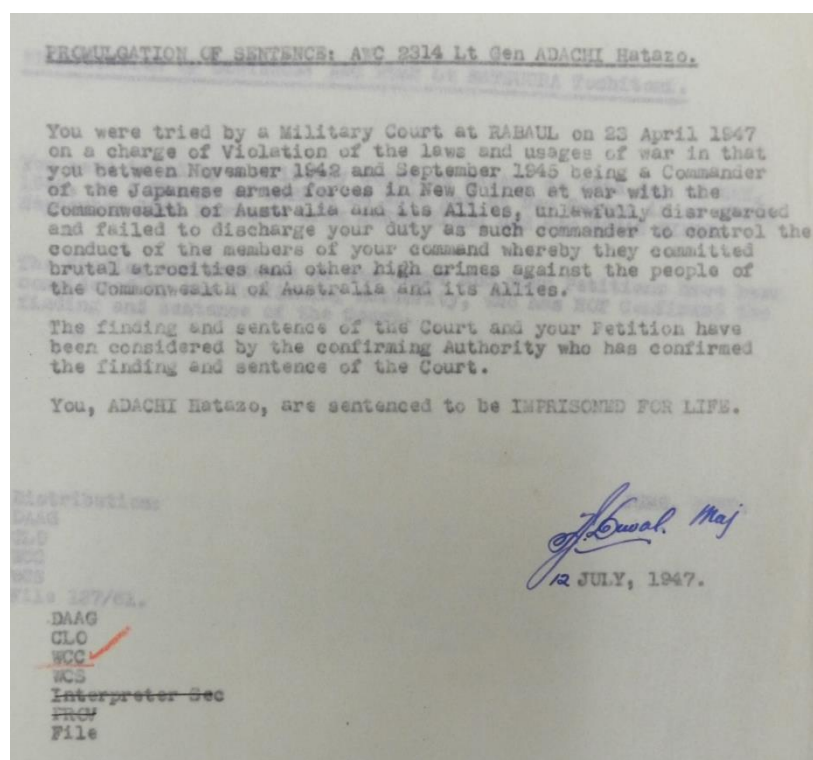
³⁰⁴ Hence, Sturdee was not the confirming authority for the Manus Island trials in 1950–51.

³⁰⁵ Reported in James Wood, 'Sturdee, Sir Vernon Ashton Hobart (1890–1966)' *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/sturdee-sir-vernon-ashton-hobart-11798/text21107>.

³⁰⁶ This the number of actual persons executed, as a number of persons received more than one death sentence. Two war criminals who were sentenced to death but died before executions could be carried out are not included in this figure.

³⁰⁷ On the death sentences, see Georgina Fitzpatrick, 'Death Sentences, Japanese War Criminals and the Australian Military', in Georgina Fitzpatrick, Timothy McCormack and Narrelle Morris (eds), *Australia's War Crimes Trials 1945–51*, Leiden: Brill Nijhoff, 2016, 326–70.

³⁰⁸ For the War Criminals Compounds, see Chapter 8 of this guide.



Promulgation of sentence after confirmation of finding and sentence read to Lt Gen Adachi Hatazō by Maj FJ Duval in the Rabaul War Criminals Compound. NAA: MP375/14, WC1

Trial publicity

The trials commenced in late 1945 in a blaze of publicity, which reached a height in early 1946, when apparently ‘light’ sentences were handed down in the Darwin trials.³⁰⁹

Thereafter, the attention of the press waxed and waned. Even the reporting on the last series of trials at Manus Island, which also included prominent senior Japanese officers, never quite reached the heights of the early years, undoubtedly aided by the fact that the trials were taking place on a far-flung secured military base to which the press had to apply for admittance. Nevertheless, government departments and the Army not surprisingly took a fairly careful note of reporting on the trials over time, as demonstrated by the various ‘Press’ files of newspaper clippings.³¹⁰ Official attention to the press was particularly marked when the manner of reporting itself was the subject of forceful complaints by the public, including directly to the Prime Minister and the Minister for the Army. A recurrent theme of complaints was that the press freely reported horrific details of atrocities together with the names or pictures of Australian victims, sometimes when the victims’ families had not yet been told of their fate or had simply been told that they had died while a prisoner of war. In the postwar period, however, the government could no longer impose censorship on the press to control publication of atrocity stories, as it had done during the war.³¹¹ The government had to rely on the ‘co-operation of newspapers not to cause undue distress to soldiers’ relatives’.³¹²

³⁰⁹ One sub-branch of the Australian Legion of Ex-Servicemen & Women described the sentences as ‘ridiculous and outrageously light’ and viewed them as an ‘insult to the memory of thousands of our comrades who were starved and beaten to death whilst in Japanese hands’. See this and other letters of protest and various official responses in NAA: MP742/1, 336/1/981.

³¹⁰ See, for example, a number of files held in series NAA: A5954.

³¹¹ See, for example, letter from the Secretary, Prime Minister’s Department to the General Secretary, R.S.S. & A.I.L.A., 23 August 1946, NAA: MP742/1, 336/1/981.

³¹² *ibid.*

Access to the trial proceedings

Aptly demonstrating how little was known publicly of the Australian trials even immediately after the trials concluded, Massey Stanley – who had been commissioned by publishers Angus and Robertson to write an entry on the trials for the forthcoming *Australian Encyclopaedia* – thought in 1951 that the ‘Australian trials mainly took place at Yokohama and at Manus Island’!³¹³ Public knowledge of the details rapidly waned in the postwar years, as the trial proceedings were inaccessible and the war criminals themselves were largely out of public sight in their compound on Manus Island. Repeated requests by the Japanese Government for access to, or copies of, the trial proceedings were refused. It was not until 1975 that the trial proceedings were opened to the public, although permission was granted in the late 1960s for partial copies to be made available to Japan and to ‘bona fide Australian scholars’. In announcing his decision to lift the access restrictions to the trials, the Attorney-General, Mr Keppel Enderby QC, remarked:

For too long Australian scholars have been hampered in their attempts to interpret Australia's history. Restrictions like this one [on access to the trial proceedings] no longer serve a useful purpose ... The past should be everyone's property.³¹⁴

The trials have not yet been reported in a law reports series, although one is forthcoming.

Overview of the records

Documents

The trial proceedings have been retained virtually intact in Attorney-General's Department series A471 (Canberra) and each is now digitised and available online.³¹⁵ Only the proceedings from one trial in Singapore have disappeared, although some copies of the documents and the original exhibits have been located in other files.³¹⁶ Of the other trials, only a handful of individual documents – usually exhibits – have gone astray over time, probably as they were borrowed for the purpose of other related trials and never returned to the original proceedings in which they were tendered.

When each trial proceeding reached the Army's Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees in Melbourne, it was assigned an alphanumeric reference code according to the location of trial. The alphabetical codes are:

M – Morotai
MW – Wewak
ML – Labuan
D – Darwin
R – Rabaul
S – Singapore
HK – Hong Kong
LN – Manus Island (for Los Negros Island).

³¹³ Letter from Mr Massey Stanley to Mr Josiah Francis, Minister for the Army, 24 October 1951, NAA: MP742/1, 336/1/2185. There were, of course, no Australian trials in Japan at all. The reference to Yokohama probably arose due to the fact that United States' trials – which involved Australian victims and in which Australians participated – were held at Yokohama from December 1945, as discussed in Chapter 9.

³¹⁴ Attorney-General's Department, 'Access to Historical Records', press release, 2 June 1975, NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/12 Part 16A. On access to the trial proceedings, see Narrelle Morris, 'Accessing the Archives of Australian War Crimes Trials in the Post-World War II Period', in Kim Rubenstein, Ann Genovese and Trish Luker (eds), *The Court as Archive: Rethinking the Institutional Role of Federal Superior Courts of Record*, Canberra: ANU E Press, 2019, pp. 145–64.

³¹⁵ The only exceptions are a few large maps, which were tendered as exhibits, which have proven difficult to digitise.

³¹⁶ Copies of various documents from the Singapore S2 trial, including the Record of Military Court, the legal reviews and correspondence related to the trial, are held in NAA: MP742/1, 336/1/2094 and B5569 HAYASHI/EISHUN. As this case was re-tried at Singapore, the original exhibits are held with the Singapore S27 trial.

The numbers that were then assigned to the location codes were often arbitrary: the numbering has no correlation with the dates of or sequence of the trials. For example, while the Morotai M9 trial was the first trial convened in November 1945, there are also M6, M7 and M8 trials, all of which were convened after M9. The numbers that were assigned to the trials of each location are perfectly sequential in some cases, such as at Rabaul, where the trials run from R1 to R188, with no gaps. In other cases, the numbering is not sequential:

- For some locations, there are simply gaps in the numbering. For example, there were no Australian Singapore S1, S13, S15, S19 and S25 trials.
- For the trials from Wewak, Morotai and Labuan, while they received different location references, they were numbered together, hence Wewak MW 1 trial, Labuan ML2–ML4 trial; Wewak MW5 and then Morotai M6–M10, with Labuan and Morotai trial numbers mingled thereafter until M45, the final trial at Morotai.

Finally, several trials at Rabaul and Singapore were never formally numbered, as they were dissolved before findings were made. These are often referred to as RNN or SNN trials.³¹⁷

The proceedings for the dissolved trials are usually held with the proceedings from when the trial was convened for the second time, including at a different trial location. For example, one of the RNN trials is held with the HK12 trial proceedings. It is these dissolved trials that usually account for the minute variance in the total number of trials – 296 instead of 300 – which is recorded in some secondary sources on the Australian war crimes trials.

The organisation of each trial proceedings in series A471 is fairly standard, generally comprising:

- the Record of Military Court (a summary of the proceedings)³¹⁸
- the legal reviews by the reviewing legal officer and the Judge Advocate General
- petition(s), if any³¹⁹
- the Form for Assembly and Proceedings of a Military Court³²⁰
- warrant(s) of execution, if any
- trial transcript in date order³²¹
- documentary exhibits marked with exhibit number
- other documents, such as the prosecuting and defending officers' opening and closing addresses, which were sometimes submitted in writing.

³¹⁷ The author assumes that the NN stands for 'no number'.

³¹⁸ The Records of Military Court, while providing an excellent overview of the trial, should be referred to with caution, as they were always drafted after the trial and do contain the occasional error.

³¹⁹ Interestingly, many of these petitions include both the English translation, to which the reviewing officer/JAG and confirming authority would have referred, as well as the Japanese language original. No comparative study of these has yet been made.

³²⁰ This form was the trial convening order, which also recorded the rank, name and unit of the President and the Court members; name(s) and unit(s) of the accused; the charge(s); the accused's plea(s) to the charge(s); finding(s) and sentence(s); and confirmations. In addition to being signed by the convening officer, the form was signed by the President and judge-advocate certifying the correctness of the proceedings and finally by the confirming officer.

³²¹ The transcript usually included at the start the names of the prosecuting and defending officers, interpreters and shorthand writers.

RECORD OF MILITARY COURT
(JAPANESE WAR CRIMINALS)

Accused: **Capt IWASA, Tokio**

Court, Place, Date and Formation: **MOROTAI
13 Dec 45
MOROTAI FORCE**

Charge(s) Plea Finding

Murder of a prisoner of war about March 1945 in the TALAUD Islands	Not Guilty	Guilty
--	------------	--------

Findings of Evidence: Four airmen crashed on the island referred to or close thereto and were prisoner of war by Japs. The Colonel in charge of Jap tps on the island alleges that as a result of orders received from higher command he decided the four airmen were to be executed. No trial or legal proceedings to convict them of an offence was held. On 23 Mar 45 at conclusion of presentation of colours which had been received from the Japanese Emperor, details of four Coys of the 8th were marched some little distance to what has been referred to as the execution ground. These Coys were formed up separately under their respective officers and one prisoner handed over to each Coy for execution. A large cross was erected in front of each Coy and the prisoner blindfolded and tied to the cross facing the Coy. Each Coy then called out a man from the ranks who came to attention in front of the prisoner. The officer in command of each Coy gave the orders "Fix Bayonets", "Prepare to Lunge", "Lunge", when the man bayoneted the prisoner of war in the heart. The prisoner was then untied and buried.

Sentence and Date: To suffer death by shooting 13 Dec 45

Confirmation and by Whom: Confirmed by Acting C-in-C and warrant signed 12 Feb 46.

Promulgation: Confirmation of finding and sentence promulgated to accused on 5 March 1946. Healed executed on 6 March 1946 by shooting.

Petition: Submitted 17 Dec 45 against the finding and sentence of the court.

J.A.G.'s Report on Petition: That the finding and sentence be confirmed

Action on Petition: Dismissed.

Filed in Attorney-General's Department and Numbered: 80718

Record of Military Court for the first trial convened, known as the Morotai M9 trial. NAA: A471, 80718

An index of each accused by surname can be found in Appendix B to this guide. An index to finding the item control symbol for each trial in series A471 can be found in Appendix C to guide. A brief page index to key documents within each trial proceeding can be found in Appendix D to this guide.

Many trials of size have their proceedings in series A471 broken into separate items, designated either numerically (for example PART 1) or alphabetically (for example PART A). However, researchers are cautioned that the designations are not always logically assigned: the Record of Military Court and the first part of the trial proceedings are not always in PART 1 or A. Similarly, exhibits are not always in the order which they were tendered and, if the run of exhibits has been broken into separate items, they are not always in order in successive parts.

The Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees maintained a related correspondence file for each trial, which are now held in series MP742/1, 336/1/* (Melbourne). The files are indexed in MP742/1, 336/1/2125. The run of correspondence files has unfortunately been culled, with some files (principally relating to the trials at Rabaul) having been destroyed, with no discernible pattern as to retention or destruction. The surviving correspondence files provide a brief insight into the post-trial process, as they often contain standard, although occasionally unusual, correspondence between senior Army officers (including the Director of Legal Services and senior officers in the directorate) and with the Judge Advocate General, as well any additional petitions submitted after the trial proceedings had been dispatched from the trial location. On occasion, if trials or findings or sentences were controversial, these correspondence files can be substantial and hence very informative in their own right, such as

in the case of the Morotai M43 trial of Lt Katayama Hideo or the Manus Island LN2 trial of Lt Gen Nishimura Takuma.³²²

Films, sound recordings and photographs

Unfortunately, very little film and sound record exists of the trials, probably due to the technology of the period and the challenging conditions and poor climate at many of the trial locations. The known films, held at the Australian War Memorial, are:

- 1 minute 29 seconds of silent black-and-white film footage of the Wewak MW1 trial held on 30 November and 1 December 1945. Although brief, the film shows the accused coming into the court, the president and members of the bench and the accused giving evidence, among other parts of the trial.³²³
- 58 seconds of silent black-and-white footage of the Labuan ML2 trial held on 4 December 1945. Although even briefer, the film shows the accused being marched towards the court and the court members taking their place behind a flag-draped desk.³²⁴

In addition, the National Film and Sound Archive holds:

- a short newsreel entitled *No Reprieve for Jap War Criminals: Rabaul* from February 1946³²⁵
- a short newsreel entitled *Jap Criminals Face Australian Court Martial: Rabaul* from February 1946³²⁶
- a newsreel entitled *News of the Week: Jap War Criminals* from November 1946.³²⁷

The only known extant sound recording of the trials is held in Sydney and was taken by Australian Broadcasting Commission correspondent Talbot Duckmanton of the opening of the first ever trial, the Morotai M9 trial in November 1945.³²⁸

A broader and more diverse photographic collection of the trials exists, much of which is in the collection of the Australian War Memorial. A significant majority of the photographs are of the three trials in Darwin in early 1946, due to the ease of attendance by press photographers and the attendance of Keith Davis, an official photographer from the Army's Military History Section.

Some photographs of the Darwin trials were therefore published, such as the photograph of the members of the Court which appeared in the *Argus* (Melbourne) on 5 March 1946.³²⁹ There are also limited photographic records of trials held at some of the other locations, including Morotai, Labuan and Hong Kong. Some of these were taken by trial personnel for their own collections and later donated to public collections. However, while press correspondents attended the final series of trials at Manus Island in 1950–51, there are no known photographs in the national collection of the trials, as there appears to have been an Army order prohibiting such photography.³³⁰ Copies of photographs used as evidence at the trials at Morotai are held in a collection at the State Library of New South Wales.³³¹

³²² For Katayama's trial correspondence file see NAA: MP742/1, 336/1/1737 and, for Nishimura's trial correspondence file, see NAA: MP742/1, 336/1/2137.

³²³ AWM: item F07379.

³²⁴ AWM: item F07405.

³²⁵ National Film and Sound Archive (NFSA), item 241098.

³²⁶ NFSA, item 90645.

³²⁷ NFSA, item 91036.

³²⁸ NAA: C102, 1127791.

³²⁹ Some of these can be located, with some difficulty, using the National Library of Australia's Trove search. The State Library of Victoria holds some photographs from the Morotai and Darwin trials in its *Argus* Newspaper Collection of Photographs.

³³⁰ A message suggestive of a prohibition order, from Army Melbourne to Crimsec Manus dated 7 June 1950, read: 'No objection to press photographing accused when moving between compound and courts provided naval security arrangements are observed. No photographs in court', AWM: AWM166, 4. If this was an order, it is not clear why it was issued. Although the trials on Manus were taking place on a military base, this was true of earlier trials as well. Moreover, if the overall purpose was to protect military security of the naval base, it

This chapter sorts records into several sections:

- proceedings of the war crimes trials
- index materials to the trials
- the Army's trial-related correspondence files
- the Army's war crimes trials policies and correspondence
- other services' and departments' war crimes trials policies and correspondence
- use of the trials for casualty information
- trial information provided to other departments
- publicity about the trials
- release of trial records.

Records held at the Australian War Memorial are listed separately at the end.

Proceedings of the war crimes trials

COURTS-MARTIAL FILES [INCLUDING WAR CRIMES TRIALS], SINGLE NUMBER SERIES, 1901–

A471

Recorded by: 1901–21 Department of Defence [I] (CA 6)
1901–87 Attorney-General's Department, Central Office (CA 5)
1921–39 Department of Defence [II], Central Administration (CA 19)
1939–42 Department of Defence Co-ordination, Central Office (CA 37)
1942– Department of Defence [III], Central Office (CA 46)

Quantity: 572.18 metres (Canberra)

This series contains records of all courts martial proceedings conducted by the three armed services departments, including the 300 war crimes trials, which are held in the item control symbol range 80708–81970. Up until 1988, it was routine for such proceedings to be transferred to the Attorney-General's Department for registration and storage. The trial proceedings went from the Attorney-General's Department to the then Australian Archives and were finally opened to the public in 1975.

War crimes trials proceedings

A471, 80708–81970

A complete index by name of the accused to these files can be found in Appendix B. Researchers should be aware that Japanese names were often misspelled when they were Romanised into English during this period; some files may bear minor misspellings in the file title.

seems to conflict with the permission that was granted to allow photographs to be taken of the accused outdoors while being marched to the court.

³³¹ 'Photographic evidence of war crimes committed against Australian prisoners of war and local people during the Japanese occupation of Ambon during World War II, used at the trials of Japanese officers and guards by Chief Prosecutor John Myles Williams, c.1945–1946', State Library of New South Wales, PXA 1237.

Index materials to the trials

NAME INDEX CARDS FOR COURTS-MARTIAL FILES [INCLUDING WAR CRIMES TRIALS], ALPHABETICAL SERIES, 1901–

A3193

Recorded by: 1901–88 Attorney-General's Department, Central Office (CA 5)
1988– Department of Defence [III], Central Office (CA 46)

Quantity: 14.85 metres (Canberra)

This series contains index cards in alphabetical order by name of person charged to the courts martial files held in A471, hence it also contains cards for each of the war crimes trials. The cards are stored in 83 boxes.

Copies of Japanese war crimes trials name index cards for courts martial files in A471

A3193, FOLDER

This item contains photocopies of the index cards concerning the war crimes trials. Two to three such cards are shown per page, with each card recording the name of the accused, rank and unit, charge, sentence, date of sentence, and the A471 item number for the trial proceedings. Where the accused's regimental number ought to have been recorded, some variation of Japanese war criminal is instead written.

Army trial-related correspondence files

GENERAL AND CIVIL STAFF CORRESPONDENCE FILES AND ARMY PERSONNEL FILES, 1943–51

MP742/1

Recorded by: 1943–51 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 36)

Quantity: 170.08 metres (Melbourne)

This series contains numerous files relating to war crimes, most of which are recorded elsewhere in this guide.

This series held at one stage (generally) one file per trial, usually described as the 'correspondence' file. Larger trials – such as the senior officers' trials at Rabaul – have more than one file. Some of the files have been destroyed but most are extant. Unfortunately, the files were not regularly numbered or named and can be difficult to identify. A complete index by trial location and number to these files can be found in Appendix C. Only a handful of correspondence files are not held in MP742/1; their location is similarly indicated in Appendix C.

Trial of Japanese war criminals – Lieutenant General Harada and others, 1946–50

MP742/1, 336/1/1354

This is the correspondence file for the Singapore S14 trial.

War crimes – Trial of Captain Saiki and others, 1946–48

MP742/1, 336/1/1602

This is the correspondence file for the Darwin D1 trial.

War crimes – Captain IWASA, Tokio, 1946–48

MP742/1, 336/1/1694

This is the correspondence file for the Morotai M9 trial.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF FILES RELATING TO WAR CRIMINALS IN ARMY CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES, 1943–1951, 1950

B3924

Recorded by: 1950 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 36)

Quantity: 0.09 metres (Melbourne)

This series contains only one item, a register entitled Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees Alphabetical list of war criminals

Alphabetical list of war criminals, 1950

B3924, 1

This list, while incomplete, records the MP742/1, 336/1/* trial-linked correspondence file against its respective trial.

Army war crimes trials policies and correspondence

GENERAL AND CIVIL STAFF CORRESPONDENCE FILES AND ARMY PERSONNEL FILES, 1943–51

MP742/1

Recorded by: 1943–51 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 36)

See earlier entry for series MP742/1 in this chapter.

In addition to the trial-linked correspondence files, this series holds numerous files regarding the Army's war crimes policy and correspondence.

Trials of Senior Japanese Officers, Rabaul – Correspondence relative to appointment, movement, pay etc of Counsel for Prosecution, 1946–47

MP742/1, 1/7/1100

Affidavit file – war crimes various camps – [18] 9K part 4 – 2 Australian War Crimes Section, Army Forces, Pacific, Supreme Commander for Allied Powers, 1946–47

**MP742/1, 336/1/1096
PART 18**

This file includes information regarding the transportation of the Japanese defence team to Hong Kong, information and statistics on war crimes and staffing matters.

Affidavit file – war crimes various camps – [21] 195A – Manus island. Organisation Defence team, 1950–52

**MP742/1, 336/1/1096
PART 21**

Affidavit file – war crimes various camps – [22] 195B – Manus island. apprehension and movement of suspects, 1950–52

**MP742/1, 336/1/1096
PART 22**

These two files (Parts 21–22) contain 2AWCS Tokyo's documents regarding the Manus Island trials, including requests to arrest suspects, instructions for moving accused from Japan to Manus Island and arrangements for the Japanese defence team. Part 21 includes the curricula vitae of the Japanese lawyers.

Arrangements and policy for war crimes trials, 1946–48

MP742/1, 336/1/1203

This file includes correspondence on the trials, including arrangements for trial locations and other policy matters.

Officers/witnesses: ITO Takeo, ADACHI Hataso, IMAMURA Hitoshi, IWAKIRI Giichi, TANAKA Kaneogoro, HYUTAKE

(HYAKUTAKE?) Haruyoshi, EJIMA Yoshiyuki, YOSHIHARA Kane, SATO Yoshito] – Rabaul 1945–47

MP742/1, 336/1/1205

This very large file principally relates to the efforts directed towards prosecuting senior officers at Rabaul and includes correspondence and evidence, including copies of some exhibits tendered in the trial of Lt Gen Adachi Hatazō, which have gone missing from the trial proceedings in series A471. Some of those named were never prosecuted, such as Lt Gen Yoshihara Kane, who merely appeared as a witness at the Rabaul R174 trial of Lt Gen Katō Rinpei. Includes photographs, maps.

Periodical Reports – 1 Australian War Crimes Section (South East Asia Command) [1] Periodical reports – from 1 Australian War Crimes Section – Form "H", 1946–47

**MP742/1, 336/1/1235
PART 1**

Periodical Reports – 1 Australian War Crimes Section (South East Asia Command) [2] Periodical reports – from 1 Australian War Crimes Section – Form "J", 1946–47

**MP742/1,336/1/1235
PART 2**

These two files contain 1AWCS-produced summaries of the Singapore S2–S12, S14, S16–S18, S20–S24, S26–S28 and, also, several Australian/British 'joint' trials held at Singapore. Really, these latter are British trials but Australian personnel took part as Court members and prosecuting officers.

Trials of senior Japanese officers Rabaul - Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees. General file no 2. [includes material relating to: KOBAYASHI, Lt Comd Akira; SUWABE, Col Masato; IMAMURA, Hitoshi; AKINAGA, Lt Gen Tutomu; TANAKA, Maj Gen Ryozauro; KUZAKA, Vice Admiral Jinichi; MATSUI, Maj-Gen Takoyoshi; NISHIMURA, Maj-Gen Kinzburo; SAKAI, Lt-Gen Yasushi; MAGATA, Maj-Gen Isaoshi; KATO, Lt-Gen Rinpei; KIYAMA, Admiral Tatsuo; TAKAYA, Col Morisabura; SHOGE, Lt-Gen Ryoichi; SAKAMOTO, Maj-Gen Sueo; HIROSE, Maj-Gen Shiro; and KANDA, Lt-Gen Masatane], 1946–50

**MP742/1, 336/1/1247
PART 1**

This is the first file of 26 held in item 336/1/1247, all of which deal with the senior officers' trials at Rabaul and a number of senior officers who were never tried. This particular file includes a very unusual memorandum from President Maj Gen JS Whitelaw privately summarising the reasoning behind the findings in the R172, R173 and R175 trials. The files held in Parts 2–26 each deal with one officer alone, although several have more than one file, for example Lt Gen Katō Rinpei, who is dealt with in Parts 14–17 or Lt Gen Kanda Masatane, who is dealt with in Parts 23–26.

Supplication by Imamura Hitoshi on behalf of war criminals condemned to death, 1947

MP742/1, 336/1/1348

This file contains General Imamura's supplication to Premier Katayama Tetsu in July 1947 to lobby Australia for the postponement of the carrying out of certain death sentences and a note advising that the supplication was not forwarded to Japan.

Trials of senior Japanese officers Rabaul – Correspondence relative to movement, quartering etc of Japanese defence team and witnesses from Japan and Rabaul, 1946–47

MP742/1, 336/1/1364

This is one of four parts. It contains a comprehensive progress report on war crimes trials and related matters from 8 Military District Rabaul, November 1947.

War criminals trials Hong Kong, 1947–48

MP742/1, 336/1/1454

This file describes the arrangements between Australia and British authorities in Hong Kong for trials to be held there, including arrangements for premises and where to hold suspects in custody.

Trials of War Criminals charged with crimes against the Chinese, 1946–48

MP742/1, 336/1/1462

This file relates to the Rabaul trials involving Chinese victims, including reported Chinese dissatisfaction with the trials.

Approval for witnesses to attend war crimes trials in Singapore, Tokyo, Hong-Kong, 1947–49

MP742/1, 336/1/1501

This file amply demonstrates the expenses incurred by the Army when personnel were sent to trial locations to appear as witnesses.

1 Australian War Crimes Section – (Interpreters and Stenographers), 1947–48

MP742/1, 336/1/1581

This file contains descriptions of how court reporting was performed and complains of inadequate staffing of court reporters.

1 Australian War Crimes Section – General administration, 1948–49

MP742/1, 336/1/1591

This file contains correspondence regarding the Hong Kong trials, including the shortage of paper for use in court and space for holding prisoners and accommodation issues. It also holds letters of complaint by some Japanese defence counsel against others.

War crimes trials – Movement of Japanese and others (to and from Japan), 1946–51

MP742/1, 336/1/1726

Continuance of war crimes investigations and trial of suspect Japanese minor war criminals [component 1 of 2] 1946–50

MP742/1, 336/1/1781
PART 1

[component 2 of 2], 1946–50

MP742/1, 336/1/1781
PART 2

Policy – Trials of suspect minor war criminals [component 1 of 4], 1948–50

This file is the first of four parts.

MP742/1, 336/1/1958
PART 1

Policy file No.2 – Trial of Japanese suspect minor war criminals, 1950–51

MP742/1, 336/1/2015

These two files contain the Army's main correspondence files on war crimes trial policy. The latter file contains a useful 16-page document entitled 'Summary – Japanese War Crimes Trials' which describes policy discussions and decisions taken from October 1946 onwards.

War crimes trials at Manus Island – Prosecuting counsel [Mr C V Rooney K C], 1950

MP742/1, 336/1/2036

This file details the appointment of NSW prosecutor Mr CV Rooney as the civilian prosecutor for the Manus Island trials. Alas, Rooney's tenure was brief, as he was repatriated to Australia on health grounds.

**Trial of Japanese suspect minor war criminals – Representations
by Hon. W C Haworth, MP, 1950**

MP742/1, 336/1/2076

Mr WC Haworth, Federal Member for Isaacs, was concerned that Japanese war criminal suspects were being released instead of being sent for trial at Manus Island. This file contains Haworth's letters, internal memoranda and the responses he was sent by the Minister for the Army.

**Australian war crimes trials – Manus – Legal references [request
for Brigadier Townley in connection with cases against General
Yamawaki, Masataka and others], 1950**

MP742/1, 336/1/2066

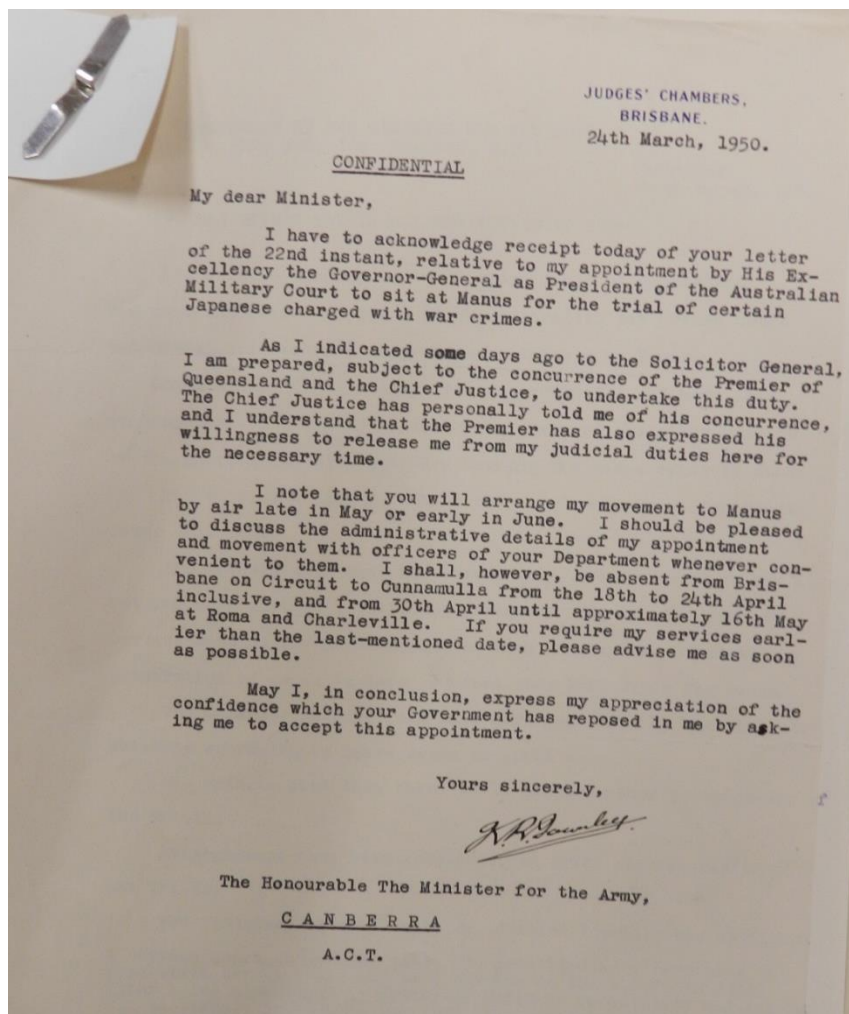
**Future conduct of present series of war crimes trials – Manus,
1950–51**

MP742/1, 336/1/2116

**Recommendation for payment of fee to executioner of Japanese
war criminals, 1951**

MP742/1, 336/1/2179

This file contains a letter from Lt Col NF Quinton, OC, 1AWCS, Manus Island reporting the carrying out of executions on Manus Island in June 1951 and praising the efficiency and care of the executioner.



Justice Townley's acceptance letter to become President of the Manus Island trials.
NAA: MP742/1, 336/1/2015

SECRET CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES, 1945–55 MP729/8

Recorded by: 1945–55 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 36)

Quantity: 17.53 metres (Melbourne)

This series comprises Army Headquarters correspondence files.

Far East Commission: Policy re Trials of Japanese War Criminals, 1948–49

MP729/8, 66/431/14

Manus War Crimes Trials: Native Guards and GD Personnel for, 1950

MP729/8, 66/431/16

Movement of Japanese Suspect War Criminals – Japan to Manus, 1950

MP729/8, 66/431/17

Suspected Japanese War Criminals – Representations by Minister for Air, 1950

MP729/8, 66/431/20

This file contains the Minister for Air's complaint about certain cases involving murders of Allied airmen not being listed for trial at Manus Island and an 8-page memo by Maj Gen WM Anderson, Adjutant-General, explaining the reasoning behind the trial list to the Secretary of the Army.

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES, 1939–54

B3856

Recorded by: 1939–48 2 Echelon, Army Headquarters (CA 2002)
1948–54 Soldier Career Management Agency (CA 1999)

Quantity: 14.65 m (Melbourne)

This series was the main correspondence series of the two agencies. The majority of the files concern Australian prisoners of war and civilian internees and missing personnel overseas, as well as internment records for camps in Australia and war crimes matters. Most of these files are recorded elsewhere in this guide.

War Crimes Trials Manus – List of deceased Australian Military Forces personnel – List of war crime cases, 1950

B3856, 146/1/37

MISCELLANEOUS WAR CRIMES PAPERS RELATING TO RABAU AND HONG KONG TRIALS 1945–48,

B4175

Recorded by: 1945–48 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 36)

Quantity: 0.91 metres (Melbourne)

This series holds 30 files of apparently collected by Lt Col JT Brock, who was chief legal officer at both the Rabaul and Hong Kong war crimes trials. It contains a number of files relating to the senior officers' trials at Rabaul, a few of which are listed below. Items 13 to 20 concern trials at Hong Kong.

Japanese war crimes – Miscellaneous legal papers relating to trials of Lieutenant-General Kato, General Imamura and Lieutenant-General Baba[pencilled and annotated transcripts and statements, probably maintained by Judge Advocate JT Brock], 1945–47

B4175, 1

[War crimes] trials of senior Japanese officers [Hirota, Adachi, Kato, Imamura]: Judge Advocate's [J T Brock?] diary [handwritten and typed notes of court session times and dates], 1947

B4175, 4

General Imamura Hitoshi [handwritten notes on war crimes trial and statements by Lieutenant-General Kuroda and Colonel Negishi], 1947

B4175, 9

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE, 'S' (SECRET) SERIES, 1922–51

SP1048/7

Recorded by: 1922–39 2 District Base, Australian Military Forces, New South Wales Headquarters (CA 4334)
 1939–42 Headquarters, Eastern Command [I], Australian Military Forces (CA 1876)
 1942–46 Headquarters, New South Wales Lines of Communication Area, Australian Military Forces (CA 1877)
 1946–51 Headquarters, Eastern Command [II], Australian Military Forces (CA 1878)

Quantity: 23.78 metres (Sydney)

This series holds secret correspondence relating to a number of subject matters.

Escort of war criminal suspects Yokohama – Manus Island, 1950
 This file contains a report by Lt Noel R Charlesworth who escorted Japanese accused from Japan to Manus Island for trial in early 1950. It includes his orders to the escorts, a nominal roll of the accused and the accommodation plan for the ship.

SP1048/7, S24/1/6643

Other services' and departments' war crimes trials policies and correspondence

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES, FOURTH SYSTEM, 1951–55

A462

Recorded by: 1951–55 Prime Minister's Department (CA 12)

Quantity: 52.39 metres (Canberra)

This series contains correspondence files relating to a number of subjects, including the war.

Japanese war criminals – Trial by the Australian court, c1948–51
 Among other things, this file contains the correspondence between the Prime Minister and the Premier of Queensland to release Justice Townley to become President of the Manus Island trials and a letter of thanks for Townley's service.

A462, 446/1/1

Australian War crimes tribunal – Death sentence on Japanese – Representations on commutation, 1950–51

A462, 446/1/3

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, SINGLE NUMBER SERIES WITH 'W' [WAR] PREFIX, 1939–49

A472

Recorded by: 1939–49 Attorney-General's Department, Central Office (CA 5)

Quantity: 25.56 metres (Canberra)

This series contains files arising from wartime legislation.

1. Inquiry into Japanese Atrocities Committed against Australian Personnel – Inquiry by Sir William Webb. 2. Manus Islands Trials – Mr. Justice Townley (This Part) 1950–51

**A472,
W18153 PART 3**

The third part of this file contains correspondence regarding the Manus Island trials.

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES, 1928–56

A518

Recorded by: 1928–41 Territories Branch, Prime Minister's Department (CA 822)
1941–51 Department of External Territories [I], Central Office (CA 42)
1951–56 Department of Territories [I], Central Office (CA 60)

Quantity: 244.37 metres (Canberra)

Although this series began in 1928, it contains items that date back to 1899. It is concerned with the administration of Australia's external territories, in particular the mandated territory of New Guinea, and thus includes files dealing with Manus Island.

Land and Property – New Guinea – Nutt Point – Manus Island – Proposed lease by Department of the Army for Japanese War Trials, 1950–56

A518, CL824/1

This file has correspondence between the Department of External Territories and others regarding the leasing of land for the war crime trials. It includes a chart of the proposed Australian Military Forces 'court area' at Nutt Point.

Trial of senior Japanese officers at Rabaul – Entry to Papua New Guinea of Japanese civilian defence team, 1946–47

A518, GD16/2/1

This file includes a list of Japanese solicitors, translators, interpreters and typists, and a single 'administrator', who were sent as the Japanese defence team at the Rabaul trials. For identification purposes, they were required to wear a white armband with 'Japanese Legal Section' in black lettering and an identity disc.

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER (MELBOURNE) SERIES (PRIMARY NUMBERS 1-323), 1922–60

A705

Recorded by: 1922–39 Air Services Branch (CA 778)
1939–60 Department of Air, Central Office (CA 35)

Quantity: 805.45 metres (Canberra), 30.6 metres (Sydney), 14.4 metres (Melbourne)

This is the main correspondence series used by the RAAF from 1922 to 1960. It contains a few files regarding war crimes.

War Crimes against RAAF personnel – Trial of Japanese suspects, 1950–54

A705, 166/1/400

This file contains correspondence and reports regarding the Manus Island trial list and Flt Lt LC Conduit's attempts to have the list expanded to cover the airmen cases.

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES [CLASSIFIED 301], 1935–58

A816

Recorded by: 1935–39 Department of Defence [II] (Central Administration) (CA 19)
1939–42 Department of Defence Co-ordination, Central Office (CA 37)
1942–58 Department of Defence [III], Central Office (CA 46)

Quantity: 95.31 m (Canberra)

This is the correspondence series for security classified matters dealt with by the departments.

Continuance of war crimes investigation and trials of Japanese suspects, minor war criminals, 1948–50

A816, 19/304/447

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES, 1948–89

A1838

Recorded by: 1948–70 Department of External Affairs [II], Central Office (CA 18)
1970–87 Department of Foreign Affairs, Central Office (CA 1382)
1987–89 Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Central Office (CA 5987)

Quantity: 3434.32 metres (Canberra)

This series comprises the main correspondence files of the Department of External Affairs from 1948 to 1970. As such it contains a number of files on the 'continuance of war crimes investigations and trials', including the futile attempts to establish Australian trials in Japan and efforts to commence trials at Manus Island.

Japan – Establishment of Australian Military Court, 1948

A1838, 1469/2

War Crimes – Minor Japanese War Criminals – Trials, 1950–52

**A1838, 1550/7
PART 2**

War crimes – Minor Japanese war criminals – Trials, 1946–53

**A1838, 1550/7
PART 3**

These two files contain correspondence about the getting up of the Manus Island trials.

Japan – Japanese war criminals – Australian war trials, 1946–50

**A1838, 3103/10/13/2
PART 1**

This file contains correspondence about the continuation of war crimes investigations and trials and the getting up of the Manus Island trials, as well as a large number of related news clippings. Although it is the first of 17 parts, the remainder of the files deal with post-trial issues, such as repatriation and release.

Japanese war criminals – Australian war trials, 1950–52

**A1838, 3103/10/13/2
PART 2**

This file continues on from PART 1.

Japan/Australia relations – Minor war criminals – B and C – April 1958, 1958

**A1838, 3103/10/13/2
ANNEX**

This file contains a list drawn up in 1958 of all war criminals tried by Australia in order of trial date (from Wewak in 1945 to Manus Island in 1951), providing the accused's serial number (not to be confused with their AWC number), name, charge, finding, sentence and place and date of trial. A separate list by accused's name in alphabetical order, provides the serial number and general outcome (for example 'not guilty', 'released on [date]', 'imprisoned for life on [date]' or 'executed on [date]'). Researchers are cautioned that the statistics chart provided in this item is incorrect.

CURTIN, FORDE AND CHIFLEY MINISTRIES - FOLDERS OF CABINET MINUTES AND AGENDA, 1941–49

A2700

Recorded by: 1941–49 Secretary to Cabinet/Cabinet Secretariat [I] (CA 3)

Quantity: 25.31 metres (Canberra)

This series contains folders of Cabinet minutes, agenda, submissions and other documents during these ministries.

Continuance of war crimes investigation and trial of Japanese suspect minor war criminals and the venue of trials subsequent to 31st August 1948

A2700, 1471

This file contains agendum no. 1471 'Continuance of War Crimes Investigation and Trial of Japanese Suspect Minor War Criminals, and the Venue of Trials Subsequent to 31 August 1948', June 1948.

Continuance of war crimes investigations and trial of Japanese suspect minor war criminals

A2700, 1471B

This file contains agendum no. 1471B 'Continuance of War Crimes Investigation and Trial of Japanese Suspect Minor War Criminals', August 1949.

'THE FOURTH MENZIES MINISTRY – FOLDERS OF CABINET SUBMISSIONS AND ASSOCIATED DECISIONS, 1949–51

A4639

Recorded by: 1949–51 Secretary to Cabinet/Cabinet Secretariat [I] (CA 3)

Quantity: 1.62 metres (Canberra)

This series consists of cabinet submissions made to the Menzies Cabinet and some notes of decisions.

Continuance of war crimes investigations and trial of Japanese suspect minor war criminals [reference copy], 1949–50

A4639, 2

Continuance of war crimes investigations and trial of Japanese suspect minor war criminals [reference copy], 1950

A4639, 2A

Continuance of war crimes investigations and trial of Japanese suspect minor war criminals [reference copy], 1950

A4639, 2B

These three files contain the separate Cabinet agenda 2, 2A and 2B from 1949–50 on the topic 'Continuance of war crimes investigations and trial of Japanese suspect minor war criminals'.

FIFTH MENZIES MINISTRY – FOLDERS OF CABINET SUBMISSIONS (FIRST SYSTEM), 1951–54

A4905

Recorded by: 1951–54 Secretary to Cabinet/Cabinet Secretariat [I] (CA 3)

Quantity: 9.45 metres (Canberra)

This series consists of submissions made to the Menzies Cabinet and some notes of decisions.

Death sentences imposed by the war crimes court at Manus Island – decision 8, 1951

A4905, 1

This file contains submission no. 1 'Death Sentences Imposed by the War Crimes Court on Manus Island', May 1951.

MENZIES AND HOLT MINISTRIES – CABINET FILES 'C' SINGLE NUMBER SERIES, 1958–67

A4940

Recorded by: 1958–67 Secretary to Cabinet/Cabinet Secretariat [I] (CA 3)

Quantity: 78.03 metres (Canberra)

This series is the main series maintained by the Cabinet Office in the period 1958–67 but it contains files relating back to 1949.

Trials of Japanese war criminals – Policy, 1949–50

A4940, C2

This file contains Cabinet agenda 2, 2A and 2B from 1949–50 on the topic 'Continuance of war crimes investigations and trial of Japanese suspect minor war criminals' and other documents relating to the trial list for Manus Island.

Confirmation of death sentences imposed by the war crimes court at Manus Island, 1951

A4940, C431

This file contains submission no. 1 'Death Sentences Imposed by the War Crimes Court at Manus Island', May 1951 and the decision made.

Japanese war criminals sentenced by Australian military courts – Policy, 1952–53

A4940, C702

This file contains submission no. 347 'Policy concerning Japanese War Criminals sentenced by Australian Military Courts', September 1952; decision no. 637 made 23 Jan 1953; cabinet agendum no. 466 'same topic' of 30 June 1953; decision no. 731 made Canberra 2 July 1953; and a press release of 7 July 1953.

CORRESPONDENCE FILES (GENERAL), 1923–50

MP1049/5

Recorded by: 1923–39 Navy Office [III], Department of Defence [II] (CA 2456)
1939–50 Navy Office [IV], Department of the Navy [II] (CA 38)

Quantity: 59.75 metres (Melbourne)

This series holds several files created by the Navy in relation to the Manus compound.

Personnel concerned with trial of Japanese suspect minor war criminals: maintenance at Manus, 1950

**MP1049/5,
1877/13/406**

Use of the trials for casualty information

GENERAL AND CIVIL STAFF CORRESPONDENCE FILES AND ARMY PERSONNEL FILES, 1943–51

MP742/1

Recorded by: 1943–51 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 36)

See earlier entry for series MP742/1 in this chapter.

Proceedings of courts and petitions [instructions concerning war crimes casualty information], 1945–47

MP742/1, 336/1/1014

This file contains the Army's instructions about properly inspecting trial records for additional casualty information, which were sparked by complaints that newspaper reports of the trials in Darwin had revealed the name and particulars of the murder of an Australian Army corporal when his family had only been informed that he was missing and other similar incidents.

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES, 1939–54

B3856

Recorded by: 1939–48 2 Echelon, Army Headquarters (CA 2002)
1948–54 Soldier Career Management Agency (CA 1999)

Quantity: 14.65 metres (Melbourne)

This series is the main correspondence series for the two agencies. The bulk of the extant files relate to Australian prisoners of war and civilian internees and other missing personnel.

**Trials of War Criminals: Newspaper cuttings re trials;
Correspondence re possibility of evidence disclosing information
regarding missing or deceased Australian Military Forces
Prisoners of War, 1945–46**

B3856, 146/1/17

Trial information provided to other departments

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES WITH YEAR AND LETTER PREFIXES, 1946

A1067

Recorded by: 1946 Department of External Affairs [II], Central Office (CA 18)

Quantity: 32.22 metres (Canberra)

**War Crimes. Japanese War Criminals: Australian Military
Tribunal, 1946–47**

**A1067, UN46/WC/8
PART 1**

**War Crimes. Japanese War Criminals: Australian Military
Tribunal, 1946–47**

**A1067, UN46/WC/8
PART 2**

War Crimes. Japanese War Criminals: Australian Military Tribunal, 1945–47

**A1067, UN46/WC/8
PART 4**

War Crimes. Japanese War Criminals: Australian Military Tribunal, 1946–47

**A1067, UN46/WC/8
PART 5**

These four files contain information provided by the Army to External Affairs. Parts 1–2 contain copies of the Records of Military Court; Part 4 contains various lists of confirmed sentences of Japanese war criminals and others; and Part 5 contains the Army's statistical progress reports on the trials from January 1946 to December 1947. The statistics presented throughout, although thought correct at the time, contain some errors. Much of this information was provided to External Affairs for transmission to the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES, 1948–89

A1838

Recorded by: 1948–70 Department of External Affairs [II], Central Office (CA 18)
1970–87 Department of Foreign Affairs, Central Office (CA 1382)
1987–89 Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Central Office (CA 5987)

See earlier entry for series A1838 in this chapter.

War Crimes – Minor Japanese War Criminals Trials, 1946–51

A1838, 1550/7 PART 1

This file is the first of three parts. They contain information provided by the Army to External Affairs on the trials, including the Army's statistical progress reports on the trials and some Records of Military Court. The final progress report dated 29 June 1951 is held in PART 1. The statistics presented throughout, although thought correct at the time, contain some errors. Much of this information was provided to External Affairs for transmission to the United Nations War Crimes Commission.

GENERAL AND CIVIL STAFF CORRESPONDENCE FILES AND ARMY PERSONNEL FILES, 1943–51

MP742/1

Recorded by: 1943–51 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 36)

See earlier entry for series MP742/1 in this chapter.

International records of Japanese war criminals, 1947–49

MP742/1, 336/1/1868

This file contains monthly reports from 1947 onwards advising of persons detained as suspects, persons convicted of war crimes and persons released, which were sent to the Australian Mission in Japan for transmission to the Diplomatic Section of General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for Allied Powers.

Publicity about the trials

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES, FOURTH SYSTEM, 1951–55 A462

Recorded by: 1951–55 Prime Minister's Department (CA 12)

See earlier entry for series A462 in this chapter.

Japanese war atrocities – Protest against publicity – Representations, 1950–51

A462, 446/1/5

This file contains complaints to the Prime Minister about newspaper accounts of atrocities arising out of the Manus Island trials and responses.

'THE SHEDDEN COLLECTION' [RECORDS COLLECTED BY SIR FREDERICK SHEDDEN DURING HIS CAREER WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE AND IN RESEARCHING THE HISTORY OF AUSTRALIAN DEFENCE POLICY], TWO NUMBER SERIES, 1937–71

A5954

Recorded by: 1937–39 Department of Defence [II], (Central Administration) (CA 19)
 1937–71 Sir Frederick Geoffrey SHEDDEN KCMG, OBE (CP 320)
 1939–42 Department of Defence Co-ordination, Central Office (CA 37)
 1942–71 Department of Defence [II], Central Office (CA 46)

Quantity: 218.74 metres (Canberra)

This series contains records collected by Sir Frederick Shedden during his career with the Department of Defence and afterwards as a part of his research on the history of Australian defence policy.

Press File. Delay in Trial of Japanese War Criminals, 1949–50

A5954, 2169/6

This file contains newspaper clippings from December 1949 to April 1950 and covers the build up to the Manus Island trials.

Press File. War Guilt – Punishment of War Criminals. File No 1, 1942–49

A5954, 2173/1

This file contains newspaper clippings from October 1942 to January 1949 and covers matters such as the delay in commencing trials.

Press File. Japanese War Criminals. File 2, 1945–53

A5954, 2175/2

This file contains a small number of newspaper clippings from August 1946 to August 1953 and an extract from the House of Representatives Hansard of 12 September 1945.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR CRIMES PAPERS RELATING TO RABAU AND HONG KONG TRIALS, 1945–48

B4175

Recorded by: 1945–48 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 36)

See earlier entry for series B4175 in this chapter.

Trial of senior Japanese war criminals Rabaul March–May 1947 press cuttings [Relates to Lt-Gen Hatazo ADACHI, Maj-Gen Akira HIROTA, Colonel Masato SUWABE and others], 1947

B4175, 29

GENERAL AND CIVIL STAFF CORRESPONDENCE FILES AND ARMY PERSONNEL FILES, 1943–51

MP742/1

Recorded by: 1943–51 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 36)

See earlier entry for series MP742/1 in this chapter.

War crimes – Ministerial and other requests for information, 1945–47

MP742/1, 336/1/981

This file contains correspondence dealing with various requests for information on action taken to apprehend and prosecute war criminals, including a number of letters from members of the public protesting about allegedly 'light' sentences handed down at Darwin.

United Nations War Crimes Commission – Australian Military Forces History [contribution to UNWCC history of prosecution of war crimes], 1948

MP742/1, 336/1/1484

This file contains External Affairs' request in January 1948 for the Department of the Army to provide 'as full an account as it is desired to give of Australia's prosecution of war crimes in all its aspects' for provision to the United Nations War Crimes Commission for its official history. The resulting 4-page report entitled 'Account of Work done by the Australian Military Forces with Regard to the Investigation and Prosecution of War Criminals and the Result of Trials held before A.M.F. Courts Established under the War Crimes Act 1945' is a useful short overview of the period 1942–48 but is wrong on at least one material point: the first Australian trial was not at Wewak on 26 November 1945.

Release of trial records

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, ANNUAL SINGLE NUMBER SERIES, 1929–

A432

Recorded by: 1929– Attorney-General's Department (CA 5)

Quantity: 2086.13 metres (Canberra), 291.06 metres (Sydney)

This series contains some files covering war crimes, related action within the department and correspondence with the Department of the Army, most of which are recorded elsewhere in this guide.

Japanese War Criminals – request by Japan for Trial Records, 1967–75

A432, 1967/2152

This file contains the official requests by Japan in 1959 and 1965 for copies of the trial proceedings, which the government considered very carefully, including seeking the views of other Allied Powers. The file also holds a 15-page report by departmental officer Miss Lyndel Prott dated April 1965, which critically assesses the trials, and considerable correspondence on the advantages and disadvantages of granting the second Japanese request.

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES, 1948–89

A1838

Recorded by: 1948–70 Department of External Affairs [II], Central Office (CA 18)
1970–87 Department of Foreign Affairs, Central Office (CA 1382)
1987–89 Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Central Office (CA 5987)

See earlier entry for series A1838 in this chapter.

Japan – Japanese war criminals – Minor war criminals sentenced by Australian Military Courts, 1951–66

**A1838, 3103/10/13/2
PART 15A**

This file contains correspondence from 1951 to 1966 on the subject of Japanese and other access to the trial proceedings.

Japanese war criminals – Minor criminals sentenced by Australian Military Courts, 1966–75

**A1838, 3103/10/13/2
PART 15B**

This file contains correspondence from 1966 to 1975 on the subject of Japanese and other access to the trial proceedings.

Japan – Japanese war criminals – Minor criminals sentenced by Australian Military Courts – June 1975 [concerns access to transcript], 1975

**A1838, 3103/10/13/2
PART 16A**

This file contains the Attorney-General's announcement in 1975 that the trial proceedings, held in the then Australian Archives, would be made open to the public. It also contains the Department of Foreign Affairs' annoyed response to the announcement, as it had come without consultation on the eve of the Foreign Minister's visit to Japan.

GENERAL AND CIVIL STAFF CORRESPONDENCE FILES AND ARMY PERSONNEL FILES, 1943–51

MP742/1

Recorded by: 1943–51 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 36)

See earlier entry for series MP742/1 in this chapter.

Department of Information, 1946

MP742/1, 336/1/569

This file contains the request by the Department of Information's Short Wave Division in 1946 for copies of the trials to cross-check information for Japanese news broadcasts. The request was refused.

War criminals – Secretary of Army's file, 1945–46

MP742/1, 336/1/980

This file includes Mr John Dedman, Minister for Post-war Reconstruction's questionnaire on the trials and drafts of the response by legal officer Captain WR Ham, 1946.

Australian War Memorial ACT – requests for proceedings of war crimes trials, 1946–51

MP742/1, 336/1/1000

This file includes the request in 1946 by the Australian War Memorial for copies of the trial proceedings. It was eventually provided with copies of the Records of Military Court.

Representations by Mr Frank Cayley re execution of number of Japanese since the war, 1949

MP742/1, 336/1/1851

This file contains correspondence from a member of the public to the Minister for the Army in 1949 regarding the number of executed war criminals. The figures he was provided in response are incorrect.

Mr M Stanley – Request for information re Japanese war criminals' trials – Data to be used in compiling of the "Australian Encyclopedia", 1951–52

MP742/1, 336/1/2185

This file contains Massey Stanley's request in 1951 to the Minister for the Army for access to information on the trials and for an 'authority' to consult on 'salient points of Australian policy' on the trials, as he had been commissioned to write for the *Australian Encyclopaedia*. It also contains a 4-page report on the war crimes investigations written by Captain HP Leach.

GENERAL AND CIVIL STAFF CORRESPONDENCE FILES AND ARMY PERSONNEL FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES, 1952–62

MP927/1

Recorded by: 1952–60 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 36)
1960–62 Army Headquarters, Department of the Army (CA 2585)

Quantity: 49.51 metres (Melbourne)

**Japanese War Crimes and Offences to Prisoners of War
Ministerial request for information, 1957**

A927/1, A336/1/73

This file contains repeated requests by Mr EJ Ward, Federal Member for East Sydney, who pressured the government in the late 1950s for detailed information about the trials, including permission to inspect the 'official records'. The departments of the Army and External Affairs concurred, however, that Ward should be told that the records were 'confidential'.

Files at the Australian War Memorial

WRITTEN RECORDS, 1939–45 WAR, 1926–93

AWM54

Recorded by: 1926–39 Department of Defence [II], (Central Administration) (CA 19)
1942–93 Department of Defence [III], Central Office (CA 46)

Quantity: 213.5 metres (Australian War Memorial)

This series holds miscellaneous records that were transferred to the Australian War Memorial from the Military History Section of the Australian Army regarding the 1939–45 war. As such, it contains many files relating to war crimes, mostly (but not exclusively) in item numbers 1010/*/*, many of which are recorded elsewhere in this guide.

The attention of researchers is drawn specifically to the files classified in their titles as:

[War Crimes and Trials – General] – 41 files
[War Crimes and Trials – Investigation of Atrocities] – 130 files
[War Crimes and Trials – Transcripts of Evidence] – 126 files
[War Crimes and Trials – Exhibits] – 3 files
[War Crimes and Trials – Summary of Proceedings] – 154 files
[War Crimes and Trials – Petitions for accused war criminals] – 6 files.

While many of these files contain some copies of trial documents (such as copies of statements), researchers are generally advised to begin with the original trial proceedings held in series A471 and only to supplement their research on specific trials with these files. The files only occasionally contain documents additional to the original trial proceedings, such as additional petitions.

The files recorded below have been selected due to their unusual contents.

[Punishments – Capital:] Execution of Japanese war criminals, 1946

AWM54, 807/2/1

This file contains Army instruction SM223 on the 'Execution of Japanese War Criminals'.

[War Crimes and Trials – General:] Petitions by Japanese War Criminals against findings, and sentence by Military Court, arising from Hainan Island Trial, Reports on interrogation of Japanese war criminals by Australian War Crimes Section, 1947/1948, c1939–46

AWM54, 1010/1/1

[War Crimes and Trials – General:] Policy file dealing with aspects of Trials of War Criminals and War Crimes 1945, 1945–46

AWM54, 1010/1/7

This file contains correspondence dealing with the establishment of the Morotai trials, including the court rules and a spectator pass. Although only 25 trials were eventually held at Morotai, a memorandum dated 28 November 1945 in this file records that 200 printed copies of the order for assembly of a military court had been despatched there, together with the advice that further supplies were available.

[War Crimes and Trials – General:] 1st Australian War Crimes Section Hong Kong, Court Correspondence – Copy of death warrants of Japanese War Criminals. Lt Yoshimo Iwasaki – Lt Col Hideo Kondo – Major Yasumasa Otsuka found guilty of murder of Flight Lt A D Nelson RAAF and Sgt Engelsman of NEI Air Force, c1939–46

AWM54, 1010/1/9

This file includes interim committal orders and administrative arrangements for executions in Hong Kong.

[War Crimes and Trials – General:] Australian War Crimes No. 48, An act to provide for the trial and punishment of War Criminals, 1945–46

AWM54, 1010/1/25

In addition to holding a copy of the Act and Regulations, this file contains a short memo dated 31 October 1945 answering questions about trial procedure.

[War Crimes and Trials – General:] Translations of the last letters of executed Japanese, 1946

AWM54, 1010/1/29

This file contains a register of 'last letters' and translations, generally of persons sentenced to death at Morotai and Labuan. It includes the 'last letter' of the first Japanese to be tried, Captain Iwasa Tokio in the Morotai M9 trial which began on 29 November 1945.

[War Crimes and Trials – General:] Re-location of War Trials Timor to Darwin (not dated), c1939–46

AWM54, 1010/1/36

This file contains correspondence regarding the relocation of trials relating to war crimes in Timor to Darwin given the difficulty of holding trials in Timor itself.

[War Crimes and Trials – Summary of Proceedings:] Summary of proceedings and petitions, messages and correspondence re Japanese war criminals, Labuan, 1945–46

AWM54, 1010/6/1

This file contains correspondence dealing with the establishment of the Labuan trials, including the attachment of personnel, the selection of interpreters and trial instructions. It also includes a spectator pass.

[War Crimes and Trials – Investigation of Atrocities:] Instructions regarding contemplated sending of Major General YAJIMA to Japan for purpose of organizing Japanese defence team, 1946

AWM54, 1010/9/44

[War Crimes and Trials – Investigation of Atrocities:] List of outstanding war crimes trials, 1947

AWM54, 1010/9/51

This file contains a 2-page list of trials (as of January 1947) that were 'likely to proceed' to trial at Rabaul, including those of 18 senior officers (some of whom were never tried).

[War Crimes and Trials – Investigation of Atrocities:] Cases in which investigation completed, and which cannot be submitted for trial, because of insufficient evidence or identification, 1946

AWM54, 1010/9/56

This file contains a register of cases that did not proceed to trial at Rabaul, usefully explaining the reason in each case, including insufficient identification of the offender or insufficient evidence. Another reason was that the suspect had already been sentenced to imprisonment or execution.

[War Crimes and Trials – Investigation of Atrocities:] Formosans awaiting execution of sentences of death – Okabayashi Eikyu, Yanagawa Wetane, Shimura Yuzo, Takabayashi Tsuruichi. Reports by Major-General TS Whitelaw, 1947

AWM54, 1010/9/92

This file constitutes one of the exceptions to the general advice, offered earlier, to focus on the original trial proceedings in series A471. Not only does this file contain missing defence exhibits from the Rabaul R172 trial of Maj Gen Hirota Akira, which are not held in series A471, but it contains correspondence, additional petitions and a report into five Formosan war criminals (the four named in the file title and Furuya Eisuke) who had been convicted in the Rabaul R55 trial and sentenced to death. They successfully petitioned in 1947 and had their sentences commuted to life imprisonment.

[Investigation of Atrocities:] Report on War Crimes investigation at Rabaul by Major DJ McBain – Part 1 Japanese in suspected custody, apprehension of War Criminals and subsequent investigations – General, 1946

AWM54, 1010/9/95

Major McBain's report on his war crimes work at Rabaul also contains some minor criticism of the process.

[War Crimes and Trials – Investigation of Atrocities:] Cases in which Investigations completed and concerning which it is considered there is not sufficient evidence to submit them to trial, c1939–46

AWM54, 1010/9/120

This file also records cases that did not proceed to trial at Rabaul and the reason in each case.

RECORDS OF THE MILITARY HISTORY SECTION (ARMY), 1940–61

AWM113

Recorded by: 1940–61 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA46)

Quantity: 17.6 metres (Australian War Memorial)

This series holds the records of the Army's Military History Section which recorded and collected material and items relating to the Army, including in the field during the war and the Allied occupation of Japan.

**[Records of the Military History Section (Army)] War Crimes –
Records of Military Courts [file], 1947–53**

AWM113, 5/6/1

This file contains correspondence between the Army, the Military History Section and the Australian War Memorial on various matters, including the provision of summaries of the trials to the Memorial.

**RECORDS OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL REGARDING TRIALS OF SECOND
WORLD WAR JAPANESE WAR CRIMINALS, 1948–51**

AWM166

Recorded by: 1948–51 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA36)

Quantity: 0.2 metres (Australian War Memorial)

This series consists of six files which were compiled by the Adjutant-General's Branch of the Department of Defence relating partially to the Hong Kong and more significantly to the Manus Island trials.

**AG Coord 218 – Transfer of Australian Military Court from Hong
Kong to Japan, 1948–50**

AWM166, 1

This file addresses the problem of space for trials in Hong Kong, including efforts to relocate the court to Japan.

**AG Coord 219 – Trial of Japanese suspects minor war criminals,
1950**

AWM166, 2

**Future conduct of Manus Series of War Crimes Trials (March–
April), 1950**

AWM166, 2A

**AG Coord 220 – Trial of Japanese suspect minor war criminals
(February–April), 1950**

AWM166, 3

**AG Coord 221 – Trial of Japanese suspect minor war criminals
(April–July), 1950**

AWM166, 4

**AG Coord 222 – Trial of Japanese suspect minor war criminals,
19 July 1950 – 27 July 1951**

AWM166, 5

RECORDS OF WAR CRIMES ENQUIRIES AND TRIALS, 1939–45 WAR, 1942–55

AMW226

Recorded by: 1942–55 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 36)

Quantity: 2 metres (Australian War Memorial)

This series holds records that were transferred to the Australian War Memorial from the Army Office, Department of Defence. As suggested by the series title, the files principally relate to the Australian war crimes investigations and prosecutions. Many files are recorded elsewhere in this guide.

**[Records of war crimes enquiries and trials, 1939–45 War] War
crimes trials – J A G [Judge Advocate General] rulings and legal
opinions, 1946–49**

AWM226, 18

This file contains the JAG's review of some trial proceedings (principally 1946–47) and other legal advice given.

**[Records of war crimes enquiries and trials, 1939–45 War] Files
P/A in Central Registry and Archives on 21 June 1962**

AWM226, 37

This file is a bound book which serves as a file register.

[Records of war crimes enquiries and trials, 1939–45 War] Cabinet decision – Policy concerning Japanese war criminals sentenced by Australian Military courts, 1952–53

This file contains various Cabinet agenda on war criminals.

AWM226, 87

WRITTEN RECORDS, 1939–45 WAR, SECOND SERIES, 1993–

AMW254

Recorded by: 1935– Department of Defence [III], Central Office (CA 46)

Quantity: 3 metres (Australian War Memorial)

This series holds records that were transferred to the Australian War Memorial from Department of Defence and were identified in a survey of unserialised material in 1993.

Orders to Leading Seaman A.C. Horsfield relating to duties while escorting the undermentioned Japanese war criminal [HARA] from Manus Island to Japan – Arrangements for transportation, 1952

AWM254, 312

MICROFILM

ORMF*

War of 1939–45, war crimes papers [microform]: [PRO6995-7004]

ORMF0069

This microfilm collection includes various British trial proceedings from series WO235 War Office. Judge Advocate-General's Office. War of 1939–45. War crimes papers.

MANUSCRIPT

MSS*

Durrant, Beverley

MSS1641

Durrant (née Floyd) served as the assistant to the commanding officer of 2AWCS in Tokyo from early 1948 to mid-1949. Her papers³³² include a typewritten account of the Australian war crimes trials and newspaper clippings and photographs of the trials. It also includes extracts from correspondence between Durrant and others on the trials, including with Douglas Malcolm Campbell, who served as the defending officer in the Morotai M43 trial. It also includes copies of John Myles Williams' address in 1989 to the cast of the film 'Blood Oath', based on the Morotai M43 trial which he prosecuted; and Athol Randolph Moffit's address in 1986 to Sydney Legacy on the 'Sandakan tragedy' and the three trials at Labuan that he prosecuted.

PRIVATE RECORDS

PR*

Travers, John Leo (Captain) 1900–1979 Copies of letters, 1945–46

PR82/147

Captain Travers served at the Morotai trials as a defending officer. His papers include many letters to his family describing the trials, including some thank you notes written to him by his Japanese clients.

³³² Another copy of Durrant's papers can be found in the Papers of the Papua New Guinea Association of Australia, Fryer Library, University of Queensland, UQFL387, Boxes 22 and 53.

**Travers, John Leo (Captain, Legal Corps, b: 1900 d: 1979) –
Papers entitled, “War Crimes in the East Indies and the Pacific” –
possibly for broadcast**

PR85/272

These papers contain copies of two radio addresses written by Captain Travers in August 1946 in which he colourfully describes his trial experiences. He observes that if the Japanese tendency he had witnessed of maintaining the same stoic facial expression, even as a death sentence was pronounced, could be imported into a poker school, it would be worth a small fortune.

**McNicoll, David; Smith, Jeffrey; Underwood, Alan
Correspondent)**

PR01014

These papers include typed transcripts of despatches by press reporters McNicoll, Smith and Underwood describing the executions of five Japanese war criminals on Manus Island in June 1951.

Moffitt, Athol Randolph, Hon., CMG, QC (Captain, 1914–2007)

PR01378

Captain Moffitt served at the Labuan trials as a prosecuting officer. His papers contain a typewritten copy of his diary during the trials, as well as papers relating to various trials and materials collected for his book *Project Kingfisher*, mentioned in the introduction to this chapter.

Richardson, Harold Alexander (Major), MBE

PR02009

These papers include documents, newspaper clippings and correspondence relating to the Manus Island trials, on topics such as trial personnel, press access to the trials, complaints about and by the press and executions.

SOUND RECORDINGS

S*

**Dudley Frederick Field as a major, 2/22nd Battalion, interviewed
by Hank Nelson for The Keith Murdoch Sound Archive of
Australian in the War of 1939–1945**

S01044

Interviewed in 1991, Major Field discussed, among other things, his service as a member of the court in the three³³³ Darwin war crimes trials in early 1946.

Brennan, Francis Gerard Sir AC KBE

S03304

Interviewed in 2004, Sir Gerard Brennan, former Chief Justice of the High Court of Australia, served as associate to Justice Townley, the President of the Manus Island trials in 1950–51.

ART

ART*

Lieutenant K Yamamoto, war criminal

ART26812

This framed drawing by Max Newton from 1945 shows Lt Yamamoto Katsuji, who was tried and convicted at the Labuan ML11 trial in December 1945. Yamamoto's name in kanji is included in the portrait.

³³³ Possibly due to the passage of time, Field mistakenly says that there were only two trials held in Darwin. He served at all three of the trials as a member of the court.

8. The Australian War Criminals Compounds

Introduction

From 1945 to 1953, a number of Australian-run 'war criminals compounds' were set up in locations across South-East Asia.³³⁴ Many of the early 'war criminals compounds' in the immediate post-World War II period were temporary and the title somewhat of a misnomer: most held merely Japanese prisoners of war, disarmed Japanese personnel awaiting repatriation, Japanese war crimes witnesses or informants or suspects awaiting trial. For instance, the Australian compound at Balikpapan, Borneo was commonly referred to as a 'War Criminals Compound', even though it only held Japanese 'awaiting trial' and no trials ever took place at Balikpapan.

Apart from the temporary compounds, there were two permanent Australian War Criminals Compounds located at Rabaul from 1945 to 1949 and at Manus Island from 1949 to 1953 in which a mixture of suspected and convicted war criminals were held, albeit usually carefully separated from each other.

The imprisonment of war criminals at Rabaul and on Manus Island

The pressing question of what Australia should do with war criminals sentenced to terms of imprisonment (as opposed to those sentenced to death) was discussed at length among various Commonwealth Government departments and the Army from late 1945 onwards. Indecision was the primary reason that the initial war criminals compound was at Rabaul, as most Japanese personnel had been gradually concentrated there after the surrender.³³⁵

The Rabaul compound was administered first by the Army's 11 Australian Division, then Headquarters 8 Military District (HQ 8 MD) from 23 March 1946, when it took control of the Japanese camps in the Rabaul area, and lastly by Headquarters Northern Command. Under HQ 8 MD, the operational order of battle referred to the war criminals compound as the War Criminals Military Prison Rabaul,³³⁶ although the compound itself was a part of Japanese Labour Camp No. 4, which held disarmed Japanese. As such, the Rabaul compound likely operated according to the 'Orders for Aust Camp Comds [Commanders]', which were issued by 8 MD in respect of Japanese group and labour camps in the Rabaul area in April 1946.³³⁷

The commandant of the Rabaul compound was Major TW Upson, who had been seconded from the Australian New Guinea Administrative Unit (ANGAU) to the Royal Papuan Constabulary and then attached to HQ 8 MD, and whose second-in-command was Major RH Hicks. While the staff of the Rabaul compound were from the Army, the war criminals were guarded by about 130 native police constabulary detached from the New Guinea Police Force.³³⁸ The Army eventually approved a formal war establishment for 1 Australian War Criminals Compound at Rabaul in October 1947.³³⁹ Regrettably, it is difficult to locate complete rosters of personnel, either before or after the raising of the war

³³⁴ See also Narrelle Morris, 'The Australian War Criminals Compounds at Rabaul and on Manus Island, 1945–53', in Georgina Fitzpatrick, Timothy McCormack and Narrelle Morris (eds), *Australia's War Crimes Trials 1945–51*, Leiden: Brill Nijhoff, 2016, pp. 689–731.

³³⁵ For the policy debates, see, for example, NAA: MP927/1, A336/1/19.

³³⁶ See, for example, Eight Military District, Operational Order of Battle as at 1 June 1946, AWM: AWM52, 1/7/47/8.

³³⁷ 'Orders for Aust Camp Comds', Appendix 'B' to 'Reorganisation and Control of Japanese Camps', 8 MD GS Instruction No. 30, 9 April 1946, AWM: AWM52, 1/7/47/5.

³³⁸ *ibid.*

³³⁹ The Army establishment for the 1 Aust War Criminals Compound (Rabaul), dated October 1947, can be found in NAA: A10857, III/106 and NAA: MP742/1, 96/1/3305. For a very brief overview of the 1 Australian War Criminals Compound, written at the time, see 'Report on the Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees at Army Headquarters, Melbourne, 1939–51', part V, chapter 9, NAA: A7711, VOLUME 1.

establishment, for the Rabaul compound.³⁴⁰ The war criminals themselves were led by a camp leader, an assistant camp leader and hut leaders, with ballots determining who among the war criminals served in these positions over time.³⁴¹

The Rabaul compound was visited by Mr Cyril Chambers, the acting Minister for External Territories, in January 1949. Chambers reported that his inspection of the compound had 'revealed that the grounds were in excellent condition, gardens and lawns having been laid out and all buildings inspected were spotlessly clean and tidy'. Major Upson told Mr Chambers that discipline was 'excellent' and that, 'generally speaking, the prisoners were good workers'.³⁴² Several plans to build a proper military prison in Rabaul were debated in 1945–47 but appear to never have come to fruition.³⁴³ Similarly, a long-debated plan to transfer responsibility for the Rabaul compound from the Army to the Civil Administration of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea never eventuated.³⁴⁴

Beginning in February 1949, the war criminals were transferred from Rabaul to a new compound on Manus Island, where they were to serve as a labour force. The Manus Island War Criminals Compound was initially still under the Army's HQ Northern Command and still commanded by Major Upson. The Royal Australian Navy (RAN) assumed command of the compound in March 1950, renaming it the 'RAN War Criminal Compound Manus'.³⁴⁵ The Naval commandants of the Manus compound were, in order, Lt Cdr AI Chapman, Lt Cdr PH Baile and Lt Cdr EG Henry. The camp staff were on the books of HMAS *Seeadler* and, later, HMAS *Tarangau*.³⁴⁶ In other respects, the Manus compound operated as a separate Naval establishment, under the direct control of the Naval Officer in Charge, New Guinea and later the Naval Officer in Charge, North Eastern Area. In 1952, the Navy estimated that it would be 'economical' until 1957 to retain the war criminals on Manus, given the 'usefulness' of their labour.³⁴⁷

The operation of the compounds

While the War Crimes (Imprisonment) Regulations pursuant to the *War Crimes Act 1945* were not issued until February 1951,³⁴⁸ both the Rabaul and Manus Island compounds operated under various standing orders, memorandums, written instructions and practices. For example, the standing orders for the Manus compound in February 1951 comprised 37 orders, including the instruction that staff and guards were to treat the war criminals 'with kindness and humanity' but 'shall firmly maintain order and discipline and shall enforce complete obedience to these regulations and to all orders and instructions issued thereunder'.³⁴⁹ Life was extremely regulated for the war criminals. When the Manus compound wanted to issue toilet paper to the war criminals in August 1949, for instance, it applied to Army Headquarters in Melbourne for permission to include toilet paper on the

³⁴⁰ For example, see the lists held in NAA: MP742/1, 336/1/1434 ; and MP375/14, WC10.

³⁴¹ See 'Outline of the History of the Compound Liaison', undated, NAA: MP375/13, WCC2/21.

³⁴² See 'Extract from page 98/99 of Report on Visit to Papua-New Guinea by Acting Minister for External Territories (The Honourable Cyril Chambers) 11th–22nd January, 1949' in NAA: A518, C16/2/6.

³⁴³ See, for example, the First Army's proposal entitled 'Jap PW – War Criminals – Place of Imprisonment' and attached 'Military Prison for 500 Jap War Criminals at Rabaul', 14 December 1945, AWM: AWM54, 327/30/2. See also NAA: MP742/1, 96/1/2903. See also the plans drawn up by the Department of Works and Housing for a 'Prison for War Criminals' in October 1946, NAA: A518, C16/2/6.

³⁴⁴ For correspondence on this plan, see NAA: A518, C16/2/6.

³⁴⁵ This name is, of course, incorrect, given that the compound contained more than one 'war criminal'.

³⁴⁶ For a nominal roll of staff and their functions under Chapman's command, see NAA: MP375/18, G.

³⁴⁷ Letter from TJ Hawkins, Secretary, Department of the Navy to the Secretary, Department of External Affairs, stamped 7 July 1952, NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/2 PART 3.

³⁴⁸ War Crimes (Imprisonment) Regulations 1951 (Cth), Statutory Rules 1951, no. 11, made under the *War Crimes Act 1945* (Cth) on 16 February 1951 and notified in *Gazette* on 22 February 1951. A minor amendment was made to the regulations later that year: see War Crimes (Imprisonment) Regulations (Amendment) 1951 (Cth), Statutory Rules 1951, no. 116, made under the *War Crimes Act 1945* (Cth) on 27 September 1951 and notified in *Gazette* on 22 February 1951. The regulations 'as made' in 1951 are available in full on the Federal Register of Legislation: www.legislation.gov.au.

³⁴⁹ 'Royal Australian Navy, Camp and Compound Standing Orders. War Criminals Compound. Manus', issued by Lt Cdr AI Chapman, OC, War Criminals Compound, Manus Island, 28 February 1951, NAA: MP375/13, WCC1/2.

ration scale.³⁵⁰ The request was passed to the Department of the Navy, which was by then responsible for supporting the compound. More than two months later approval was granted for 10.5 rolls of toilet paper to be issued per 100 men per seven days.³⁵¹ Regrettably, the documents do not offer any insight into what materials the war criminals had been using up to that point.

SCALE OF RATIONS AND COMMODITIES TO BE SUPPLIED TO WAR CRIMINALS.						
PART I.—RATIONS AND COMMODITIES TO BE SUPPLIED ON A DAILY BASIS.						
Description.						Quantity per day for each war criminal.
Tea	..	..	..	..	..	$\frac{2}{7}$ of an ounce
Biscuits	..	..	..	..	..	7 ounces
or						
Bread	..	..	..	..	..	8 ounces
Flour	..	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ of an ounce
Rice	..	..	..	..	..	10 $\frac{2}{7}$ ounces
Salt	..	..	..	..	..	$\frac{3}{7}$ of an ounce
Fats	..	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ of an ounce
Fruits, dried, tree	..	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ of an ounce
Herrings or Pilchards	..	..	..	..	..	$\frac{3}{7}$ ounces
Meat and Vegetables (tinned)	..	..	..	..	..	$\frac{3}{7}$ ounces
Peas, blue	..	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ of an ounce
Sugar	..	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ of an ounce
Vegetables (tinned)	..	..	..	..	..	6 ounces
Potatoes	..	..	..	..	..	8 ounces
Onions	..	..	..	..	..	2 ounces
Curry Stuffs	..	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{50}$ of an ounce
Soap	..	..	..	..	..	$\frac{4}{7}$ of an ounce
Tooth Powder	..	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{44}$ of an ounce
Atebrin Tablets (when directed by medical officer)	..	..	..	..	..	1
PART II.—COMMODITIES TO BE SUPPLIED ON A WEEKLY BASIS.						
Description.						Quantity for each one hundred war criminals.
Soda Ash	..	..	..	..	..	6 pounds
Water Sterilizing Powder	..	..	..	..	..	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pounds
Chloride of Lime	..	..	..	..	..	$\frac{1}{2}$ of a pound
Mosquito Spray	..	..	..	..	..	2 gallons
Phenyle	..	..	..	..	..	1 gallon

Scale of rations and commodities set out in the War Crimes (Imprisonment) Regulations 1951 (Cth).

There were occasional reports in the Australian press that the war criminals were being treated too well in Australian compounds. One press correspondent, reporting on the Rabaul compound on 19 December 1945, for example, 'saw signs of the prisoners being treated too easily'. He confided: 'We do not want to "beat them up", because that would be sinking to their standards. ... But what I saw makes me feel that we may go too far the other way'.³⁵² The theme of unwarranted leniency was one that would periodically appear in the Australian press throughout the life of the Rabaul and Manus Island compounds, and later about Sugamo Prison in Tokyo.

For their part, the war criminals quite naturally found plenty to complain about while held in the compounds, including the injustice of their trials and sentences, the climate, the food, the working hours and duties, their health and the monotony of incarceration.³⁵³ The

³⁵⁰ See Letter from Adm Comd, 1 Aust War Criminals Compound, Manus Island to Army Headquarters, Melbourne, 9 August 1949, NAA: MP375/13, WCC2/5.

³⁵¹ Letters from the Director of Maintenance, Australian Military Forces, Military Board, Quartermaster-General to 1 Aust War Criminals Compound, Manus Island, 26 August 1949 and 31 October 1949, NAA: MP375/13, WCC2/5.

³⁵² See, for example, HA Standish, 'How Beaten Japanese Fare Under Australians', *Sydney Morning Herald*, 19 December 1945, p. 2.

³⁵³ See, for example, General Imamura Hitoshi's description of the war criminals' 'monotonous life' on the 'isolated island' of Manus in a letter to the International Red Cross Society, 18 July 1950, NAA: MP375/13, WCC2/4.

war criminals also occasionally complained about their treatment by Australian military personnel or the native guards,³⁵⁴ although not about Major Upson, who was even fondly thanked by war criminals who had been condemned to death.³⁵⁵

It was after the war criminals were repatriated, however, that stronger claims about poor conditions and ill-treatment surfaced. This might have been expected, given that the war criminals were subject to censorship of their outgoing mail. However, many of the post-repatriation claims make generalisations and are clearly exaggerated, if not untrue. The Tokyo *Nichi Nichi* newspaper, for example, published a series of 10 articles in June 1953 based on the 'memoirs' of a repatriated war criminal, which give a very negative account of what it was like to be imprisoned in the Morotai, Rabaul and Manus Island compounds, including that the Rabaul compound was a 'living hell'.³⁵⁶ Forwarding these articles to Australia, the Australian Embassy in Japan explained that the *Nichi Nichi* was not unlike Sydney's *Daily Mirror* in being 'prone to sensationalism' and 'not particularly concerned with the accuracy of its reporting', although it (regrettably) had 'quite a large circulation'.³⁵⁷

Sensational claims by repatriated war criminals of being arbitrarily imprisoned and suffering through years of appalling ill-treatment fitted well with certain views in Japan about the postwar Allied war crimes trials being simply victors' justice. For example, the Japanese House of Representatives Special Committee for the Repatriation of Japanese Nationals Abroad and Relief of Bereaved Families heard evidence from three repatriated war criminals in June 1953. While listening to their accounts of ill-treatment, a committee member declared that the war criminals on Manus had been imprisoned 'as a result of false charges' and that they were 'suffering ... in spite of their innocence'.³⁵⁸ The Australian Embassy delivered a polite refutation to the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs about the 'misleading picture' voiced in the hearings and the issue was also discussed with a Foreign Ministry official.³⁵⁹

There was no formal system of parole on Manus, as it was thought that the compound's 'geographical position' on the island made it 'impracticable'.³⁶⁰ However, the regulations allowed for a system of graduated remission of sentence for good conduct and industry.³⁶¹ For example, for a war criminal sentenced to life imprisonment, the Naval Board could, on the recommendation of the officer-in-charge of the compound, grant a remission of sentence of the unserved remainder of the sentence once 30 years of the sentence had been served.³⁶²

³⁵⁴ The extant records show a discernible trend of Japanese complaints regarding ill-treatment in the initial weeks and months after being taken into Australian custody in late 1945 and early 1946, when policies and practices regarding Japanese prisoners were still being formulated, anti-Japanese feelings were quite rampant; and there certainly seems to have been some 'bad apples' among compound staff or working party guards who had not yet been identified and weeded out. While the overall complaints by civilian interpreter Ikeuchi Masakiyo and Lt Cdr Suzuki Naomichi regarding the Morotai compound, for instance, were not upheld, it seems clear that a degree of rough treatment was meted out to them and others: see AWM: AWM54, 779/2/13, 779/5/3 and 1010/9/71. While many complaints did centre on the initial period in custody, that is not to say that ill-treatment did not occur at a later stage in the Rabaul and Manus compounds. See, for example, Lt Katayama Hideo's extensive account of ill-treatment at the Rabaul compound in 1946 to early 1947, which he attributed to compound staff who disregarded the commandant's policies in order to commit 'great injustices'. He reported that after those staff were relieved of their posts in early 1947, however, the compound was 'now a model prison': AWM: AWM114, 423/10/36.

³⁵⁵ For a number of letters of thanks to Upson, see NAA: MP375/19, 2. The war criminals appeared unaware that Upson, in addition to being the compound commandant, also functioned as the hangman.

³⁵⁶ See the English translation of the 'Memoirs of a Manus Island War Criminal' articles in NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/2 PART 8.

³⁵⁷ Memorandum from RJ Percival, Third Secretary, Australian Embassy, Tokyo to the Secretary, Department of External Affairs, 26 June 1953, NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/2 PART 8.

³⁵⁸ See the English transcript of Minutes of the Special Committee for the Repatriation of Japanese Nationals Abroad & Relief of Bereaved Families, House of Representatives, 17 June 1953, pp. 4, 8, NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/2 PART 8.

³⁵⁹ Australian Embassy, Japan, Note Verbale, no. 133, 22 July 1953; and Memorandum from AB Jamieson, First Secretary, Australian Embassy to the Secretary, Department of External Affairs, 23 July 1953, NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/2 PART 8.

³⁶⁰ Letter from TJ Hawkins, Secretary, Department of the Navy to the Secretary, Department of External Affairs, [indistinct] July 1950, NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/2 PART 2.

³⁶¹ War Crimes (Imprisonment) Regulations 1951 (Cth), reg 41.

³⁶² *ibid.*, reg 41(5). In reality, no war criminal sentenced to life imprisonment served 30 years, as all war criminals were released in 1957. The absolute longest sentence served was 12 years.

Table 4: Remissions for good conduct and industry under the War Crimes (Imprisonment) Regulations 1951 (Cth)

Period of sentence of imprisonment	Period of sentence that must expire before remission available	Remitted period
Period of less than 2 years	Seven-eighths of sentence	Remaining unserved period of sentence
Period of 2 years but less than 5 years	Five-sixths of sentence	Remaining unserved period of sentence
Period exceeding 5 years	Three-fourths of sentence	Remaining unserved period of sentence
Life	30 years of sentence	Remaining unserved period of sentence

There were no riots (such as occurred at Cowra prisoner-of-war camp in New South Wales in August 1944) and no escapes from either the Rabaul or Manus Island compounds. However, the war criminals committed a wide variety of prison offences, which saw them subjected to disciplinary action.³⁶³ Regulation 24 of the War Crimes (Imprisonment) Regulations 1951 listed 35 acts or omissions by war criminals that consisted of an offence that might be punishable, with the second-to-last being a rather handy catchall offence of 'offends in any way against the good order and discipline of the compound'.³⁶⁴ Many of the offences that were committed were relatively minor, including:

- offences in relation to work, such as for being absent from work without permission, for refusing to work, for arguing when ordered to work, for feigning infirmity to avoid work, for being idle at work or for leaving work without permission
- offences in relation to attitude and conduct, such as for disobeying a lawful order or for behaving in a disrespectful, insubordinate or insulting manner towards a guard or for fighting or quarrelling with other war criminals
- offences in relation to unlawful possession of goods that were either prohibited outright or had not been lawfully issued or were possessed in excess of the amount permitted.

There was, however, one serious offence committed in the Manus compound: the murder of war criminal Ogata Sakari by fellow war criminal Yasusaka Masaji on 4 March 1949. From the facts, the murder appears to have been the outcome of ongoing antagonism between the pair and to have been, essentially, an accidental killing. Yasusaka was tried by the Supreme Court of the Territory of Papua-New Guinea for wilful murder of Ogata but was convicted of murder. He was sentenced to seven years' imprisonment, which was suspended until the expiration of his sentences of imprisonment for war crimes.³⁶⁵

A number of accused or convicted war criminals died in Australian custody in the compounds. For example, five war criminals were killed in accidents while on working parties, all of them from the Rabaul compound.³⁶⁶ Several war criminals also attempted or

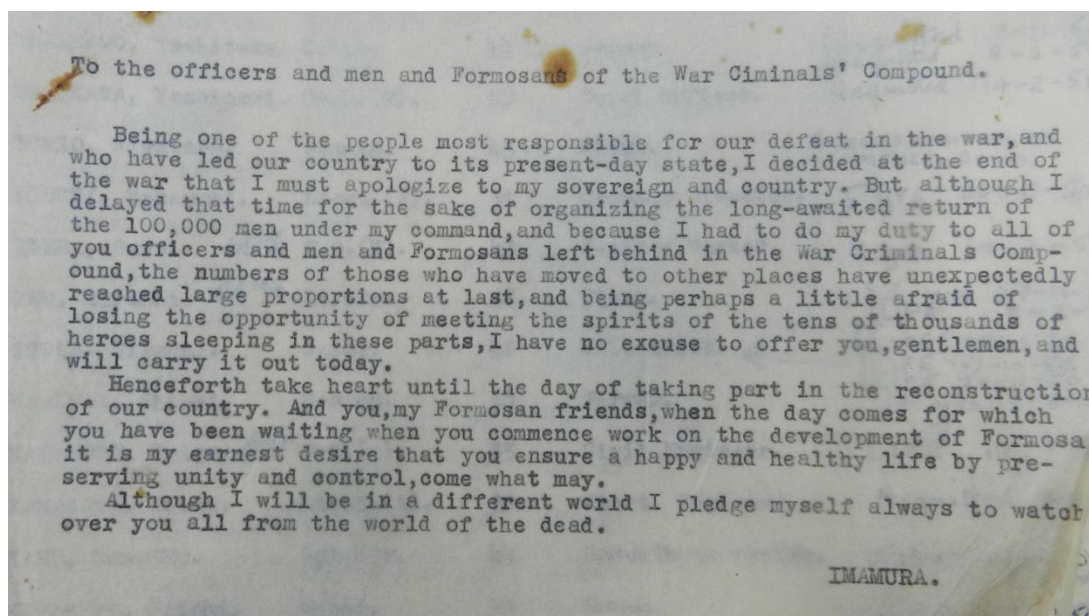
³⁶³ For the official register of charges against the war criminals in relation to both compounds for the period December 1948 to May 1954, see NAA: MP375/2 VOLUME 1 and 2. It is unclear what system was in use prior to December 1948. For the personnel files of the war criminals at Manus, which also include information about offences and punishment, see NAA: MP375/15.

³⁶⁴ War Crimes (Imprisonment) Regulations 1951 (Cth) reg 24(ah).

³⁶⁵ For a full transcript of the murder trial proceedings and other correspondence relating to Yasusaka, see NAA: A518, BR836/3. See also a 1956 letter describing the trial and sentencing by the trial judge, Chief Justice Sir Beaumont Phillips, in NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/2 PART 16. Yasusaka is discussed further in Chapter 10, as his civilian sentence for murder complicated his parole in 1956.

³⁶⁶ See letter from Mr TJ Hawkins, Secretary, Department of the Navy to the Secretary, Department of the Army, 21 August 1951 attaching 'Nominal List of Japanese War Criminals Died or Executed Rabaul and Manus', NAA: MT1131/1, A255/2/9. There is a Japanese account of several of the deaths at Rabaul – translated from Japanese newspaper articles – in NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/2 PART 8.

were successful at committing suicide in the compounds. Army courts of inquiry were held into the attempted suicide of General Imamura Hitoshi and into the suicide of Lieutenant General Adachi Hatazō, both of which found no fault on the part of the compound or its staff and guards.³⁶⁷



Translation of Imamura's note indicating he was intending to commit suicide. NAA: MP375/18, A

The closing of the Manus Island Compound

As the war criminals served out their sentences, they were repatriated to Japan, although some whose sentences had not been fully served were repatriated to Japan for medical reasons and were then held in Sugamo Prison.



Sugamo Prison, Papers of James K. Ken Baker, Sugamo Prison Detachment, MacArthur Memorial (Norfolk VA), RG15, Box 62, Folder 7, reproduced with the permission of the MacArthur Memorial.

³⁶⁷ For the Courts of Inquiry, see NAA: MP742/1, 336/1/1205 PART 13 and MP742/1, 336/1/1264.

One of these medical repatriates, Toyooka Ejirō, did escape from the Japanese hospital where he was being treated in October 1949 and, despite apparently vigorous attempts by the Japanese police to locate him, was never caught.³⁶⁸ His fate remains unknown. As discussed in Chapter 10, all remaining war criminals serving their imprisonment in the Manus compound were repatriated to Japan and the compound itself was closed on 31 July 1953. An article in the Sydney *Sunday Herald* reported in August 1953 that the war criminals on Manus had been 'well-nigh indispensable as a labour force', as they 'willing and diligent had almost an essential role in Australia's slow, difficult rebuilding of the Manus base'.³⁶⁹

Overview of the records

Documents

While there are a considerable number of records held in relation to the compounds (the majority being held in Melbourne), the files are spread across a number of series created by various agencies and it can be difficult to locate specific information about compound personnel, the war criminals individually or the management of the compounds. There is also a definite disparity between extant records for the Rabaul and Manus compounds. Considerably more detailed information is available about the day-to-day running of the Manus compound, particularly after it was taken over by the Navy.

Films, sound recordings and photographs

Unfortunately, there are very limited film or sound records or photographs of the compounds, probably due to the technology of the period and the challenging conditions and poor climate. The compound regulations would have prevented the war criminals from creating their own. The known films, held at the Australian War Memorial, are:

- 1 minute 43 seconds of silent black-and-white film footage from Rabaul in September 1945, which shows Japanese prisoners building a compound to house war criminals.³⁷⁰
- 3 minutes 23 seconds of silent black-and-white film footage from the No. 5 compound at Balikpapan in November 1945, showing suspected war criminals.³⁷¹
- 5 minutes 10 seconds of silent black-and-white film footage from the Morotai compound in October 1945, where suspected war criminals were held, which shows the camp, inmates performing labour, including working in the vegetable garden, and interrogations being conducted.³⁷²

Some official photographs were taken of the compounds, of working parties and also of the individual war criminals themselves for identification purposes. Military personnel and civilians occasionally took unofficial photographs for their own collections.³⁷³ Greatly hampering the photographic record, the Army and Navy both took active steps to keep press photographers away from Manus Island, right up until 1953 when the war criminals were being repatriated.

This chapter sorts records into several sections:

³⁶⁸ Toyooka had been serving a sentence of 15 years' imprisonment for massacring 11 Allied prisoners of war. For correspondence regarding Toyooka's medical condition, see NAA: MP375/14, WC10 and for his escape, including police reports on the search for him, see NAA: MP742/1, 336/1/1963.

³⁶⁹ 'The Japanese Who Have Left Manus are Still Unrepentant War Criminals', *Sunday Herald* (Sydney), 2 August 1953, p. 9.

³⁷⁰ AWM: item F07355.

³⁷¹ AWM: item F07404.

³⁷² AWM: item F07389.

³⁷³ See, for example, the photographs of the Rabaul compound, its gallows and the war criminals awaiting transfer to the Manus Island compound in the Papers of the Papua and New Guinea Association of Australia, Fryer Library, University of Queensland, UQFL387.

- nominal rolls and registers of war criminals
- personal dossiers and photographs of convicted war criminals
- files relating to the so-called 'war criminal compounds' other than Rabaul and Manus³⁷⁴
- files relating only to Rabaul
- mixed Rabaul/Manus files which were carried over between the compounds
- files relating only to Manus Island
- photographs of the compounds.

Files and artefacts relating to various compounds held at the Australian War Memorial are listed separately at the end.

Nominal rolls and registers

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES, 1948–89

A1838

Recorded by: 1948–70 Department of External Affairs [II], Central Office (CA 18)
 1970–87 Department of Foreign Affairs, Central Office (CA 1382)
 1987–89 Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Central Office (CA 5987)

Quantity: 3434.32 metres (Canberra)

This series includes the main correspondence files of the Department of External Affairs from 1948 to 1970.

War Crimes – Minor Japanese War Criminals Trials, 1950–52

A1838, 1550/7 PART 2

This file contains a useful alphabetical list drawn up after the Manus Island trials (hence not including the names of those who had already completed their sentences by 1951 or those sentenced to death) showing name of the convicted, former rank, former unit, sentence and date, name of next of kin and relationship and home address. It can be used, therefore, to easily distinguish between Japanese, Formosan and Korean war criminals, all of whom were tried under a Japanese name.

Japan/Australia relations – Minor war criminals – B and C, April 1958

**A1838, 3103/10/13/2
ANNEX**

This file contains a list drawn up in 1958 of all war criminals tried by Australia in order of trial date (from Wewak in 1945 to Manus Island in 1951), providing the accused's serial number (not to be confused with their Australian War Criminal (AWC) number), name, charge, finding, sentence and place and date of trial. A separate list by the accused's name in alphabetical order, provides the serial number and general outcome, for example 'not guilty', 'released on [date]', 'imprisoned for life on [date]' or 'executed on [date]'. Researchers are cautioned that the statistics chart provided in this item is incorrect.

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES, 1939–54

B3856

Recorded by: 1939–48 2 Echelon, Army Headquarters (CA 2002)
 1948–54 Soldier Career Management Agency (CA 1999)
 Quantity: 14.65 metres (Melbourne)

³⁷⁴ There is, in fact, apparently very little of this material extant, as most of the temporary 'war criminal compounds' were so short-lived. For example, despite the fact that there are photographs and film footage of the Balikpapan compound, as described here, I have not discovered any documents about that compound. Most of the extant material on the temporary compounds relates to the Morotai compound, and is recorded in the Australian War Memorial section of this chapter.

This series was the main correspondence series of the two agencies . The majority of the files concern Australian prisoners of war and civilian internees and missing personnel overseas, including individual files, nominal rolls and lists and reports.

Suspected war criminals – Nominal roll of Japanese prisoners of war and witnesses, 1945–46

B3856, 778/2/63

This file contains a list of suspected war criminals marched into the Morotai prisoner-of-war compound from Labuan in March 1946.

REGISTER OF JAPANESE WAR CRIMINALS HELD AT RABAU, 1945–47

MP375/5

Recorded by: 1945–47 War Criminal Military Prison, Rabaul (Territory of Papua-New Guinea) (CA 9600)

Quantity: 0.03 metres (Melbourne)

Register of Japanese War Criminals held at War Criminals Compound Rabaul, 1945–47

MP375/5,1

This series contains only one item, an oversized bound (now extremely fragile³⁷⁵) volume containing a register of war criminals convicted from 1945 to 1947. The register shows gaol number, Australian War Criminal (AWC) number, name, age, rank, civil occupation, place of conviction, offence, date of conviction, sentence and date of expiry of sentence. It does not include entries for those sentenced to death.

WAR CRIMES INVESTIGATION FILES, SINGLE NUMBER SERIES WITH WC [WAR CRIMINALS] PREFIX, 1949

MP375/14

Recorded by: 1949 1 Australian War Criminals Compound (Rabaul, then Manus Island, Territory of Papua-New Guinea) (CA 9601)

Quantity: 0.36 metres (Melbourne)

The series holds 58 files which were started at the Rabaul compound but were transferred to Manus and added to there, as well as being renumbered. Files WC1–WC10 and WC12–WC13 contain materials relevant to the compounds and are recorded later in this chapter; the remainder in this series are war crimes investigation files and thus recorded elsewhere in this guide.

War Criminals Compound General File, Running of Compound, 1947

MP375/14, WC10

This file contains a nominal roll of the Japanese held in the 'War Witness Compound' and the War Criminals Compound at Rabaul, both circa May 1946.

MISCELLANEA – MANUS WAR CRIMINALS COMPOUND, 1950–52

MP375/18

Recorded by: 1950–52 RAN War Criminal Compound Manus Island (Territory of Papua and New Guinea) (CA 9602)

Quantity: 0.09 metres (Melbourne)

³⁷⁵ Given its fragility, it is recommended that researchers do not seek access unless absolutely necessary. All of the information it contains is extremely basic and is easily found in other records listed here.

This series contains seven files from the Manus compound, including a number of nominal rolls of the war criminals compiled by different criteria, for example, in order of due date for release.

War Crimes Trials – Manus 1950–1951: Nominal roll of Japanese suspects held in SUSCOM [Suspects Compound] – includes rank, age, occupation and result of trial, 1950–52

MP375/18, A

This file also contains an undated English transcript of a note by General Imamura Hitoshi, suggesting he was about to commit suicide, to the 'officers and men and Formosans' of the War Criminals Compound. Imamura did attempt suicide in the Rabaul compound overnight on 26–27 July 1946 but survived.

War Crimes Trials – Manus 1950–1951: Nominal roll of Japanese suspects held in SUSCOM [Suspects Compound] – in order of date due for release, 1950

MP375/18, B

War Crimes Trials – Manus 1950–1951: Alphabetical list of war criminals at Manus whose personal kits were transferred from Australian Military Forces to Royal Australian Navy War Criminals Compound; List of Formosans held in Manus compound; List of names and addresses of next of kin of all Japanese in the compound, 1950

MP375/18, F

War Crimes Trials – Manus 1950–1951: List of functions of Royal Australian Navy staff, War Criminals Compound, Manus, 1951

MP375/18, G

This file contains a short report by commandant Lt Cdr Chapman, written sometime after June 1951, which provides a list and functions of staff and describes the working hours and watches of the compound, work being conducted, and conditions and morale in the compound, among other topics.

GENERAL AND CIVIL STAFF CORRESPONDENCE FILES AND ARMY PERSONNEL FILES, 1943–51

MP742/1

Recorded by: 1943–51 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 36)

Quantity: 0.09 metres (Canberra), 162.82 metres (Melbourne)

This series contains numerous files relating to war crimes, most of which are recorded elsewhere in this guide, including many relating to the establishment and operation of the Rabaul and Manus war criminal compounds.

History sheets of Japanese personnel Rabaul under escort to Japan [part 1 of 4], 1945–48

MP742/1,
336/1/1428

This file is the first of four parts that contain the 'history sheets' of Japanese personnel, primarily convicted war criminals whose sentences had been served, who were being transferred out of Rabaul compound. The simple but invaluable sheets give the prisoner's number, rank, name (also often written in kanji), unit, next of kin and kin's address, last known permanent address, sentence and outcome. Some are occasionally more detailed and provide information such as a brief physical description, religion and parents' names. It also holds a 'List of the Latest Addresses of the Formosans', which provides 87 Chinese names (not the Japanese names under which they were tried) and addresses of Formosan war criminals.

Nominal roll compiled in order of date due for release of war criminals – 1 War Criminals Compound, 1949–50

MP742/1, 336/1/1967

This file contains a nominal roll of war criminals held in the Manus compound as of October 1949. It includes Australian War Criminal (AWC) numbers, name, rank and sentencing information (location, date of sentencing, sentence and due date for release). It also contains some correspondence regarding errata in the roll.

REPORT ON JAPANESE WAR CRIMINALS and/or SUSPECTS

No. 2374

Rank LT/GEN.

Surname ADACHI Other names HATAZO HATAZO

Surname & other names in KANJI Characters 安達二十三

Date of birth I& I7--6--1890

Place of birth JAPAN, TOKYO

Permanent Domicile TOKYO -TO, SUGINAMI-KU, HIGASHITA-MACHI 1 CHOME 23

Last address in JAPAN or FORMOSA as case may be Tokyo as above SUGINAMI-KU, HIGASHITA-MACHI 2 CHOME 123

Next-of-kin - Relationship Brother

Name of same ADACHI JUNKU

Last known Unit of War Criminal or Suspect 18TH ARMY H.Q.

Signature of War Criminal or Suspect 安達二十三

Date 30.7.47 1947

Place W.C.C. RABUL

Signature of person witnessing this report [Signature]

Sentenced to Life Imp. at Rabaul 23/4/47

History sheet of Lt Gen Adachi Hatazō, including his signature in kanji. MP742/1, 336/1/1428 PART 1

CORRESPONDENCE FILES (GENERAL), 1923–50

MP1049/5

Recorded by: 1923–39 Navy Office [III], Department of Defence [II] (CA 2456)
1939–50 Navy Office [IV], Department of the Navy [II] (CA 38)

Quantity: 59.75 metres (Melbourne)

This series holds several files created by the Navy in relation to the Manus compound.

Japanese War Criminals: Proposal to transfer from Rabaul to Manus Island and to Naval Responsibility, 1948–1950

**MP1049/5,
1824/2/246**

This file contains a handwritten nominal roll of war criminals circa 1948 and their pre-war civilian occupations, as the move from Rabaul to Manus was under consideration.

REGISTER OF WAR CRIMINALS HELD ON MANUS ISLAND, 1951–53

MP375/1

Recorded by: 1951–53 RAN War Criminal Compound Manus Island (Territory of Papua and New Guinea) (CA 9602)

Quantity: 0.45 metres (Melbourne)

Register of War Criminals held on Manus Island, 1951–53

MP375/1, 1

This series contains only one item, a bound (now fragile) volume containing the register of the war criminals held on Manus Island. The register shows the Australian War Criminal number, name, age, rank, civil occupation, place of conviction, offence, date of conviction, sentence and date of expiry of sentence.

BOOK SHOWING ALPHABETICAL DISPOSITION OF WAR CRIMINALS [WORK PERFORMED], MANUS ISLAND, 1950–53

MP375/4

Recorded by: 1950–53 RAN War Criminal Compound Manus Island (Territory of Papua and New Guinea) (CA 9602)

Quantity: 0.18 metres (Melbourne)

Book showing alphabetical disposition of war criminals [work performed], Manus Island, 1950–53

MP375/4, VOLUME 1

This series contains only one item, a bound volume containing a register of 'disposition' – meaning work performed – of war criminals drawn up on Manus Island. The register shows the Australian War Criminal number, name, work, date of conviction, sentence, date of expiry of sentence, date of remission and a remarks section, most of which are blank but occasionally noting 'kit inspected' and date or 'time expired'. The 'work' column records the fascinating variety of places of work or occupations for the war criminals while incarcerated. Yasusaka Masaji,³⁷⁶ amongst others, was listed as a compound cook. 'Sullage' – dealing with sewage or waste – is unlikely to have been a popular job.

LISTS OF CONFIRMED SENTENCES (WAR CRIMES BOOK – CONFIRMED SENTENCES), 1946–51

MP375/16

Recorded by: 1946–47 War Criminal Military Prison, Rabaul (Territory of Papua-New Guinea) (CA 9600)
1947–50 1 Australian War Criminals Compound (Rabaul, then Manus Island, Territory of Papua-New Guinea) (CA 9601)
1950–51 RAN War Criminal Compound Manus Island (Territory of Papua and New Guinea) (CA 9602)

Quantity: 0.09 metres (Melbourne)

³⁷⁶ This job enabled Yasusaka access to knives, the weapon which he accidentally used to kill Ogata Sakari, as noted in the introduction to this chapter. However, Yasusaka gave evidence during his trial that 80 per cent of the war criminals used to 'take' knives from the kitchen for the purpose of cutting up tobacco: see NAA: A518, BR836/3.

Crimes Book, War Criminals Compound, Manus: Confirmed Sentences Lists 1–6 et al. [Lists of Japanese tried by Australian Military Courts: Findings, sentences, etc], 1946–51

MP375/16, 1

This series contains only one item, a bound volume containing lists no. 1–6 issued between April 1946 and March 1949 of Japanese war criminals tried by Australian military courts. It is supplemented by typed lists dealing with the Manus Island trials of 1950–51, which fell outside the listing period.

BOOK LIST OF JAPANESE WAR CRIMINALS SENTENCED BY ALLIED POWERS, 1945–55

B4164

Recorded by: 1945–55 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 36)

Quantity: 0.09 metres (Melbourne)

Book list of Japanese War Criminals sentenced by Allied Powers, 1945–55

B4164, 1

This series consists of one item, a record book indexing the Japanese war criminals by name. The information recorded includes family and personal name; nickname, if any; rank; crime; and sentence. A numbering system for each individual corresponds to numbers written on photographs held in series B4165 and B4166.

Personal dossiers and photographs

PHOTOGRAPHS OF JAPANESE WAR CRIMINALS SENTENCED TO DEATH, SINGLE NUMBER SERIES, 1946–49

B4165

Recorded by: 1946–48 Prisoners of War Information Bureau (CA 3055)
1948–49 Soldier Career Management Agency (CA 1999)

Quantity: 0.18 metres (Melbourne)

This series holds photographs showing principally frontal views of individual Japanese, with occasional profiles. The name and sentence is recorded on each photograph.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF JAPANESE WAR CRIMINALS SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT, SINGLE NUMBER SERIES, 1945–50

B4166

Recorded by: 1945–48 Prisoners of War Information Bureau (CA 3055)
1948–50 Soldier Career Management Agency (CA 1999)

Quantity: 0.3 metres (Melbourne)

This series holds photographs showing principally frontal views of individual Japanese, with occasional profiles.

MISCELLANEOUS PHOTOGRAPHS AND NEGATIVES RELATING TO JAPANESE WAR CRIMES TRIALS, 1946–49

B5557

Recorded by: 1946–48 Prisoners of War Information Bureau (CA 3055)
1948–49 Soldier Career Management Agency (CA 1999)

Quantity: 0.18 m (Canberra), 0.18 metres (Sydney), 0.54 metres (Melbourne)

This series consists of a miscellaneous collection of photographs relating to the war crimes trials, including a large number of photos of war criminals held in the Ambon compound who were tried in the Morotai M45 trial.

NEGATIVES AND PRINTS OF JAPANESE WAR CRIMINALS AND SUSPECT WAR CRIMINALS HELD BY ALLIED POWERS, LEXICOGRAPHICAL SERIES, 1946–49

B5563

Recorded by: 1946–48 Prisoners of War Information Bureau (CA 3055)
1948–49 Soldier Career Management Agency (CA 1999)

Quantity: 0.09 metres (Sydney), 2.13 metres (Melbourne)

This series consists of prints and negatives of Japanese investigated for war crimes, as well as those prosecuted and convicted. The photos are generally in profile and frontal view. The 2866 photographs are listed on RecordSearch. Item titles generally include surname and first name, rank and occasionally the relevant Australian War Criminal (AWC) number. War criminals, as opposed to suspects, can generally be picked out by searching for 'war criminal' in the item title, although not in the cases of Lt Gen Adachi Hatazō or General Imamura Hitoshi, as below. The item control symbols are numbered in alphabetical order by name. Researchers are reminded that there are occasional misspellings of personal names in file titles and the correct spelling has not always been included.

Adachi Hatazo –Lieutenant General [pack 1–1]

B5563, 13

Lt Gen Adachi Hatazō was tried in the Rabaul R173 trial.

Ikeuchi Masakiyo – War Criminal number – Rabaul – 6 August 1947

B5563, 327

Ikeuchi Masakiyo, a civilian, was tried in the Morotai M45 trial.

Imamura Hitoshi – General [Pack 1–1] [10 years]

B5563, 332

General Imamura Hitoshi was tried in the Rabaul R175 trial.

Taura Nidihara [Taura Hidehara]– Captain – War Criminal number 2784

B5563, 1389

Captain Taura Hidehara was tried at the Rabaul R139 trial. His AWC number is 2784.

FILES OF JAPANESE WAR CRIMINALS AND SUSPECT WAR CRIMINALS, LEXICOGRAPHICAL SERIES, 1946–49

B5569

Recorded by: 1946–49 Department of the Army, Central Office – Directorate of Prisoners of War and Internees (CA 36)

Quantity: 2.52 metres (Melbourne)

This series contains internal directorate files relating to suspected or convicted war criminals, one file per individual. However, as there are only 147 files in the series, which is considerably fewer than the number of convicted war criminals, the exact premise on which these files were created is unclear. The files include suspected war criminals who were never found guilty of any charge and also convicted war criminals who were sentenced to imprisonment and to death (that is, the form of sentence is not the distinguishing factor). Moreover, the files span war criminals convicted in early 1946 up to and including

1950–51. The item control symbol is the war criminal's name. Researchers are reminded that there are occasional misspellings in personal names in both file titles and control symbols.

Adachi, Hatazo, 1947–50

**B5569,
ADACHI/HATAZO**

PRISON RECORDS OF JAPANESE WAR CRIMINAL SUSPECTS, 1950–53

MP375/11

Recorded by: 1950–53 RAN War Criminal Compound Manus Island (Territory of Papua and New Guinea) (CA 9602)

Quantity: 0.18 metres (Melbourne)

This series contains 38 files, one for each of 38 war criminal suspects³⁷⁷ who were processed into Sugamo Prison in Tokyo and were sent to Manus Island for trial in 1950–51. These files generally contain standardised documents, including personal details of the suspects (including medical records, fingerprints and photographs). If the suspects were acquitted at trial, the files also contain advice of acquittal and repatriation.

YAMAWAKI, Masataka [contains 2 photos], 1948–50

MP375/11, 10

PERSONAL DOSSIERS OF JAPANESE WAR CRIMINALS, 1946–53

MP375/15

Recorded by: 1946–47 War Criminal Military Prison, Rabaul (Territory of Papua-New Guinea) (CA 9600)
1947–50 1 Australian War Criminals Compound (Rabaul, then Manus Island, Territory of Papua-New Guinea) (CA 9601)
1950–53 RAN War Criminal Compound Manus Island (Territory of Papua and New Guinea) (CA 9602)

Quantity: 0.48 metres (Melbourne)

This series contains 221 files, one per war criminal. Most of the files relate to war criminals held at the Rabaul compound and were created in 1946–47 but some relate to those held at the Manus compound and were created in 1950–51 (these latter files also contain papers sent from Sugamo Prison). Given the dates of creation, not all the convicted war criminals have a personal dossier in this series. In particular, there are no dossiers for those war criminals who were sentenced to death and executed. The files generally contain standardised documents, including personal details of the accused (often including fingerprints and photographs), warrant of commitment and disciplinary reports, if any. The files are particularly interesting in relation to the range of prison offences described in the disciplinary reports, as suggested in the examples below.

Igawa, Kichizaemon, 1946–52

MP375/15, 33

This file contains disciplinary reports for fighting and unlawful possession of partly completed knife; for disobeying a lawful order to dispose of a coconut he was eating and for offering violence; for behaving in a disrespectful manner towards a guard; for leaving work without permission, for refusing to give assistance and for disobeying a lawful order.

³⁷⁷ As 92 Japanese accused were eventually tried at the Manus Island trials, this series clearly does not contain a file for each such person.

Karube, Saburo, 1946-53

MP375/15, 77

This file contains a disciplinary report for attempting to pass on information contrary to the censorship regulations.

Umemura, Susumi [Susumu], 1946-53

MP375/15, 193

This file contains disciplinary reports for failing to take due care of property issued to him (a ground sheet); for committing an act contrary to good order and discipline by eating on parade and carrying unauthorised food out of the compound; for leaving his place of work without permission and for changing places of work with another war criminal without authority.

Yoshino, Hikosuke, 1946-53

MP375/15, 210

This file contains a disciplinary report for possessing sugar, milk and butter not lawfully issued to him.

PRISONER'S NAME: AWC 136/784 MORIOKA, Teikichi (Sadayoshi).

CHARGE NO.1: Did contravene War Crimes Imprisonment Regulation No.31, Sub.Section 10, in that he did at 1745 on April 28th, kick the front gate of the War Criminals' Compound, thereby making an unnecessary noise.

CHARGE NO.2: Did contravene War Crimes Imprisonment Regulation No.31, Sub.Section 5, in that he did use insulting language to Constable TAVI, No.6174, of the New Guinea Police Force.

CHARGE NO.3: Did contravene War Crimes Imprisonment Regulation No.31, Sub.Section 35, in that he did act in a manner contrary to good order and discipline among war criminals, namely, did cause a disturbance.

CHARGED BY: Chief Petty Officer WEBSTER.

WITNESSES: Sub.Inspector RAHALEY.
Constable TAVI.

DEFENCE PLEA: Not Guilty to all charges.

FINDING: Charge 1 - Not Guilty.
Charge 2 - Guilty.
Charge 3 - Guilty.

SENTENCE: 14 Days Extra Work of 2 Hours
Daily from 30th April, 1952.

WITNESSES: Lt. Col. Chapman, C.P.O. Kitta, Const. JAMES, AWC, UMEMURA, AWC, MATSUMOTO, R.

DEFENCE: Not guilty.

FINDING: Guilty - both charges.

SENTENCE: (1) 14 days solitary confinement.
(2) Deprivation of all privileges.

(P.H. BAILE)
LIEUTENANT COMMANDER, RANVR.
O.I.C. WARCOM, MANUS.
1st May, 1952.

Record of offences committed by Morioka Teikichi, Manus Island, 1952. NAA: MP375/15, 110

Files relating to 'War Criminal Compounds' other than at Rabaul and Manus Island

GENERAL AND CIVIL STAFF CORRESPONDENCE FILES AND ARMY PERSONNEL FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES, 1943–51

MP742/1

Recorded by: 1943–51 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 36)

See earlier entry for series MP742/1 in this chapter.

Ambon war criminal files [1] "marked no 1 - A65/5" Headquarters Morotai Force AML1013 28 February 46, 1943–51

MP742/1, 336/1/395 PART 1

This is the first of 14 parts of a file. It contains the standing orders for the temporary Ambon War Criminals Compound and various reports, including Prison Commandant's Reports, from late 1945.

WAR CRIMES INVESTIGATION FILES, SINGLE NUMBER SERIES WITH WC [WAR CRIMINALS] PREFIX, 1949

MP375/14

Recorded by: 1949 1 Australian War Criminals Compound (Rabaul, then Manus Island, Territory of Papua-New Guinea) (CA 9601)

See earlier entry for series MP375/14 in this chapter.

War Criminals Compound General File, Running of Compound, 1947

MP375/14, WC10

This file contains nominal rolls of suspected and convicted Japanese war criminals, and Japanese witnesses, who were transferred from the Morotai compound to Rabaul in April 1946.

Files relating to the Rabaul compound

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES WITH YEAR AND LETTER PREFIXES, 1945–46

A1067

Recorded by: 1946 Department of External Affairs [II], Central Office (CA 18)

Quantity: 33.22 metres (Canberra)

This series contains many files concerning war crimes, most of which are recorded elsewhere in this guide.

War Crimes. War Criminals – imprisonment in Rabaul, 1946

A1067, IC46/126/1

This file contains correspondence between External Affairs and the Administrator of the Territory of Papua-New Guinea in 1946 regarding responsibility for the war criminals.

ESTABLISHMENT RECORDS, 1937–71

A10857

Recorded by: 1937–39 Department of Defence [II], (Central Administration) (CA 19)
1939–42 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 36)
1942–71 Department of Defence [III], Central Office (CA 46)

Quantity: 32.76 metres (Canberra)

This series contains documents that detail changes over time to Army Establishments for units, including changes to structure, manpower, location and command status.

War Criminals Compound – Rabaul – Interim Army Establishment, 1947

A10857, III/106

This file contains the documents outlining the composition of the Rabaul compound from October 1947 onwards.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR CRIMES PAPERS RELATING TO RABAU AND HONG KONG TRIALS, 1945–48

B4175

Recorded by: 1945–48 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 36)

Quantity: 0.91 metres (Melbourne)

This series holds 30 files apparently collected by Lt Col JT Brock, who was chief legal officer at both the Rabaul and Hong Kong war crimes trials.

[Miscellaneous papers of J T Brock: Contains annotated copy of Proceedings of a Military Court held at Hong Kong 1948; semi-official correspondence with HQ 8 Military District, Rabaul re winding down of 8 Military District]

B4175, 15

This file contains Brock's memoranda and letters from Rabaul which often contain sections on the War Criminals Compound, including the effect of the closing down of 8 Military District in Rabaul.

ARMY ADMINISTRATION FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES WITH 'NCCR' (NORTHERN COMMAND CENTRAL REGISTRY) PREFIX, 1901–50

BP129/1

Recorded by: 1901–11 Commonwealth Military Forces, Queensland, (District) Headquarters (CA 1218)
1911–21 Headquarters, 1 Military District, Commonwealth (Australian) Military Forces (CA 1219)
1921–39 1 District Base, Australian Military Forces (CA 1220)
1939–42 Command Headquarters, Northern Command [I], Australian Military Forces (CA 1221)
1942–46 Headquarters, Queensland Lines of Communication Area, Australian Military Forces (CA 1222)
1946–50 Command Headquarters, Northern Command [II], Australian Military Forces (CA 1223)

Quantity: 2.52 metres (Brisbane)

This series contains correspondence relating to the administration, function and policy of Army Military Forces commands in Queensland over time, including Northern Command, which was involved with the Rabaul compound and the Manus Island compound until the latter was taken over by the Navy.

Interim Army Establishment – raising of the 1st Australian War Criminals compound in Rabaul, 1947

**BP129/1,
NCCR 82/1/30**

War Criminals Compound – Rabaul – bomb disposal section Finschhafen; also includes lists of surplus stores held by the unit for disposal to civil administration, 1948–49

**BP129/1,
NCCR 174/1/101**

This file includes a lengthy and precise list of stores from the compound to be disposed of to the civil administration.

[RABAU COMPOUND] REGISTER OF OUTWARD SIGNALS AND MEMORANDA RE WAR CRIMES, 1947–49

MP375/8

Recorded by: 1947–49 1 Australian War Criminals Compound (Rabaul, then Manus Island, Territory of Papua-New Guinea) (CA 9601)

Quantity: 0.09 metres (Melbourne)

Rabaul Compound: Register of Outward Signals and memoranda re war crimes, 1947–49

MP375/8, VOLUME 1

This series contains a small exercise-type book containing the register (only a few pages) for the period 11 December 1947 to 1 June 1949. Each entry shows the number, date and particulars of the communication.

[RABAU COMPOUND] REGISTER OF INWARD SIGNALS AND MEMORANDA RE WAR CRIMES, 1948–49

MP375/9

Recorded by: 1948–49 1 Australian War Criminals Compound (Rabaul, then Manus Island, Territory of Papua-New Guinea) (CA 9601)

Quantity: 0.09 metres (Melbourne)

War Criminal's Compound, Rabaul: Register of inward signals and memoranda re war crimes, 1948–49

MP375/9, VOLUME 1

This series contains a small exercise-type book containing the register (only a few pages) for the period 15 January 1948 to 10 February 1949. Each entry shows the number, date and particulars of the communication.

MISCELLANEA – RABAU WAR CRIMINALS COMPOUND, 1945–48

MP375/19

Recorded by: 1945–47 War Criminal Military Prison, Rabaul (Territory of Papua-New Guinea) (CA 9600)
1947–48 1 Australian War Criminals Compound (Rabaul, then Manus Island, Territory of Papua-New Guinea) (CA 9601)

Quantity: 0.18 metres (Melbourne)

This series contains several unrelated files from the Rabaul compound.

Documents relating to War Criminals Compound Rabaul, issued for information November 1947

MP375/19, 1

This file includes various nominal rolls of the war criminals as well as maps of the compound.

Letters of thanks to Officer in Charge Rabaul War Criminals Compound from condemned Japanese war Criminals, 1946–47

MP375/19, 2

Warrants of commitment and promulgations of sentences – Japanese War Criminals, Rabaul War Criminals Compound, 1946–47

MP375/19, 3

Instructions issued by Headquarters Australian Military Forces Melbourne for executions of condemned war criminals by hanging or by firing squad, 1946

MP375/19, 4

Given that this was probably the Rabaul compound's own copy of the official execution instructions, it is somewhat disquieting to note the anonymous handwritten question (with no answer) on the final page of the instructions for hanging: 'What happens if the drop does not break his neck?'

GENERAL AND CIVIL STAFF CORRESPONDENCE FILES AND ARMY PERSONNEL FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES, 1943–51

MP742/1

Recorded by: 1943–51 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 36)

See earlier entry for series MP742/1 in this chapter.

Organization – War criminals Military Prison Rabaul [contains 11 plans including compound layout, buildings, watch tower and fence], 1946

MP742/1, 96/1/2903

This file contains the First Army's proposed provisional War Establishment for a military prison in Rabaul, dated January 1946.

Raising of 1 Australian War Criminal Compound (Rabaul), 1947–48

MP742/1, 96/1/3305

This file contains correspondence seeking the approval for and advising of the approval to raise 1 Australian War Criminals Compound (Rabaul) and the unit's war establishment in October 1947.

Issues to Japanese war criminal compound – Rabaul, 1947

MP742/1, 105/7/450

This file contains finance documents relating to the issue of rations and stores to the compound, including bills of lading.

Finger printing of Japanese war criminals, 1946–47

MP742/1, 336/1/1347

This file contains the orders and instructions to Headquarters 8 Military District to ensure that all convicted war criminals were finger-printed for identification purposes. The equipment to perform this function was on loan from the Victorian Police Department, which was requested for return in November 1947. The fingerprints usually became a part of the war criminals' personnel dossiers held in series MP375/15.

Sundry Rabaul matters [including administration of trials and War Criminals Compound], 1946–47

MP742/1, 336/1/1434

This file contains sundry matters, including an incomplete list of officers posted to Rabaul for 'war crimes duty'; a nominal roll of 'European personnel' posted to the compound; reports on the operation of the War Crimes Section (which usually included a report on the compound); a memorandum on the 'Administration of Japanese War Criminals'; the closure of 8 Military District and the proposed handing over of the compound to the civil administration; and the issuance of draft regulations for the compound.

1 Australian War Criminals Compound – Policy matters [good conduct remissions, privileges, etc; includes Statutory Rules, 1951 No 11, War Criminals (Imprisonment) Regulations], 1948–52

MP742/1, 336/1/1973

This file contains correspondence relating to Australian and British policy regarding treatment of war criminals and sundry petitions regarding compound matters. It also holds an official copy of the War Criminal (Imprisonment) Regulations 1951 (Cth) but is of no assistance regarding the drafting of those regulations (see instead MP742/1, 336/1/2060).

War Crimes (Imprisonment) Regulations and regulations for war criminals compound Rabaul [Includes 2 fabric samples of colour of clothing approved for war criminals], 1948–55

MP742/1, 336/1/2060

This file contains a copy of the early draft regulations prepared by commandant Major TW Upson, as well as correspondence relating to the various drafts of what became the War Criminal (Imprisonment) Regulations 1951 (Cth), including a typewritten draft with handwritten amendments and a June 1950 review and analysis of one such draft by an Assistant Parliamentary Draftsman. The file also contains two swatches of fabric which were presumably the colours used in the regulation clothing supplied to the war criminals. It also contains correspondence regarding Australia's treatment of war criminals, including a United States' request for information regarding Australian policy.

Mixed Rabaul Compound/Manus Island Compound files

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES, 1928–56

A518

Recorded by: 1928–41 Territories Branch, Prime Minister's Department (CA 822)
1941–51 Department of External Territories [I], Central Office (CA 42)
1951–56 Department of Territories [I], Central Office (CA 60)

Quantity: 244.37 metres (Canberra)

Although this series began in 1928, it contains items that date back to 1899. It is concerned with the administration of Australia's external territories, in particular the mandated territory of New Guinea, and thus includes files dealing with both the Rabaul and Manus war criminals compounds.

Japanese War Criminals at Manus, 1950–55

A518, B16/2/6

Murder of Japanese war criminal Ogata Sakari by Yasusaka Masaji, 1949–58

A518, BR836/3

Territories – General – Japanese War Criminals Compound, 1946–53

A518, C16/2/6

REGISTERS OF CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS FOR OFFENCES COMMITTED IN WAR CRIMINALS' COMPOUND, 1948–53

MP375/2

Recorded by: 1948–50 1 Australian War Criminals Compound (Rabaul, then Manus Island, Territory of Papua-New Guinea) (CA 9601)
1950–53 RAN War Criminal Compound Manus Island (Territory of Papua and New Guinea) (CA 9602)

Quantity: 0.09 metres (Melbourne)

This series comprises two books with handwritten entries which record charges brought against the war criminals in the Rabaul and Manus Island compounds from December 1948 to May 1953. While the entries in the first volume are in alphabetical tabs by name, the entries in the second volume are in chronological order.

Registers of charges against War Criminals for offences committed in War Criminals' Compound, 1948–53

MP375/2, VOLUME 1

MP375/2, VOLUME 2

WAR CRIMES INVESTIGATION FILES, SINGLE NUMBER SERIES WITH WC [WAR CRIMINALS] PREFIX, 1949

MP375/14

Recorded by: 1949 1 Australian War Criminals Compound (Rabaul, then Manus Island, Territory of Papua-New Guinea) (CA 9601)

See earlier entry for series MP375/14 in this chapter.

Administrative instructions re Japanese prisoners, 1946–47

MP375/14, WC2

This file contains documents covering the duties of NCOs in the compound; rations; the reports into the suicides of various war criminals, including Lt Gen Adachi Hatazō in Rabaul in September 1947; materials on working parties; and visitors.

Information re Japanese prisoners, 1946–47

MP375/14, WC3

This file contains documents including the acknowledgements of warrants of commitment and promulgations of sentence; the reports on the accidental deaths and suicides of various war criminals. Also includes two photos and fingerprints.

Notification of incoming prisoners, 1946

MP375/14, WC6

Administrative Instructions, Japanese Prisoners, 1947

MP375/14, WC7

This file contains a list of administrative instructions and some correspondence on mail for the war criminals, working parties and stores issued to the compound.

War Criminals Compound General File, Running of Compound, 1947

MP375/14, WC10

This file contains a random wealth of materials on the compound in 1947, including correspondence regarding the closure of 8 Military District, an informative memorandum by Major Upson on the 'layout and running' of the compound and a complete list of medical and dental instruments, equipment and supplies held.

STATUTORY RULES, REGULATIONS, CAMP AND COMPOUND STANDING ORDERS, 1947–50

MP375/17

Recorded by: 1947–50 1 Australian War Criminals Compound (Rabaul, then Manus Island, Territory of Papua-New Guinea) (CA 9601)

Quantity: 0.09 metres (Melbourne)

This series holds five files that were created by the Army at Rabaul and then transferred to Manus Island. They contain several versions of informal camp regulations and standing orders.

War Criminals' Compound, Rabaul and Manus Island: Statutory rules, regulations, camp and compound standing orders, 1947–50

MP375/17, 1

In addition to the draft 'War Crimes (Imprisonment) Regulations 1947', this file contains instructions dated August 1949 to war criminals and native police guards regarding work, as it was then reportedly 'far below standard'.

Compound, Rabaul and Manus Island: Statutory rules, regulations, camp and compound standing orders, 1947–50

MP375/17, 4

This file contains, as appendixes to the Camp and Compound Standing Orders, instructions regarding hours and duties of staff, including the duties of the officer administering the native police.

Compound, Rabaul and Manus Island: Statutory rules, regulations, camp and compound standing orders, 1947–50

MP375/17, 5

This file contains the 'War Criminal Compound Order No. 1 as at 1 October, 1949', consisting of 68 orders and schedules. This would have been in use at Manus Island while it was still under Army control.

GENERAL AND CIVIL STAFF CORRESPONDENCE FILES AND ARMY PERSONNEL FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES, 1952–62

MP927/1

Recorded by: 1952–60 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 36)
1960–62 Army Headquarters, Department of the Army (CA 2585)

Quantity: 49.51 metres (Melbourne)

This series includes several files relating to the war criminals compounds.

Punishment of Japanese war criminals – Establishment of Special Prison, Rabaul; War Criminals Compound Manus, 1948–52

MP927/1, A336/1/19

This file contains two components, one covering Rabaul and one, Manus.

Treatment of War Criminals at Manus and Rabaul Statements by Repatriated Japanese, 1953

MP927/1, A336/1/37

CORRESPONDENCE FILES (GENERAL), 1923–50

MP1049/5

Recorded by: 1923–39 Navy Office [III], Department of Defence [II] (CA 2456)
1939–50 Navy Office [IV], Department of the Navy [II] (CA 38)

See earlier entry for series MP1049/5 in this chapter.

Japanese War Criminals: Proposal to transfer from Rabaul to Manus Island and to Naval Responsibility, 1948–50

MP1049/5, 1824/2/246

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO PERSONNEL, 1943–1951, MULTIPLE NUMBER AND ALPHA-NUMERIC SERIES, 1939–63

MT885/1

Recorded by: 1939 Army Headquarters, Department of Defence [II] CA 2671)
1939–59 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 36)
1960–63 Army Headquarters, Department of the Army, Melbourne (CA 2585)

Quantity: 59.98 metres (Melbourne)

This series holds Army correspondence files relating to personnel but also this file below.

1 Australian War Criminals Compound, Rabaul and Manus – Medical stores, 1948–49

**MT885/1,
220/1/4219**

This file contains details regarding the medical care for war criminals at Rabaul (and some regarding Manus) including the provisional scale of medical supplies for issue to the compound.

Files relating to the Manus Island Compound

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES, 1948–89

A1838

Recorded by: 1948–70 Department of External Affairs [II], Central Office (CA 18)
1970–87 Department of Foreign Affairs, Central Office (CA 1382)
1987–89 Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Central Office (CA 5987)

See earlier entry for series A1838 in this chapter.

Japan – Japanese war criminals – Australian war trials – Request by Japanese to visit Manus Island, 1952

A1838, 481/6/1/1

This file contains correspondence regarding a request to visit the war criminals in 1952: it was refused.

ESTABLISHMENT RECORDS, 1937–71

A10857

Recorded by: 1937–39 Department of Defence [II], (Central Administration) (CA 19)
1939–42 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 36)
1942–71 Department of Defence [III], Central Office (CA 46)

See earlier entry for series A10857 in this chapter.

War Criminals' Compound (Manus Island), 1949–51

**A10857,
III/27/1949/LE**

This file contains the documents outlining the composition of the Manus Island compound from mid-1949 onwards.

ARMY ADMINISTRATION FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES WITH 'NCCR' (NORTHERN COMMAND CENTRAL REGISTRY) PREFIX, 1901–50

BP129/1

Recorded by: 1901–11 Commonwealth Military Forces, Queensland, (District) Headquarters (CA 1218)
1911–21 Headquarters, 1 Military District, Commonwealth (Australian) Military Forces (CA 1219)
1921–39 1 District Base, Australian Military Forces (CA 1220)
1939–42 Command Headquarters, Northern Command [I], Australian Military Forces (CA 1221)
1942–46 Headquarters, Queensland Lines of Communication Area, Australian Military Forces (CA 1222)
1946–50 Command Headquarters, Northern Command [II], Australian Military Forces (CA 1223)

See earlier entry for series BP129/1 in this chapter.

Authority for disbandment – War Criminals Compound – Manus Island, 1950

**BP129/1,
NCCR 174/1/202**

This file includes correspondence on the disbandment of the compound on Manus, when the compound was taken over from the Army by the Navy.

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES ('201'SERIES), 1939–50

MP150/1

Recorded by: 1939–39 Navy Office [III], Department of Defence [II] (CA 2456)
1939–50 Navy Office [IV], Department of the Navy [II] (CA 38)

Quantity: 110.53 metres (Melbourne)

This series holds a number of files created by the Navy relating to the Naval base on Manus Island, including several on the compound.

Funeral Services Manus Island, 1949 **MP150/1, 446/201/1064**

Logistic support – Manus Island War Criminals, 1948 **MP150/1, 549/201/327**

Alarm System – war criminals compound – Manus Island, 1950 **MP150/1, 569/231/158**

MANUS COMPOUND: RECORD BOOK OF CORRESPONDENCE AND RED CROSS CARDS FOR WAR CRIMINALS AND SUSPECTS, 1950–53 **MP375/3**

Recorded by: 1950–53 RAN War Criminal Compound Manus Island (Territory of Papua and New Guinea) (CA 9602)

Quantity: 0.18 metres (Melbourne)

MANUS COMPOUND: RECORD BOOK OF CORRESPONDENCE AND RED CROSS CARDS FOR WAR CRIMINALS AND SUSPECTS, 1950–53 **MP375/3, VOLUME 1**

This series holds only this volume recording the periodic receipt of correspondence by the war criminals in the Manus compound for September 1950 to July 1953.

MANUS WAR CRIMINALS COMPOUND: RECORD BOOKS OF DUTY WARDENS' NIGHT ROUNDS, 1950–53 **MP375/6**

Recorded by: 1950–53 RAN War Criminal Compound Manus Island (Territory of Papua and New Guinea) (CA 9602)

Quantity: 0.18 metres (Melbourne)

War Criminals' Compound, Manus Island: Record books of Duty Wardens' Night Rounds, 1950–53 **MP375/6, WOS**

This series contains only this item, which holds 14 small books covering from 1 March 1950 to 30 July 1953. The entries are divided into First, Middle and Morning Watches and record rounds as 'correct', as well as notes on subjects such as the compound lights, mustering of parties and the movements of people in and out of the compound. Each entry is initialled by the duty warden and officer of the watch, with pages signed by the compound commandant.

MANUS WAR CRIMINALS COMPOUND: RECORD BOOKS OF MUSTERS OF WAR CRIMINALS, 1952–53 **MP375/7**

Recorded by: 1952–53 RAN War Criminal Compound Manus Island (Territory of Papua and New Guinea) (CA 9602)

Quantity: 0.18 metres (Melbourne)

War Criminals Compound, Manus Island: Muster Book, sick patients, 1952–53 **MP375/7, VOLUME 1**
MP375/7, VOLUME 2

This series contains two bound volumes recording the muster reports from an unknown date (probably late 1952) to February 1953 and from March to July 1953. Each volume is divided into sections which cover a two month period and then repeat throughout the volume. The war criminals' names are listed by hut and each column representing one day is marked with a stroke if the war criminal was on normal duty, S if sick, H if in hospital and C/B if confined to the cell block.

MANUS WAR CRIMINALS COMPOUND: REGISTER OF INWARD CORRESPONDENCE, 1952–53

MP375/10

Recorded by: 1952–53 RAN War Criminal Compound Manus Island (Territory of Papua and New Guinea) (CA 9602)

Quantity: 0.18 metres (Melbourne)

This series contains one volume holding the register of inward correspondence.

MANUS WAR CRIMINALS COMPOUND: SUBJECT INDEX TO FILES RELATING TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE COMPOUND, 1952

MP375/12

Recorded by: 1952 RAN War Criminal Compound Manus Island (Territory of Papua and New Guinea) (CA 9602)

Quantity: 0.18 metres (Melbourne)

This series contains a subject index to files in use at the compound as of August 1952.

FILES RELATING TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE MANUS ISLAND WAR CRIMINAL COMPOUND, 1950–53

MP375/13

Recorded by: 1950–53 RAN War Criminal Compound Manus Island (Territory of Papua and New Guinea) (CA 9602)

Quantity: 0.72 metres (Melbourne)

This series holds the files created by the Navy after it took over the administration of the Manus Island compound and is the main series dealing with the compound. The files principally deal with the standing orders, memoranda and other instructions issued concerning the operation of the compound. The files also contain many requests or petitions submitted by the war criminals and responses to them, a brief selection of which are listed below.

War Criminals Compound Manus: Memorandums, 1950–53

MP375/13, WCC1/1

Compound Standing Orders – War Criminals Compound Manus – office copy, 1950–53

MP375/13, WCC1/2

HMAS “Tarangau” Executive Officer's memoranda – War Criminals Compound Manus, 1950–53

MP375/13, WCC1/3

War Criminals Compound Manus: Roster for duty officers and wardens, 1950–53

MP375/13, WCC1/4

Instructions to wardens – War Criminals Compound Manus, 1949–50	MP375/13, WCC1/6
War Criminals Compound Manus: Commandant's Orders, 1950–53	MP375/13, WCC1/8
War Criminals Compound Manus: Temporary memorandums, 1950–53	MP375/13, WCC1/9
Camp and Compounds Standing Orders. Internal Organisations – War Criminals Compound Manus 1950–53	MP375/13, WCC1/12
War Criminals Compound Manus: Amenities for war criminals, 1949–53 This file holds correspondence about the requisitioning and prices of amenities for the war criminals, mostly relating to musical and sporting equipment.	MP375/13, WCC2/1
War Criminals Compound Manus: Request for alteration to ration scale, 1949–53 This file holds various requests for the issue of food, soap, toilet paper and other items, including the toilet paper mentioned in the introduction to this chapter.	MP375/13, WCC2/5
War Criminals Compound Manus: Request for alteration of electrical wiring – Latrine and shower room, 1950–52 This file holds various requests for changes to the latrine/shower room, for changes to the compound kitchen and for repairing the hospital.	MP375/13, WCC2/6
Criminals Compound Manus: Alteration of [Compound] Liaison Group, 1950–53 This file outlines the history of the Japanese compound liaison and the various ballots which determined who held the positions of responsibility among the war criminals.	MP375/13, WCC2/21
War Criminals Compound Manus: General duties of hut leaders, duty parties, cooks, pantrymen, etc, 1950–53 This file gives details of who held these positions from among the war criminals over time.	MP375/13, WCC2/28
War Criminals Compound Manus: Request for permission to make clothes, 1950	MP375/13, WCC2/33

GENERAL AND CIVIL STAFF CORRESPONDENCE FILES AND ARMY PERSONNEL FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES, 1943–51

MP742/1

Recorded by: 1943–51 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 36)

See earlier entry for series MP742/1 in this chapter.

Manus Island – disposal of accommodation [at Lorengau] used by 1 Australian War Criminals [Compound], 1950 This file holds the documents for the transfer in 1949 of the vacated war criminals compound located at Lorengau (after the compound moved to Lombrum) to the Administration of the Territory of Papua and New Guinea, including the Marching Out Certificate and an inventory of buildings, which were handed over in February 1950.	MP742/1, 259/1/623
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Maintenance of Japanese war criminals, 1949

MP742/1, 305/43/6573

This file contains correspondence on the financial accounts for the compound, including a note that while no monies were being recovered from Japan for expenditure, proper records were being kept should such information being required when the policy on reparations was settled.

Illness of Japanese war criminal No. 842 TOYOOKA, Eijiro [includes 3 photographs], 1946–52

MP742/1, 336/1/1963

This file contains documents relating to the illness of war criminal Toyooka Eijirō, his repatriation to Japan for medical treatment, his absconding from custody in October 1949 and the unsuccessful search for him.

War criminal medically unfit – AWC 2234, Tomiyasu Hisato, 1940–50

MP742/1, 336/1/1968

This file contains documents relating to the medical condition of war criminal Tomiyasu Hisato, including the petitions by Japanese medical officers for his repatriation to Japan.

CORRESPONDENCE SERIES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES ('201' SERIES), 1923–50

MP981/1

Recorded by: 1923–39 Navy Office [III], Department of Defence [II] (CA 2456)
1939–50 Navy Office [IV], Department of the Navy [II] (CA 38)

Quantity: 19.47 metres (Melbourne)

This series contains only two files concerning war criminals, one of which relates to the Manus compound.

Trials of Japanese suspect minor war criminals – [correspondence relating to Manus Compound accommodation etc including two plans], 1950

**MP981/1,
569/231/147**

This file contains correspondence regarding the Manus compound, including the enlargement of the compound to accommodate war criminal suspects and the Japanese defence team arriving from Japan in early January 1950.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO PERSONNEL, 1943–1951, MULTIPLE NUMBER AND ALPHA-NUMERIC SERIES, 1939–63

MT885/1

Recorded by: 1939 Army Headquarters, Department of Defence [II] CA 2671)
1939–59 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 36)
1960–63 Army Headquarters, Department of the Army (CA 2585)

See earlier entry for series MT885/1 in this chapter.

War criminal compound Manus – Provision of staff, 1948–50

MT885/1, 251/5/1449

This file contains correspondence relating to the provision of compound staff for Manus, particularly the transfer of Army staff from Rabaul to Manus. It also details the injury sustained by Major Upson after his transfer to Manus and the consideration given to his replacement.

Major T W Upson – transfer [War crimes trials of Japanese war criminals – Manus], 1950

MT885/1, U/1/2433

This file contains details concerning the proposed use of Upson as the executioner for newly-convicted war criminals to be executed on Manus, which created controversy as it was before any war criminal suspects had been tried at Manus.

Photographs of the war criminals compounds

MISCELLANEOUS PHOTOGRAPHS AND NEGATIVES RELATING TO JAPANESE WAR CRIMES TRIALS, 1946–49

B5557

Recorded by: 1946–48 Prisoners of War Information Bureau (CA 3055)
1948–49 Soldier Career Management Agency (CA 1999)

See earlier entry for series B5557 in this chapter.

**Photographs of the War Criminals compound Manus Island
[8 photographs] Entrance to the compound; General view of the
compound; Compound sawmill; The machine shop; War criminals
sleeping huts; Cells inside a sleeping hut; War criminals hospital
and War criminals Mess hut, 1946–49**

B5557, 15



Entrance to the Manus Island Compound. NAA: B5557, 15



Mess Hut in the Manus Island Compound. NAA: B5557, 15

Files relating to the war criminals compounds at the Australian War Memorial

WRITTEN RECORDS, 1939–45 WAR, 1926–93

AWM54

Recorded by: 1926–39 Department of Defence [II], (Central Administration)
(CA 19)
1942–93 Department of Defence [III], Central Office (CA 46)

Quantity: 213.5 metres (Australian War Memorial)

This series holds miscellaneous records that were transferred to the Australian War Memorial from the Military History Section of the Australian Army regarding the 1939–45 war. As such, it contains many files relating to war crimes, mostly (but not exclusively) in item numbers 1010/*/*, many of which are recorded elsewhere in this guide. It contains a number of files relating to the compounds, including documents which are not found in other series, such as materials relating to the Morotai compound and Japanese complaints about ill-treatment by Australian personnel.

[War Establishments – Miscellaneous:] “Organisation – War Criminals Military Prison Rabaul” – Proposed War Establishment, January 1946

AWM54, 327/30/2

This file contains the correspondence concerning the proposed war criminals compound for Rabaul.

Establishments and Amendments – [Miscellaneous:] [Part relates to Establishment of] Australian War Crimes Section and War Crimes compound Rabaul, 1941–51

AWM54, 327/30/4

Part of this file, which relates to a number of miscellaneous matters, contains the interim army establishment for the Rabaul compound in October 1947.

[Prisoners of War and Internees:] Accidental death of Japanese War Criminals: No 2878 Sup [Pte] Ozawa Otokichi and No 2007 Sgt Maj Matsuhashi Iwao, April 1946

AWM54, 779/1/7

This file contains the report into the accidental deaths while at work on 11 April 1946 of two war criminals from the Rabaul compound.

[Prisoners of War and Internees – Collection and Registration:] Enemy Prisoners of War – File of messages, statements and newspaper articles accusing the Australians of ill treating the Japanese Prisoners of War at Morotai, 1945

AWM54, 779/2/13

[Prisoners of War and Internees – Treatment by Allies:] Copy of a letter written by Lt Comd Suzuki Naoomi to Gen Imamura and a diary sent to Japan, regarding ill-treatment of Japanese Prisoners of War by Australians, 25 January–27 March 1947

AWM54, 779/5/3

[Prisoners of War and Internees – Treatment by Allies:] Report on the use of Red Cross Supplies and alleged ill-treatment of Japanese War Criminals by NX145445 WO1 Shortus OR of War Criminals Compound Rabaul 1947

AWM54, 779/5/4

[Prisoners of War and Internees – Employment:] Standing orders for employment of Japanese working parties, POW and surrendered personnel, 1945–46

AWM54, 779/7/1

This file contains the standing orders for working parties at Morotai in early 1946.

[Prisoners of War and Internees – Exchange and Repatriation:] Repatriation of Japanese Prisoners of War: Suspension of sentences of imprisonment; lists of war criminals; petitions from Japanese nationals, 1947–52

AWM54, 779/9/18

This file contains correspondence regarding, including lists, of repatriated war criminals from the Manus compound to Japan, including those who were repatriated on medical grounds; also other Japanese who had been acquitted at the war crimes trials on Manus in 1950–51.

[Prisons and F P Compounds – Establishment:] War Criminals Compound Regulations for Control, Copy of draft of prison regulations prepared by Maj T W Upson and Maj H J Foster, 1947

AWM54, 783/2/2

The draft regulations relate to the Rabaul compound.

[Punishments – Capital:] Promulgation of Sentence – War Crimes Committee, Findings and Sentences of the Court at Rabaul, 1946–47

AWM54, 807/2/2

This file contains the promulgation slips from Rabaul for 1946–47, which were notices read and interpreted to the convicted advising them of the confirmation or non-confirmation of the findings and sentences and, if they had been sentenced to death, the date and time of their execution.

[War Crimes and Trials – General:] Policy file dealing with aspects of Trials of War Criminals and War Crimes 1945, 1945–56

AWM54, 1010/1/7

This file contains correspondence regarding the temporary Morotai compound, including the importance of segregation of classes of prisoners, for example, suspects from convicted war criminals.

[War Crimes and Trials – General:] War Criminals General, 1945 **AWM54, 1010/1/15**

This file contains the Court of Inquiry documents into the death of Lieutenant Honda Junro in the Morotai compound, 29–30 October 1945.

[War Crimes and Trials – General:] Weekly reports of war criminals held, 1945

AWM54, 1010/1/21

This file contains lists of suspected war criminals held at the Morotai compound from November 1945.

[War Crimes and Trials – General:] Shigetaka Chuji prisoner suicide War Criminal Compound Rabaul, 1946

AWM54, 1010/1/32

This file contains Major Upson's report into the suicide of Shigetaka Chuji in the Rabaul compound on 21 May 1946.

[War Crimes and Trials – Identification of War Criminals:] War criminals and suspected war criminals – Rabaul 1946, 1946–47

AWM54, 1010/2/23

This file holds a substantial number of documents, including an undated list of 'War Criminals and Suspected War Criminals', undated list of 'AWC Numbers of Japanese War Criminals and Suspects in Rabaul' and undated 'Nominal roll of Japanese held in War Criminals Compound Rabaul who are held on instructions from AHQ'.

War Crimes and Trials – Identification of War Criminals:] Nominal rolls, war criminals, Unit, place of birth, brief particulars of charge (not dated), c1939–46

AWM54, 1010/2/33

This file contains a list of war criminals by Australian War Criminal number, their (A, B or C) category, rank and name, unit, place and date of birth, brief particulars of charge and various other details.

[War Crimes and Trials – Investigation of Atrocities:] Australian Military Forces War Crimes trials, Japanese War Criminals at Rabaul, Morotai, Labuan, Wewak and Darwin to terms of imprisonment imposed at Rabaul New Guinea 25/2/1947. Nominal roll of Japanese in Rabaul Area under sentence February 1947. Nominal rolls Japanese Legal Staff – suspects held in custody – Personnel to be held as witnesses – Personnel awaiting repatriation, 1947

AWM54, 1010/9/22

This file, as stated, contains nominal rolls of Japanese war criminals. The list of 'terms of imprisonment imposed' was compiled according to date of release.

[War Crimes and Trials – Investigation of Atrocities:] Warrant of commitment in execution of a sentence of a Military Court for the trial of war crimes, 1946–47

**AWM54, 1010/9/69
PARTS 1-2**

These files contain copies of warrants of commitment used at Rabaul. A memo on the front of the PART 1 file refers to certain warrants to be returned for cancellation and re-issue; hence, these may be the returned warrants.

[War Crimes and Trials – Investigation of Atrocities:] Investigation into the alleged ill-treatment of Japanese War

Criminal Ikeuchi Masakiyo – Copy of proceeding of trial held at Morotai 1946, 1946–47

AWM54, 1010/9/71

This file contains the investigation into Ikeuchi's complaints of ill-treatment at the Morotai compound.

WRITTEN RECORDS – BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OCCUPATION FORCE (BCOF – JAPAN) AND BRITISH COMMONWEALTH FORCES, KOREA (BCFK), 1945–56

AWM114

Recorded by: 1945–56 Department of Defence [III], Central Office (CA 46)

Quantity: 6.6 metres (Australian War Memorial)

This series holds records that were transferred to the Australian War Memorial from the Military History Section of the Australian Army, which were originally a part of series AWM54 but were withdrawn to form a separate series on the British Commonwealth Occupation Force (BCOF) in Japan. Nonetheless, it does contain the following file, probably as its contents were translated by BCOF staff.

[Intelligence – Reports, Post-War Japan:] BCOF. CSDIC – translation of a Japanese manuscript containing charges of ill-treatment by Australian camp staff of Japanese war criminals, 1948

AWM114, 423/10/36

This file contains an English translation of a plea and a 58-page report by convicted war criminal Lt Katayama Hideo circa early 1947, shortly before he was executed at Rabaul. It includes many allegations of ill-treatment in the Rabaul compound, as well as Katayama's thoughts on the war crimes investigations, trials and imprisonment.³⁷⁸

RECORDS OF WAR CRIMES ENQUIRIES AND TRIALS, 1939–45 WAR, 1942–55

AMW226

Recorded by: 1942–55 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 36)

Quantity: 2 metres (Australian War Memorial)

This series holds records that were transferred to the Australian War Memorial from the Army Office, Department of Defence. As suggested by the series title, the files principally relate to the Australian war crimes investigations and prosecutions but they do contain materials relating to the war criminals.

[Records of war crimes enquiries and trials, 1939–45 War] War crimes trials – Japanese War Criminals charged under the War Crimes Act 1945 by Australian military authorities, 1958

AWM26, 14

This file contains a bound book dated 30 April 1958 containing an index by name, serial number and status (including not guilty, executed and 'release on' date).

[Records of war crimes enquiries and trials, 1939–45 War] Wewak, Labuan, Morotai and Darwin, 1945 [Register of sentences imposed in Australian War Crimes trials], 1945–50

AWM226, 15

[Records of war crimes enquiries and trials, 1939–45 War] Rabaul [Register of sentences imposed in Australian War Crimes trials], 1946–47

AWM226, 16

³⁷⁸ For another document by Katayama, see AWM: MSS0743 listed at the end of this chapter.

**[Records of war crimes enquiries and trials, 1939–45 War]
Singapore, Hong Kong and Los Negros [Register of sentences
imposed in Australian War Crimes trials], 1946–51**

AWM226, 17

These three items are three red, bound books containing the names of war criminals, verdict, sentence, confirmation, promulgation, and dated executed/place imprisoned. Each book also contains a page entitled 'Statistics of Australian War Crimes Trials', which should be referred to with caution, as they are not accurate.

**[Records of war crimes enquiries and trials, 1939–45 War] Rabaul
– Photographing of war criminals, 1945–47**

AWM226, 22

This file contains the instructions for 'all Japs apprehended as war criminals to be photographed' and lists of the war criminals photographed in various areas; alas, all prints and negatives have been detached at some point in the past.

WRITTEN RECORDS, 1939–45 WAR, SECOND SERIES, 1993–

AMW254

Recorded by: 1993– Department of Defence [III], Central Office (CA 46)

Quantity: 3 metres (Australian War Memorial)

This series holds records that were transferred to the Australian War Memorial from Department of Defence and were identified in a survey of unserialised material in 1993.

**Statements taken by Captain W D KECK relating to injury
sustained by General IMAMURA Hitoshi former Commander in
Chief of Japanese Eighth Army, in War Criminals Compound
Rabaul, 26/27 July 1946, 1946**

AWM254, 8

This file contains the statements relating to an injury suffered on 26 July 1946, as the result of a failed suicide attempt.

**Orders to Leading Seaman A.C. Horsfield relating to duties while
escorting the undermentioned Japanese war criminal [HARA]
from Manus Island to Japan – Arrangements for transportation,
1952**

AWM254, 312

This relates to the transfer of convicted war criminal Capt Hara Seizō from Manus to Japan, and well documents how such transfers were carried out.

MANUSCRIPTS

MSS*

Katayama, Hideo (Lieutenant, Imperial Japanese Army)

MSS0743

Katayama was convicted and sentenced to death in the Morotai M43 trial. He was a Christian and fluent in English. This manuscript is a statement addressed to 'All Japanese Christians' written in 1946 while awaiting execution and discusses war crimes, his trial and the comfort of his beliefs.

McKinlay, James Lumsden, Colonel, OBE, MM, b: 1894

MSS0765

McKinlay served as President of the Morotai Court. The manuscript includes McKinlay's description of the last request of Major Tamura Toshio, who had been convicted and sentenced to death in the Morotai

M10 trial. It also includes a cartoon drawn by another war criminal of Tamura's execution.

Sherriff, William George (Sergeant b: 1927)

MSS1564

Sherriff served as a photographer in Rabaul, where his duties included photographing the war criminals. He later served in the British Commonwealth Occupation Force. His papers include a number of reproductions of photographs of war criminals and key Japanese officers, presumably taken by him.

PRIVATE RECORDS

PR*

Duckmanton, Sir Talbot Sydney: papers, 1945–46

PR00238

These private papers contain a report by then ABC correspondent, Talbot Duckmanton, on his visit to the Morotai compound.³⁷⁹

Ikeuchi, Masakiyo: papers, 1946–2001

PR01049

These private papers contain war criminal Ikeuchi Masakiyo's complaints about his ill-treatment in the Morotai compound.³⁸⁰

ART

ART*

Japanese war criminals' compound, Rabaul, 1945

ART25256

This pen and coloured wash sketch by Reg Rowed shows the war criminals compound at Rabaul.

Japanese war criminal stockades, Koepang, 1945

ART26145

This pen and wash sketch by Charles Bush shows the barbed wire compound where Japanese prisoners were held pending investigation into their responsibility for war crimes.

War criminal boob, Emery Point, 1946

ART26356

This oil on canvas painting by Charles Bush shows the war criminals compound in Darwin, Northern Territory.

Mitsuba suffering attack of malaria

ART28712

This pencil drawing on paper by Robert Thompson shows Japanese being held in the war criminals cage at Cape Wom, New Guinea.

HERALDRY

REL*

Autographed Japanese flag: Sergeant J Lanyon, War Crimes Trials, Morotai

REL24184

This autographed Japanese flag dated December 1945 was given to Sgt Lanyon, who guarded Japanese war criminals on Morotai.

Autographed Japanese flag: Sergeant J Lanyon, War Crimes Trials, Morotai

REL24185

This is a handkerchief dated February 1946 that has been autographed, cartooned and had a red sun added to the centre for conversion into a 'flag'.

³⁷⁹ A radio script for this report is also held in NAA (Sydney): SP300/3, 236.

³⁸⁰ The papers are very similar to those found in AWM54, 1010/9/71.

9. The International Military Tribunal for the Far East, 1946–48

Introduction

Better known than the Australian war crimes trials is the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (IMTFE), held in the former War Ministry office in Tokyo, 1946–48, otherwise referred to as the Tokyo Tribunal or the Tokyo Trial. This was the international A class³⁸¹ trial of 'major' war criminals, although the charges put forward against the (initially) 28 defendants named in the indictment in fact encompassed crimes against peace, crimes against humanity and conventional war crimes.

The trial was held pursuant to the Charter of the Tribunal, issued by General Douglas MacArthur, the Supreme Commander, Allied Powers (SCAP), as a proclamation on 19 January 1946.³⁸² During the Occupation of Japan, MacArthur was meant to be guided by the policies and principles decided by the Far Eastern Commission (FEC) in Washington DC, which were then transmitted to him by the United States Government. The Far Eastern Commission was established in December 1945 (replacing the Far Eastern Advisory Commission established in October 1945) and comprised representatives of the 11 Allied nations, including Australia, which had fought against Japan.

Similar to the United Nations War Crimes Commission (UNWCC) discussed in Chapter 3, matters at the Far Eastern Commission were discussed in committees before being forwarded to the commission as a whole for decision. The Far Eastern Commission's Committee 5 on 'War Criminals' met somewhat irregularly from March 1946 onwards.³⁸³ The Committee's proposed policy for the Apprehension, Trial and Punishment of War Criminals in the Far East was approved by the commission on 3 April 1946 as a directive to be forwarded to SCAP.³⁸⁴ Several other Far Eastern Commission policies on war criminals were also approved in 1947 and 1949. In practice, however, MacArthur could be rather hostile to Far Eastern Commission and sometimes acted without reference to the commission's directives.

MacArthur was also meant to be guided by the Allied Council for Japan (ACJ), a four-power Allied advisory body in Japan on which Australian diplomat and scholar William Macmahon Ball first represented the British Commonwealth.³⁸⁵ Ball became increasingly frustrated over time by SCAP's relegation of the Allied Council for Japan to obscurity. He advised in his official report for January 1947, for instance, that as MacArthur had not asked for any advice on any question that month, the 'work of the Council dropped to a new low water mark of futility'.³⁸⁶

³⁸¹ This uses the classification system: Class A – crimes against peace; Class B – conventional war crimes; Class C – crimes against humanity. The International Military Tribunal for the Far East is often described as a Class A war crimes trial even though it encompassed far more than crimes against peace in its charges.

³⁸² A copy of Gen MacArthur's proclamation and the Charter is held in NAA: A3312, PCPS 1/39. There is also a copy held in NAA: A10468, X.

³⁸³ For the call for members of the working committee to organise this committee, see NAA: A10468, WC5/1.

³⁸⁴ See this document, FEC 007/3 dated 29 March 1946, in NAA: A10468, X.

³⁸⁵ For a brief biography of Ball, see Peter Ryan, 'Ball, William Macmahon (1901–1986)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/ball-william-macmahon-12166/text21801>. See also the Papers of W. Macmahon Ball, National Library of Australia, MS7851.

³⁸⁶ William Macmahon Ball, Monthly Report – Allied Council for Japan, January 1947, NAA: A1838, 482/1/6. For Ball's diary during this period, see Alan Rix (ed), *Intermittent Diplomat: The Japan and Batavia Diaries of W. Macmahon Ball*, Melbourne: Melbourne University Press, 1988.

Table 5: Australian personnel at the Far Eastern Advisory Commission, Far Eastern Commission and the Allied Council for Japan

Organisation	Role	Name	Period
Far Eastern Advisory Commission	Inaugural meeting	Dr HV Evatt	30 October 1945
Far Eastern Commission	FEC advisory visit to Japan ³⁸⁷	Mr William D Forsyth	January 1946
		Major James Plimsoll ³⁸⁸	
		Dr John B Andrews	
		Mr AB Jamieson	
	Australian representative	Sir Frederic Eggleston ³⁸⁹	February–March 1946
		Lt Gen Sir John Lavarack ³⁹⁰	March–May 1946
		Dr HV Evatt	May–July 1946
		Major James Plimsoll	July–October 1946
		Mr William D Forsyth	1946–?
		Mr John Oldham	1946–47
		Mr Norman Makin ³⁹¹	October 1946–June 1951
		Mr Percy Spender ³⁹²	June 1951–April 1952
	Far Eastern Commission Committee No. 5 attendees	Mr John Oldham	March 1946–April 1947
		Dr John Andrews	March 1946
		Major James Plimsoll	March–April 1947
		Lord Wright of Durley ³⁹³ (Australian representative and UNWCC chairman)	14 June 1946
		Mr HW Bullock	March 1947
Allied Council for Japan	Australian representative	Mr William Macmahon Ball	April 1945–September 1947
		Mr Patrick Shaw ³⁹⁴	1947–1949
		Col William R Hodgson ³⁹⁵	1949–1952

³⁸⁷ For the Australian delegation's reports and various informal notes made by the delegation members, see NAA: A1838, 483/1/4.

³⁸⁸ For a brief biography of Plimsoll, see Jeremy Hearder, 'Plimsoll, Sir James (1917–1987)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/plimsoll-sir-james-15471/text26685>.

³⁸⁹ For a brief biography of Eggleston, see Warren Osmond, 'Eggleston, Sir Frederic William (1875–1954)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/eggleston-sir-frederic-william-344/text10409>.

³⁹⁰ For a brief biography of Lavarack, see David Horner, 'Lavarack, Sir John Dudley (1885–1957)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/lavarack-sir-john-dudley-10790/text19137>.

³⁹¹ For a brief biography of Makin, see David Lowe, 'Makin, Norman John (1889–1982)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/makin-norman-john-14673/text25810>.

³⁹² For a brief biography of Spender, see David Lowe, 'Spender, Sir Percy Claude (1897–1985)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/spender-sir-percy-claude-15475/text26689>.

³⁹³ The transcript of Lord Wright's remarks to the FEC on this date – given on his way back from attending the opening of the IMTFE in Tokyo to London – is in NAA: A10468, X.

³⁹⁴ For a brief biography of Shaw, see David Lee, 'Shaw, Sir Patrick (1913–1975)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/shaw-sir-patrick-11667/text20845>.

For further details on archival records on the aftermath of war with Japan, including the British Commonwealth Occupation Force (BCOF) and the peace treaty with Japan, see Pam Oliver's separate archival guide.³⁹⁶

Choosing Australian personnel for the International Military Tribunal for the Far East

The United States originally asked Australia to designate three (later five) military officers or civilians qualified for appointment to the forthcoming international war crimes tribunal for major Japanese war criminals.³⁹⁷ Given his role as War Crimes Commissioner, as discussed in Chapter 2, Sir William Webb was accustomed to being consulted regularly by the Department of External Affairs and the Department of the Army on war crimes matters, so it probably appeared par for the course in late 1945 when he was 'urgently'³⁹⁸ consulted by External Affairs about a response to the United States' request for Australian nominees.³⁹⁹ To be fair, Webb seems to have never thought of himself as a likely nominee to the bench of an international war crimes tribunal. When asked for advice about Australia's nominees, Webb simply suggested 'Judges of High and State Supreme Courts, Kings Counsels and Professors of Law', although, as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Queensland, he would have been included on that roster.⁴⁰⁰ Webb's name seems to have been put forward in early November 1945 by Professor Kenneth Bailey to the Department of External Affairs, who then consulted Sir George Knowles, then Secretary of the Attorney-General's Department and Solicitor-General.⁴⁰¹ Knowles had initially suggested two judges of the High Court of Australia but then revised his list to include a state judge, two barristers, Bailey and Webb.⁴⁰²

When the list of civilian nominees was sent in late November 1945 to the Minister for External Affairs and Attorney-General, Dr HV Evatt, then overseas, Evatt responded that he was of 'the opinion that experience in criminal jurisdiction was very essential' to the nominees. He suggested Lord Wright of Durley (then Australian representative to and chairman of the United Nations War Crimes Commission based in London), Webb, Knowles or one of several prominent state judges.⁴⁰³ Lord Wright, Evatt's 'personal'⁴⁰⁴ preference, was consulted in late 1945 but he decided that his existing obligations would not allow him to be absent from the United Kingdom long enough to serve on the tribunal.⁴⁰⁵ Evatt's second pick of Webb accepted his prospective nomination on 13 December 1945, 'subject to my being qualified to act'. Webb appeared well aware that his nomination might attract criticism due to his war crimes work, pointing out in his acceptance that '[o]f course, I have so far made no finding against any major war criminal'.⁴⁰⁶

³⁹⁵ For a brief biography of Hodgson, see Alan Watt, 'Hodgson, William Roy (1892–1958)', *Australian Dictionary of Biography*, National Centre of Biography, Australian National University, <http://adb.anu.edu.au/biography/hodgson-william-roy-6695/text11551>.

³⁹⁶ Pam Oliver, *Allies, Enemies and Trading Partners: Records on Australia and the Japanese*, Canberra: National Archives of Australia, 2004, <http://guides.naa.gov.au/allies-enemies-trading-partners/>.

³⁹⁷ Cablegram from the Australian Legation, Washington to the Department of External Affairs, 19 October 1945, NAA: A1066, H45/590/3.

³⁹⁸ Cablegram from Department of External Affairs to Dr HV Evatt, 25 October 1945, NAA: MP742/1, 336/1/408.

³⁹⁹ Cablegram from the Australian Legation, Washington to the Department of External Affairs, 19 October 1945, NAA: A1066, H45/590/3.

⁴⁰⁰ Cablegram from Department of External Affairs to Australian Legation, Washington, 13 November 1945, NAA: MP749/8, 66/431/2.

⁴⁰¹ Letter from Sir George Knowles to Dr HV Evatt, 13 November 1945, held in Evatt Collection, Flinders University Library, 'War. War Crimes' file.

⁴⁰² Record of telephone conversation between 'Hill' and Knowles, 16 November 1945; and memorandum from Knowles to the Secretary, Department of External Affairs, 21 November 1945, NAA: A1066, H45/590/3.

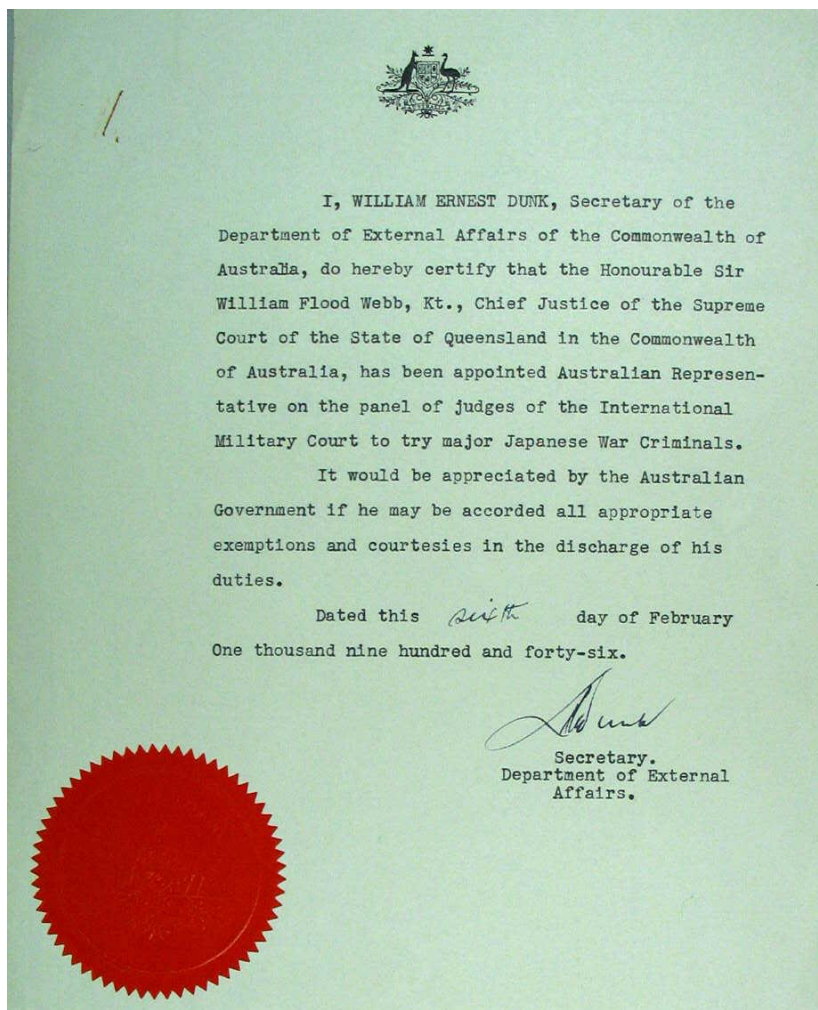
⁴⁰³ Cablegram from Australian Legation, Washington to Department of External Affairs, 29 November 1945, NAA: MP742/1, 336/1/408.

⁴⁰⁴ Cablegram from the Department of External Affairs to the External Affairs Officer, London, 11 December 1945, NAA: A1066, H45/590/3.

⁴⁰⁵ Reported in cablegram from the External Affairs Officer, London, to Dr HV Evatt, 14 December 1945, NAA: A1066, H45/590/3.

⁴⁰⁶ Letter from Sir William Webb to the Secretary, Department of External Affairs, 13 December 1945, NAA: A1066, H45/590/3. For further on Webb's nomination and acceptance, see Narrelle Morris, 'Sir William Webb and Beyond: Australia and the International Military Tribunal for the Far East', in Kerstin von Lingen (ed), *Transcultural Justice at the Tokyo Tribunal: The Allied Struggle for Justice, 1946–48*, Leiden: Brill, 2018, pp. 44–64.

With the United States pressing very hard for nominees – now reduced to a judge and an associate prosecutor – to be communicated in early January 1946, Evatt approved the nomination of Webb as the Australian member of the court and Justice Alan Mansfield as associate prosecutor.⁴⁰⁷



Official appointment of Webb as Australia's representative to the International Military Tribunal, 6 February 1946. NAA: M1418, 2

An assistant prosecutor to aid Mansfield was also selected from the Australian Army: Major Thomas Francis Edington Mornane, then a member of the Australian Army Legal Corps and, in civilian life, an assistant crown solicitor for Victoria.⁴⁰⁸ Mornane was promoted to lieutenant colonel and seconded from the Army to the Department of External Affairs for the trial.⁴⁰⁹

⁴⁰⁷ Cablegram from the Secretary, Department of External Affairs to the Secretary, Department of the Army, 16 January 1946, NAA: MP742/1, 336/1/408.

⁴⁰⁸ See Mornane's particulars of service and qualifications in memorandum from Mr FR Sinclair, Secretary of the Department of the Army to the Secretary, Department of External Affairs, circa 1 February 1946, NAA: MP742/1, 336/1/408. See also Mornane's service file, NAA: B883, VX102782.

⁴⁰⁹ Letter from the Secretary of the Department of the Army to the Secretary, Prime Minister's Department, 20 November 1946, NAA: MP742/1, 336/1/1103.

Table 6: Key Australian and associated personnel at the International Military Tribunal for the Far East

Role	Name	Period
Australian judge and President	Sir William Flood Webb	1946–48
Webb's associates	Mr Rex Crane	1946–June 1947
	Mr William Edmund Cuppaidge	1947–48
Secretary of the Office of the President	Mrs Mildred Splane (née Rich)	
Webb's staff	Miss Bettie Renner ⁴¹⁰	
	Mrs Frances P Morris (née Campbell)	
Australian associate prosecutors	Justice Alan Mansfield	January 1946–January 1947
	Lt Col Thomas Francis Mornane	February 1947–48
Australian assistant prosecutor	Lt Col Thomas Francis Mornane	1946–47
Associate prosecutor's associate	Mr Alistair R McDonald	
Typists	Miss Betty Burrowes	
	Miss Brotherson	

General Douglas MacArthur then selected Webb – not without some controversy – to preside over the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, possibly as they had been acquainted since 1944. As Yuma Totani has contended, the Australian participants in the tribunal ‘profoundly shaped the course of the trial and left their deep imprint on its outcome’.⁴¹¹

The question of the Emperor

Not surprisingly, given that there were 11 Allied countries attempting to shape postwar policy towards Japan, views diverged on many topics. One of the most contentious topics was that of the Emperor. Australia took a sterner approach to the Emperor's role and future than the United Kingdom or the United States. For example, one American official report described Australian ‘uneasiness’ about apparent ‘lenient’ postwar policy towards Japan and suggested that the Emperor was the ‘institution to which Australia most vehemently objects’.⁴¹² Indeed, the report went on to say, ‘[t]he Australian Government is adamant in its position that Hirohito is a war criminal’.⁴¹³

Although Webb's view that the Emperor held responsibility for war crimes was undoubtedly influential, it is clear that others in the Australian Government held similar views. When Japan sought to accept the terms of the Potsdam Declaration on 10 August 1945, provided that the ‘prerogative of the Emperor as sovereign ruler of Japan’ was not compromised by those terms, the Australian Government responded by asserting that the ‘Emperor should have no immunity from responsibility for Japan's acts of aggression and proved war crimes’.⁴¹⁴ This was because Japan's ‘deliberate system of terrorism and atrocity ... must have been known to the supreme authorities in Japan, not excluding the Emperor’.⁴¹⁵

⁴¹⁰ Miss Renner was actually an American lawyer.

⁴¹¹ Yuma Totani, *The Tokyo War Crimes Trial: The Pursuit of Justice in the Wake of World War II*, Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Asia Centre, 2008, p. 42.

⁴¹² Office of Strategic Services, Research and Analysis Branch, ‘Australia Shows Uneasiness Concerning Allied Treatment of Japan’, restricted report no. 3260, 21 September 1945, p. 3, NAA: A3300, 290.

⁴¹³ *ibid.*

⁴¹⁴ Cablegram from Commonwealth Government to Viscount Addison, Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs, no. 229, 11 August 1945, *Documents on Australian Foreign Policy*, vol. 8, 1945, p. 322. Interestingly, it took the remainder of the month for the government's view on the Emperor to be widely published: see, for example, ‘Govt. View on Emperor and Surrender’, *News* (Adelaide), 29 August 1945, p. 1.

⁴¹⁵ *ibid.*, p. 323.

Evatt, in particular, was personally concerned that the Emperor not be excluded when war crimes responsibility was discussed. In a telegram to Lord Wright on 18 August 1945, for instance, he wrote:

It is very important that under new Article [concerning 'crimes against peace'] as well as under general charge of encouraging and procuring atrocities responsibility should be imputed to all Japanese higher-ups including Hirohito and I hope that this will soon be done.⁴¹⁶

The Emperor was placed on Australia's first list of major Japanese war criminals holding key positions in October 1945, a list which was approved by Webb before it was transmitted to the United Nations War Crimes Commission in London for consideration. However, Mansfield had little luck persuading the commission to approve it. Lord Wright, reluctantly, had to forward the Australian list on to the Far Eastern Commission, to the Allied Council for Japan and to the International Prosecution Section (IPS) in Tokyo,⁴¹⁷ where it had little influence on the process of determining who was indicted at the International Military Tribunal.

Although General MacArthur had made it abundantly clear that he opposed indicting the Emperor,⁴¹⁸ Australia continued to press for the Emperor's prosecution, right up until early April 1946, when the trial was about to commence.⁴¹⁹ The Australian associate prosecutor in Tokyo, Mansfield was instructed that:

if you are satisfied that there is a case [against the Emperor], it is left entirely to you to act upon your considered view. At same time you should avoid any public protest if decision is against indictment or if MacArthur vetoes proposal. You are familiar with the facts and it has always been our view that if the facts warranted indictment, Hirohito is no more entitled to special immunity than the common soldiers who inflicted such cruel barbarities against Allied soldiers and civilians.⁴²⁰

However, the Far Eastern Commission's approval on 3 April 1946 of its policy regarding Apprehension, Trial and Punishment of War Criminals in the Far East was with the 'understanding' that the directive to be forwarded to SCAP 'would be so worded as to exempt the Japanese Emperor from indictment as a war criminal without direct authorization'.⁴²¹ Indeed, as Totani points out, this 'no action without authorisation' policy had already been made clear to MacArthur and no such authorisation ever came.⁴²² Mansfield was reportedly the only prosecutor to urge for a vote on the Emperor's inclusion on the list of defendants settled at a prosecutorial meeting⁴²³ but, as is well known, the Emperor was not included on the indictment.

⁴¹⁶ Telegram from 'Minister' to Lord Wright, 18 August 1945, NAA: A2937, 271.

⁴¹⁷ As Totani points out, although the list reached FEC and the IPS, MacArthur did not forward the correspondence to the Allied Council for Japan but sent it on to Washington: Totani, *The Tokyo War Crimes Trial*, p. 56.

⁴¹⁸ See, for example, 'Notes of Address to Far Eastern Advisory Commission by General MacArthur', GHQ Tokyo, 29 January 1946, attached to Visit of Far Eastern Commission to Japan, Interim Report of Australian Delegation, 11 February 1946, annex 1, NAA: A1838, 483/1/4.

⁴¹⁹ See advice to this point in memorandum for the Minister, 'Major Japanese War Criminals', 8 April 1946, NAA: A1067, UN46/WC/1.

⁴²⁰ Cablegram from Department of External Affairs to Australian Political Representative, Tokyo, for Alan Mansfield, 9 April 1946, NAA: A1067, UN46/WC/1.

⁴²¹ See excerpt from the Minutes of the Seventh Meeting of the Far Eastern Commission, 3 April 1946 attached to Note by the Secretary General, Apprehension, Trial and Punishment of War Criminals in the Far East, FEC 007/04, 4 April 1946, NAA: A10468, X.

⁴²² Totani, *The Tokyo War Crimes Trial*, pp. 52–57.

⁴²³ Cablegram from Alan Mansfield to the Minister of External Affairs, 9 April 1946 NAA: A1067, UN46/WC/1.



Photograph sheet of 28 suspected war criminals. NAA: M1417, 23

Webb and the trial

As the trial commenced, Webb declared that '[t]here has been no more important criminal trial in all history'.⁴²⁴ As Arnold Brackman has pointed out, this declaration overlooked or ignored the International Military Tribunal at Nuremberg and, in his view, thereafter 'hung around his neck like a dead albatross'.⁴²⁵ Brackman thought that Webb soon regretted the characterisation, as he publicly retreated to describing the trial thereafter, as 'one of the most important trials in history'.⁴²⁶ Yet, the hyperbole continued in private, with Webb describing the tribunal as the 'greatest criminal court ever constituted',⁴²⁷ and his own role as president

⁴²⁴ 'Sir William Webb's Opening Statement at Arraignment', GHQ, USAF, Pacific, Public Relations Office, Special Release, 3 May 1946, NAA: M1418, 10.

⁴²⁵ Arnold Brackman, *The Other Nuremberg: The Untold Story of the Tokyo War Crimes Trials*, London: Collins, 1989, pp. 103, 230.

⁴²⁶ *ibid.*, p. 230.

⁴²⁷ Letter from Sir William Webb to Dr HV Evatt, 12 February 1947, NAA: M1418, 6.

as 'the heaviest responsibility ever cast on a judge',⁴²⁸ with 'no equal in history, ancient or modern'.⁴²⁹

Webb was a controversial president. From the outset, his appointment garnered criticism because of his earlier war crimes investigatory work, which led critics to suggest that he could not be impartial on the bench. He survived an early challenge on this point by the defence, which sought his disqualification. Judicial relations also became a flash point. Initially, Webb seemed to think that relations between the 11 judges were good, writing in early 1946 that he had 'excellent relations with all his colleagues', who were 'all quite good fellows' and that it 'would indeed be hard to improve upon them'.⁴³⁰ He did 'not anticipate much trouble with them as a team',⁴³¹ although it was unfortunate that 'not one of us can be called an expert in international law'.⁴³² Regrettably, judicial relations soured thereafter, although never quite to a terminal point. Some of the blame can certainly be placed on Webb who, over time, became less tolerant, more irascible and prone to making unilateral decisions without consultation, or reacting badly when decisions were made that he did not like.

However, it is clear that Webb was being sidelined in Japan, as well as being deliberately undermined by several of the judges, including British judge Lord Patrick, New Zealand Justice Northcroft and Canadian Justice McDougall. Writing home, Lord Patrick called Webb a 'quick-tempered turbulent bully' who had 'antagonised every member of his Tribunal', thereby frustrating the tribunal's purpose.⁴³³ Similarly, New Zealand Justice Erima Northcroft wrote home that Webb had an 'unfortunate manner of expression, generally querulous, invariably argumentative and frequently injudicious'. Moreover, Webb was 'often either, and sometimes both, hostile and unreceptive of our [the judges'] suggestions or incapable of understanding their purport or purpose'.⁴³⁴ Their goal seems to have been to persuade their governments to persuade Australia to remove Webb from the tribunal, allowing them to take better control, as they saw it, of the bench and the trial.

Webb's most significant complaint about the trial as it progressed was its duration, as he had originally thought he would be back in Australia in October 1946.⁴³⁵ Indeed, he lamented a year into the trial that if he had 'known how long it was going to take' he would 'not have accepted appointment'.⁴³⁶ Webb generally attributed the length of the trial to a number of factors, including the scope of the indictment, the amount of evidence presented and the difficulties of language translation.⁴³⁷

⁴²⁸ Letter from Sir William Webb to General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander, Allied Powers, 28 June [no year], NAA: M1418, 6.

⁴²⁹ Letter from Sir William Webb to Dr HV Evatt, 3 July 1946, NAA: M1418, 2.

⁴³⁰ Cablegram from Sir William Webb via Australian Political Representative, Tokyo to the Secretary, Department of External Affairs, 25 May 1946, NAA: A1067, UN46/WC/15; and letters from Sir William Webb to Chief Justice John Latham, 17 April and 8 May 1946, NAA: M1418, 3.

⁴³¹ Letter from Sir William Webb to Chief Justice John Latham, 8 May 1946, NAA: M1418, 3.

⁴³² Letter from Sir William Webb to Chief Justice John Latham, 17 April 1946, NAA: M1418, 3.

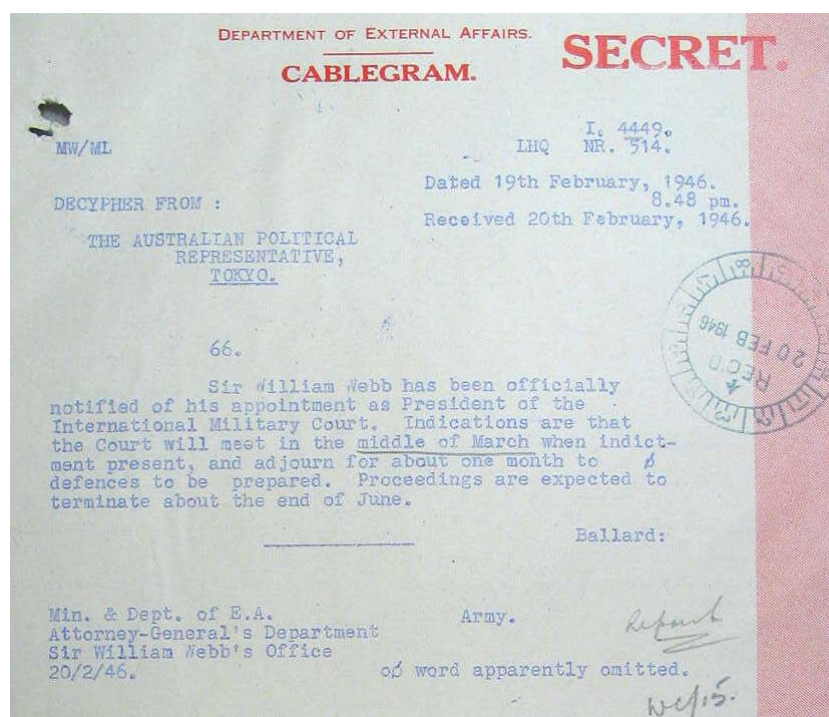
⁴³³ Copy of letter from Lord Patrick forwarded to the Lord Chancellor, circa early 1947, pp. 2, 6, National Archives (UK) (TNA): LCO 2/2992.

⁴³⁴ Copy of letter from Justice Northcroft to Chief Justice forwarded to the Lord Chancellor, 18 March 1947, p. 2, TNA: LCO 2/2992.

⁴³⁵ Letter from Sir William Webb to Chief Justice Latham, 8 May 1946, NAA: M1418, 3.

⁴³⁶ Letter from Sir William Webb to Dr HV Evatt, 25 April 1947, NAA: M1418, 2; and letter from Sir William Webb to Chief Justice John Latham, 25 April 1947, NAA: M1418, 3.

⁴³⁷ See, for example, an unsigned document clearly written by Webb, 'Length of the Trial', 23 June 1947, NAA: M1418, 10.



Telegram from the Australian Political Representative, Tokyo, to the Australian Government in predicting that the International Military Tribunal would run from mid-March to late June 1946.
NAA: A1067, UN46/WC/1

Arguably, many of the criticisms of Webb's performance can be partially attributed to fatigue and frustration: even before the tribunal commenced Webb had been working extremely hard since 1943 on war crimes, almost without a break, often while continuing to perform other judicial duties. He then watched in Tokyo – in the position of power but unable to exert much control – as the trial ponderously continued, year after year. In May 1947, for instance he described it as the 'slowest case in history'.⁴³⁸ As he had personally invested so much time and energy in the trial, as well as sacrificing his professional and personal life in Australia, delays that meant more time in Japan understandably seemed to aggravate him. The *North China Daily News* defended him in September 1947, saying:

Sir William is apparently having to deal with people it is very difficult to suffer gladly, and that, even his critics will admit, is not the bounden duty of a judge to endure indefinitely. If Sir William has been exasperated he appears to have been justifiably so, but this in no way detracts from his judicial qualities.⁴³⁹

Mansfield and the trial

As the Australian associate prosecutor in the International Prosecution Section, Mansfield took the lead in the phase of the trial dealing with offences committed against Allied prisoners of war, which both Australia and the Netherlands reportedly saw as 'one of the most important phases' of the trial.⁴⁴⁰ In Mansfield's view, his approach was not to present a 'historical record of atrocities committed by the Japanese in every area' but a 'picture of general conditions under which prisoners-of-war and civilians were confined' which would 'show that the conditions were similar everywhere' and gave the 'irresistible inference' that

⁴³⁸ Letter from Sir William Webb to JT Fitzgerald, 20 May 1947, NAA: M1418, 3.

⁴³⁹ 'Extract from "The North-China Daily News" – September 26th, 1947', NAA: A1067, UN46/WC/8 PART 3.

⁴⁴⁰ According to Mansfield: see memorandum from Alan Mansfield to Joseph Keenan, 5 November 1946, p. 1, NAA: A1067, UN46/WC/15. For a very early broad description of the remit of his phase, see letter from Mansfield to Prime Minister JB Chifley, 14 May 1946, NAA: MP742/1, 336/1/1103.

‘the mistreatment was not the result of the orders of the individual camp and area commanders, but was part of the general policy of the Japanese Government’.⁴⁴¹ Mansfield sought to prove the responsibility of the defendants by producing various orders in violation of the laws of war issued by them, their inaction when proof of mistreatment had been conveyed through neutral parties during the war, admissions made by them during interrogation and admissions of breaches of the laws of war made after the surrender by the Japanese Government.⁴⁴²

In Mansfield's view, the International Prosecution Section ‘suffered from many difficulties notably in administration’.⁴⁴³ He certainly appeared to share the opinion of others at the time, and since, that Keenan had been a poor choice as chief counsel. Mansfield informed Evatt that Keenan took ‘little active part either in the administration of the section or the conduct of the case’⁴⁴⁴ and, by November 1946, that Keenan's ‘lack of leadership’ was ‘becoming very serious’.⁴⁴⁵ Keenan was, of course, not the only impediment to a satisfactory prosecution: Mansfield complained that the prosecutors were ‘suffering from all sorts of bottle-necks and other difficulties in getting out material ready for trial’, with the ‘greatest obstacle’ being the translation and copying of documents. Every document, he pointed out, had to be copied about 125 times in English and about the same in Japanese.⁴⁴⁶ He advised that his own staff – consisting of Lt Col Thomas Mornane as assistant prosecutor and his judicial associate Mr Alistair R McDonald – were giving him ‘great assistance’. The typists, Misses Burrowes and Brotherson, were also ‘both doing excellent work’.⁴⁴⁷ For his part, and perhaps not unsurprisingly given their personal history, Webb thought that Mansfield was:

doing a splendid job for the Prosecution ... He is more experienced than most of those associated with him. He is well informed and speaks well. He is also very urbane and tactful. I am very proud of him.⁴⁴⁸

After Mansfield had presented his phase of the case, he was released and returned from Japan in February 1947 to his position on the bench of the Supreme Court of Queensland.

Australian assistant prosecutor, Lt Col Mornane, was named as his replacement in February 1947.⁴⁴⁹

The majority, separate and dissenting judgments

Reflecting the difficulty of reaching judicial consensus with so many on the bench, eight of the eleven judges handed down a majority judgment in November 1948. It took Webb several days to read the majority judgment from the bench, which dismissed 38 of the 55 counts in the indictment.

⁴⁴¹ Memorandum from Alan Mansfield to Joseph Keenan, *ibid.*

⁴⁴² *ibid.*

⁴⁴³ Letter from Alan Mansfield to Dr HV Evatt, 18 October 1946, p. 2, NAA: A1067, UN46/WC/15.

⁴⁴⁴ *ibid.*

⁴⁴⁵ Letter from Alan Mansfield to Dr HV Evatt, 14 November 1946, p. 1, NAA: A1067, UN46/WC/15.

⁴⁴⁶ Letter from Alan Mansfield to Dr HV Evatt, 18 October 1946, p. 2, NAA: A1067, UN46/WC/15.

⁴⁴⁷ Letter from Alan Mansfield to Dr HV Evatt, 2 December 1946, p. 2, NAA: A1067, UN46/WC/15.

⁴⁴⁸ Letter from Sir William Webb to Dr HV Evatt, 3 July 1946, NAA: M1418, 2.

⁴⁴⁹ Cablegram from the Department of External Affairs to the Australian Political Liaison Officer, Tokyo, 10 February 1947. NAA: A1067, UN46/WC/15/1.

Table 7: Convicted major war criminals in alphabetical order by surname, and sentences.

Convicted	Sentence
Araki Sadao	Life imprisonment
Doihara Kenji	Death by hanging
Hashimoto Kingorō	Life imprisonment
Hata Shunroku	Life imprisonment
Hiranuma Kiichirō	Life imprisonment
Hirota Kōki	Death by hanging
Hoshino Naoki	Life imprisonment
Itagaki Seishirō	Death by hanging
Kaya Okinori	Life imprisonment
Kido Kōichi	Life imprisonment
Kimura Heitarō	Death by hanging
Koiso Kuniaki	Life imprisonment
Matsui Iwane	Death by hanging
Minami Jirō	Life imprisonment
Mutō Akira	Death by hanging
Oka Takasumi	Life imprisonment
Ōshima Hiroshi	Life imprisonment
Satō Kenryō	Life imprisonment
Shigemitsu Mamoru	7 years' imprisonment
Shimada Shigetarō	Life imprisonment
Shiratori Toshio	Life imprisonment
Suzuki Teiichi	Life imprisonment
Tōgō Shigenori	20 years' imprisonment
Tōjō Hideki	Death by hanging
Umezu Yoshijirō	Life imprisonment

Two separate judgments concurring with the majority (including one from Webb) and three separate dissenting judgments were also handed down, although they were not read out from the bench. The most controversial dissident was Indian Justice Pal, who argued that all defendants should have been acquitted.

While Webb drafted several versions of his separate judgment running to hundreds of pages over time, drafts of which can be read in various files, his final judgment was only ten pages in length.⁴⁵⁰ Pointedly amongst the topics on which Webb differed from the majority was the Emperor. Privately, Webb seems to have been fairly consistent in his view that while a case could be made against the Emperor, the question of prosecuting him was one for the highest authorities; those authorities had made their decision and he would not go against it. He wrote to MacArthur in August 1947, for instance, that he had advised the Australian Government that there was a *prima facie* case against the Emperor but that 'the matter might be one for decision at the highest political level'. He continued:

I have no desire to see the Emperor of Japan put on trial. If he were I would refuse to try him if asked to do so. It is quite immaterial to me that the decision at the highest political level was in the Emperor's favor⁴⁵¹

Yet, in a section of Webb's judgment headed 'Immunity of the Emperor', he stated that he thought that the Emperor's authority in Japan had been 'proven beyond question' by his ending of the war. However, he reiterated that:

⁴⁵⁰ See Sir William Webb, Separate Opinion of the President, in Neil Boister and Robert Cryer (eds), *Documents on the Tokyo International Military Tribunal: Charter, Indictment and Judgments*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2008, pp. 629–39.

⁴⁵¹ Letter from Sir William Webb to General Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander, Allied Powers, 6 August 1947, p. 2, NAA: M1418, 6.

... the Prosecution also made it clear that the Emperor would not be indicted ... I do not suggest that the Emperor should have been prosecuted. That is beyond my province. His immunity was, no doubt, decided upon in the best interests of all the Allied Powers. Justice requires me to take into consideration the Emperor's immunity when determining the punishment of the accused found guilty: that is all.⁴⁵²

On this basis, he pressed, unsuccessfully, for the death penalty not to be given to any convicted war criminal. However, seven of the convicted war criminals were sentenced to death, including Tōjō Hideki.

Sentencing review and executions

Under the terms of the Charter of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, General MacArthur had the power to review the sentences. MacArthur reportedly received 10,000 petitions from Japanese individuals seeking to sway him, although their nature was not disclosed.⁴⁵³ Some Australians, too, wrote letters of protest about the death sentences.⁴⁵⁴ While MacArthur sought to consult with representatives of the involved countries, the Australian position was that final decision on sentences was 'entirely' one for the Supreme Commander.⁴⁵⁵ In the end, MacArthur chose to uphold the sentences as handed down. A defence appeal to the US Supreme Court was unsuccessful, as the Court decided it had no power to review, affirm, set aside or annul the judgment and sentences of the tribunal.⁴⁵⁶ The executions were carried out at Sugamo Prison in the early morning of 24 December 1948. Australian Patrick Shaw, by then representing the British Commonwealth on the Allied Council for Japan, witnessed the executions.

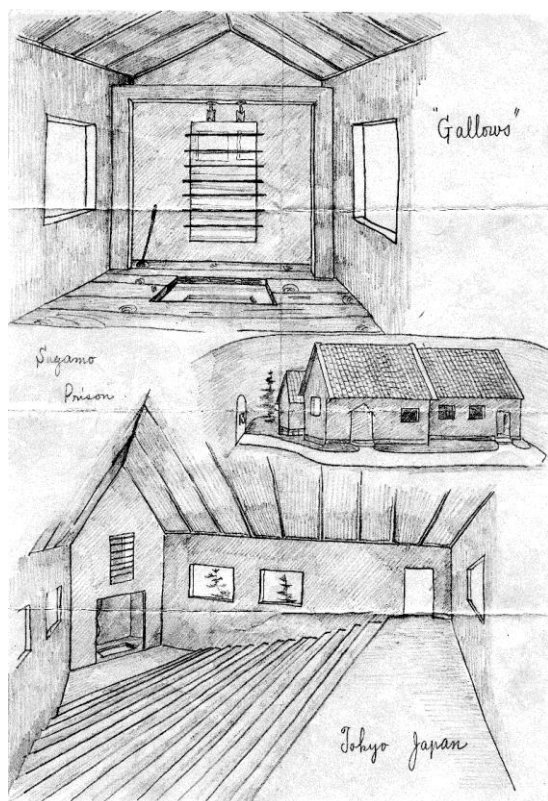
⁴⁵² Sir William Webb, Separate Opinion of the President, in Boister and Cryer, *Documents on the Tokyo International Military Tribunal*, pp. 638–9.

⁴⁵³ Memorandum from Patrick Shaw, Head of Mission, to the Secretary, Department of External Affairs, 24 November 1948, NAA: A1838, 1550/6 PART 2.

⁴⁵⁴ See, for example, the concerted letter campaign by H Tossell of Kadina, South Australia in NAA: A1838, 1550/6 PART 2.

⁴⁵⁵ Cablegram from the Department of External Affairs to the Australian Mission, Tokyo, 18 November 1948, NAA: A1838, 1550/6 PART 2.

⁴⁵⁶ *Hirota v. MacArthur* 338 US 197 (1948).



Drawing by war criminal Fumio Fujiki held in Papers of Sergeant Edwin P Merrell, USA, Sugamo Prison Detachment, USAFPAC / FECOM, MacArthur Memorial (Norfolk VA). RG116, Box 1, Folder 6, reproduced with the permission of the MacArthur Memorial

US war crimes trials at Yokohama

From December 1945, the United States ran its own national military tribunal war crimes trials at Yokohama. The records and proceedings of these trials are held at the United States National Archives and Records Administration (NARA), although if the trials had an Australian connection, usually some information about the trials is held in Australia. Many of the Yokohama trials concerned war crimes committed against Allied prisoners of war who had been held in camps in Japan, which included many Australian prisoners of war.

If Australians were amongst the victims, Australian officers were often seconded to serve on the bench (including as president) or participate in the trials (usually as prosecutors). In one large trial conducted in June 1946, for instance, the bench of seven judges included four Australian officers – Lieutenant Colonel FGJ Place (a member of 2AWCS, Tokyo), Wing Commander JM Davidson, Major DH Isaksson and Major EG Laver (all attached for special duty with GHQ SCAP) – and the accused were prosecuted by Major Douglas M Campbell, also a member of 2AWCS who had experience of the Australian war crimes trials at Morotai.



Lt Col Francis Griffith John Place on enlistment in 1942. NAA: B883, SX12513

Affidavit evidence from Australian witnesses was also often tendered at the Yokohama trials, although occasionally Australian witnesses appeared in person to give evidence. The Australian contribution to the US trials was not insubstantial: by March 1948, 2AWCS members had 'actively participated' in the prosecution of 36 Japanese accused war criminals in the trials at Yokohama and had 'assisted' American prosecutors in a 'further 58 trials involving 144 accused'.⁴⁵⁷

Further international war crimes trials

When the International Military Tribunal for the Far East commenced in 1946, further international trials of Japanese were expected to be convened. Indeed, a number of suspected war criminals were detained in Sugamo Prison for several years, awaiting a decision about further trials. However, Allied policy in relation to prosecuting major war criminals diverged in some cases from policy regarding minor war criminals. For instance, while the Australian Mission in Tokyo recommended in December 1947 that investigations of offences continue, as well as trials of minor war criminals before Australian Military Courts, it recommended against further A class trials after the tribunal concluded.⁴⁵⁸

As the tribunal finally wound to a conclusion in late 1948, SCAP tried two more major war criminals: Admiral Toyoda Soemu from 19 October 1948 to 6 September 1949; and Lieutenant General Tamura Hitoshi from 29 October 1948 to 23 February 1949. Their trials have become known as the 'subsequent' trials (that is, subsequent to the tribunal). These were international trials but their character as such was significantly reduced compared to the tribunal: apart from the United States, only Australia and China took part. Australia was represented by Brigadier John William O'Brien, who served as the President of the Tribunal for Toyoda's trial.⁴⁵⁹ Published copies of both trial proceedings are held in the Australian War Memorial.⁴⁶⁰

⁴⁵⁷ 'Report for Monthly Summation March 1948 from Australian Division Legal Section SCAP by Lt Col DLB Goslett Chief of Division', p. 3, attached as appendix 'A' to Aust Division Checknote (33/1) WC 2725, 25 March 1948, AWM: AWM226, 12.

⁴⁵⁸ Head of Mission, 'Japanese War Crimes', Departmental Despatch no. 41/1947, 2 December 1947, NAA: A1838, 1550/6 PART 1.

⁴⁵⁹ O'Brien's papers, including photographs relating to the Toyoda trial, are held in the Australian Defence Force Academy Library, MSS 124.

⁴⁶⁰ A microform copy of the transcript of Toyoda's trial is also held in the National Library of Australia.



John William Alexander O'Brien on enlistment in 1940. NAA: B883, VX15127

For complex reasons, undoubtedly including the interminably lengthy duration of the tribunal, no further international joint trials were held. The release of all former A class war criminal suspects was announced on 24 December 1948 and the International Prosecution Section was disbanded on 11 February 1949.

Webb after the trial

Prime Minister JB Chifley informed Webb on 15 November 1948 that the Australian Government was 'most gratified at the able manner in which you have carried on the onerous and important duties of President of the Tribunal' and that he had done 'much to enhance not only your own reputation but also the international prestige of Australia'.⁴⁶¹

Webb left Japan for Australia in late November 1948. He had been appointed to the High Court in early 1946 and, having been sworn in on 18 November 1947, he resumed his seat on the High Court until his retirement in May 1958. Webb afterwards – regrettably – wrote very little about his experience on the International Military Tribunal. While he remained resolute in his views about the Emperor's responsibility for war crimes, he came to believe by the 1970s that the decision to 'save' the Emperor from prosecution had been a worthy one, given that the Emperor had helped to guide Japan through the postwar period to be an economically powerful state.⁴⁶²

Overview of the records

Documents

With 11 countries represented on the International Military Tribunal bench in Tokyo, records relating to the tribunal were soon scattered all over the world. Moreover, the difficulties of copying documents meant that few copies were sometimes made. At one point in 1949, for instance, Webb had to borrow a copy of the majority judgment from the Australian War Memorial (AWM), as he had no copy of his own.⁴⁶³ Researchers wishing to refer to key tribunal documents (such as the Charter) and the transcript of the proceedings may find it easier to use *The Tokyo War Crimes Trial*, a published multi-volume book series which is

⁴⁶¹ Cablegram from Prime Minister JB Chifley to the Australian Mission, Tokyo for Webb, 15 November 1948, NAA: A1838, 1550/6 PART 2.

⁴⁶² See Sir William Flood Webb, 'Introduction' in David Bergamini, *Japan's Imperial Conspiracy*, London: Heinemann, 1971, pp. ix–xiv.

⁴⁶³ See the correspondence on the loan in NAA: A1838, 1550/6 PART 2.

easily accessible in Australia.⁴⁶⁴ Key documents, including the judgments, are also published in other books on the tribunal.⁴⁶⁵ Key documents, the transcript and the judgments can also now (finally) be found online at the ICC Legal Tools Database under 'Other International(ised) Criminal Jurisdictions'.⁴⁶⁶

Fairly complete sets of tribunal records, as well as many documents created or accumulated by Webb or his staff during his time on the bench,⁴⁶⁷ are also available in Australia in the National Archives of Australia, at the Australian War Memorial and at the Library of the Supreme Court of Queensland. Webb's personal papers are held at the Australian War Memorial, although his correspondence in this period is variously held across the National Archives of Australia, the Australian War Memorial and the National Library of Australia.⁴⁶⁸ For Japanese-literate researchers, the National Library of Australia also holds many Japanese language books and periodicals relating to the tribunal.

Outside of Australia, the holdings relating to the tribunal at the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) in the United States and The National Archives (TNA) in the United Kingdom are also very substantial. Microfilmed copies of some of NARA's tribunal records are also available at the University of Queensland.⁴⁶⁹ In New Zealand, a fairly complete set of tribunal records is available at the EH Northcroft Collection at the University of Canterbury.⁴⁷⁰ Online, the University of Virginia School of Law maintains an extensive archive in its 'The Tokyo War Crimes Trial Digital Collection', including official tribunal records, personal papers, news clippings, photographs, films and other materials.⁴⁷¹ In addition to official tribunal records and related documents, series belonging to External Affairs and, to a lesser extent, the Army contain many documents regarding international and Australian policy regarding major war criminals.

Films, sound recordings and photographs

While there is a good film and sound record of the tribunal, little of it is held in Australia.⁴⁷² The known films and sound holdings include:

- 4 minutes 3 seconds of silent black-and-white footage showing the defendants disembarking from a bus outside the trial building, members of the public queuing to enter as spectators, the judges filing in to take their places on the bench and selected happenings in the court room, including former puppet Emperor of Manchuria, Pu Yi, giving evidence.⁴⁷³
- a 2-hour 30-minutes sound recording of Webb handing down the verdicts on 12 November 1948.⁴⁷⁴ This recording was made by the Army Amenities Service of the British Commonwealth Occupation Force from a radio announcement of the verdicts in Japan.

⁴⁶⁴ R John Pritchard, Sonia M. Zaide and Donald Cameron Watt, *The Tokyo War Crimes Trial*, New York and London: Garland, 1981. This 22-volume series of documents and transcript, together with a five-volume index, is held at the National Library of Australia and various other state and university libraries throughout Australia.

⁴⁶⁵ See, for example, Neil Boister and Robert Cryer (eds), *Documents on the Tokyo International Military Tribunal: Charter, Indictment and Judgments*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2008.

⁴⁶⁶ <https://www.legal-tools.org>.

⁴⁶⁷ A memo briefly listing the contents of Webb and Cuppage's document 'packing crates' home from Tokyo can be seen in NAA: A1838, 1550/6 PART 2.

⁴⁶⁸ Correspondence in the NAA and in the AWM are listed later in this guide. Webb's correspondence in the National Library of Australia is found in Sir William F Webb Correspondence 1945-1946 [manuscript], NLA: MS5192.

⁴⁶⁹ This is a partial microfilm copy of National Archives and Records Administration RG 238.

⁴⁷⁰ Justice Erima Harvey Northcroft Tokyo War Crimes Trial Collection, University of Canterbury, MB1549. See the useful finding aid here: http://library.canterbury.ac.nz/mb/war_crimes/toc.shtml.

⁴⁷¹ The Tokyo War Crimes Trial Digital Collection: <http://imtfc.law.virginia.edu/collections>.

⁴⁷² Compared to the film and sound holdings on the IMTFC held at NARA, see RG238.

⁴⁷³ AWM: item F07480.

⁴⁷⁴ AWM: item S00013.

Original film and sound recordings of the trial are often incorporated into documentary films, some of which are also available in Australia.⁴⁷⁵

While the US Army Signals Unit extensively photographed the International Military Tribunal, this collection is held at National Archives and Records Administration in the United States. In Australia, there is a small photographic collection of the trial, much of which is in the collection of the Australian War Memorial. A good selection of photographs, including some rare coloured photographs and some personal photographs of Sir William and Lady Webb in Japan, are held in the private collection of the MacArthur Museum Brisbane.⁴⁷⁶

While some photographs of the trial were published in Australian newspapers, articles tended to use stock photographs of MacArthur, Webb or the defendants for illustration. Some more interesting photography of the trial was published in *BCON* (British Commonwealth Occupation News), the paper for British Commonwealth Occupation Force members in Japan, which is available at the National Library of Australia. Due to the large number of Allied trial staff and the press coverage, considerable numbers of memoirs covering the tribunal have also been published, some with personal photographs.⁴⁷⁷

This chapter sorts records into several sections:

- records relating to the production of Australia's first list of major Japanese war criminals
- records relating to the tribunal of the Department of External Affairs
- records relating to the tribunal of the Department of the Army and the Army
- records relating to Sir William Webb's association with the tribunal
- official records of the Australian delegation to the tribunal.

Files relating to the tribunal held at the Australian War Memorial, including Webb's personal papers and its set of tribunal records, are listed separately at the end.

Australia's first list of major Japanese war criminals

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES WITH YEAR AND LETTER PREFIXES, 1945

A1066

Recorded by: 1945 Department of External Affairs [II], Central Office (CA 18)

Quantity: 34.56 metres (Canberra)

Atrocities. Treatment of Japanese War Criminals, 1945–46

A1066, H45/580/6/2

This file contains early consideration of the International Military Tribunal, including the issue of the Emperor.

Atrocities. Major Japanese War Criminals, 1945

A1066, H45/580/6/3

This is the key file concerning the production of Australia's first list of major Japanese war criminals, including the issue of the Emperor.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE FILES, SINGLE NUMBER SERIES, 1945–46

A6238

Recorded by: 1945–46 Australian War Crimes Commission [II] (CA 3865)

Quantity: 0.54 metres (Canberra)

⁴⁷⁵ See, for example, *The Tokyo Trial* (Kodansha Ltd, Tokyo, 1975) held at the Supreme Court Library Queensland or *Tokyo Saiban* [International Military Tribunal for the Far East] (King Record Company, Tokyo, 2004), held at the Monash University Library. A 2011 Japanese motion picture film on the trial, *Puraido: unmei no toki*, is also widely available on DVD.

⁴⁷⁶ MacArthur Museum Brisbane: <http://www.mmb.org.au/>.

⁴⁷⁷ See, for example, Arthur C Brackman, *The Other Nuremberg: The Untold Story of the Tokyo War Crime Trials*, London: Collins, 1989. Brackman was a news correspondent who covered the trials.

This series comprises 24 general files of the Australian War Crimes Commission, dealing with matters of administration, finance, correspondence and other documents relating to the inquiry.

Sir William Webb; Australian War Crimes Commission – Major war criminals, 1945–46

A6238, 8

This is another key file concerning the production of the first list of major Japanese war criminals.

Records of the Department of External Affairs

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES WITH YEAR AND LETTER PREFIXES, 1945

A1066

Recorded by: 1945 Department of External Affairs [II], Central Office (CA 18)

See earlier entry for series A1066 in this chapter.

Atrocities: Internal Military Tribunal to try major Japanese war criminals in Japan, 1945

A1066, H45/590/3

This file contains correspondence regarding the selection of Australian nominees to the tribunal, including Webb's letter accepting provisional nomination dated 13 December 1945.

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES WITH YEAR AND LETTER PREFIXES, 1946

A1067

Recorded by: 1946 Department of External Affairs [II], Central Office (CA 18)

Quantity: 32.22 metres (Canberra)

War Crimes. Major Japanese War Criminals, 1945–46

A1067, UN46/WC/1

This file includes correspondence on Australian and international policy concerning the major war criminals, how they should be tried and the settling of the indictment. Several key memos explain why the Emperor was included on Australia's first list of major Japanese war criminals.

War Crimes. Japanese War Criminals: Australian Military Tribunal, 1946–47

**A1067, UN46/WC/8
PART 3**

This file contains correspondence discussing the press coverage of the trial and Webb's return to Australia to engage in High Court work in late 1947.

International Court to try major Japanese War Criminals in Japan, 1945–47

A1067, UN46/WC/15

This file contains correspondence about the selection of and arrangements for travel of Webb, Mansfield, Mornane and many of the Australian witnesses who travelled to Tokyo to give evidence. It also includes correspondence on selected International Military Tribunal issues, including withdrawal of Higgins, the US judge, and Mansfield's correspondence to Evatt on his difficulties in working in the International Prosecution Section under Keenan.

War Crimes. Release of Mr Justice Mansfield from International Military Tribunal for the Far East, 1946–47

A1067, UN46/ WC/15/1

This file contains correspondence in late 1946 about Mansfield's release from the tribunal, including a letter from the Queensland Premier asking for his return. It also contains Mansfield's report to Evatt after presentation of his phase of the prosecution case.

Hon. Alan James Mansfield – Australian Associate Prosecutor at International Military Court to try Japanese War Criminals, 1946

A1067, IC46/61/25

This file includes a copy of Mansfield's appointment as associate prosecutor.

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES WITH YEAR AND LETTER PREFIXES, 1947

A1068

Recorded by: 1947 Department of External Affairs [II], Central Office (CA 18)

Quantity: 39.96 metres (Canberra)

This series contains the main correspondence files of the Department of External Affairs for 1947 but curiously contains only a single file concerning the International Military Tribunal.

Sir William and Lady Webb to Japan, 1947

A1068, T47/55

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES, 1948–89

A1838

Recorded by: 1948–70 Department of External Affairs [II], Central Office (CA 18)
1970–87 Department of Foreign Affairs, Central Office (CA 1382)
1987–89 Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Central Office (CA 5987)

Quantity: 3434.32 metres (Canberra)

This series includes the main correspondence files of the Department of External Affairs from 1948 to 1970 and hence includes many files concerning the Far Eastern Commission, the Allied Council for Japan, Supreme Commander for Allied Powers and the International Military Tribunal.

War Crimes – Financial arrangements, 1946–48

A1838, 1550/4

This file contains correspondence on the Commonwealth's outlay to reimburse Queensland for the loss incurred by the loss of (at that stage) two judges and their associates to the International Military Tribunal. It also contains information about the allowances and insurance of Webb, Mansfield and Mornane.

War Crimes – International Military Tribunal for the Far East – Documents and Summaries, 1950

A1838, 1550/6/1

This file contains summaries no. 1–23 summarising the Final Judgment of the tribunal.

War Crimes – International Military Tribunal for the Far East – Major Japanese War Criminals, 1946–48

**A1838, 1550/6
PART 1**

This file contains tribunal related correspondence, including discussion of whether more international war crimes trials of Japanese should be convened.

**War Crimes – International Military Tribunal for Far East –
Major Japanese War Criminals, 1948–53**

**A1838, 1550/6
PART 2**

This file includes lengthy discussion of the death sentences, General MacArthur's review and the US Supreme Court appeals challenging the legality of the trials.

**War crimes – Military Tribunal for trial of former 'A' Class
Japanese war crimes suspects, 1948–49**

A1838, 1550/11

This file contains correspondence from October 1948 onwards regarding further A class war crimes trials in Japan, as well as Australian participation in the 'subsequent' trials of Tamura and Toyoda.

Japanese war criminals – General, 1948–49

**A1838, 3103/10/13/1
PART 2**

This file contains correspondence and news clippings from 1948 to 1949, including an interesting survey by the Australian Embassy in Japan of Japanese press opinion on the International Military Tribunal judgments and sentences, as well as External Affairs's decision-making on how Australia should respond to General MacArthur's call for the opinions of involved nations in relation to his review. It also contains some correspondence on the subsequent trial of Toyoda, including the appointment of Brigadier O'Brien as President.

Japanese war criminals – General, 1949–50

**A1838, 3103/10/13/1
PART 3**

This file contains correspondence and news clippings from 1949 to 1950, including a number of documents on the USSR's proposal in this period to try the Emperor for war crimes.

Japanese war criminals – General, 1950–52

**A1838, 3103/10/13/1
PART 4**

Japanese war criminals – General, 1952–53

**A1838, 3103/10/13/1
PART 5**

**FOLDERS OF PREPARATORY COMMITTEE FOR THE PEACE SETTLEMENT (PCPS)
BACKGROUND PAPERS, SINGLE NUMBER SERIES WITH 'PCPS' PREFIX AND
ALPHABETICAL INFIX, 1947**

A3312

Recorded by: 1947 Department of External Affairs [II], Central Office (CA 18)

Quantity: 1.08 metres (Canberra)

This series contains copies of documents prepared by the Preparatory Committee for the Peace Settlement.

**Proclamation establishing the International Military Tribunal for
the Far East together with Charter, 1945–47**

A3312, PCPS 1/39

This file contains a copy of General MacArthur's proclamation of 19 January 1946 establishing the tribunal and the charter of the tribunal.

**CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES WITH 'L' (LONDON?)
PREFIX, 1948–50**

A3318

Recorded by: 1948–50 Department of External Affairs, London (CA 1759)

Quantity: 7.47 metres (Canberra)

This series holds files of the Department of External Affairs, London, otherwise known as the External Affairs Liaison Office, London. The role of this office was to liaise between various British agencies and the Australian Government.

**Political and Economic – International Organisations – Other
Government Organisations – Far Eastern Commission, 1947–50**

A3318, L1948/3/3/3/5

**'CUMPSTON COLLECTION' OF DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE HISTORY OF
AUSTRALIAN FOREIGN POLICY, 1960–69**

A4311

Recorded by: 1960–69 Department of External Affairs [III], Central Office (CA 18)

Quantity: 70.34 metres (Canberra)

This series contains files accumulated by Dr John Stanley Cumpston, a longstanding employee and departmental historian of External Affairs from 1960 to 1969. Since then, his collection has been assessed for retention/destruction and some items have been successfully re-sorted into their original External Affairs series. The Cumpston Collection today is what remains: a significant body of files on numerous subjects concerning External Affairs and the history of Australian foreign policy. It contains files concerning the International Military Tribunal, including the indictment, summaries of proceedings, excerpts from the judgment and the separate judgments of Webb and Justice Pal. It also contains numerous files concerning the related bodies of the Allied Council for Japan, the Far Eastern Commission, the Supreme Commander for Allied Powers and the Preparatory Committee for Peace Settlement.

**Australian War Crimes Commission – Bundle Judgment
International Military Tribunal for the Far East, Part B,
Chapter 4, 1948**

A4311, 736/1

**Australian War Crimes Commission. War crimes. International
Military Tribunal for the Far East. Affidavit of Hideki Tojo, 1948**

A4311, 737/1

**Australian War Crimes Commission. War Crimes – summary of
proceedings, 1947**

A4311, 737/2

**War Crimes Commission, 1946: International Military Tribunal
for the Far East Judgements, Part A chapters 1,2,3,7 and 8, 1948**

A4311, 741/1

**Australian War Crimes Commission – International Military
Tribunal, Indictment No 1, 1945**

A4311, 746/3

**Australian War Crimes Commission – Bundle – International
Military Tribunal, Indictment No 1, 1945**

A4311, 746/6

**Australian War Crimes Commission – War crimes. Miscellaneous
papers [including the prosecution's opening address], 1946**

A4311, 747/1

International Military Tribunal for the Far East – Number 1 – Indictment, 1945–52	A4311, 747/2
Australian War Crimes Commission – War crimes, summary of proceedings, defence's case, 1947	A4311, 747/7
Australian War Crimes Commission – War crimes. Trial transcripts, 1947 This file does not contain the entire transcript of the International Military Tribunal but only a small selection dated August 1947.	A4311, 747/13
Australian War Crimes Commission. Japanese war crimes. Judgement, International Military Tribunal for the Far East. Japanese aggression against China and against USSR. Chapters 5 and 6, c1947–48	A4311, 748/1
Japanese war crimes. Judgement, International Military Tribunal for the Far East. Military domination of Japan. Aggression against China. Chapters 4 and 5, 1948	A4311, 748/2
Australian War Crimes Commission – Judgment International Military Tribunal for the Far East. Japanese aggression against China and against USSR. Chapters 5, 6 – Military domination of Japan. Aggression against China. Chapters 4, 5, 1948	A4311, 748/3
Judgement – International Military Tribunal for the Far East – Findings on Courts of the Indictment – Part C Chapter 9, 1948	A4311, 749/1
War crimes – Japanese – International Military Tribunal for the Far East: The USA and others versus ARAKI Sadao – Judgement of Mr Justice PAL, member from India, c1946–47	A4311, 758/1
Australian War Crimes Commission. War crimes – Japanese – USA and others versus ARAKI Sadao – Judgement of the President – separate opinion, 1948	A4311, 758/2
Procedure for dealing with Japanese War Criminals, March 1946–1949 [correspondence, War Crimes Trial lists and Records of Military Court rulings relating to Australian representation on the United Nations War Crimes Commission], 1946–49 This file contains correspondence on the International Military Tribunal, including the search for the original exhibits gathered by Webb for use at the tribunal and progress reports.	A4311, 766/1

OFFICIAL FAR EASTERN COMMISSION DOCUMENTS RECEIVED FROM WASHINGTON, ALPHABETICAL SYSTEM, 1945–52

A10468

Recorded by: 1945–52 Department of External Affairs [II], Central Office

Quantity: 7.89 metres (Canberra)

This series consists of 112 files of official documents received by the Department of External Affairs from the Far Eastern Commission in Washington DC. The Commission's Committee No. 5 dealt with policy regarding war criminals. This Committee's documents include meeting agenda, minutes and documents (marked C5 and numbered consecutively) on topics under discussion and periodically include

helpful lists of Supreme Commander for Allied Powers instructions (SCAPINS) issued regarding war criminals.

Policies and Directives issued to the Supreme Commander Allied Forces, 1945 A10468, A3

Far Eastern Advisory Commission. Apprehension and Punishment of War Criminals in the Far East. Note by the Secretary, 1945 A10468, A13

Far Eastern Commission. Apprehension and punishment of War Criminals in the Far East. Note by the Secretary General, 1946 A10468, A14

Far Eastern Commission. Apprehension and Punishment of War Criminals in the Far East. Note by the Secretary General, 1946 A10468, A15

Far Eastern Commission. FEC Working Committee No 5. War Criminals, 1945 A10468, WC5/1
This file contains the call for a meeting in November 1945 to organise Committee No. 5.

Far Eastern Commission. FEC Working Committee No 5. War Criminals, 1945 A10468, WC5/2

Far Eastern Commission. FEC Working Committee No 5. Status of Suspected War Criminals, 1946 A10468, WC5/4/1

Far Eastern Commission. Committee 5. War criminals X1 to X29, 4 March 1946–10 December 1947 A10468, X
This file contains agenda, minutes and documents, including a transcript of the meetings of Committee No. 5 held on 14 June and 25 June 1946, which were addressed at length respectively by Lord Wright and Keenan, the International Military Tribunal prosecutor. This file also includes a printed booklet containing the tribunal's Opening Statement by the prosecutor, the Charter of the tribunal and the Indictment.

UNREGISTERED FILES ON WAR-TIME MATTERS KEPT BY JDL HOOD AS HEAD, POLITICAL SECTION AND ACTING SECRETARY, DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, 1944–46 A12576

Recorded by: 1944–46 Department of External Affairs [II], Central Office (CA 18)

Quantity: 0.09 metres (Canberra)

This series contains six files that appear to have been created by Mr Hood when he was acting as Secretary of the Department of External Affairs in 1945.

War Crimes: Including original ministerial submissions by J D L Hood, 1944–46 A12576, 2

This file contains advice for the Minister of External Affairs dated 30 August 1945 that a proposal before the United Nations War Crimes Commission had suggested that Australia should be represented on the forthcoming international military tribunal of major Japanese war criminals.

Records of the Department of the Army and the Army

SECRET CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES, 1945–55

MP729/8

Recorded by: 1945–55 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 36)

Quantity: 17.53 metres (Melbourne)

This series comprises Army Headquarters correspondence files.

US policy in connection with the apprehension and trial of war criminals in the Far East, 1945

MP729/8, 66/431/2

Procedures proposed by USA for trial of Japanese war criminals, 1945–46

MP729/8, 66/431/10

Far East Commission: Policy re Trials of Japanese War Criminals, 1948–49

MP729/8, 66/431/14

This file contains correspondence regarding the Far Eastern Commission recommendation as to when investigations and trials of war crimes should end.

GENERAL AND CIVIL STAFF CORRESPONDENCE FILES AND ARMY PERSONNEL FILES, 1943–51

MP742/1

Recorded by: 1943–51 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 36)

Quantity: 170.08 metres (Melbourne)

This series contains numerous files relating to war crimes, most of which are recorded elsewhere in this guide. The series contains files concerning the International Military Tribunal and the US Military Commission war crimes trials at Yokohama from December 1945, including the 'subsequent' trials of Toyoda and Tamura.

Affidavits from members of Australian Military Forces [1] 9G – War Crimes – Supreme Commander for Allied Powers, 1945–49

MP742/1, 336/1/343

This is the first of eight parts of the file. They contain key records of US war crimes trials at Yokohama, some of which concerned Australian victims or in which Australians participated.

International Court – Trial of major Japanese war criminals [Nominations and procedures], 1945–46

MP742/1, 336/1/408

This file contains correspondence regarding the selection of Australian nominees to the International Military Tribunal

Documents relative to war crimes Japan – General Japan 24, 1945–46

MP742/1, 336/1/1059

This is the first part of three parts of the file which contain records of the US war crimes trials at Yokohama, including correspondence seeking affidavits from former Australian prisoners of war held in Japan and other evidence for use.

Release of Mr Justice Mansfield from Australian Division of International Prosecution Section, Tokyo to return to Supreme Court, Queensland, 1946

MP742/1, 336/1/1103

This file contains correspondence regarding Mansfield's release from the International Military Tribunal. It also contains an interesting letter

by Mansfield written to Prime Minister Chifley, then in Japan, outlining the range of evidence he sought to present as a part of his phase of the prosecution. It also contains lists of affidavits of evidence of Japanese war crimes provided to Mansfield for use at the tribunal.

Trials of major war criminals Tokyo, 1946–47

MP742/1, 336/1/1113

This file contains correspondence on the issue of paying the expenses in connection with providing Australian witnesses to give evidence at the International Military Tribunal. Although many of the witnesses were Army personnel, the Army regarded External Affairs as bearing the responsibility for prosecuting the major war criminals.

War crimes – Information Summaries (American Court) [1] Sgt UNO, Hiroichi, 1947–48

**MP742/1, 336/1/1291
PART 1**

This is the first of 12 parts of the file. They are examples of compiled Public Relation Information Summaries on the US trials, all dating from early 1947.

HK [Hong Kong] 4 – YAMASAKA, Tatsuo: War crimes on Sanaki [Sanuki?] Maru [2] Miscellaneous 13A, War Crimes: Policy and administration matters – General, 1947–48

**MP742/1, 336/1/1452
PART 2**

This is the second of four parts of the file. It contains GHQ Supreme Commander for Allied Powers 'Regulations Governing the Trials of Accused War Criminals' for US Military Commissions, 5 December 1945.

War crimes – Informational Summaries (American Court) YANAGIZAWA, Akira and others [SUSUKI Yoshiro, UISHIKI Eiichi, OSHIMA Morismase, SEKIHARA Masaji, OBINATA Hiroshi, AKIYAMA Yonesaku; Naoetsu Camp 4B (Australian personnel)], 1947–48

MP742/1, 336/1/1481

This file contains documents on the US trial relating to the deaths of Australian prisoners of war at Naoetsu 4B camp.

Far East Commission 'A' class suspects – Trial as minor war criminals [USA Military Tribunals, TOYODA Soemu, TAMURA Hiroshi], 1948–49

MP742/1, 336/1/1639

This file contains the US invitation to have Australian representation on the subsequent trials of Toyoda and Tamura.

War crimes – Miscellaneous correspondence re criminals, suspects and trials [2] War crimes (American court) – Admiral TOYODA Soemu, 1945–52

MP742/1, 336/1/1865

This is the second of two parts of this file. It contains the complete judgment in Toyoda's case.

FILE RELATING TO UNITED STATES' YOKAHAMA WAR CRIMES TRIAL OF MURAKAMI, TAKUJI AND 13 OTHERS, 1946

MP1559/1

Recorded by: 1946 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 36)

Quantity: 0.18 metres (Melbourne)

This series comprises one file relating to this US war crimes trial at Yokohama, which related to Australian prisoners of war held in Japan.

Tokio [Tokyo] War Criminal Charges [File relating to United States' Yokohama war crimes trial of MURAKAMI, Takuji and 13 others]

**MP1559/1,
WHOLE SERIES**

GENERAL AND CIVIL STAFF CORRESPONDENCE FILES AND ARMY PERSONNEL FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES, 1952–62

MP927/1

Recorded by: 1952–60 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 36)
1960–62 Army Headquarters, Department of the Army (CA 2585)

Quantity: 49.51 metres (Melbourne)

Sydney Daily Telegraph report on Japanese attack on War Crime Trial major war criminals, 1956

MP927/1, A336/1/67

This file contains a news clipping from the *Sydney Daily Telegraph* on 8 May 1956, which reported on the 'attack' by several former Japanese defence counsel on the International Military Tribunal, including in relation to Webb's appointment.

GENERAL CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO PERSONNEL, 1943–1951, MULTIPLE NUMBER AND ALPHA-NUMERIC SERIES, 1939–63

MT885/1

Recorded by: 1939 Army Headquarters, Department of Defence [II] CA 2671)
1939–59 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 36)
1960–63 Army Headquarters, Department of the Army (CA 2585)

Quantity: 59.98 metres (Melbourne)

Trial of major war criminals – Tokyo – Witnesses – Lieutenant Colonel Ernest Edward DUNLOP; Major Bruce Arlee HUNT; Lieutenant Ben Charles HACKNEY; Lieutenant Vivian BULLWINKEL; Lieutenant Colonel Albert Ernest COATES OBE; Lieutenant Alexander Gordon WEYTON; Lieutenant John Charles VAN NOOTEN; Major Phillip Lyburn HEAD; Lieutenant Colonel John Munslow WILLIAMS; Lieutenant Penrod Vance DEAN; Colonel Arthur Seaforth BLACKBURN VC, ED, OBE, 1946–47

MT885/1, W/3/5309

This file contains the particulars of service for each listed witness and correspondence about arrangements for their appearance at the International Military Tribunal. Note that several of these appearances were later cancelled, including that of Lieutenant Colonel 'Weary' Dunlop.

PERSONAL PAPERS OF DORIS MARY HEATH, 1942–90

M3344

Recorded by: 1923–90 Doris Mary Heath (CP 577)

Quantity: 0.27 metres (Canberra)

This series contains several files of papers maintained by Ms Heath, who served as an interpreter/translator at 2AWCS Tokyo.

Doris Mary Heath – 2 Australian War Crimes Section – Tokyo [Reference copy], 1946–47

M3344, 10

This file contains some information on the US trials at Yokohama, including the transcript of a speech on the trials given on 9 Nov 1948 by Lieutenant Colonel Allan R Browne, Judge Advocate of the US Eighth Army, and details of the Yokohama trials which had an

Australian connection, such as an Australian prosecutor or Australian victims.

Sir William Flood Webb

HIGH COURT JUDGES PERSONAL HISTORY FILES

AA1980/642

Recorded by: 1946–72 Attorney-General's Department, Central Office (CA 5)

Quantity: 0.18 metres (Canberra)

This series contains one file, which is Webb's personal file after appointment as a High Court judge in 1946.

Personal file, 1946–72

AA1980/642, NN

The file contains a copy of Webb's official appointment, congratulatory messages from Chief Justice Sir John Latham and others to Webb; correspondence about administrative arrangements, including Webb's retirement from the High Court. It also contains some documents and correspondence relating to International Military Tribunal for the Far East matters.

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, ANNUAL SINGLE NUMBER SERIES WITH OCCASIONAL 'G' [GENERAL REPRESENTATIONS] INFIX, 1956–

A463

Recorded by: 1956–71 Prime Minister's Department (CA 12)
1971– Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (CA 1401)

Quantity: 965.89 metres (Canberra)

This series contains correspondence files relating to general and policy matters, handled by the Prime Minister's Department and its successor.

Death of the former Chief Justice of Queensland – Sir William Webb, 1972

A463, 1972/3385

This file contains the notification of Webb's death in 1972 to the Prime Minister, copies of William McMahon's personal and official messages of condolence and funeral arrangements.

Official records of the Australian Delegation

RECORDS ACCUMULATED AS LEGAL SECRETARY AND ASSOCIATE TO SIR WILLIAM WEBB (CP333) PRESIDENT AND AUSTRALIAN MEMBER OF THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST, 1946–48

M1417

Recorded by: 1946–48 Australian Delegation to the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (CA 3867)
1946–48 William Edmund Cuppaidge (CP 2)

Quantity: 1.44 metres (Canberra)

This series consists of 72 files of records accumulated by William Cuppaidge in his role as Webb's associate. It includes official copies of trial documents, including the indictment, photographs of the defendants, summaries of the proceedings, internal memoranda, correspondence, papers relating to the drafting of the judgments (including Webb's), newspaper clippings and other materials. Only a few of the files are listed below.

Papers relating to the drafting of the President of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, Sir William Webb's opinions and judgements, 1947–48 M1417, 32

Papers relating to the drafting of the President of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, Sir William Webb's judgement, 1947–48 M1417, 33

USA and others v Araki and others. Judgement of the President of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, Sir William Webb, concerning trial of Japanese war criminals, 1948 M1417, 34

PERSONAL AND OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE ACCUMULATED WHILE PRESIDENT AND AUSTRALIAN MEMBER OF THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST, 1945–48 M1418

Recorded by: 1945–48 Australian Delegation to the International Military Tribunal for the Far East (CA 3867)
1945–48 The Hon William Flood Webb

Quantity: 0.18 metres (Canberra)

This series consists of 11 files of Webb's official and personal correspondence during his time on the International Military Tribunal for the Far East. Correspondents included Dr HV Evatt, the Minister for External Affairs; General MacArthur; the other judges; and Webb's wife and family. Note: in addition to 'personal files' of correspondents with surnames from A to L and M to Z, there are two other files of miscellaneous correspondence. Although there is often less detail about the trial in personal correspondence, Webb was often more forthcoming about his views with his family and friends.

Personal correspondence, Sir William Webb, as President of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East. Personal – Dr Evatt, Minister for External Affairs and Attorney General, 1946–47 M1418, 2

Personal correspondence, Sir William Flood Webb as President of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East: A to L, 1946–48 M1418, 3
This file includes correspondence with Chief Justice John Latham of the High Court of Australia, after Webb was appointed a high court judge.

Personal correspondence, Sir William Webb, as President of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East: M to Z inclusive, 1946–48 M1418, 4

Personal correspondence, Sir William Webb, as President of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East – to Commander in Chief [later Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers], 1946–47 M1418, 6

Personal Correspondence Sir William Flood Webb as President of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East: with Judges, 1946–47 M1418, 8

Files held at the Australian War Memorial

RECORDS OF THE INTERNATIONAL MILITARY TRIBUNAL FOR THE FAR EAST (IMTFE), 1946–48

AWM83

Recorded by: 1946–48 Attorney-General's Department, Central Office (CA 5)
 1946–48 Department of External Affairs [II], Central Office (CA 18)
 1946–48 Department of Defence [III], Central Office (CA 46)

Quantity: 20.2 metres (Australian War Memorial)

This very large series of 274 files contains effectively a full set of the records of the International Military Tribunal, including the indictment, vols. 1–148 of the record of proceedings, summation of the prosecution, vols. 1–24 of the closing addresses, summaries of proceedings, the judgments, indexes of witnesses and exhibits and other documents. The series also contains a record of the 'subsequent' trials of Tamura and Toyoda at Yokohama. Only a few files are listed below.

International Military Tribunal for the Far East: Record of Proceedings. Volume 1, 29 Apr–17 May 1946, pp 1–319, 1946

AWM83, 1

This is the first of 148 volumes of the Record of Proceedings.

International Military Tribunal for the Far East: Indictment, 1946

AWM83, 167

International Military Tribunal for the Far East: Index of Witnesses, etc, June 1946–February 1948

AWM83, 180

International Military Tribunal for the Far East: Index of Exhibits, 1–2282 (Prosecution), c1946–48

AWM83, 181

International Military Tribunal for the Far East: Index of Exhibits, 2283–3915 (Defence), 1946–48

AWM83, 182

International Military Tribunal for the Far East: Documents Presented in Evidence. Numbers 1–30, c1946–48

AWM83, 184

This is the first of 44 volumes of the documents presented in evidence.

International Military Tribunal for the Far East: Judgment, 1 Nov 1948, 1–431, 1948

AWM83, 232

This is the first of three volumes of the majority judgment.

International Military Tribunal for the Far East: USA and Others versus Araki and Others, Judgment of the President, c1946–48

AWM83, 241

This is Webb's separate judgment.

United States of America versus Hiroshi Tamura: Military Tribunal, SCAP [Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers], Tokyo, Japan, 20 October 1948–23 February 1949, Volume 1

AWM83, 247

This is the first of eight volumes containing the Tamura trial proceedings.

United States of America versus Soemu Toyoda: Military Tribunal, SCAP [Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers], Tokyo, Japan, 19 October 1948–6 September 1949, Volume 1

AWM83, 255

This is the first of 19 volumes containing the Toyoda trial proceedings.

MICROFILM

ORMF*

Reviews of the Yokohama Class B and Class C war crimes trials by the US Eighth Army Judge Advocate 1946–1949 [microform].

ORMF0075

This microfilm collection is copied from the records of the US Eighth Army's Office of the Judge Advocate General regarding the Yokohama trials.

MANUSCRIPTS AND PRIVATE RECORDS

MSS*

Webb, William (Sir, International Military Tribunal For the Far East)

3DRL/2481

Webb's papers were transferred to the Australian War Memorial from the Attorney-General's Department in 1958, having previously been stored in his former chambers in the High Court of Australia in Sydney. They comprise eight boxes of materials, including International Military Tribunal documents and internal memoranda; various drafts of his judgment; notes on individual cases; correspondence with General MacArthur, the judges and others; and other documents.

A finding aid to the papers is held online:

<https://www.awm.gov.au/collection/accessing-records-at-the-memorial/findingaids/private/webb>

Durrant, Beverley

MSS1641

Durrant (née Floyd) served as the assistant to the commanding officer of 2AWCS in Tokyo from early 1948 to mid-1949. Her papers include a copy of a card issued to spectators at the International Military Tribunal.⁴⁷⁸

ART

ART*

A study for the trial of General Tojo

ART91976

A study for the trial of General Tojo

ART91988

A study for the trial of General Tojo

ART91995

These three pencil-on-paper drawings of the International Military Tribunal are by Albert Tucker in 1947. Tucker had planned to do a painting of Tōjō's trial but never did.

Hirota, Oshima, Hiranuma, Umezu, Shigemitsu, Muto

ART92178

These monochrome engravings by Meyer Isaacman in 1946 show caricatures of these six top ranking officials tried at the International Military Tribunal.

Webb, Keenan, Tojo

ART92183

These monochrome engravings by Meyer Isaacman in 1946 show caricatures of Webb, Keenan and Tōjō.

Itagaki, Togo, Oka, Hoshino, Suzuki, Shiratori

ART92179

These monochrome engravings by Meyer Isaacman in 1946 show caricatures of these six top ranking officials tried at the International Military Tribunal.

⁴⁷⁸ More papers of Beverley Durrant are held in the Fryer Library, University of Queensland, UQFL387.

Araki, Kaya, Minami, Koiso, Hata, Shimada

ART92180

These monochrome engravings by Meyer Isaacman in 1946 show caricatures of these six top ranking officials tried at the International Military Tribunal.

Pal, Northcroft, McDougall, Mei, Jaranilla, Cramer, Zarayanov, Roling, Patrick, Bernard

ART92181

These monochrome engravings by Meyer Isaacman in 1946 show caricatures of all the judges except Webb.

Hashimoto, Sato, Doihara, Matsui, Kido, Kimura

ART92182

These monochrome engravings by Meyer Isaacman in 1946 show caricatures of these six top ranking officials tried at the International Military Tribunal.

FILM RECORDINGS

F*

Minor war crimes trials

F07466

This film comprises 5 minutes 47 seconds of silent black-and-white film footage of the United States war crimes trials at Yokohama. Several members of 2AWCS, including Lieutenant Colonel DLB Goslett, the commanding officer, are shown.

War crimes trials at the International Military Tribunal Far East

F07480

This film comprises 4 minutes 3 seconds of silent black-and-white footage showing the defendants disembarking from a bus outside the trial building, members of the public queuing to enter as spectators, the judges filing in to take their places on the bench and selected happenings in the court room, including former puppet Emperor of Manchuria, Pu Yi, giving evidence.

SOUND RECORDINGS

S*

War crimes trial, Tokyo Japan, 12 November 1948: findings and sentences handed down by the President of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, Chief Justice Sir William Webb KBE LLD

S00013

This recording is on a lacquer sound disc but has been digitised and is available online

<https://www.awm.gov.au/advanced-search?query=C87753>

10. Repatriation, parole and release of war criminals

Introduction

War criminals convicted by Australian military courts and sentenced to terms of imprisonment began pleading, both individually and in groups, to be repatriated to Japan to serve out their sentences almost as soon as they were convicted. Their efforts, and those of family members and other advocates on their behalf, increased as other Allied nations gradually repatriated war criminals to Japan to serve out their sentences.

For instance, 'all war criminals' held on Manus Island signed a petition on 10 September 1951 requesting that they be repatriated to Japan to serve their sentences. In doing so, they pointed out that, within the British Commonwealth, they were the only war criminals still imprisoned outside Japan.⁴⁷⁹ Similarly, 'all' the war criminals signed a petition to the 'Australian Diet' on 28 March 1952.⁴⁸⁰ Quite a public movement sprang up in Japan desiring the return of war criminals. Relatives of war criminals organised mass petitions on their behalf. Politicians also took up the cause: the Japanese House of Representatives' Committee on Repatriation petitioned the Queen on the occasion of her coronation in June 1953 to allow the war criminals to return to Japan to complete their sentences.⁴⁸¹

Despite many such pleas, in the first few years after 1945 only those war criminals who had completed their sentences were repatriated. They often had to wait a considerable period in limbo for a ship to transport them home, as transport by sea to Japan was difficult to obtain and expensive. At Rabaul released war criminals complained that some of them had been 'detained' in the Australian War Criminals Compound for three months after completing their sentences and, to make matters worse, were still 'treated in the same way as war criminals'.⁴⁸² This was, in fact, Australian policy. When the War Crimes (Imprisonment) Regulations 1951 (Cth) (the Regulations) were finally issued in 1951, the regulations specified that war criminals who had served out their sentence were, pending repatriation, to be detained and treated 'as a war criminal' in respect of discipline.⁴⁸³ The requirement to repatriate them to their country of origin was only 'as soon as practicable'.⁴⁸⁴

While war criminals sentenced by Australian Military Courts in Singapore and Hong Kong were held in prisons in British custody and were repatriated to Japan by the United Kingdom in 1951, the bulk of war criminals in Australian custody were by then held in the Australian War Criminals Compound on Manus Island, as discussed in Chapter 8.

Transport by sea from Manus Island to Japan was also difficult, as the island was well off the main shipping routes and re-routing of ships was expensive. Those Japanese acquitted at the Manus Island trials in 1950–51, as well as the Japanese legal defence team, found themselves 'stranded' on Manus Island after the trials until a ship called in.⁴⁸⁵ Protracted negotiations took place in 1952 to organise the Japanese-owned SS *Osaka Maru* to repatriate war criminals from Manus Island, forcing the Japanese Repatriation Relief Agency later to

⁴⁷⁹ Petition from All War Criminals in the WCC, Manus Island to the Chief of the Naval Board of Australia, 10 September 1951, National Archives of Australia (NAA): MP375/13, WCC2/27.

⁴⁸⁰ Japan's Parliament is known in English as the Diet: petition from All the Japanese in WCC, Manus Island to the Members of the Australian Diet, 28 March 1952, NAA: MP375/13, WCC2/27.

⁴⁸¹ Memorandum from Mr E Ronald Walker, Ambassador, Australian Embassy, Tokyo to the Secretary, Department of External Affairs, 5 June 1953 and attached petition, NAA: A462, 446/1/13.

⁴⁸² See the undated, but circa September 1948, copy of this petition for quick repatriation in NAA: MP742/1, 336/1/1973.

⁴⁸³ See regulation 42 of the War Crimes (Imprisonment) Regulations 1951 (Cth), Statutory Rules 1951, no. 11, made under the *War Crimes Act 1945* (Cth) on 16 February 1951 and notified in *Gazette* on 22 February 1951. The regulations 'as made' in 1951 are available in full on the Federal Register of Legislation: www.legislation.gov.au.

⁴⁸⁴ *ibid.*

⁴⁸⁵ 'Japanese Defence Team Stranded at Los Negros', *The Age*, 12 April 1952, news clipping held in A1838, 3103/10/13/2 PART 2.

compensate the Osaka Shōsen Kaisha (Osaka Steamship Company) about £1875 for the inconvenience.⁴⁸⁶

In addition to those war criminals who had completed their sentences, a handful of war criminals who had not completed their sentences were returned to Japan by ship in order to receive medical treatment. Afterwards, they were not returned to Australian custody but were detained on Australia's behalf in Sugamo Prison in Tokyo. Transport home to Japan was even more difficult to arrange for these medical repatriates, as sometimes ship captains (including the master of the SS *Osaka Maru*) tried to refuse to carry them if they were also carrying ordinary passengers.

The idea of repatriation of war criminals en masse from Manus Island to Japan to serve their sentences began to be raised in 1950, even before the Manus Island trials were completed. Humanitarian reasons were cited, as well as the elimination of the costs associated with keeping the war criminals on Manus Island.⁴⁸⁷ However, arguments in favour of repatriation were usually regarded in the early 1950s as being significantly outweighed by the arguments against repatriation, including the need to respect Australian public opinion – usually negative – on the war criminals. For instance, a draft Cabinet agendum warned:

The Australian public, and in particular ex-servicemen, would be justifiably wrathful, if Australia were to show leniency to Japanese war criminals.⁴⁸⁸

The key concern triggered by the prospect of en masse repatriation was whether, if the war criminals were returned to Japan, it could be guaranteed that they would serve out their sentences; that is, that they would not receive indiscriminate reductions of sentence or just be released into the community.

Assurances about respecting sentences of imprisonment were given by General Douglas MacArthur, the Supreme Commander, Allied Powers (SCAP), but SCAP's assurances would only last until a peace treaty with Japan came into force, as the war criminals would then become the responsibility of the Japanese Government. To address concerns about Japan's overall intention towards its war criminals, the Treaty of Peace with Japan (often referred to as the San Francisco Peace Treaty) included Article 11, which read:

*Japan accepts the judgments of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East and of other Allied War Crimes Courts both within and outside Japan, and will carry out the sentences imposed thereby upon Japanese nationals imprisoned in Japan. The power to grant clemency, to reduce sentences and to parole with respect to such prisoners may not be exercised except on the decision of the Government or Governments which imposed the sentence in each instance, and on the recommendation of Japan. In the case of persons sentenced by the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, such power may not be exercised except on the decision of a majority of the Governments represented on the Tribunal, and on the recommendation of Japan.*⁴⁸⁹

Article 11 did not, however, deal with the issue of repatriation, bitterly disappointing the war criminals held on Manus Island. Repatriated in late 1951 after serving out his sentence, Katayama Fumihiko said of their dashed hopes:

And so at last the day of the signing of the treaty arrived; they [the war criminals] glued themselves to the wireless and listened, and all their dreams and hopes were in vain ... In an abyss of disappointment, despair and sadness we stumbled to our beds saying, 'We

⁴⁸⁶ See the negotiations in NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/2 PART 3. The cost was reported in a cablegram from the Australian Embassy, Tokyo, to the Minister and Department of External Affairs, 5 May 1953, NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/2 PART 6.

⁴⁸⁷ See, for example, memorandum for Mr Dexter, 'Convicted Japanese War Criminals', 20 September 1950, p. 2, NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/2 PART 2.

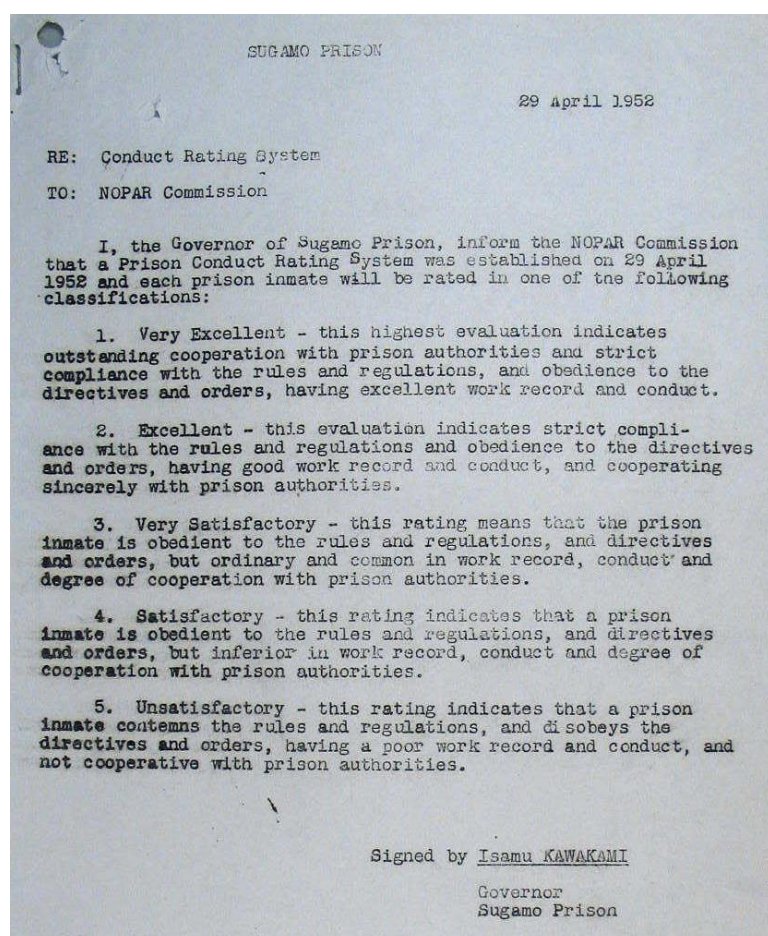
⁴⁸⁸ Revised draft of proposed Cabinet agendum, 'Policy Concerning Japanese War Criminals Sentenced by Australian Military Courts', September 1952, p. 4, NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/2 PART 4. This quoted sentence was not in the final agreed draft later presented to Cabinet.

⁴⁸⁹ Italics added for emphasis: Treaty of Peace with Japan, signed at San Francisco, 8 September 1951.

<https://treaties.un.org/doc/Publication/UNTS/Volume%20136/volume-136-I-1832-English.pdf>. On Article 11, see Masahiro Yamamoto, 'Japan's "Unsettling" Past: Article 11 of the San Francisco Peace Treaty and its Ramifications', *Journal of US-China Public Administration*, vol. 7, no. 5, May 2010, pp. 1–16.

have been forgotten!' ... For the last six years our one dream had been that when peace came we would return to Japan to serve our sentences.⁴⁹⁰

After the San Francisco Peace Treaty came into force on 28 April 1952,⁴⁹¹ responsibility for war criminals imprisoned in Japan was transferred to the Japanese Government. The Japanese Government passed the 'Law Concerning the Enforcement of the Provisions of Article XI of the Treaty of Peace', Law No. 103, in April 1952. This law provided for a scale of remissions of sentence for war criminals (awarded for good conduct) and for parole eligibility, which was quite similar to that which SCAP had employed. A Prison Rating System was established for Sugamo that same month, which provided for rating war criminals on a scale from 'very excellent' to 'unsatisfactory'.⁴⁹² At this stage, however, this law and system only applied to war criminals held in Japan. Only a small number sentenced by Australian military courts at Singapore and Hong Kong fell into this category, as they had been repatriated by the United Kingdom. The Prison Rating System did not apply to the war criminals on Manus Island.



Explanation of Sugamo Prison's 'Conduct Rating System' for inmates.
NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/2 PART 3

Formal recommendations by the National Offenders' Prevention and Rehabilitation Commission (NOPAR) in Japan for the parole of the small group of war criminals held in Sugamo on Australia's behalf soon followed in mid-1952. One of its earliest

⁴⁹⁰ Translation of Katayama Fumihiko, 'Daily Life at War Criminal Manus [sic]', *Aino Hikari* [Japanese Red Cross Monthly], January 1952, NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/2 PART 2.

⁴⁹¹ This is the general date on which the treaty came into force. Australia ratified the treaty on 10 April 1952.

⁴⁹² Kawakami Isamu, Governor, Sugamo Prison, 'Conduct Rating System', 29 April 1952, NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/2 PART 3.

recommendations to Australia was for the release on parole of Ōtsuki Shigetada, who had been sentenced at Hong Kong in June 1948 to 7 years' imprisonment and had been transferred by the United Kingdom to Sugamo Prison in May 1951.⁴⁹³ Ōtsuki's conduct in Sugamo was rated as 'excellent'. Parolees like Ōtsuki had to abide by a short list of parole conditions, including that they would live at a fixed abode, make an 'honest living', 'not maintain a contact with a derelict or a miscreant' and not leave their abode for more than three days or move more than a specified number of kilometres away from their abode without prior approval from the parole supervisor.⁴⁹⁴

Notwithstanding Japan's apparent broad acceptance of Allied war crimes judgments and sentences as asserted in article 11 of the San Francisco Peace Treaty, some niggling problems remained. Although the Japanese Government held the view that article 11 applied to all war criminals held in Japan, others argued that as the article specifically referred to 'Japanese nationals', it did not apply to war criminals who were actually Korean or Formosan (Taiwanese) and who had lost their Japanese nationality with the end of the war. In July 1952 a case was brought in the Japanese Supreme Court on behalf of 30 Korean and Formosan-born war criminals then held in Sugamo Prison. It argued that as they were no longer Japanese nationals, there was no authority to imprison them and they should be released. This argument was rejected by Justice Kuriyama Shigeru.⁴⁹⁵

Australia took a healthy interest in these Japanese legal proceedings, undoubtedly as at this point Australia held 76 Formosan war criminals on Manus Island.⁴⁹⁶ Australia refused several applications by the Chinese Nationalist Government to separately repatriate the Formosans war criminals to Formosa. One such refusal, sent to the Chinese Embassy in Canberra pointed out:

In the view of the Australian Government the validity of the sentences is in no way affected by any subsequent change in the nationality of the criminals. This is also the view of the Japanese Government.⁴⁹⁷

Yet, Australia's confidence in the extent to which Japan adhered to its view that the present nationality of the war criminals was irrelevant was shaken in the same month as the Supreme Court's judgment. Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs submitted recommendations to Australia in July 1952 that five Korean war criminals be released from Sugamo Prison on several grounds, including their youth and lack of family in Japan. The recommendations concluded with a suggestive comment that Japan did, in fact, regard Korean war criminals as different from Japanese war criminals, namely:

Now the Peace Treaty has come into force, it is unbearable for Japan to make them serve their sentences as Japanese nationals like other war criminals.⁴⁹⁸

Repatriation of minor war criminals from Manus Island

After the signing of the San Francisco Peace Treaty, the Australian Government faced increased pressure to repatriate all the war criminals from Manus Island, including formal and informal approaches from the Japanese Government, as well as a deluge of petitions from Japanese local government bodies, organisations and individuals. The Australian Embassy in Japan warned in August 1952, for example, that it was 'becoming an almost full-time job'

⁴⁹³ Translation of Note Verbale, Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 24 June 1952, NAA: A432, 1952/1519.

⁴⁹⁴ See Certificate of Parole and Conditions to be Complied With While On Parole attached to Decision on Recommendation for Parole of Ōtsuki Shigetada, 19 June 1942, NAA: A432, 1952/1519.

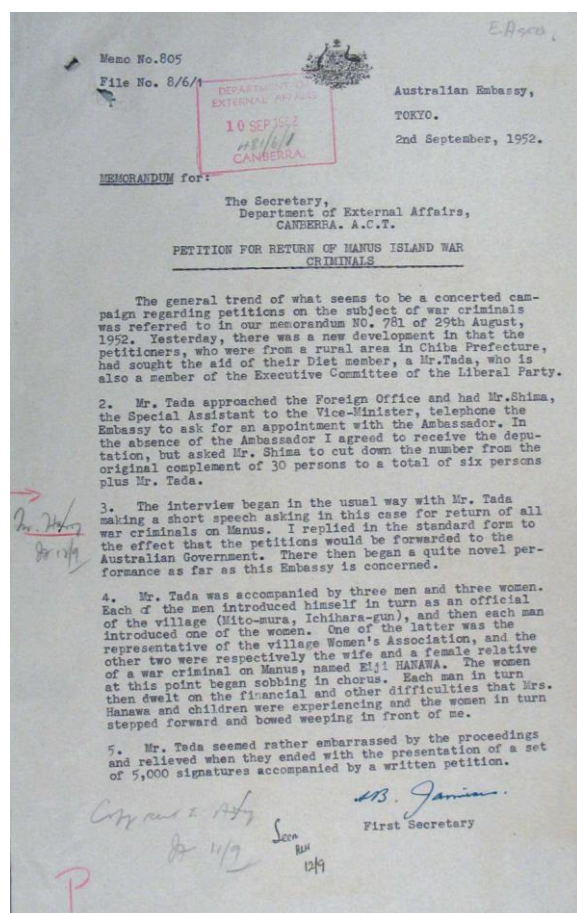
⁴⁹⁵ A translation of the Supreme Court's judgment rejecting the application can be seen in NAA: A432, 1952/1519.

⁴⁹⁶ Appendix to Cabinet Agendum no. 347, 'Policy Concerning Japanese War Criminals Sentenced by Australian Military Courts', September 1952, p. 1, NAA: A432, 1952/1519. This is the figure given in this draft of the Cabinet agendum but it may be incorrect, given that there was occasionally minor confusion over who was Korean or Formosan.

⁴⁹⁷ Letter to the Chargé d'Affaires, Chinese Embassy, Canberra, 23 September 1952, NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/2 PART 5.

⁴⁹⁸ Quoted in *ibid.*, p. 2. A copy of the NOPAR recommendation for these five war criminals can be seen in NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/2 PART 3.

receiving the petitioners who were requesting the release of war criminals. The embassy suspected that 'some form of concerted campaign is being organised to wear us down by sheer weight of numbers'.⁴⁹⁹ The First Secretary of the embassy was somewhat surprised by one deputation of petitioners in September 1952, which included relatives of a war criminal then on Manus Island, describing it as 'a quite novel performance as far as this Embassy is concerned'.⁵⁰⁰



Account describing a 'quite novel performance' of Japanese petitioning at the Australian Embassy, September 1952. NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/2 PART 4

The targeting of the petitions was also often careful and deliberate: Mrs Pattie Menzies, the prime minister's wife, was addressed in one such petition, which was handed over in Japan to Mrs Louise Walker, the wife of the Australian ambassador.⁵⁰¹

In the course of renewing Japan's official request for repatriation of the war criminals from Manus Island in November 1952, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs advised the Australian Embassy that it, too, was being 'flooded with petitions' from relatives of the war criminals, as well as the 'public in general'.⁵⁰² The extent of the organisational effort can be seen in a petition headed by Mrs Imamura, the wife of General Imamura Hitoshi, which was handed over by the Japanese Embassy in Canberra to the Prime Minister's Department in March

⁴⁹⁹ Memorandum from HS Currie, Third Secretary, Australian Embassy in Tokyo to the Secretary, Department of External Affairs, 'Petitions for Release of War Criminals', 29 August 1952, NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/2 PART 4. The embassy forwarded regular lists of petitions received, which can be seen in NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/2 PART 5, PART 6 and PART 8. Copies of some significant petitions can also be seen in various parts of this sub-series.

⁵⁰⁰ Memorandum from AB Jamieson, First Secretary, Australian Embassy, Japan, to the Secretary, Department of External Affairs, 2 September 1952, NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/2 PART 4.

⁵⁰¹ See copy of this petition in NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/2 PART 6.

⁵⁰² Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Note Verbale, no. 418/EA3, 24 November 1952, NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/2 PART 5.

1953. The petition was supported by the signatures in books of some 889,324 petitioners from various parts of Japan.⁵⁰³

In September 1952, the ministers for the Army and External Affairs jointly prepared a Cabinet agendum on 'Policy Concerning Japanese War Criminals Sentenced by Australian Military Courts'.⁵⁰⁴ The ministers recommended that Japan's request for unconditional release of the war criminals be rejected.⁵⁰⁵ The agendum acknowledged, however, that Australia was by then, apart from the USSR and the Philippines, the only country still holding Japanese war criminals outside of Japan.⁵⁰⁶ However, the agendum was deferred by Cabinet on several occasions before an updated version was considered in July 1953.⁵⁰⁷ By then, Australia was the only country which had ratified the San Francisco Peace Treaty that clearly intended to continue holding war criminals outside Japan.⁵⁰⁸ The ministers sponsoring the agendum recommended that Japan's request for unconditional release be rejected but stated that they made no recommendation as to the request for repatriation.⁵⁰⁹

In a Cabinet meeting on 2 July 1953, Arthur Fadden, the Treasurer, asked how they would explain to the public a decision to repatriate the war criminals to Japan. RG Casey, the Minister for External Affairs, pointed out that 'we aren't releasg [sic] them – just changing the gaol' and that there was 'great political value in sending them back'.⁵¹⁰ After consideration, Cabinet decided to agree to Japan's request to transfer all the war criminals from Manus Island to Sugamo Prison.⁵¹¹

This decision turned on a number of factors, including that the rate of war criminals due for repatriation after completing their sentences was increasing and that the usefulness of the war criminals as a labour force overall was rapidly diminishing.⁵¹² The decision to repatriate the war criminals was subject to, amongst other things, Japan giving an undertaking to ensure that the sentences imposed by the Australian military courts would be carried out. Other provisos were also communicated to Japan, including that:

- the costs of transportation would be borne by Japan
- the arrangements and conditions on board ship would be appropriate to the war criminals still being under sentence
- the war criminals would be detained in Sugamo promptly, with no opportunity for public attention
- the repatriation overall would be conducted with a minimum of publicity.⁵¹³

On 31 July 1953, 147 'transferees' (war criminals being transferred) and 18 'repatriates' (war criminals who had served out their sentences) embarked on the SS *Hakuryū Maru* (also owned by the Osaka Shōsen Kaisha) for Japan. The remains of two war criminals who had died and been buried on Manus Island were exhumed and also repatriated. After arrival in Yokohama on 8 August 1953, the 'transferees' were detained in

⁵⁰³ Reported in memorandum from TW Eckersley to the Secretary, Prime Minister's Department, 24 March 1953, NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/2 PART 6.

⁵⁰⁴ See Cabinet Agendum no. 347, 'Policy Concerning Japanese War Criminals Sentenced by Australian Military Courts', September 1952, NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/2 PART 4.

⁵⁰⁵ *ibid.*, p. 4. For further discussion of other Allied countries and their views on repatriation, parole and release, see Sandra Wilson, Robert Cribb, Beatrice Trefalt and Dean Aszkielowicz, *Japanese War Criminals: The Politics of Justice After the Second World War*, New York: Columbia University Press, 2017.

⁵⁰⁶ This reasoning obviously excluded the Soviet Union from consideration: *ibid.*, p. 3.

⁵⁰⁷ Cabinet Agendum no. 466, 'Policy Concerning Japanese War Criminals Sentenced by Australian Military Courts', 30 June 1953, p. 8, NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/2 PART 7.

⁵⁰⁸ *ibid.*, pp. 3, 8.

⁵⁰⁹ *ibid.*, p. 8.

⁵¹⁰ Cabinet Notebook 1/30, 1953, NAA: A11099, 1/30. A typewritten transcript of this Cabinet Notebook is available on the NAA website: <http://www.naa.gov.au/collection/explore/cabinet/notebooks/1953.aspx>.

⁵¹¹ Cabinet Decision no. 731, 2 July 1953, NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/2 PART 8. The decision was hurriedly announced on 7 July 1953, as it had already leaked to the Australian press.

⁵¹² See some discussion on these points in early January 1953 in NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/2 PART 5.

⁵¹³ See, for example, cablegram from the Department of External Affairs to the Australian Embassy, Japan, 15 July 1953, NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/2 PART 8.

Sugamo Prison. Thereafter, Australia routinely received Sugamo monthly reports and the National Offenders' Prevention and Rehabilitation Commission's Statistical Reports on War Criminals in Sugamo Prison, which give basic headcount statistics, the latter reports being comparative statistics of detainees held on behalf of each of the Allied powers in Sugamo.⁵¹⁴

Parole and release of minor war criminals from Sugamo Prison

The repatriation of all war criminals held by Australia to Japan did not stop the flood of petitions to Australian authorities, although now the petitioners turned their focus to issues of parole, clemency and release. The Australian Embassy in Japan observed somewhat dolefully in late 1953, for example, that petitions urging the release of all war criminals 'continue[d] to pour into this Embassy from all parts of Japan'.⁵¹⁵

By early 1955, Australia was the only country that had not granted formal parole or any degree of clemency to the war criminals held on its behalf, other than remission of sentence for good conduct, even though the National Offenders' Prevention and Rehabilitation Commission had submitted dozens of recommendations for parole. Short periods of 'provisional parole' had been granted to some war criminals to deal with emergencies, such as critical illnesses and deaths of family members or natural disasters.

However, only those war criminals whose sentences had been served out in full or the remaining portion of their sentence had been remitted for good conduct and industry were released. Many war criminals had had their sentences remitted in this manner. General Imamura Hitoshi, for instance, was released from Sugamo on 13 November 1954, having served more than seven years of his ten year sentence handed down at Rabaul in May 1947 and the remaining one-fourth of his sentence having been remitted for good conduct and industry.⁵¹⁶ This release date was, in fact, deliberately set two days before Imamura was actually eligible for release, in an attempt to limit the chance for an organised demonstration casting him as a hero.⁵¹⁷

Giving the visibility of Australia standing alone in its refusal to grant parole, the Department of External Affairs prepared in January 1955 a draft Cabinet submission recommending the introduction of a system of parole and release.⁵¹⁸ When the Cabinet submission was finally considered in early April 1955, it was co-sponsored by the ministers of External Affairs and the Army.⁵¹⁹ Cabinet decided that minor war criminals would become eligible for parole after they had served one-third of their sentence or a maximum of ten years' imprisonment (provided that this was not contrary to the requirements or practices of British Commonwealth countries), and that the Adjutant-General should be empowered to grant such parole.⁵²⁰

The new parole system took time to implement and had little impact at first, as only seven minor war criminals were released on parole in 1955.⁵²¹ It also did not apply to Formosan or Korean war criminals, as the Japanese Government did not recommend parole for them. Instead, the Japanese Government favoured amnesty, release and repatriation to the war criminals' own countries, an action Australia would not have agreed with.

⁵¹⁴ See monthly reports and NOPAR statistical reports in NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/2 PART 9 and later parts in that sub-series.

⁵¹⁵ Memorandum from RJ Percival, Third Secretary, Australian Embassy in Japan to the Secretary, Department of External Affairs, 18 November 1953, NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/2 PART 10.

⁵¹⁶ Minute paper by Colonel Gilchrist, Director of Personal Services to the Adjutant-General, 26 October 1954; and memorandum from P Hill, Third Secretary, Australian Embassy in Japan to the Secretary, Department of External Affairs, 24 November 1954, both in NAA: MT1131/1, A336/1/70.

⁵¹⁷ Memorandum from TK Crichley for Assistant Secretary, Department of External Affairs to the Australian Embassy, Tokyo, 2 November 1954, NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/2 ANNEX A PART 12.

⁵¹⁸ Draft Cabinet Submission on Japanese War Criminals, January 1955, NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/2 PART 12.

⁵¹⁹ Cabinet Submission, 'Japanese War Criminals', no. 316, 1 April 1955, NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/2 PART 12.

⁵²⁰ Cabinet Decision no. 381, 14 April 1955, NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/2 PART 12.

⁵²¹ Memorandum for the Minister, 'Japanese Minor War Criminals', 4 January 1956, p.2, NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/2 PART 14A.

Efforts to 'step up' the parole rate were soon recommended, with the hope that Australia would not at any time replace the United States as the government detaining the most war criminals in Sugamo.⁵²² One suggestion was that minor war criminals should become eligible for parole after serving one-third of their sentence or a maximum of ten years' imprisonment calculated from their date of arrest as a suspect (ie, not the date of sentence). The date from which eligibility for parole was calculated was crucial, as shown by a chart drawn up by the Japanese authorities to show how prospective dates differed if they were calculated under the sentencing and parole practices of Australia versus the United Kingdom.

This chart showed that war criminals administered by Australia were at a 'great disadvantage' compared to those administered by the United Kingdom. The disadvantage was on a sliding scale but, for war criminals sentenced to 'life' imprisonment, the difference in times served could almost be 20 years.⁵²³ It was soon pointed out, however, that the Australian military courts took time in custody into consideration when sentencing, so the date of imprisonment had to be calculated from the date of sentence.

LIST OF JAPANESE WAR CRIMINALS
TRANSFERRED TO AUSTRALIAN JURISDICTION

Name	Sentence	Date of apprehension	Date of Conviction	Date of Discharge (Australian Remission System)	Date of Discharge (British Remission System)
ARAI Hideo	20 years	15.2.46	16.9.46	15.9.61	14.6.59
ARAI Shokai	15 years	14.9.45	27.6.46	26.9.57	13.9.55
FUJII Magotaro	12 years	19.3.48	26.11.48	26.11.57	18.3.56
FUKUNAGA Tsuneyoshi	14 years	15.3.47	22.6.48	21.12.58	14.7.56
OKEGUCHI Tomizo	Life	24.9.45	16.9.46	15.9.76	23.9.59
HIROMURA Kakurai	20 years	29.9.45	20.3.47	19.3.62	28.1.59
HOYAMA Kenzo	Life	31.7.47	27.5.48	26.5.77	30.7.61
KIKUCHI Ichiro	20 years	19.2.47	22.6.48	21.6.63	18.6.60
KITAHATA Shinichi	20 years	5.10.45	11.8.48	10.8.63	4.2.59
KIYOHARA Masashige	15 years	9.10.45	23.7.46	22.10.57	8.10.55
KANESHIRO Masao	Life	28.9.45	2.4.47	1.4.77	27.9.59
KOHAMA Shosuke	Life	14.8.47	27.5.48	26.5.78	13.8.61
MASAKI Fumio	15 years	12.10.45	4.12.46	3.3.58	11.10.55
MORI KYOJI	20 years	27.6.47	17.12.47	16.12.62	26.10.60
MORISHITA Katsuharu	Life	20.10.45	16.9.46	15.9.76	19.10.59
NAKAMURA Tamotsu	Life	4.6.47	2.12.48	1.12.78	3.6.61
NAKANISHI Jirohei	Life	3.11.45	17.2.47	16.2.77	2.11.59
SAKATA Tadae	Life	31.10.45	2.12.48	1.12.78	30.10.59
SHIMOJO Harukichi	Life	24.9.45	29.11.46	28.11.76	23.9.59
YOSHIDA Tomonobu	15 years	12.3.47	22.6.48	21.9.59	11.3.57
YOSHINO Shozo	15 years	5.7.47	17.12.47	16.3.59	4.7.57

**Comparative (but strictly notional) dates of discharge under Australian and United Kingdom practices.
NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/2 PART 14A**

⁵²² *ibid.*, p. 1.

⁵²³ 'Japanese War Criminals Transferred to Australian Jurisdiction' and attached 'List of Japanese War Criminals Transferred to Australian Jurisdiction', 31 January 1956, NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/2 PART 14A. Note: the reference in the document titles to transferral of jurisdiction is misleading. The war criminals listed as examples suffering disadvantage were tried and sentenced by Australia in Singapore and Hong Kong but were among the group transferred to Sugamo by the United Kingdom in 1951. After confusion at Sugamo about which country held responsibility for these war criminals, they were notionally 'transferred' from United Kingdom back to Australian jurisdiction in Sugamo's records. No actual transfer of jurisdiction, legally or geographically, took place. But this group provided a persuasive case study, as far as Japan was concerned, of how different ways of calculating dates of eligibility for parole could result in significant (but strictly notional) differences in time served behind bars.

Another Cabinet submission in May 1956 recommended revising the parole system to eliminate its disproportionate operation and to extend it to Formosan and Korean war criminals, who would be allowed to return home to serve their parole.⁵²⁴ However, after consideration, Cabinet decided that the war criminals would now be regarded as eligible for remission (not parole) after they had served one-third of their sentence or a maximum of ten years' imprisonment. Cabinet also extended the remission system to Formosan and Korean war criminals.⁵²⁵

The effect of this decision was that the parole system was replaced by a system of remission of sentences, albeit with the same criteria for eligibility. This meant that war criminals already on parole were now eligible for termination of their sentences and for unconditional release. When the decision was publicly announced, therefore, it was described as implementing a 'revised system of remission of sentences'.⁵²⁶

High level discussions about releasing the remaining war criminals detained on Australia's behalf in Sugamo continued in 1956 and into early 1957. Although the Australian Government remained sensitive to Australian public opinion about the war criminals, and resisted being manipulated on the subject by Japan, political pragmatism about Australia's relations with Japan was also influential. For instance, a memorandum for the Minister for External Affairs pointed out in early 1957 that:

Our continued refusal to release them [the war criminals] ... could cause this question to develop into a major irritant in our relations with Japan, damaging to some extent the good relations we have been fostering ... It would also be desirable to remove this war criminal problem from our relations with Japan before either yourself [the Minister] or the Prime Minister visits Japan.⁵²⁷

The reality was, by this stage, only Australia and the United States were still holding war criminals in Sugamo Prison and, in respect of Australia, the effect of the remission system meant that the number had been reduced to very few. By April 1957, only 14 war criminals were still detained in Sugamo on Australia's behalf,⁵²⁸ principally those who had been sentenced to life imprisonment. One exception to this general rule was Yasusaka Masaji, who had been sentenced at Rabaul in March and April 1946 respectively to sentences of 15 years' and 20 years' imprisonment. In 1949, however, Yasusaka had been also convicted in a civilian criminal trial of murdering a fellow war criminal in the Manus Island compound, as discussed in Chapter 8. His sentence of 7 years' imprisonment for murder was suspended at the time, pending the expiration of his war crimes sentences. Unsurprisingly, the departments of the Army and of Territories (which was then administering Papua and New Guinea) regarded Yasusaka's conviction for murder carried out in the compound as eliminating him from consideration for remission of his war crimes sentences for reason of good conduct.

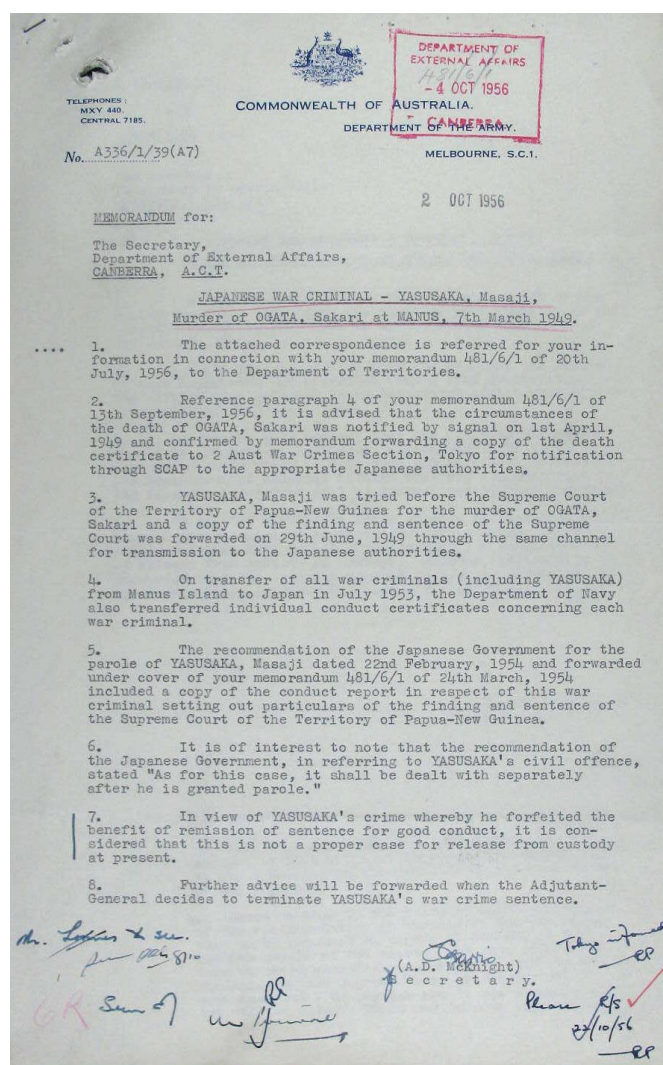
⁵²⁴ Cabinet Submission, 'Japanese War Criminals', no. 158, May 1956, NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/2 PART 14B.

⁵²⁵ Cabinet Decision no. 197, 18 May 1956, NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/2 PART 14B. Interestingly, this Cabinet decision also stated that the word 'minor' should not be used in relation to war criminals.

⁵²⁶ Press Release, 'Japanese War Criminals', 3 July 1956, NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/2 PART 14B.

⁵²⁷ Mr J Plimsoll, Assistant Secretary, Memorandum for the Minister, 'Japanese War Criminals', not dated, pp. 1–2, NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/2 PART 16.

⁵²⁸ Letter from N Takase, First Secretary, Embassy of Japan, 23 April 1957 attaching table entitled 'Number of War Criminals in Sugamo Prison', 10 April 1957, NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/2 PART 16.



The Army's opinion on the Japanese recommendation for parole of Yasusaka Masaji.
NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/2 PART 16

While Yasusaka had satisfied the requirements for parole or remission eligibility, as he had been imprisoned for more than 10 years, neither department thought that the Japanese recommendation in 1956 that Yasusaka be paroled was justified. Indeed, the Minister for Territories remarked:

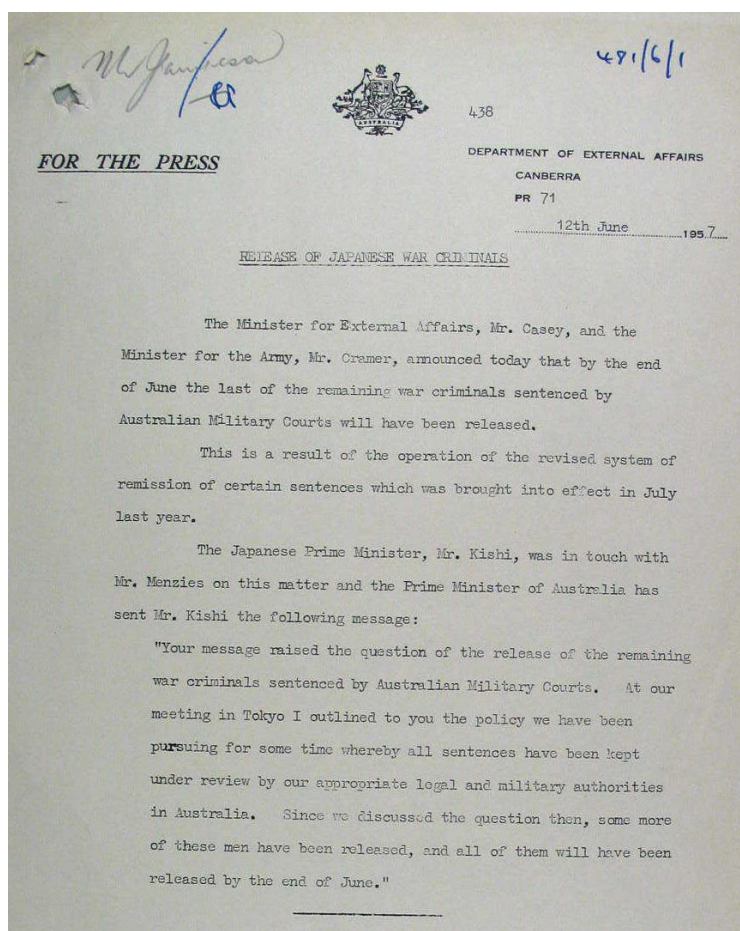
I can find no arguments in support of the recommendation [for Yasusaka's parole] except that to adopt the recommendation might save us from bothering about the case any more [sic].⁵²⁹

The acute problem with Yasusaka was that, if the remaining periods of his war crimes sentences were remitted, he would become liable to serve his sentence for murder. There was no extradition treaty between Japan, where Yasusaka was now held, and Papua and New Guinea, where he had been convicted and sentenced for murder. After some discussion back and forth, Japan's Ministry of Justice agreed to take, after Yasusaka's release, 'appropriate steps in the light of the examination of the [murder] case in accordance with relevant Japanese laws'.⁵³⁰

⁵²⁹ Quoted in letter from Department of Territories to the Secretary, Department of the Army, 4 September 1956, NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/2 PART 16.

⁵³⁰ Embassy of Japan, Note Verbale no. 31, 5 April 1957, NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/2 PART 16.

The Australian Government finally agreed to release the few remaining war criminals by the end of June 1957 in a decision that was announced on 12 June 1957.⁵³¹ Some newspaper reports linked the decision to release the war criminals to trade negotiations between Australia and Japan. Correspondent Gilbert Mant, for instance, had labelled the 'back-door release' of war criminals for 'the sake of a trade treaty' as a 'sneaky sort of thing that should never have happened'.⁵³² While political pragmatism undoubtedly played a part in the decision, the Australian Government strongly resisted any suggestions that the decision was linked to trade with Japan.

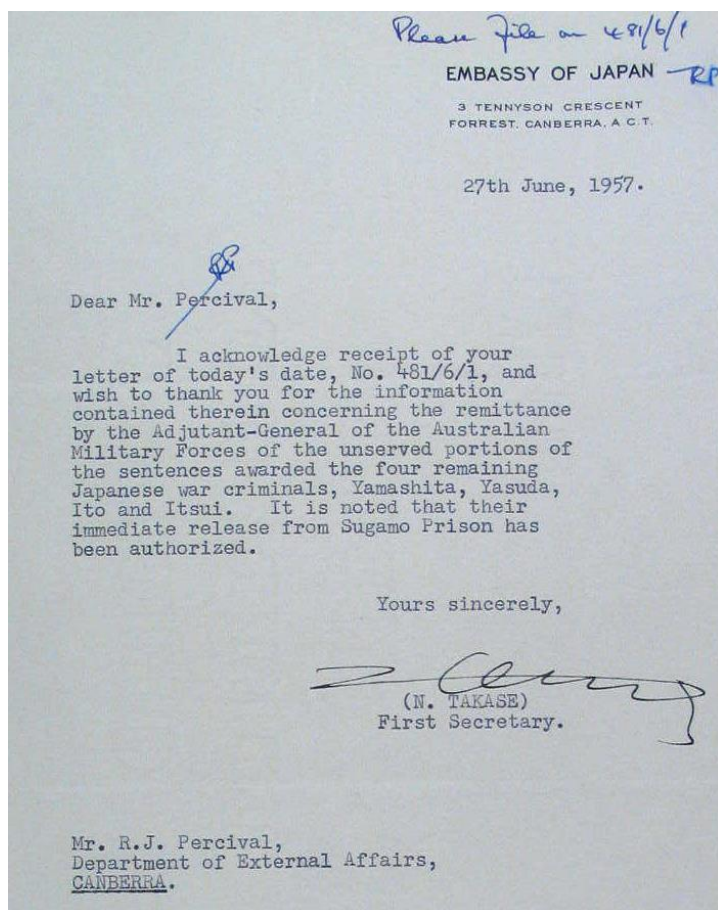


External Affairs' press release on the decision to release, 12 June 1957.
NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/2 PART 17

Quite naturally, the decision to release the war criminals – although they were few in number by that time – drew some very strong objections in Australia, including from the Returned Sailors' Soldiers' and Airmen's Imperial League of Australia (RSSAILA), which was renamed the Returned Services League of Australia (RSL) in 1965. Another critic was the combative Mr EJ Ward, the member for East Sydney, who had taken up the causes of returned Australian prisoners of war with some vehemence and who was very concerned that the war criminals appeared to be getting off lightly.

⁵³¹ Department of External Affairs, 'For the Press, 'Release of Japanese War Criminals', 12 June 1957, NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/2 PART 17.

⁵³² Gilbert Mant, 'The Way I See It', *Sun Herald* (Sydney), 30 June 1957, news clipping held in NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/2 PART 17.



Letter signed by the First Secretary, Embassy of Japan, acknowledging the authorisation of the immediate release of four final war criminals, 27 June 1957. NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/2 PART 17

The Japanese Ambassador to the United Kingdom, where Prime Minister Robert Menzies was then visiting, wrote to Menzies that he was delighted to hear of the pending release of the remaining war criminals and commented:

Your Excellency has always shown sympathetic understanding on this difficult problem and by your statesmanship you have now brought about its final solution to the gratification of all my countrymen.⁵³³

Yasusaka was one of the last five war criminals to be released, on 4 July 1957.⁵³⁴ On his release, Yasusaka was retried for causing Ogata's death in the Tokyo District Court in July 1957 and was eventually sentenced to 'three years' servitude'; however, this sentence was suspended for three years.⁵³⁵

Release of major war criminals from Sugamo Prison

After the sentences of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East were upheld by General Douglas MacArthur, and the United States Supreme Court declined to interfere with them in late 1948, major war criminals sentenced to terms of imprisonment were detained in Sugamo Prison, where they had been held awaiting and during the trial.

⁵³³ Letter from Mr H Nishi, Ambassador, Embassy of Japan, United Kingdom, 29 June 1957, NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/2 PART 17.

⁵³⁴ See text of Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Note Verbale, 12 July 1957, quoted in letter from Mr HD Anderson, Head of Chancery, Australian Embassy, Tokyo to the Secretary, Department of External Affairs, 17 July 1957, NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/2 PART 1.

⁵³⁵ See the Japanese explanation for the suspension quoted in letter from Mr HD Anderson, First Secretary, Australian Embassy, Tokyo to the Secretary, Department of External Affairs, 24 March 1958, NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/2 PART 15A.

Media reports in Japan and Australia occasionally suggested that the war criminals were now living a 'fantastic life of pampered ease' in Sugamo Prison,⁵³⁶ similar to earlier suggestions about comfortable imprisonment in the Australian compounds. Major war criminal Araki Sadao greatly contributed to the controversy over whether being imprisoned in Sugamo was really punishment in late 1955, when he characterised the prison as 'nothing but an apartment-house in which they [the war criminals] merely sleep' in an article for a Japanese language journal. Araki quickly denied he had written the article and claimed that he had talked only 'in a manner of an idle talk' with the reporter, who had sensationalised the comments.⁵³⁷ Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs stated that the report was 'grossly exaggerated and contrary to fact'.⁵³⁸ Despite this, the issue of lenient treatment of war criminals in Sugamo gained quite a bit of publicity, including in Australia.

The issue of parole and clemency for the major war criminals arose seriously from 1952 onwards, when the San Francisco Peace Treaty came into effect. By then, several of the major war criminals sentenced to imprisonment had died of natural causes, leaving only a dozen in prison. As it did for the minor war criminals, article 11 of the San Francisco Peace Treaty was meant to provide the basis for the procedure to follow in relation to the major war criminals for the granting of clemency, the reduction of sentences or the granting of parole:

In the case of persons sentenced by the International Military Tribunal for the Far East, such power may not be exercised except on the decision of a majority of the

Governments represented on the Tribunal, and on the recommendation of Japan.⁵³⁹

Debate ensued as to whether the right to exercise the powers under article 11 was held by the eleven nations represented on the tribunal or only those nations represented there which were now parties to and had ratified the San Francisco Peace Treaty – namely Australia, Canada, France, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan (as a legal successor state to unified India), the Philippines, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The latter interpretation would exclude the USSR, China, India and the Philippines from the decision-making process. India, in particular, protested about being excluded, maintaining that it had a right to be involved, given that it had been represented on the tribunal, and certainly had more right to be involved than Pakistan, who had not been represented on the tribunal. Australia concurred with the decision of other governments, however, to confine the process to signatories of the San Francisco Peace Treaty, which India was not.⁵⁴⁰ India continued to protest the decision to exclude it well into 1954.

Each of the eligible governments' internal processes leading up to decision-making was up to them. However, various procedural matters did have to be agreed upon among the governments, including:

- how consultations would take place
- how decisions would be made and conveyed to Japan
- whether Japan would be notified only of the 'net effect' of the overall decision-making or would be told of each government's individual decision
- whether the governments would publicise the decisions or leave publicity to Japan, unless the consequent publicity was inaccurate.⁵⁴¹

⁵³⁶ 'Jap war criminals have life of ease', *Daily Telegraph Magazine* (Sydney), 9 February 1954, p. 15, clipping in NAA: MP927/1, A336/1/54.

⁵³⁷ For two different translations of the *Bungei Shunju* article and subsequent media coverage in Japan, see NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/2 PART 14A and MP927/1, A336/1/54.

⁵³⁸ Reported in cablegram from the Australian Embassy, Tokyo to the Minister and Department of External Affairs, 17 October 1955, NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/2 PART 14A.

⁵³⁹ Treaty of Peace with Japan, signed at San Francisco, 8 September 1951, <https://treaties.un.org/doc/Publication/UNTS/Volume%20136/volume-136-I-1832-English.pdf>.

⁵⁴⁰ For an Australian legal (not political) analysis of the validity of India's claim, see Legal and Treaty Section, memorandum for the Secretary and Mr Harry, 20 May 1953, NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/1 PART 5. For drafts of Australia's response to India, see NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/1 PART 6.

⁵⁴¹ See the extensive correspondence and notes of meetings in NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/1 PART 5.

Once the procedure was agreed and the basics of it communicated to Japan on 9 March 1953, the National Offenders' Prevention and Rehabilitation Commission began submitting individual cases recommending clemency for consideration by the eligible governments. Recommendations for clemency for (or failing that, parole of) Araki Sadao, Minami Jiro and Hata Shunroku were the first to be submitted to Australia in April 1953, with these three allegedly carefully chosen by the commission due to their advanced ages, their health and good conduct in prison. In support of Araki's recommendation, for instance, Australia was told, among other things, that he was now 75 years old with high blood-pressure, he had been an obedient prisoner and that his prison rating was 'very excellent'.⁵⁴² The early indications were that most of the governments favoured parole on compassionate grounds but not unconditional release. The Department of the Army advised External Affairs, for instance, that:

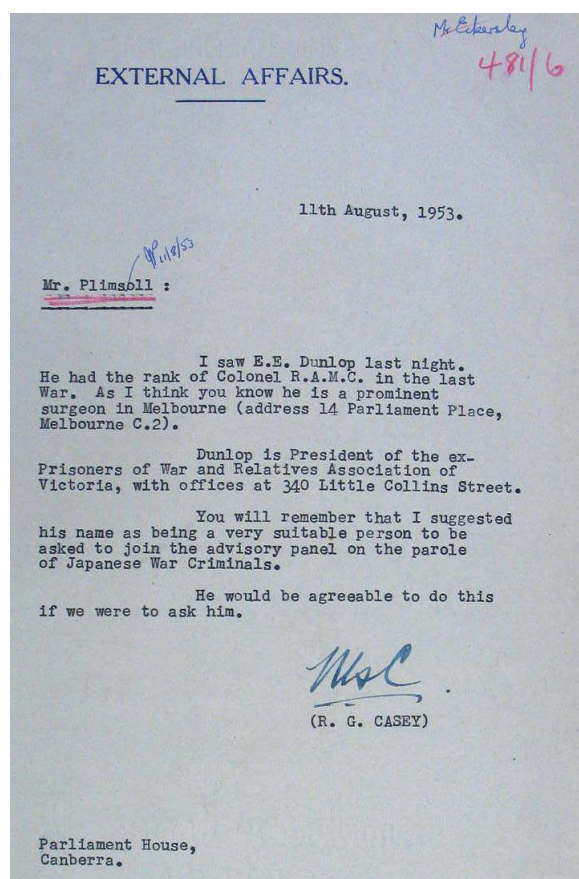
If clemency is extended adequate safeguards must be imposed to preserve the standing and dignity of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East and of any future similar War Crimes Tribunal. Therefore the criminal must, during the period of the sentence awarded by the Tribunal, be prevented from propagating and pursuing the ideals and methods which culminated in his present sentence. Conditional parole should provide the necessary safeguards.⁵⁴³

While engaged in consultations with the other governments, External Affairs simultaneously began to canvass how to form Australia's official views on the applications for clemency. External Affairs suggested that a Parole Committee be established to consider the applications for clemency, which could be advised by a panel of advisors. Prospective panel members were suggested, including Sir George Holland (President of the RSSAILA), Dr AE Coates (who had been attached to the Australian delegation to the San Francisco Peace Conference), and Brigadier AS Blackburn VC and Colonel EE 'Weary' Dunlop (both of whom had been prisoners of war).⁵⁴⁴

⁵⁴² NOPAR, A Decision on Recommendation Re Clemency – Araki Sadao, 10 April 1953, NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/1 PART 5.

⁵⁴³ Memorandum from FR Sinclair, Secretary, Department of the Army to the Secretary, Department of External Affairs, 22 May 1953, NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/1 PART 5.

⁵⁴⁴ Memorandum for the Minister, 'Japanese War Criminals – Applications for Parole', 7 August 1953, NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/1 PART 6.



The Minister for External Affairs' suggestion that 'Weary' Dunlop should be involved in the advisory panel. NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/1 PART 6

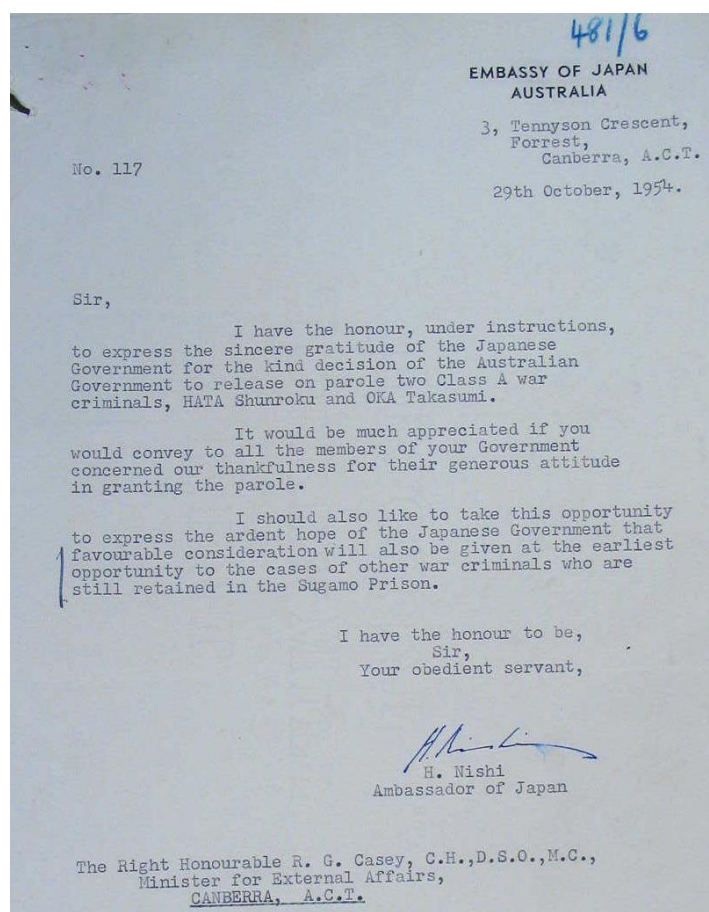
While the Attorney-General agreed with the idea, the Army did not favour such a committee and, if one was established, did not want to be represented on it, as the International Military Tribunal had largely been the province of the departments of External Affairs and the Attorney-General.

The eligible governments were still negotiating with each other on the applications in respect of Araki, Minami and Hata when Japan presented a recommendation in respect of Kaya Okinori in September 1953.⁵⁴⁵ The deadlock in views was still ongoing at the end of 1953, when the rapidly deteriorating health of Minami meant that his application had to be urgently resolved. Minami was approved for release on special medical parole, with Australia's decision on it being conveyed to Japan's Ministry of Foreign Affairs on 3 January 1954,⁵⁴⁶ as did the Tokyo missions of the other governments involved. The decision to release Minami did not result in any immediate unanimity of views on how to approach applications for clemency – neither did the influx in 1954 of Japanese recommendations for clemency for the remaining major war criminals, nor did the additional materials submitted in support of earlier recommendations.

International negotiations continued with little prospect at times of majority agreement on the course of action. In due course, however, the governments did come to grudging agreements to release more of the war criminals on special medical parole. Hata and Oka, for instance, were approved for special medical parole in late 1954 and Shimada and Araki in 1955.

⁵⁴⁵ NOPAR, A Decision on Recommendation Re Clemency – Kaya Okinori, 16 July 1953, NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/1 PART 6.

⁵⁴⁶ Australian Ambassador, Note Verbale to Minister of Foreign Affairs, Tokyo, 3 January 1954, NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/1 PART 7.



**Japanese Ambassador's letter of thanks for granting parole to Hata and Oka, October 1943.
NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/1 PART 8**

In Australia, Cabinet decided in April 1955 that the Minister for External Affairs should be authorised to approve the release or parole of major war criminals on 'terms to be agreed upon with the majority of other states signatories to the Japanese Peace Treaty provided that this majority included all relevant members of the British Commonwealth'.⁵⁴⁷ International negotiations continued throughout 1955 on the issue of whether, as the United States proposed, the war criminals should be eligible for parole after 10 years' imprisonment or, as the United Kingdom favoured, they should be granted unconditional release according to a sliding scale. The Department of External Affairs recommended to its minister that Australia should support the United States' proposal on the basis that:

- release on parole, not unconditional release, would probably be more acceptable to the Australia public
- as Australia was planning to parole minor war criminals, it would be 'anomalous' to privilege major war criminals by unconditionally releasing them
- release on parole would still afford the Japanese Government and the Allied governments some measure of control over the major war criminals
- the institution of a parole system would mean 'almost immediate release of all major war criminals', which 'should produce valuable goodwill in Japan'.⁵⁴⁸

The minister approved this approach on 18 July 1955, conditional on all the other British Commonwealth countries also accepting the United States' proposal. Eventually all the

⁵⁴⁷ Cabinet Decision no. 381, 14 April 1955, NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/2 PART 12.

⁵⁴⁸ Memorandum for the Minister, 'Japanese "A" Class War Criminals, 10 June 1955, NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/1 PART 9.

governments agreed to adopt the United States' parole scheme with the proviso that parole was to be considered in each case, not just automatically approved.⁵⁴⁹ The first three war criminals eligible for parole were Hashimoto, Kaya and Suzuki, who were released in September 1955. Hoshino, Ōshima and Kido were released on parole in December 1955, leaving Satō Kenryō as the last remaining major war criminal in Sugamo until he was paroled in March 1956.

Monthly Information of Sugamo Prison Inmates sentenced by International Military Tribunal for the Far East

December 1955

Regulation information item	Numbers	Remarks
1. Admitted	0	
2. Discharged	3	Paroled
3. Died	0	
4. Escape	0	
Transferred to Hospital	0	
5. Returned from Hospital	1	

Number of prisoners at the end of month: 1.

Sugamo Monthly Report for December 1955 showing only one major war criminal remaining in Sugamo.
NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/1 PART 9

Table 8: Outcomes for the convicted major war criminals.

Convicted	Sentence in 1948	Outcome
Araki Sadao	Life imprisonment	Paroled in June 1955
Doihara Kenji	Death by hanging	Executed
Hashimoto Kingorō	Life imprisonment	Paroled in September 1955
Hata Shunroku	Life imprisonment	Paroled in October 1954
Hiranuma Kiichirō	Life imprisonment	Died in 1952
Hirota Kōki	Death by hanging	Executed
Hoshino Naoki	Life imprisonment	Paroled December 1955
Itagaki Seishirō	Death by hanging	Executed
Kaya Okinori	Life imprisonment	Paroled in September 1955
Kido Kōichi	Life imprisonment	Paroled December 1955
Kimura Heitarō	Death by hanging	Executed
Koiso Kuniaki	Life imprisonment	Died in 1950
Matsui Iwane	Death by hanging	Executed
Minami Jirō	Life imprisonment	Paroled in January 1954
Mutō Akira	Death by hanging	Executed
Oka Takasumi	Life imprisonment	Paroled in October 1954
Ōshima Hiroshi	Life imprisonment	Paroled December 1955
Satō Kenryō	Life imprisonment	Paroled March 1956
Shigemitsu Mamoru	7 years' imprisonment	Released in November 1950

⁵⁴⁹ Memorandum from the Department of External Affairs to the Australian Embassy, Tokyo, 9 September 1955, NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/1 PART 9.

Shimada Shigetarō	Life imprisonment	Paroled in April 1955
Shiratori Toshio	Life imprisonment	Died in 1949
Suzuki Teiichi	Life imprisonment	Paroled in September 1955
Tōgō Shigenori	20 years' imprisonment	Died in 1950
Tōjō Hideki	Death by hanging	Executed
Umezu Yoshijirō	Life imprisonment	Died in 1949

On 7 April 1958, the 10 surviving parolees – Araki, Hata, Hoshino, Kaya, Kido, Oka, Ōshima, Sato, Shimada and Suzuki – were each unconditionally released, with their sentences reduced to time served.⁵⁵⁰

Overview of the records

This chapter sorts records into two sections:

- repatriation, parole and release of minor war criminals
- parole and release of major war criminals.

Files held at the Australian War Memorial are listed separately at the end.

Repatriation, parole and release of minor war criminals

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, ANNUAL SINGLE NUMBER SERIES, 1929–

A432

Recorded by: 1929– Attorney-General's Department (CA 5)

Quantity: 2086.13 metres (Canberra), 291.06 metres (Sydney)

This series contains some files relating to war crimes, related action within the Department and correspondence with the Department of the Army. The files below deal with issues of detention of war criminals, parole, clemency and repatriation in the early 1950s.

Japanese War Criminals, 1948–58

A432, 1952/1519

Japanese War Criminals – establishment of a parole committee, 1952–55

A432, 1953/2473

Japanese War Criminals – proposal to count period of suspension of sentence as part of period of sentence, 1953

A432, 1953/3089

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES, FOURTH SYSTEM, 1951–55

A462

Recorded by: 1951–55 Prime Minister's Department (CA 12)

Quantity: 52.39 metres (Canberra)

This series contains correspondence files relating to a number of subjects, including the repatriation of convicted war criminals.

Japanese war criminals – Transfer from Manus Island to Japan – Representations by Japanese archbishops, 1950–51

A462, 446/1/2

⁵⁵⁰ For correspondence on this initiative, see NAA: A1838, 3103/10/13/1 PART 10.

War criminals – Japanese – Return to Japan – General repatriation, 1953–56

A462, 446/1/13

This file contains the petition addressed to the Queen on her coronation day.

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, ANNUAL SINGLE NUMBER SERIES WITH OCCASIONAL 'G' [GENERAL REPRESENTATIONS] INFIX, 1956–

A463

Recorded by: 1956–71 Prime Minister's Department (CA 12)
1971– Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (CA 1401)

Quantity: 965.89 metres (Canberra)

This series contains correspondence files relating to general and policy matters handled by the Prime Minister's Department and its successor.

Japanese war criminals – General representations, 1951–57

A463, 1956/590

This file contains letters and petitions to the prime minister regarding the war criminals.

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES [CLASSIFIED 301], 1935–58

A816

Recorded by: 1935–39 Department of Defence [II] (Central Administration) (CA 19)
1939–42 Department of Defence Co-ordination, Central Office (CA 37)
1942–58 Department of Defence [III], Central Office (CA 46)

Quantity: 95.31 metres (Canberra)

This is the correspondence series for security classified matters dealt with by the departments.

Japanese war criminals – Clemency. Part 1, 1952–54

A816, 19/304/511

Japanese war criminals – Clemency. Part 2, 1954–57

A816, 19/304/542

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, ANNUAL SINGLE NUMBER SERIES [CLASSIFIED] WITH OCCASIONAL C [CLASSIFIED] SUFFIX, 1957–

A1209

Recorded by: 1957–71 Prime Minister's Department (CA 12)
1971– Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet (CA 1401)

Quantity: 1250.38 metres (Canberra)

This series contains security classified files relating to general and policy matters of the two agencies.

Japanese War Criminals – Policy, 1951–56

**A1209, 1957/4600
PART 1**

Japanese War Criminals – Policy, 1956–59

**A1209, 1957/4600
PART 2**

This file contains the original letter of thanks from the Japanese Ambassador upon the release of all war criminals.

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES, 1948–89

A1838

Recorded by: 1948–70 Department of External Affairs [II], Central Office (CA 18)
 1970–87 Department of Foreign Affairs, Central Office (CA 1382)
 1987–89 Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Central Office
 (CA 5987)

Quantity: 3434.32 metres (Canberra)

This series includes the main correspondence files of the departments. It contains significant sub-series on the repatriation, parole and release of both minor and major war criminals, the latter of which are listed later in this chapter. The sub-series below predominantly concern minor war criminals.

Japan – Japanese war criminals – Australian war trials – Documents relating to request for parole, 1953–55

**A1838, 481/6/1
 PART 13
 ANNEX A
 A1838, 1550/9
 PART 1**

War Crimes – General, 1947–79

This file deals with the repatriation of minor war criminals generally, as well as the repatriation by the United Kingdom of war criminals sentenced by Australia from Singapore and Hong Kong.

War crimes – Formosan war criminals, 1947–52

A1838, 1550/21

This file deals with the war criminals originally from Formosa and diplomatic efforts by the Republic of China on their behalf.

Japan – Japanese war criminals – Australian war trials, 1946–50

**A1838,
 3103/10/13/2
 PART 1**

This is the first part of a 17-part item on this subject. Parts 1 and 2 primarily concern the Manus Island trials but some correspondence on issues of repatriation, parole and release does start in Part 2. From Part 3, the files proceed chronologically from 1952 to 1957, enabling the relatively easy location of internal and external correspondence on issues or events of particular years relating to repatriation, parole and release. Part 9 contains nominal rolls of war criminals who were repatriated in July 1953 and an interesting memorandum from the Australian Embassy describing the publicity given to their arrival back in Japan. From Part 9 onwards, therefore, the contents turn away from repatriation to the issues of parole and release. Part 12 contains a useful nominal roll of war criminals held in Sugamo on Australia's behalf – divided into Japanese, Formosan and Korean nationality – as of 15 February 1955. Part 17 contains the messages of gratitude from Prime Minister Kishi and others on the release of the remaining war criminals in 1957.

Japan – Japanese war criminals – Australian war trials – Documents relating to requests for parole, 1952

**A1838,
 3103/10/13/2
 ANNEX A PART 1**

This is the first of a 12-part item. The files proceed chronologically from 1952 to 1955 and, for each recommendation for parole, generally contain the National Offenders' Prevention and Rehabilitation Commission's decision on recommendation and various materials in support of the application, including opinion of the Governor of

Sugamo Prison. There is no index, so finding the application in respect of any individual war criminal is a matter of searching the files for the approximate year of release. Researchers are cautioned that some applications for parole are also held in the main 3103/10/13/2 subseries above, not in this Annex A subseries.

FIFTH MENZIES MINISTRY – FOLDERS OF CABINET SUBMISSIONS (FIRST SYSTEM), 1951–54

A4905

Recorded by: 1951–54 Secretary to Cabinet/Cabinet Secretariat [I] (CA 3)

Quantity: 9.45 metres (Canberra)

This series consists of submissions made to the Menzies Cabinet and some notes of decisions.

Policy concerning Japanese war criminals sentenced by Australian military courts – decision 637, 1952–53

A4905, 347

Policy concerning Japanese war criminals sentenced by Australian military courts – decision 731, 1953

A4905, 466

This file contains Cabinet decision no. 731 in July 1953 by which Cabinet approved the transfer of war criminals held on Manus Island to Sugamo.

SIXTH MENZIES MINISTRY – FOLDERS OF CABINET SUBMISSIONS, 1956–58

A4926

Recorded by: 1956–58 Secretary to Cabinet/Cabinet Secretariat [I] (CA 3)

Quantity: 13.95 metres (Canberra)

This series contains the submissions prepared for the Menzies Cabinet and some notes of decisions.

Japanese war criminals – Decision 197, 1956

A4926, 158

MENZIES AND HOLT MINISTRIES – CABINET FILES 'C' SINGLE NUMBER SERIES, 1958–67

A4940

Recorded by: 1958–67 Secretary to Cabinet/Cabinet Secretariat [I] (CA 3)

Quantity: 78.03 metres (Canberra)

This series is the main series maintained by the Cabinet Office in the period 1958–67 but it contains files relating back to 1949.

Japanese war criminals sentenced by Australian military courts – Policy, 1952–53

A4940, C702

Release and parole of Japanese war criminals – Policy, 1955–56

A4940, C1233

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES [CLASS 441] [CLASSIFIED], 1956–64

A6059

Recorded by: 1956–64 Department of the Army, Central Office – Secretary's Branch, Central Registry (CA 36)

Quantity: 24.93 metres (Canberra)

This series contains files relating to the Department of the Army's administration of military defence and organisation, including training and control of the military forces, organised by subject.

**Japanese war criminals – January 1956 to June 1958 REF –
Cabinet agenda and policy, 1956–59**

**A6059, 72/441/1
PART 4**

This file contains correspondence regarding the minor war criminals.

**FILES RELATING TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE MANUS ISLAND WAR
CRIMINAL COMPOUND, 1950–53**

MP375/13

Recorded by: 1950–53 RAN War Criminal Compound Manus Island (Territory of Papua and New Guinea) (CA 9602)

Quantity: 0.72 metres (Melbourne)

This series holds the files created by the Navy after it took over the administration of the Manus Island compound and is the main series dealing with the compound. It holds several files relating to repatriation issues.

Repatriation of Japanese War Criminals to Japan, 1949–53

**MP375/13,
WCC2/8**

**Time Expired and Repatriation of Japanese war criminals to
Japan, 1952**

**MP375/13,
WCC2/8B**

**Petitions [relating to repatriation of Japanese war criminals]
referred to Higher Authority, 1950–53**

**MP375/13,
WCC2/27**

**Request by tuberculosis suspects for repatriation to Japan,
1950–53**

**MP375/13,
WCC2/34**

SECRET CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES, 1945–55

MP729/8

Recorded by: 1945–55 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 36)

Quantity: 17.53 metres (Melbourne)

This series comprises Army Headquarters correspondence files and includes a number of files dealing with war crimes matters.

**Japanese Peace Treaty – Working Party on Detention and
Treatment of Convicted War Criminals, 1950–52**

**MP729/8,
22/431/33**

This file contains correspondence showing that the Army foresaw the problems with the reference to Japanese nationals in article 11 of the San Francisco Peace Treaty but the Army was told it was too late to amend the article.

**Japanese War Criminals: External Affairs Considerations for
Cabinet Agenda, 1952**

**MP729/8,
66/431/22**

**Japanese War Criminals Cabinet Agendum on Policy Part 1,
1952–53**

**MP729/8, 66/431/23
PART 1**

**Japanese War Criminals Cabinet Agendum on Policy Part 2,
1952–53**

**MP729/8, 66/431/23
PART 2**

**Japanese War Criminals Cabinet Agendum on Policy Part 3,
1953–55**

**MP729/8, 66/431/23
PART 3**

**War criminals of Korean origin in Sugamo Prison [transfer to
Korea or parole], 1955**

MP729/8, 66/431/26

**War criminals of Formosan and Korean origin [granting of parole],
1955–56**

MP729/8, 66/431/27

**GENERAL AND CIVIL STAFF CORRESPONDENCE FILES AND ARMY PERSONNEL
FILES, 1943–51**

MP742/1

Recorded by: 1943–51 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 36)

Quantity: 0.09 metres (Canberra), 170.08 metres (Melbourne)

This series contains numerous files relating to war crimes, most of which are recorded elsewhere in this guide.

**Application for parole to General Headquarters Supreme
Commander for the Allied Powers – Australian cases, 1948–50**

MP742/1, 336/1/2127

This file concerns the parole of Otaki Akira, who was convicted in the United States' trials at Yokohama by an Australian officer prosecuting him for crimes against Australian prisoners of war. Hence, when Otaki applied for parole, the United States consulted Australia but the Army decided not to express an opinion or comment on Otaki's application.

**Parole system for Japanese war criminals held in Sugamo prison,
1950–52**

MP742/1, 336/1/2193

**FILES RELATING TO THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE MANUS ISLAND WAR
CRIMINAL COMPOUND, 1950–53**

MP375/13

Recorded by: 1950–53 RAN War Criminal Compound Manus Island (Territory of Papua and New Guinea) (CA 9602)

Quantity: 0.72 metres (Melbourne)

This series holds the files created by the Navy after it took over the administration of the Manus Island compound and is the main series dealing with the compound. The files principally deal with the standing orders, memoranda and other instructions issued concerning the operation of the compound. The files also contain many requests or petitions submitted by the war criminals and responses to them, a brief selection of which are listed below.

Petitions referred to Higher Authority, 1950–53

MP375/13, WCC2/27

GENERAL AND CIVIL STAFF CORRESPONDENCE FILES AND ARMY PERSONNEL FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES, 1952–62

MP927/1

Recorded by: 1952–60 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 36)
1960–62 Army Headquarters, Department of the Army (CA 2585)

Quantity: 49.51 metres (Melbourne)

This series is similar in content to MT1131/1.

Review of Sentences Japanese War Criminals, 1952

MP927/1, A336/1/3

Suspension of sentences of imprisonment – Japanese War Criminals, 1950–53

MP927/1, A336/1/6

This file contains correspondence concerning those war criminals whose sentences were suspended on the grounds that they were medically unfit and were returned to Japan for medical treatment and, if recovered, were then held in Sugamo Prison. The file includes some information about Toyooka Ejirō, the only war criminal sentenced by Australia who 'escaped' after being medically repatriated and was not recaptured.

Repatriation of Japanese War Criminals Prisoners due for release, 1950–53

MP927/1, A336/1/34

This file concerns the repatriation from Manus Island to Japan of war criminals whose sentences had been served out, as well as the repatriation of accused war criminals who had been acquitted at the Manus Island trials and trial witnesses.

Japanese War Criminals enforcement of sentences at Sugamo Prison, 1954–59

MP927/1, A336/1/54

This file concerns the efforts to ensure that the war criminals were serving their sentences appropriately at Sugamo, given the doubt introduced by reports of leniency and freedom of movement. It includes a list of war criminals sentenced by Australia and held in Sugamo as of 31 December 1955.

Japanese War Criminals undergoing medical treatment in Japan, 1955

MP927/1, A336/1/59

This file includes a list of war criminals who were transferred for medical treatment in Japan.

Authority for release on parole of Japanese war criminals, 1955–56

MP927/1, A336/1/60

GENERAL AND CIVIL STAFF CORRESPONDENCE FILES AND ARMY PERSONNEL FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES, 1952–62

MT1131/1

Recorded by: 1952–60 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 36)
1960–62 Army Headquarters, Department of the Army, Melbourne (CA 2585)

Quantity: 98.17 metres (Melbourne)

This series is similar in content to MP927/1. It contains a number of files concerning the repatriation, parole and release of war criminals.

Transfer of War Criminals from Singapore and Hong Kong to Japan, 1950–58

MT1131/1, A336/1/4

Release of war criminals of Korean origin, 1952–55	MT1131/1, A336/1/17
Japanese War Criminals – Applications for parole, 1952–56	MT1131/1, A336/1/22
Formosan War Criminals held at Rabaul and Manus, 1947–53	MT1131/1, A336/1/23
Transfer Japanese War Criminals from Manus to Sugamo Prison, 1952–54	MT1131/1, A336/1/27
Japanese war Criminals – Enforcement of sentences in Sugamo Prison, 1952–54	MT1131/1, A336/1/41
War Criminals on parole and monthly reports, 1953–56	MT1131/1, A336/1/43
Release of Japanese War Criminals, 1953–57	MT1131/1, A336/1/55
War Criminals on Parole and Monthly reports, 1955–58	MT1131/1, A336/1/69
Japanese War Criminals – release from Sugamo Prison Japan, 1953–57	MT1131/1, A336/1/70
Representation to Minister by Attorney-General on behalf of Returned Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmens' Imperial League of Australia (RSSAILA) protesting against release of three Japanese War Criminals, 1958–59	MT1131/1, A336/1/75
This file contains a letter of protest by the Returned Sailors', Soldiers' and Airmens' Imperial League of Australia somewhat belatedly in December 1958 to Sir Garfield Barwick, then Attorney-General, about the release of war criminals in mid-1957.	

Parole and release of major war criminals

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES, 1948–89 **A1838**

Recorded by: 1948–70 Department of External Affairs [II], Central Office (CA 18)
 1970–87 Department of Foreign Affairs, Central Office (CA 1382)
 1987–89 Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Central Office (CA 5987)

See earlier entry for series A1838 in this chapter.

Japanese war criminals – General, 1950–52	A1838, 3103/10/13/1 PART 4
This file contains policy discussion and correspondence on the procedure to be adopted by the eligible Allied powers regarding clemency for major war criminals.	
Japanese war criminals – General, 1952–53	A1838, 3103/10/13/1 PART 5
This file continues on from Part 4 and also holds the first National Offenders' Prevention and Rehabilitation Commission recommendations submitted to the eligible Allied powers in April 1953 in relation to Araki, Minami and Hata.	
Japanese War Crimes – General, 1953	A1838, 3103/10/13/1 PART 6
This file continues on from Part 5 with recommendations in relation to Araki, Minami and Hata. It also includes the National Offenders' Prevention and Rehabilitation Commission recommendation in relation to Kaya.	

Japanese War Criminals – Major – General, 1953–54 A1838, 3103/10/13/1 PART 7
Japanese War Criminals – Major – General, 1954–55 A1838, 3103/10/13/1 PART 8

Japan – Japan War Criminals Major – General, 1955–75 A1838, 3103/10/13/1 PART 9
 This file contains correspondence concerning the eventual agreement of all eligible governments regarding the adoption of the parole scheme.

Japan – Japanese war criminals, 1956–79 A1838, 3103/10/13/1 PART 10

Japan – Military occupation – Applications on behalf of Major war criminals, 1953–55 A1838, 3103/10/13/1 ANNEX

SECRET/TOP SECRET CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES (SECOND SYSTEM) (WASHINGTON), 1952–53 A5461

Recorded by: 1952–53 Australian Embassy, Washington (CA 1817)

Quantity: 3.69 metres (Canberra)

Japanese war criminals – (Review of sentences), 1952–53 A5461, 3/11/5/1/1
 This file contains correspondence, primarily with the Department of External Affairs, the US State Department and other embassies in Washington on sentencing issues. It also contains notes on the meetings held between national representatives of the eligible governments relating to the major war criminals. It has an amusing exchange of correspondence on official stationery between Mr JL Allen, the Second Secretary of the Australian Embassy and Mr RH Wade, the First Secretary of the Embassy of New Zealand.

SECRET/TOP SECRET CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES (THIRD SYSTEM) (WASHINGTON), 1954–57 A5462

Recorded by: 1954–57 Australian Embassy, Washington (CA 1817)

Quantity: 11.25 metres (Canberra)

Japanese war criminals, 1954–57 A5462, 3/11/5/1/1
 This file continues the correspondence in file A5461, 3/11/5/1/1.

CORRESPONDENCE FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES [CLASS 441] [CLASSIFIED], 1956–64 A6059

Recorded by: 1956–64 Department of the Army, Central Office – Secretary's Branch, Central Registry (CA 36)

See earlier entry for series A6059 in this chapter.

Major war criminals, 1953–58 A6059, 72/441/1 PART 2

GENERAL AND CIVIL STAFF CORRESPONDENCE FILES AND ARMY PERSONNEL FILES, MULTIPLE NUMBER SERIES, 1952–62 MP927/1

Recorded by: 1952–60 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 36)
 1960–62 Army Headquarters, Department of the Army (CA 2585)

See earlier entry for series MP927/1 in this chapter.

Clemency for Major War Criminals, 1952–54

MP927/1, A336/1/32

Files at the Australian War Memorial

WRITTEN RECORDS, 1939–45 WAR, 1926–93

AWM54

Recorded by: 1926–39 Department of Defence [II], (Central Administration)
(CA 19)
1942–93 Department of Defence [III], Central Office (CA 46)

Quantity: 213.5 metres (Australian War Memorial)

This series holds miscellaneous records that were transferred to the Australian War Memorial from the Military History Section of the Australian Army regarding the 1939–45 war. As such, it contains many files relating to war crimes, mostly (but not exclusively) in item numbers 1010/*/*, many of which are recorded elsewhere in this guide. The attention of researchers is drawn specifically to the files classified by the title of '[Prisoners of War and Internees – Exchange and Repatriation:]'.

**[Prisoners of War and Internees – Exchange and Repatriation:]
Repatriation of Japanese Prisoners of War: Suspension of
sentences of imprisonment; lists of war criminals; petitions from
Japanese nationals, 1947–52**

AWM54, 779/9/18

This file contains correspondence and lists of war criminals repatriated from Manus Island to Japan, including the medical repatriates.

**[War Crimes and Trials – Investigation of Atrocities:] Australian
Military Forces War Crimes trials, Japanese War Criminals at
Rabaul, Morotai, Labuan, Wewak and Darwin to terms of
imprisonment imposed at Rabaul New Guinea 25/2/1947. Nominal
roll of Japanese in Rabaul Area under sentence February 1947.
Nominal rolls Japanese Legal Staff – suspects held in custody –
Personnel to be held as witnesses – Personnel awaiting
repatriation, 1947**

AWM54, 1010/9/22

This file contains a nominal roll of war criminals sentenced at Rabaul, Morotai, Labuan, Wewak and Darwin (not including Singapore, Hong Kong or Manus Island) to terms of imprisonment compiled in date of release order.

NAVAL HISTORICAL COLLECTION, 1943–87

AWM124

Recorded by: 1943–73 Navy Office [IV], Department of the Navy [II] (CA 38)
1973–74 Navy Office [V], Department of Defence [III] (CA 1569)

Quantity: 28 metres (Australian War Memorial)

This series holds naval records that were transferred to the Australian War Memorial from the Naval Historical Records Section (and its successor). It holds the following files concerning the Manus compound.

**[Naval Historical Collection] Gaol Register (Japanese War
Criminals) [war criminals convicted at Morotai, Labuan, Rabaul,
Darwin and Manus Island, 1945–1951], 1946–53**

AWM124, 4/413

This file contains a leather-bound book listing war criminals convicted at Morotai, Rabaul, Labuan and Darwin in 1945–47 and Manus Island in 1950–51 (but does not include details of those convicted at Singapore or Hong Kong or provide an explanation for why they are omitted). It includes repatriation details, including the names of ships and the dates of repatriation.

[Naval Historical Collection] Transfer and repatriation of Japanese war criminals from Manus Island [correspondence between Navy and Department of External Affairs. Includes nominal lists.], 1951–53

AWM124, 4/416

This file contains correspondence between the Navy and External Affairs about the repatriation of the war criminals from Manus to Japan.

RECORDS OF WAR CRIMES ENQUIRIES AND TRIALS, 1939–45 WAR, 1942–55

AMW226

Recorded by: 1942–55 Department of the Army, Central Office (CA 36)

Quantity: 2 metres (Australian War Memorial)

This series holds records that were transferred to the Australian War Memorial from the Army Office, Department of Defence. As suggested by the series title, the files principally relate to the Australian war crimes investigations and prosecutions.

[Records of war crimes enquiries and trials, 1939–45 War] War crimes trials – Japanese War Criminals charged under the War Crimes Act 1945 by Australian military authorities, 1958

AWM26, 14

This file contains a bound book dated 30 April 1958 containing an index by name, serial number and status (including not guilty, executed and 'release on' date).

[Records of war crimes enquiries and trials, 1939–45 War] Wewak, Labuan, Morotai and Darwin [register of sentences imposed in Australian War crimes trials], 1945–50

AWM226, 15

[Records of war crimes enquiries and trials, 1939–45 War] Rabaul [Register of sentences imposed in Australian War Crimes trials], 1946–47

AWM226, 16

[Records of war crimes enquiries and trials, 1939–45 War] Singapore, Hong Kong, Los Negros [register of sentences imposed in Australian war crimes trials], 1946–51

AWM226, 17

[Records of war crimes enquiries and trials, 1939–45 War] Cabinet decision – Policy concerning Japanese war criminals sentenced by Australian Military courts, 1952–53

AWM226, 87

This file contains Cabinet agenda from 1952 to 1953 and decisions.

[Records of war crimes enquiries and trials, 1939–45 War] Copy of submission to Cabinet – Japanese war criminals, 1955

AWM226, 88

This file contains Cabinet submission no. 316 of April 1955 relating to the parole system.

[Records of war crimes enquiries and trials, 1939–45 War] Cabinet decision – Japanese war criminals' release and parole, 1955

AWM226, 89

This file contains the Cabinet decision relating to submission no. 316.

Appendix A: Instrument of Appointment of the Board of Inquiry – list of war crimes

This list of war crimes was contained in the Board of Inquiry's Instrument of Appointment, September 1945. It is based on the list drawn up by the post-World War I Allied Commission on Responsibility of the Authors of the War and on Enforcement of Penalties (usually known as the Paris Peace Commission) of 1919.⁵⁵¹ The Australian additions and amendments to the list are indicated in italics below. Item *i.* is Crimes against Peace as it appears in the Charter of the International Military Tribunal (for Nuremberg).⁵⁵²

War crimes to include:

- i. Planning, preparation, initiation or waging of a war of aggression or a war in violation of international treaties, agreements or assurances, or participation in a common plan or conspiracy for the accomplishment of any of the foregoing.*
- ii. Murder and massacre, systematic terrorism.*
- iii. Putting hostages to death.*
- iv. Torture of civilians.*
- v. Deliberate starvation of civilians.*
- vi. Rape.*
- vii. Abduction of girls and women for the purpose of enforced prostitution.*
- viii. Deportation of civilians.*
- ix. Internment of civilians in inhuman conditions.*
- x. Forced labour of civilians in connection with the military operations of the enemy.*
- xi. Usurpation of sovereignty during military occupation.*
- xii. Compulsory enlistment of soldiers among the inhabitants of occupied territory.*
- xiii. Attempts to denationalise the inhabitants of occupied territories.*
- xiv. Pillage and wholesale looting.*
- xv. Confiscation of property.*
- xvi. Exaction of illegitimate or of exorbitant contributions and requisitions.*
- xvii. Debasement of the currency and issue of spurious currency.*
- xviii. Imposition of collective penalties.*
- xix. Wanton devastation and destruction of property.*
- xx. Deliberate bombardment of undefended places.*
- xxi. Wanton destruction of religious, charitable, educational and historical buildings and monuments.*
- xxii. Destruction of merchant ships and passenger vessels without warning and without provision for the safety of passengers and crew.*
- xxiii. Destruction of fishing boats and of relief ships.*
- xxiv. Deliberate bombardment of hospitals.*
- xxv. Attack on and destruction of hospital ships.*
- xxvi. Breach of other rules relating to the Red Cross.*
- xxvii. Use of deleterious and asphyxiating gases*

⁵⁵¹ Commission on Responsibility of the Authors of the War and on Enforcement of Penalties, 'Report Presented to the Preliminary Peace Conference 29 March 1919', *American Journal of International Law*, 1920, p. 114.

⁵⁵² Crimes Against Peace as it appears in the Charter of the International Military Tribunal for the Far East is worded differently.

- xxviii. Use of explosives or expanding bullets, and other inhumane appliances.
- xxix. Directions to give no quarter.
- xxx. Ill-treatment of wounded and prisoners of war including,
 - xxxi. *transportation of prisoners of war under improper conditions*
 - xxxii. *public exhibition or ridicule of prisoners of war and*
 - xxxiii. *failure to provide prisoners of war or internees with proper medical care, food or quarters.*
- xxxiv. Employment of prisoners of war on unauthorised work.
- xxxv. Misuse of flags of truce.
- xxxvi. Poisoning of wells.
- xxxvii. *Cannibalism.*
- xxxviii. *Mutilation of the dead.*

Appendix B: Index of accused Japanese war criminals by surname

Abbreviations:

PW – prisoner/s of war

PW and I – prisoner/s of war and internees

BNB – British North Borneo

NEI – Netherlands East Indies

Family name	Given name	Japanese name in kanji if known ⁵⁵³	Rank	AWC No. if any ⁵⁵⁴	Serial No. if convicted ⁵⁵⁵	Charge(s) ⁵⁵⁶	Court location	Trial reference	Finding(s)	Sentence imposed at trial	Confirmed sentence [Death] and execution date	Confirmed sentence [Imprisonment]
Abe	Akihisa	安部明久	Lt	2838		Assaulting a German civilian near ULAMONA and TORIU, New Britain, about March 1944	Rabaul	R6	Not Guilty			
Abe	Kazuo	阿部一雄	Capt	700		(1) Murder of numerous unknown PW between SANDAKAN and RANAU, BNB, between 01/1945 and 28/02/1945 (2) Alternative charge – Ill-treatment of PW thereby causing deaths between SANDAKAN and RANAU, BNB, between 29/01/1945 and 28/02/1945	Labuan	ML36	(1) Guilty (2) Not Guilty	Death by shooting	Retrial ordered	
Abe	Kazuo	阿部一雄	Capt	700	592	(1) Murder of numerous unknown PW between SANDAKAN and RANAU, BNB, between 29 January and 28 February 1945 (2) Alternative charge - Ill-treatment of PW thereby causing death between SANDAKAN and RANAU, BNB, between 29/1/1945 and 28/2/1945	Rabaul	R125	(1) Guilty (2) Not Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 9/10/1946	

⁵⁵³ Japanese names for this table are sourced from the Australian war crimes trial proceedings in series A471, usually from written statements or petitions signed by the accused. Some names are unknown (as no sample of their signature could be found) or are incomplete (as individual kanji could not be read). Although every effort has been made to be accurate, there may be errors in the Japanese name column.

⁵⁵⁴ Although all suspected war criminals were meant to be allocated an Australian War Criminal Number (AWC No), this practice seemed to cease fairly early on. This is regrettable, as the suspects were meant to retain the same AWC number which, if known, is evidence that two individuals with the same name in different trials were the same person.

⁵⁵⁵ Serial numbers related to an individual's particular conviction and sentence in a trial. Hence the same individual can have more than one serial number if convicted in different trials.

⁵⁵⁶ As the charges have been taken from the trial proceedings, the original spelling of place names has been retained, e.g. Sourabaya and Soerabaja.

Family name	Given name	Japanese name in kanji if known ⁵⁵³	Rank	AWC No. if any ⁵⁵⁴	Serial No. if convicted ⁵⁵⁵	Charge(s) ⁵⁵⁶	Court location	Trial reference	Finding(s)	Sentence imposed at trial	Confirmed sentence [Death] and execution date	Confirmed sentence [Imprisonment]
Abe	Keiji	阿部隆吾	Sgt Maj	2600	509	Murder of nine Indonesian PWs and one Indian PW at KOKOPO, New Britain, in February 1944	Rabaul	R73	Guilty	20 years		20 years
Abe	Raisaku	阿部隆作	Capt	1905	329	Ill-treatment of PW at DILI and BACAU in Timor between September 1943 and September 1945	Darwin	D1	Guilty	1 month		1 month
Adachi	Hatazō	安達二十三	Lt Gen	2314	702	Violation of the Laws and Usages of War in that he between November 1942 and September 1945, being a Commander of the Japanese armed forces in New Guinea, unlawfully disregarded and failed to discharge his duty as Commander and to control the conduct of members of his Command, whereby they committed atrocities and other high crimes against people of the Commonwealth of Australia and its Allies	Rabaul	R173	Guilty	Life		Life
Adachi	Taheiji	安達太平?	WO	2215		Murder of two Indian PW at AIN, New Guinea, in October 1944	Rabaul	R19	Not Guilty			
Agata	Yūzaburō	安形勇三郎	CPO	334	835	Murder at KOKAS, New Guinea, about December 1944 of a member of the RAAF	Manus	LN7	Guilty	15 years		15 years
Aizawa	Harumoto	相澤台素	Cpl	2615	318	(1) Murder of 10 Chinese PW at RABAU, New Britain, 29/01/1943 (2) Murder of six Chinese PW at RABAU, New Britain, 4/02/1943	Rabaul	R14	(1) Guilty (2) Guilty	Life		Life
Aizawa	Harumoto	相澤台素	Cpl	2615	392	(1) Murder of 24 Chinese at RABAU, New Britain, about 3/03/1943 (2) Murder of six Chinese at RABAU about 11/03/1943	Rabaul	R55	(1) Guilty (2) Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 17/07/1946	
Aizawa	Teichirō (Sadaichirō)	相澤貞一郎	WO	2623	441	Cannibalism at TANOURA, New Britain, about 5/04/1943	Rabaul	R48	Guilty (not confirmed)	10 years (not confirmed)		
Ajima	Yūchi	安島勇一	Cpl	2809		Ill-treatment of an Indian PW at [possibly KOMORIYAMA] New Britain about June 1945	Rabaul	R94	Not Guilty			
Akinaga	Tsutomu	秋永力	Lt Gen	2112		Murder of two United States airmen at TARLENA, Bougainville, about December 1943	Rabaul	R167	Not Guilty			

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Akiyoshi	Hideo	秋吉秀夫	CPO		794	(1) Ill-treatment of PW at HAINAN Island between November 1942 and August 1945 (2) [not charged with charge 2]	Hong Kong	HK3	Guilty	5 years		4 years
Akuzawa	Kisaburō	阿久澤喜三郎	Capt	1904		Ill-treatment of PW at DILI and BACAU in Timor between September 1943 and September 1945	Darwin	D1	Not Guilty			
Ameshima	Hisanori	雨島久範	CPO	1200	224	Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Guilty	3 years		3 years
Anetai	Sōji	姉帯宗治	Civ	2101		Ill-treatment of 11 civilians (10 Nauruans, one Trukese) at TRUK, about 28/10/1944	Rabaul	R74	Not Guilty			
Aoki	Fumio	青木文雄	WO	1299	220	Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Guilty	5 years		5 years
Aoki	Mitsuo (Matsuo?)	青木?雄	WO		380	Murder of Chinese civilian at LUMBURUA, New Ireland, about January 1945	Rabaul	R24	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 19/07/1946	
Aoyama	Shigeo	青山茂雄	Capt		781	(1) Ill-treatment of PW at HAINAN Island between November 1942 and August 1945 (2) [not charged with charge 2]	Hong Kong	HK3	Guilty	Death by hanging		18 years
Arai	Hideo	新井英夫	Gd		765	(1) Ill-treatment of PW who were employed on the Burma-Siam Railway between THANBUYZAYAT, Burma and NIKI, Siam, between 25/10/1942 and 1/05/1944 (2)-(7) [not charged with charges 2-7]	Singapore	S12	(1) Guilty	20 years		20 years
Arai	Hideo	新井英夫	Gd			(1) Ill-treatment of PW who were employed on the Burma-Siam Railway between THANBUYZAYAT, Burma and NIKI, Siam, between 25/10/1942 and 1/05/1944 (2) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot, three recaptured escaped Dutch PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 13/12/1942 (3) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot and killed three recaptured	Singapore	SNN	Trial aborted			

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						escaped Dutch PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 27/12/1942 (4) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot and killed a recaptured escaped Australian PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 2/02/1943 (5) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot and killed a recaptured escaped Australian PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 16/03/1943 (6) Responsible for unlawful shooting and killing of an Australian PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 14/12/1942 (7) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot and killed an Australian PW at 18 KILO WORK Camp, Burma, about 26/12/1942						
Arai	Kakuzō	荒井角藏	CPO	2075	456	Murder of natives unknown at OCEAN ISLAND about 20/08/1945	Rabaul	R53	Guilty	7 years		7 years
Arai	Koei	新井宏栄	Gd		758	(1) Ill-treatment of PW who were employed on the Burma-Siam Railway between THANBUYZAYAT, Burma and NIKI, Siam, between 25/10/1942 and 1/05/1944 (2)-(7) [not charged with charges 2-7]	Singapore	S12	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 25/02/1947	
Arai	Koei	新井宏栄	Gd			(1) Ill-treatment of PW who were employed on the Burma-Siam Railway between THANBUYZAYAT, Burma and NIKI, Siam, between 25/10/1942 and 1/05/1944 (2) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot, three recaptured escaped Dutch PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 13/12/1942 (3) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot and killed three recaptured escaped Dutch PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 27/12/1942 (4) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot and killed a recaptured escaped Australian PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 2/02/1943 (5) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot and killed a recaptured	Singapore	SNN	Trial Aborted			

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						escaped Australian PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 16/03/1943 (6) Responsible for unlawful shooting and killing of an Australian PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 14/12/1942 (7) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot and killed an Australian PW at 18 KILO WORK Camp, Burma, about 26/12/1942						
Arai	Shokai		Gd		675	Ill-treatment of Australian, American, British and Dutch PW at NAKOM PATHON, Siam, between December 1943 and September 1945	Singapore	S3	Guilty	15 years		15 years
Arai	Taizō	新井泰三	Sgt Maj	1935		Ill-treatment of PW at DILI and BACAU in Timor between September 1943 and September 1945	Darwin	D1	Not Guilty			
Arita	Seikichi		PO			Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Not Guilty			
Aritake	Hideo	有竹英夫	Cpl	2876	574	Unlawful assault of five Chinese nationals at [TANOURA] NEW BRITAIN, about August 1945	Rabaul	R114	Guilty	6 months		6 months
Asakusa	Katsuji	浅草勝二	Sgt Maj	701	146	Ill-treatment of PW and I at KUCHING, Sarawak, between 15/05/1942 and 12/09/1945	Labuan	ML37	Guilty	15 years		15 years
Asao	Yoshiteru	麻生義輝	CPO	1289	225	Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Guilty	2 years		2 years
Asaoka	Toshi	朝岡敏	Lt			Murder of a PW at BEO, TALAUD ISLAND, Celebes about 23/03/1945	Morotai	M6	Not Guilty			
Baba	Hidetoshi		Cpl			Murder at TOMOHON, Celebes, about July–August 1945 of RAAF PW	Morotai	M29	Not Guilty			

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Baba	Masao	馬場正郎	Lt Gen	2961	705	Violation of the Laws and Usages of War between December 1944 and September 1945 in Borneo, whilst a Commander of Armed Forces of Japan failed to discharge his duty to control the conduct of members of his Command whereby they committed brutal atrocities and other high crimes against the people of the Commonwealth of Australia and its Allies	Rabaul	R176	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 7/08/1947	
Beppu	Yoichi	別府與市	Sgt Maj		117	Massacre of five unknown PW near RANAU, BNB, about 1/08/1945	Labuan	ML25	Guilty	15 years		15 years
Chiba	Kihatsu	千葉喜八	Sgt	2704		Ill-treatment of an Indian PW at [TABUNA] NEW BRITAIN, about 8/09/1945	Rabaul	R79	Not Guilty			
Chiba	Korin	千葉??	Gd		741	(1) Inhumane treatment of PW employed on construction of airfield at LIENG KHAN, French Indo-China, between 15/04/1945 and 23/07/1945 (2) [not charged with charge 2] (3) Inhumane treatment contributing to death of one PW at TONCHAN Camp, Siam, in June 1943	Singapore	S7	(1) Guilty (3) Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 21/1/1947	
Chiba	Tsuneo	千葉常雄	CPO	2040	489	Murder of Chinese civilian at NAURU ISLAND about 3/12/1944	Rabaul	R69	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 21/8/1946	
Dan	Tatsuo	段長男	SN	345	870	Murder near KOEPANG, Dutch Timor, about February 1942 of Australian and Allied PW	Manus	LN16	Guilty	10 years		10 years
Ebine	Shichinosuke	海老根七之介	Sgt Maj	2795	499	Murder of an Indian PW at WARANGOI, New Britain, 17/10/1944	Rabaul	R71	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 15/08/1946	
Eishō	Minoru		CPO			Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Not Guilty			
Endo	Keichi		Sgt			Concerned in the unlawful killing of two Australian PW, one Dutch PW, all then recaptured escaped PW, and a Dutch civilian at or near BOGOR, JAVA on 5/9/1943	Singapore	S11	Not Guilty			
Endō	Shin'ichi	遠藤新一	Maj Gen	330270/3999	188	Neglecting to ensure proper treatment of PW in Northern CELEBES whereby RAAF PW were killed between December 1944 and September 1945	Morotai	M38	Guilty	5 years		5 years

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Enomoto	Eizō	榎本栄蔵	Sgt Maj			(1) Murder of an Australian PW at AIRONA, Timor, on or about 12/06/1943 (2) Murder of a British PW at AIRONA, Timor, on or about 12/06/1943	Darwin	D3	(1) Not Guilty (2) Not Guilty			
Fujii	Magatarō/ Magotarō	藤井孫右郎	Ens		804	Murder of an Australian PW at sea near TANIMBAR Islands about May 1944	Hong Kong	HK9	Guilty	12 years		12 years
Fujikawa	Tetsuo	藤川哲夫	Gd	704	22	Massacre near MIRI, Sarawak, about 10/06/1945 killing by shooting and bayoneting about 15 PW	Labuan	ML4	Guilty	Death by shooting		10 years with hard labour
Fujiki	Kenzō		CPO			Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Not Guilty			
Fujimoto	Yoshio	藤本義雄	Gd	705	155	Ill-treatment of PW and I at KUCHING, Sarawak, between 15/05/1942 and 12/09/1945	Labuan	ML37	Guilty	3 years		3 years
Fujimura	Shigeru	藤村茂	Gd	706	172	Ill-treatment of PW and I at KUCHING, Sarawak, between 15/05/1942 and 12/09/1945	Labuan	ML37	Guilty	10 years		10 years
Fujisaki	Masao	藤崎政男	Pte	330022	33	Murder of a PW at BEO, TALAUD ISLAND, Celebes about 23/03/1945	Morotai	M7	Guilty	10 years		5 years
Fujita	Masaharu	藤田正治	Cpl	2624		Murder of an Indian PW at NONGA, New Britain, about 5/05/1944	Rabaul	R61	Not Guilty			
Fujita	Yoshio	藤田吉雄	Gd	707	178	Ill-treatment of PW and I at KUCHING, Sarawak, between 15/05/1942 and 12/09/1945	Labuan	ML37	Guilty	3 years		3 years
Fujiwara	Kameichi	藤原亀一	Intpr	1201	222	Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Guilty	8 years		8 years
Fujiwara	Yoichirō		CPO			Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Not Guilty			
Fukaya	Hiroshi	深谷博	Capt	326	824	(1) Murder at BUIN, Bougainville, about December 1943 of three Australian PW (2) Murder at EVERENTA, Bougainville, about December 1943 of an Officer of the USAAF	Manus	LN5	(1) Guilty (2) Guilty	10 years		10 years

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Fukuda	Mitsugu	福田貢	Sgt Maj		734	On the high seas between 4/07/1944 and 8/09/1944 on a voyage from Singapore to MOJI (Japan) were responsible for inhuman treatment of PW, thereby contributing to their physical and mental suffering	Singapore	S29	Guilty	3.5 years		3.5 years
Fukuda	Nobuo					Massacre of about 23 unknown PW near SANDAKAN, BNB, about 13/07/1945	Labuan	ML24	Not Guilty			
Fukuhara	Shōzō	福原昌造	Lt	2807	433	Murder of two Indian PW at NISHI ZAKIYAMA, New Britain, about 29/11/1944	Rabaul	R34	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 1/8/1946	
Fukunaga	Tsuneyoshi	福永常義	CPO		790	(1) Ill-treatment of PW at HAINAN Island between November 1942 and August 1945 (2) [not charged with charge 2]	Hong Kong	HK3	Guilty	14 years		14 years
Fukushima	Akira	福島明	Sgt	2742		Cannibalism at TANOURA, New Britain, about 5/04/1943	Rabaul	R48	Not Guilty			
Fukushima	Kanji		Gd			Ill-treatment of PW and I at KUCHING, Sarawak, between 15/05/1942 and 12/09/1945	Labuan	ML37	Not Guilty			
Fukushima	Masao	福島政雄	Pte	712	64	Murder of numerous unknown PW between SANDAKAN and RANAU, BNB, between 29/05/1945 and 26/06/1945	Labuan	ML18	Guilty	15 years		15 years
Fukushima	Masao	福島政雄	Pte	712		Murder of an Australian PW at RANAU, Borneo, about 4/07/1945	Rabaul	R121	Not Guilty			
Fukushima	Masao	福島政雄	Civ ⁵⁵⁷	712		Murder of an Australian PW at RANAU, Borneo, about 4/07/1945	Rabaul	R122	Guilty	Death by hanging	Not confirmed	
Fukute	Yoshihiko	福手義彦	Lt		805	Murder of an Australian PW at GASMATA, New Britain, about August 1943	Hong Kong	HK11	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 22/3/1949	

⁵⁵⁷ Fukushima Masao was tried at Labuan ML18 and in the Rabaul 121 trials as a private; he was then tried as a civilian in the Rabaul R122 trial.

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Fukuyama	Shōdō	福山正道	Lt	2022		Unlawfully assaulted a Chinese national at [MUGUAI] BOUGAINVILLE about April 1943	Rabaul	R126	Not Guilty			
Funato	Chikayuki	船戸親之	Sgt Maj		723	In Burma between December 1942 and January 1944 inhumanely treated PW employed on BURMA-SIAM Railway	Singapore	S16	Guilty	3 years		3 years
Furukawa	Teizō	古川定三	Sgt Maj	2665	136	Torturing a German/Austrian civilian about November 1943 to January 1944, New Britain	Rabaul	R5	Guilty	Death by hanging		15 years
Furuya	Eisuke	古谷栄助	Civ	2912	398	(1) Murder of 24 Chinese at RABAU, New Britain, about 3/03/1943 (2) Murder of six Chinese at RABAU about 11/03/1943	Rabaul	R55	(1) Guilty (2) Guilty	Death by hanging		Life
Gotanda	Kiroku	五反田喜六	WO	714		(1) Murder of numerous unknown PW between SANDAKAN and RANAU, BNB, between 01/1945 and 28/02/1945 (2) Alternative charge – Ill-treatment of PW thereby causing deaths between SANDAKAN and RANAU, BNB, between 29/01/1945 and 28/02/1945	Labuan	ML36	(1) Guilty (2) Not Guilty	Death by shooting	Retrial ordered	
Gotanda	Kiroku	五反田喜六	WO	714		(1) Murder of numerous unknown PW between SANDAKAN and RANAU, BNB, between 29/1/1945 and 28/2/1945 (2) Alternative charge – Ill-treatment of PW thereby causing death between SANDAKAN and RANAU, BNB, between 29/1/1945 and 28/2/1945	Rabaul	R125	(1) Not Guilty (2) Not Guilty			
Gotō	Seitarō	後藤清太郎	Cpl	3998	35	Murder of a PW at BEO, TALAUD ISLAND, Celebes about 23/03/1945	Morotai	M8	Guilty	10 years		5 years
Gotō	Daisaku	後藤大作	1st Lt	2028	466	(1) Murder of three natives at BUKA Island, NORTH BOUGAINVILLE (2) Murder of native at BUKA Island, NORTH BOUGAINVILLE (3) Murders of natives at BUKA Island, NORTH BOUGAINVILLE (4) Murder of natives at SOHANA Island, NORTH BOUGAINVILLE, all between September 1943 and October 1945	Rabaul	R58	(1) Guilty (2) Guilty (3) Guilty (4) Not Guilty	Death by shooting	Shooting 17/8/1946	
Gotō	Tsuneyoshi	後藤恒義	Gd	717	65	Murder of numerous unknown PW between SANDAKAN and RANAU, BNB, between 29/05/1945 and 26/06/1945	Labuan	ML18	Guilty	12 years		12 years

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Gotō	Tsuneyoshi	後藤 恒義	Gd	717	97	Massacre of 11 unknown PW at RANAU, BNB, about 01/08/1945	Labuan	ML22	Guilty	15 years		15 years
Gotō	Yoshitarō	後藤 義太郎	Gd	716	108	Massacre of about 23 unknown PW near SANDAKAN, BNB, about 13/07/1945	Labuan	ML24	Guilty	15 years		15 years
Hamada	Tei		Sgt Maj			Concerned in the unlawful killing of two Australian PW, one Dutch PW, all then recaptured escaped PW, and a Dutch civilian at or near BOGOR, JAVA on 5/9/1943	Singapore	S11	Not Guilty			
Hamanaka	Kyōho	浜中 国甫	R/Adm		85	Murder – unlawfully ordered at TONSEALAMA about June 1945 and caused to be carried out the killing of one RAAF and one RAN PW at SARIO, North Celebes	Morotai	M20	Guilty	Death by shooting		15 years
Hamazaki	Masuo	濱崎 益男	WO	2900	315	Murder of a native at MIOKA Island, New Britain, about February 1944	Rabaul	R13	Guilty	25 years		25 years
Hanawa	Eiji	塙 栄次	Sub Lt	2063	494	Murder of persons unknown at OCEAN ISLAND about 20/08/1945	Rabaul	R70	Guilty	20 years		20 years
Hara	Kenji		Lt Col		720	Concerned in unlawful killing of three RAAF when PW at TANDJONG PRIOK, Java, between 28/01/1945 and 6/02/1945	Singapore	S14	Guilty (not confirmed)	15 years (not confirmed)		
Hara	Kiyoshi	原 清	L/Cpl	2725		Ill-treatment of an Indian PW near RABAUL, New Britain, during July–August 1945	Rabaul	R95	Not Guilty			
Hara	Seizō	原 清造	Capt	338	840	Murder at AMBON about August 1943 of Australian and Allied PW	Manus	LN9	Guilty	3 years		3 years
Hara	Seizō	原 清造	Capt			Murder of two Australian PW at AMBON about October 1943	Manus	LN20	Not Guilty			
Hara	Toshita	原 敏太	Sgt Maj	2652		Ill-treatment of a Chinese PW at NAMALE, New Britain, in February 1945	Rabaul	R84	Not Guilty			
Hara	Yoshito	原 義人	PO	1213	194	Murder of four AIF PW near PASO, Ambon, about 26/04/1945	Morotai	M39	Guilty	15 years		15 years
Harada	Kumakichi	原田 吉	Lt Gen		718	Concerned in unlawful killing of three RAAF when PW at TANDJONG PRIOK, Java, between 28/01/1945 and 6/02/1945	Singapore	S14	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 28/5/1947	
Harada	Nobuyuki	原田 信行	Cpl	2793	500	Murder of an Indian PW at WARANGOI, New Britain, 17/10/1944	Rabaul	R71	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 15/8/1946	

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Haraguchi	Aizō	原口愛蔵	PO		251	Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Guilty	1 year		1 year
Haraguchi	Kunio	原口國男	Sgt Maj	1902		Ill-treatment of PW at DILI and BACAU in Timor between September 1943 and September 1945	Darwin	D1	Not Guilty			
Haraguchi	Masaichi	原口正市	CPO		226	Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Guilty	1 year		1 year
Hase	Shinzaburō	長谷? 三郎	R/Adm			Murder at SOURABAYA, Java, about March and April 1945 of four Australian and Allied PW	Manus	LN21	Not Guilty			
Hasegawa	Jun'ei	長谷河順榮	Sgt Maj		359	Murder of an Indian PW at BITAWANAS, New Britain, about 12/01/1945	Rabaul	R33	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 22/6/1946	
Hashimoto	Masao	橋本政雄	Gd	718	118	Massacre of five unknown PW near RANAU, BNB, about 1/08/1945	Labuan	ML25	Guilty	15 years		15 years
Hashizawa	Takayoshi		WO	355	905	Murder of Australian and Allied PW near KOEPANG, Dutch Timor, between March and May 1942	Manus	LN23	Guilty	Life		Life
Hata	Saburō	波多三郎	Sgt	2223	382	Murder of four Indian PW at YAWA, New Guinea, in February 1945	Rabaul	R39	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 17/7/1946	
Hatakeyama	Kunito	畠山國登	Cdr	2938	716	(1) Murder of a number of unidentified Australian PW at SOEWAKODA, AMBON, about 5/02/1942 (2) Murder of a number of unidentified Australian PW at TAWIRI-SOEWAKODA area AMBON, about 6/02/1942 (3) Murder of a number of unidentified Australian PW at TAWIRI, AMBON about 20/02/1942	Rabaul	R186	(1) Guilty (2) Guilty (3) Guilty	Death by hanging		20 years
Hatakeyama	Yasunori	畠山保徳	WO	2045	483	Murder of Chinese civilian at NAURU ISLAND about 3/12/1944	Rabaul	R69	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 17/8/1946	
Hayama	Takeo	葉山武夫	Gd	719	159	Ill-treatment of PW and I at KUCHING, Sarawak, between 15/05/1942 and 12/09/1945	Labuan	ML37	Guilty	10 years		10 years
Hayashi	Eishun	林栄俊	Gd			Ill-treatment of an Australian PW at NIKI, Siam, about 23/12/1943 resulting in his death at 4/01/1944	Singapore	S2	Guilty (not confirmed, retried in S27)	Death by hanging (not confirmed)		

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Hayashi	Eishun	林栄俊	Gd		731	At 131 KILO Camp, Niki, Siam, on or about 23/12/1943, inhumanely treated an Australian PW by violently kicking him in the abdomen so that the said PW died at 143 KILO Camp, Siam, on or about 4/01/1944	Singapore	S27	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 18/07/1947	
Hayashi	Hajime	林一	Civ	2683	393	(1) Murder of 24 Chinese at RABAU, New Britain, about 3/03/1943 (2) Murder of six Chinese at RABAU about 11/03/1943	Rabaul	R55	(1) Guilty (2) Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 17/07/1946	
Hayashi	Mitsuyoshi (Mitsuoshi)		Sub Lt			Ill-treatment of Australian PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M44	Not Guilty			
Hayashi	Sadao	林定雄	CPO	333	831	Murder at SOEAKODA, Ambon, about 5/02/1942 of Australian and Allied PW	Manus	LN6	Guilty	8 years		8 years
Hayashi	Sadao	林定雄	CPO	333		Murder near LAHA airfield, AMBON about 7/02/1942 of Australian and allied PW	Manus	LN12	Not Guilty			
Hayashi	Toyoichi	林豊市	PO	1207	235	Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Guilty	6 years		6 years
Hayashi	Yoshinori	林義徳	Gd	720	139	Ill treatment of PW at SANDAKAN, BNB, between October 1942 and June 1945	Labuan	ML35	Guilty	15 years		15 years
Hayashi	Yoshinori	林義徳	Civ	720	559	Murder of an Australian PW near RANAU, BORNEO, about April 1945	Rabaul	R102	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 31/8/1946	
Hayashi	Yoshitarō	林由太郎	WO	2094		Ill-treatment of natives at TARIK ISLAND, Truk, about 26/08/1944	Rabaul	R170	Not Guilty			
Hayashida	Kiyoshi	林田清	Gd	721	98	Massacre of 11 unknown PW at RANAU, BNB, about 01/08/1945	Labuan	ML22	Guilty	15 years		15 years
Hayashida	Mitsujirō	林田光次郎	Gd	722	79	Massacre of approx eight unknown PW near RANAU, BNB about 10/06/1945	Labuan	ML19	Guilty	10 years		10 years

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Hayashikawa	Ryusoko		Gd			(1) Inhumane treatment of PW employed on construction of airfield at LIENG KHAN, French Indo-China, between 15/04/1945 and 23/07/1945 (2) [not charged with charge 2] (3) [not charged with charge 3]	Singapore	S7	Not Guilty			
Hibino	Kazuo	日比野一雄	L/Cpl	2228		Murder of an Indian PW at BUT, New Guinea, in April 1944	Rabaul	R17	Not Guilty			
Hibino	Kazuo	日比野一雄	L/Cpl	2228		Murder of two Indian PW at AIN, New Guinea, in October 1944	Rabaul	R19	Not Guilty			
Hidano	Yoshiteru		Sgt Maj	2308		(1) Murder of a New Guinea native about 01/1945 at KUNJAMA, New Guinea (2) Cannibalism at KUNJAMA, New Guinea about January 1945	Wewak	MW5	(1) Not Guilty (2) Not Guilty			
Higa	Hirohide	比嘉石英	PO	1206	234	Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Guilty	2 years		2 years
Higaki	Masaru	樋垣勝	SN			Murder near KOEPANG, Dutch Timor, about February 1942 of Australian and Allied PW	Manus	LN16	Not Guilty			
Higuchi	Ichio		PO			Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Not Guilty			
Higuchi	Tomizō	樋口富造	Capt		753	(1) Ill-treatment of PW who were employed on the Burma-Siam Railway between THANBUYZAYAT, Burma and NIKI, Siam, between 25/10/1942 and 1/05/1944 (2)-(5) [not charged with charges 2-5] (6) Responsible for unlawful shooting and killing of an Australian PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 14/12/1942 (7) [not charged with charge 7]	Singapore	S12	(1) Guilty (6) Guilty	Life		Life
Higuchi	Tomizō	樋口富造	Capt			(1) Ill-treatment of PW who were employed on the Burma-Siam Railway between THANBUYZAYAT, Burma and NIKI, Siam, between 25/10/1942 and 1/05/1944 (2) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot, three recaptured escaped Dutch PW at	Singapore	SNN	Trial Aborted			

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						THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 13/12/1942 (3) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot and killed three recaptured escaped Dutch PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 27/12/1942 (4) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot and killed a recaptured escaped Australian PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 2/02/1943 (5) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot and killed a recaptured escaped Australian PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 16/03/1943 (6) Responsible for unlawful shooting and killing of an Australian PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 14/12/1942 (7) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot and killed an Australian PW at 18 KILO WORK Camp, Burma, about 26/12/1942						
Hijikuro	Yoshitaka	肱黒良高	WO			Murder near KOEPANG, Dutch Timor, about February 1942 of Australian and Allied PW	Manus	LN16	Not Guilty			
Hijikuro	Yoshitaka	肱黒良高	WO			Murder of Australian and Allied PW near KOEPANG, Dutch Timor, between March and May 1942	Manus	LN23	Not Guilty			
Himeno	Tokifuku	姫野時福	PO	1290	227	Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Guilty	5 years		5 years
Hirahara	Moritsume	平原守恒	Intpr		761	(1) Ill-treatment of PW who were employed on the Burma-Siam Railway between THANBUYZAYAT, Burma and NIKI, Siam, between 25/10/1942 and 1/05/1944 (2)-(7) [not charged with charges 2-7]	Singapore	S12	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 25/02/1947	

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Hirahara	Moritsume	平原守恒	Intpr			(1) Ill-treatment of PW who were employed on the Burma-Siam Railway between THANBUYZAYAT, Burma and NIKI, Siam, between 25/10/1942 and 1/05/1944 (2) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot, three recaptured escaped Dutch PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 13/12/1942 (3) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot and killed three recaptured escaped Dutch PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 27/12/1942 (4) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot and killed a recaptured escaped Australian PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 2/02/1943 (5) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot and killed a recaptured escaped Australian PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 16/03/1943 (6) Responsible for unlawful shooting and killing of an Australian PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 14/12/1942 (7) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot and killed an Australian PW at 18 KILO WORK Camp, Burma, about 26/12/1942	Singapore	SNN	Trial Aborted			
Hiraishi	Kuniyoshi	平石國義	Cpl	2754	650	Ill-treatment of Indian PW at NISHIHODAI, New Britain (1) about 27/06/1945 (2) about 20/6/1945 to 25/06/1945	Rabaul	R159	(1) Guilty (2) Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 8/11/1946	
Hiraishi	Kuniyoshi	平石國義	Cpl	2754	664	(1) [not charged with charge 1] (2) Ill-treatment of an Indian PW at KOKOPO, New Britain, about 11/02/1944	Rabaul	R163	Guilty	2 years		2 years
Hiraki	Sakae	平木榮	Sub Lt	2060	492	Murder of persons unknown at OCEAN ISLAND about 20/08/1945	Rabaul	R70	Guilty	20 years		20 years
Hirano	Yukihiko	平野幸彦	Lt	724		(1) Murder of numerous unknown PW between SANDAKAN and RANAU, BNB, between 01/1945 and 28/02/1945 (2) Alternative charge – Ill-treatment of PW thereby causing deaths between SANDAKAN and RANAU, BNB, between 29/01/1945 and 28/02/1945	Labuan	ML36	(1) Not Guilty (2) Guilty	Death by shooting	Retrial ordered	

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Hirano	Yukihiko	平野幸彦	Lt	724	586	(1) Murder of numerous unknown PW between SANDAKAN and RANAU, BNB, between 29/1/1945 and 28/2/1945 1945 (2) Alternative charge - Ill-treatment of PW thereby causing death between SANDAKAN and RANAU, BNB, between 29/1/1945 and 28/2/1945	Rabaul	R125	(1) Not Guilty (2) Guilty	10 years		10 years
Hirashiba	Yoshio		Sgt			Concerned in the unlawful killing of two Australian PW, one Dutch PW, all then recaptured escaped PW, and a Dutch civilian at or near BOGOR, JAVA on 5/9/1943	Singapore	S11	Not Guilty			
Hirata	Sadeo		Ens		788	(1) Ill-treatment of PW at HAINAN Island between November 1942 and August 1945 (2) [not charged with charge 2]	Hong Kong	HK3	Guilty	1 year		1 year
Hirayama	Hideo	平山秀夫	Gd	725	23	Massacre near MIRI, Sarawak, about 10/06/1945 killing by shooting and bayonetting about 15 PW	Labuan	ML4	Guilty	Death by shooting		10 years with hard labour
Hiromura	Kakurai	村来	Gd		769	Inhumane treatment of PW at HINTOK, Siam, between March and August 1943	Singapore	S26	Guilty	Death by hanging		20 years
Hironaka	Teruma	弘中照磨	Lt	2003	502	Murder of 15 Indian PW at ARIGUA, Bougainville, about 24/04/1945	Rabaul	R72	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 13/8/1946	
Hironaka	Teruma	弘中照磨	Lt	2003	535	Murder of nine Indonesians at TENINBAUBAU, Bougainville, about August 1944	Rabaul	R86	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 13/8/1946	
Hirooka	Tokio	廣岡時男	Cpl	2224	383	Murder of four Indian PW at YAWA, New Guinea, in February 1945	Rabaul	R39	Guilty	15 years		15 years
Hirota	Akira	廣田明	Maj Gen	2120	701	Violation of the Laws and Usages of War in that he, in New Britain between December 1942 and July 1945 while a Commander of armed forces of Japan, unlawfully disregarded and failed to discharge his duty to control the conduct of members of his Command, whereby they committed atrocities and other high crimes against people of the Commonwealth of Australia and its Allies	Rabaul	R172	Guilty	7 years		7 years

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Hirota	Eiji	弘田 榮台	Lt		745	Inhumane treatment of PW employed in construction of Burma-Siam Railway at HINTOK KANU area, Siam between May and August 1943	Singapore	S9	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 21/1/1947	
Hirota	Ginjiro	廣田 銀次郎	Gd	726	59	Murder of numerous unknown PW between SANDAKAN and RANAU, BNB, between 29/05/1945 and 26/06/1945	Labuan	ML18	Guilty	15 years		15 years
Hirota	Ginjiro	廣田 銀次郎	Gd	726	88	Murder of 17 PW near RANAU, BNB, about August 1945	Labuan	ML21	Guilty	Life		Life
Hirota	Motoi	廣田 基	Sgt Maj	2601		Murder of nine Indonesian PW and one Indian PW at KOKOPO, New Britain, in February 1944	Rabaul	R73	Not Guilty			
Hirota	Nobuo					Massacre of about 23 unknown PW near SANDAKAN, BNB, about 13/07/1945	Labuan	ML24	Not Guilty			
Hirota	Seiichi	廣田 誠一	Gd	728	20	Massacre near MIRI, Sarawak, about 10/06/1945 killing by shooting and bayoneting about 15 PW	Labuan	ML4	Guilty	Death by shooting		10 years with hard labour
Hirotsu	Asao	廣富 朝夫	Pte	729	16	Massacre near MIRI, Sarawak, about 10/06/1945 killing by shooting and bayoneting about 15 PW	Labuan	ML3	Guilty	Death by shooting		10 years with hard labour
Hirouchi	Jiro	廣内 次郎	Gd	730	60	Murder of numerous unknown PW between SANDAKAN and RANAU, BNB, between 29/05/1945 and 26/06/1945	Labuan	ML18	Guilty	12 years		12 years
Hirouchi	Jiro	廣内 次郎	Gd	730	89	Murder of 17 PW near RANAU, BNB, about August 1945	Labuan	ML21	Guilty	15 years		15 years
Hisatsugi	Hisao		CPO			Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Not Guilty			
Hiwaki	Tasushi		PO			Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Not Guilty			
Hodoshima (Hodojima)	Namiji	程島 浪二	Pte	731	19	Massacre near MIRI, Sarawak, about 10/06/1945 killing by shooting and bayoneting about 15 PW	Labuan	ML3	Guilty	Death by shooting		10 years with hard labour
Honda	Minoru	本田 實	L/Cpl	2823		Ill-treatment of an Indian PW at RABAU, New Britain, about September 1944	Rabaul	R106	Not Guilty			
Hondo	Kazuma	本戸 一馬	Sgt Maj			Murder of two RAAF PW about August 1945 at KAATEN, Celebes	Morotai	M27	Not Guilty			

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Honji	Mataji	本地又二	Sub Lt		202	Murder of an Australian PW near HALONG, Ambon, about 30/04/1945	Morotai	M42	Guilty	Death by shooting	Shooting 16/5/1946	
Horiguchi	Yoshio	堀口芳夫	CPO		775	Massacre of 23 Australian citizens at KAVIENG, New Ireland, about March 1944	Hong Kong	HK1	Guilty	4 years		4 years
Horikawa	Kōichi	堀川浩一	Lt	732		(1) Murder of numerous unknown PW between SANDAKAN and RANAU, BNB, between 01/01/1945 and 28/02/1945 (2) Alternative charge - Ill-treatment of PW thereby causing deaths between SANDAKAN and RANAU, BNB, between 29/01/1945 and 28/02/1945	Labuan	ML36	(1) Not Guilty (2) Guilty	Death by shooting	Retrial ordered	
Horikawa	Kōichi	堀川浩一	Lt	732	591	(1) Murder of numerous unknown PW between SANDAKAN and RANAU, BNB, between 29/1/1945 and 28/2/1945 (2) Alternative charge - Ill-treatment of PW thereby causing death between SANDAKAN and RANAU, BNB, between 29/1/1945 and 28/1/1945	Rabaul	R125	(1) Not Guilty (2) Guilty	10 years		10 years
Hoshi	Aiki	星愛?	Lt		754	(1) Ill-treatment of PW who were employed on the Burma-Siam Railway between THANBUYZAYAT, Burma and NIKI, Siam, between 25/10/1942 and 1/05/1944 (2)-(7) [not charged with charges 2-7]	Singapore	S12	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 25/02/1947	

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Hoshi	Aiki	星愛?	Lt			(1) Ill-treatment of PW who were employed on the Burma-Siam Railway between THANBUYZAYAT, Burma and NIKI, Siam, between 25/10/1942 and 1/05/1944 (2) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot, three recaptured escaped Dutch PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 13/12/1942 (3) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot and killed three recaptured escaped Dutch PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 27/12/1942 (4) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot and killed a recaptured escaped Australian PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 2/02/1943 (5) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot and killed a recaptured escaped Australian PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 16/03/1943 (6) Responsible for unlawful shooting and killing of an Australian PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 14/12/1942 (7) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot and killed an Australian PW at 18 KILO WORK Camp, Burma, about 26/12/1942	Singapore	SNN	Trial Aborted			
Hoshijima	Susumu	星島隼	Capt	733	128	Ill-treatment of PW at SANDAKAN, BNB, (1) Authorised and permitted close confinement and cruel beatings of PW whereby certain PW died (2) Authorised and permitted torture and cruel beatings by soldiers under his command (3) Failed to provide proper medical care and food for PW (4) Authorised and permitted sick and underfed PW to be employed on heavy manual labour	Labuan	ML28	(1) Guilty (2) Guilty (3) Guilty (4) Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 6/4/1946	
Hosotani	Naoji	細谷直次	Sgt	734	54	Murder near 15.5 mile marker, Labuk Rd, SANDAKAN, BNB, about June 1945 of two PW	Labuan	ML16	Guilty	Death by shooting	Shooting 6/3/1946	
Hosumi	Susumu	穂積?	Capt		735	(1) Unlawfully killing an Australian PW at SONGKRAI PW Camp, Siam, about 14/08/1945 (2) [not charged with charge 2]	Singapore	S6	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 21/1/1947	

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Hōyama	Kenzō	法山謙三	PO		777	Murder of an Australian missionary at DOBO in the AROE Islands about 5/02/1943	Hong Kong	HK2	Guilty	Death by hanging		Life
Hyōdō	Naoyoshi	兵頭直義	CPO	1205	233	Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Guilty	5 years		5 years
Ichihashi	Shigeo	市橋?雄	Sgt Maj		131	Murder at KAKASKASEN, North Celebes, of three RAAF PW about 5/03/1945	Morotai	M31	Guilty	6 years		6 years
Ichikawa	Kōichi	市川孝一	Sgt Maj		740	(1) Inhumane treatment of PW employed on construction of airfield at LIENG KHAN, French Indo-China, between 15/04/1945 and 23/07/1945 (2) [not charged with charge 2] (3) [not charged with charge 3]	Singapore	S7	Guilty	12 years		12 years
Ichikawa	Yoshimori	市川義守	Capt			Murder at SOURABAYA, Java, about March and April 1945 of four Australian and Allied PW	Manus	LN21	Not Guilty			
Ichise	Shin'ichi		V/Adm			Murder of an Australian PW near GALALA, Ambon, about 24/06/1945	Morotai	M41	Not Guilty			
Ichiyama	Yasuo	市山泰雄	Capt	2625		Murder of Chinese soldier at NAMALE, New Britain, about 3/05/1945	Rabaul	R12	Not Guilty			
Igarashi	Kinsaku	五十嵐金作	Sgt	2222		Murder of Indian PW at KARKAR, New Guinea, June 1945	Rabaul	R25	Not Guilty			
Igawa	Kichizaemon	井川吉左衛門	Pte	735	14	Massacre near MIRI, Sarawak, about 10/06/1945 killing by shooting and bayonetting about 15 PW	Labuan	ML3	Guilty	Death by shooting		10 years with hard labour
Iguchi	Masazumi	井口正登	Lt	347	877	Murder at VICTORIA POINT, Burma, on 12/07/1942 of an Australian PW	Manus	LN18	Guilty	5 years		5 years
Iida	Einosuke	飯田栄之助	Sgt Maj	2021	639	Unlawfully assaulted a number of Chinese nationals at BUIN, Bougainville, about 1943	Rabaul	R155	Guilty	1 year		1 year
Iijima	Tadashi	飯島重	Ens	2073	482	Murder of persons unknown at OCEAN ISLAND about 20/08/1945	Rabaul	R68	Guilty	20 years		20 years

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Iino	Shigeru	飯野茂	Capt	736		(1) Murder of numerous unknown PW between SANDAKAN and RANAU, BNB, between 01/1945 and 28/02/1945 (2) Alternative charge – Ill-treatment of PW thereby causing deaths between SANDAKAN and RANAU, BNB, between 29/01/1945 and 28/02/1945	Labuan	ML36	(1) Not Guilty (2) Guilty	Death by shooting	Retrial ordered	
Iino	Shigeru	飯野茂	Capt	736	585	(1) Murder of numerous unknown PW between SANDAKAN and RANAU, BNB, between 29/1/1945 and 28/2/1945 (2) Alternative Charge - Ill-treatment of PW thereby causing death between SANDAKAN and RANAU, BNB, between 29/1/1945 and 28/2/1945	Rabaul	R125	(1) Not Guilty (2) Guilty	10 years		10 years
Iizuka	Takahisa	飯塚隆久	Civ Emp	2905	317	Murder of a native at MIOKA Island, New Britain, about February 1944	Rabaul	R13	Guilty	15 years		15 years
Ikeba	Toma	池葉東馬	Capt	2000	533	Murder of nine Indonesians at TENINBAUBAU, Bougainville, about August 1944	Rabaul	R86	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 13/8/1946	
Ikeba	Toma	池葉東馬	Capt	2000	536	Murder of an Indian PW at PORTON, Bougainville, about 28/04/1944	Rabaul	R87	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 13/8/1946	
Ikeba	Toma	池葉東馬	Capt	2000	542	Murder of 12 Indians at TENINBAUBAU, Bougainville, about 23/01/1945	Rabaul	R90	Guilty	10 years		10 years
Ikebata	Hisashi		PO			Ill-treatment of Australian PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M44	Not Guilty			
Ikeda	Chikara	池田力	PO	1391	250	Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Guilty	3 years		3 years
Ikeda	Chōkichi	池田長吉	CPO	1216	209	Ill-treatment of Australian PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M44	Guilty	10 years		10 years
Ikeda	Hiroji		PO			Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Not Guilty			
Ikeda	Masao		WO			Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Not Guilty			

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Ikeda	Sueo	池田末雄	WO		892	Murder at SOURABAYA, Java, about March and April 1945 of four Australian and Allied PW	Manus	LN21	Guilty	5 years		3 years
Ikeda	Yoshio	池田義夫	Gd	737	110	Massacre of about 23 unknown PW near SANDAKAN, BNB, about 13/07/1945	Labuan	ML24	Guilty	15 years		15 years
Ikeuchi	Masakiyo	池内正清	Civ Intpr	1218	223	Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Guilty	Death by shooting	Shooting 25/9/1947	
Imagawa	Masamune	今川正宗	Gd	738	170	Ill-treatment of PW and I at KUCHING, Sarawak, between 15/05/1942 and 12/09/1945	Labuan	ML37	Guilty	12 years		12 years
Imai	Katsuyoshi	今井勝芳	L/Cpl	2023		Unlawfully assaulted a Chinese national at [MUGUAI] BOUGAINVILLE about April 1943	Rabaul	R126	Not Guilty			
Imaizumi	Kiyoshi		PO			Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Not Guilty			
Imamura	Hitoshi	今村均	Gen	2121	704	Violation of the Laws and Usages of War between November 1942 and September 1945, being a Commander of Japanese armed forces in New Guinea, New Britain and other islands within the Area of Command of 8 Japanese Army Group unlawfully disregarded and failed to discharge his duty as such Commander to control the members of his command whereby they committed brutal atrocities and other high crimes against the people of the Commonwealth of Australia and its Allies	Rabaul	R175	Guilty	10 years		10 years
Imamura	Kazuhiko	今村和彦	Lt	2213	324	Murder of an Indian PW at BUT, New Guinea, in April 1944	Rabaul	R17	Guilty	5 years		5 years

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Imamura	Kazuhiko	今村和彦	Lt	2213		(1) Ill-treatment of three Indian PWs at New Guinea about September 1943; (2) Ill-treatment of an Indian PW at New Guinea in October 1943; (3) Ill-treatment of two Indian PW at BOIKEN about April 1944; (4) Ill-treatment of an Indian PW at RAINBOA about August 1944; (5) Ill-treatment of two Indian PWs at YAWA about January 1945	Rabaul	R179	(1) Not Guilty (2) Not Guilty (3) Not Guilty (4) Not Guilty (5) Not Guilty			
Imamura	Kazuhiko	今村和彦	Lt	2213	713	(1) Employment of Indian PW on unauthorised work at WEWAK, New Guinea between May and December 1943; (2) Ill-treatment of three Indian PW at WEWAK about June 1943; (3) Ill-treatment of Indian PW at WEWAK about June 1943; (4) Employment of Indian PW on unauthorised work on 2/12/1943; (5) Ill-treatment of an Indian PW at RAINBOA, New Guinea about Dec 1944	Rabaul	R187	(1) Guilty (2) Not Guilty (3) Not Guilty (4) Guilty (5) Not Guilty	1 year		1 year
Inaba	Tokujirō	稲葉徳一郎	SN	2047	807	Murder at sea near NAURU Island in 1943 of former residents of Australia	Hong Kong	HK10	Guilty (not confirmed)	4 years (not confirmed)		
Inagaki	Masaru	稲垣勝	Sgt Maj	2661		Torture of six Chinese civilians at RABAU about April to June 1943	Rabaul	R2	Not Guilty			
Inagaki	Masaru	稲垣勝	Sgt Maj	2661	39	Murder of a Chinese civilian about October 1944 at MASSOWA, New Britain	Rabaul	R3	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 20/03/1946	
Inagaki	Tetsuo	稲垣哲夫	Civ Intpr	739	147	Ill-treatment of PW and I at KUCHING, Sarawak, between 15/05/1942 and 12/09/1945	Labuan	ML37	Guilty	10 years		10 years
Inoue	Toshihiko	井上利彦	Sgt	2855		Murder of 18 natives at VUNARIMA, New Britain, about 18/09/1944	Rabaul	R26	Not Guilty			
Iribe	Enzō		PO			Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Not Guilty	Not Guilty		
Ishida	Yoshio	石田義雄	Sgt Maj		802	(1) Ill-treatment of PW at WAN YAI, SIAM between 1/07/1943 and 24/12/1944 (2) Ill-treatment of PW at TAKELIN, SIAM between 20/12/1944 and 19/08/1945 (3) Unauthorised employment of PW at TAKELIN, SIAM between 20/12/1944 and	Hong Kong	HK8	(1) Not Guilty (2) Guilty (3) Guilty	7 years		7 years

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						19/08/1945						
Ishii	Fujio	石井富士夫	Gd	740	80	Massacre of approx eight unknown PW near RANAU, BNB about 10/06/1945	Labuan	ML19	Guilty	10 years		10 years
Ishii	Hideo	石井秀雄	Gd or L/Cpl ⁵⁵⁸	741	161	Ill-treatment of PW and I at KUCHING, Sarawak, between 15/05/1942 and 12/09/1945	Labuan	ML37	Guilty	15 years		15 years
Ishii	Sadazō	石井定藏	Sub Lt	2062	481	Murder of persons unknown at OCEAN ISLAND about 20/08/1945	Rabaul	R68	Guilty	20 years		20 years
Ishikura	Rikichi	石蔵利?	Intpr			(1) Ill-treatment of PW who were employed on the Burma-Siam Railway between THANBUYZAYAT, Burma and NIKI, Siam, between 25/10/1942 and 1/05/1944 (2)-(7) [not charged with charges 2-7]	Singapore	S12	Not Guilty			
Ishikura	Rikichi	石蔵利?	Intpr			(1) Ill-treatment of PW who were employed on the Burma-Siam Railway between THANBUYZAYAT, Burma and NIKI, Siam, between 25/10/1942 and 1/05/1944 (2) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot, three recaptured escaped Dutch PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 13/12/1942 (3) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot and killed three recaptured escaped Dutch PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 27/12/1942 (4) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot and killed a recaptured escaped Australian PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 2/02/1943 (5) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot and killed a recaptured escaped Australian PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 16/03/1943 (6) Responsible for unlawful shooting and killing of an Australian PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 14/12/1942 (7) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot and killed an Australian	Singapore	SNN	Trial Aborted			

⁵⁵⁸ Ishii's rank was given in the trial as guard, implying he was Formosan. However, a document created while he was imprisoned at Rabaul gave his rank as lance corporal and his birthplace as Nagasaki.

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						PW at 18 KILO WORK Camp, Burma, about 26/12/1942						
Ishimoto	Yoshio	石本吉雄	Gd	742	153	Ill-treatment of PW and I at KUCHING, Sarawak, between 15/05/1942 and 12/09/1945	Labuan	ML37	Guilty	15 years		15 years
Ishiwara	Nagame		PO			Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Not Guilty			
Ishiyama	Kumakichi	石山熊吉	Cpl	2225	366	Murder of two Indian PW at RANIMBOA, New Guinea, in September 1944	Rabaul	R40	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 22/6/1946	
Ishiyama	Kumakichi	石山熊吉	Cpl	2225	388	Murder of two Indian PW at PAROM, New Guinea, in August 1944	Rabaul	R41	Guilty	15 years		15 years
Itahashi	Shigeo	板橋茂雄	Cpl	2819	566	Murder of an Indian PW at KOMORIYAMA, New Britain, about 4/06/45	Rabaul	R108	Guilty	20 years		Not confirmed
Itō	Hiroshi	伊藤博	Lt			Murder near BABAOE, Dutch Timor, on 20/02/1942, of two Australian PW	Manus	LN10	Not Guilty			
Itō	Hiroshi	伊藤博	Lt		878	(1) Murder near KOEPANG, Dutch Timor, about March 1942 of two Australian PW (2) Ill-treatment near KOEPANG, Dutch Timor, in March 1942 of two Australian PW (3) Murder at KOEPANG, Dutch Timor, in March 1942 of an Allied PW (4) Ill-treatment at KOEPANG, Dutch Timor, about March or April 1942, of an Allied PW	Manus	LN19	(1) Guilty (2) Not Guilty (3) Not Guilty (4) Guilty	15 years		3 years
Itō	Hiroshi	伊藤博	Lt Cdr		902	Murder of Australian and Allied PW near KOEPANG, Dutch Timor, between March and May 1942	Manus	LN23	Guilty	Life		Life
Itō	Isamu	伊藤勇	Sgt	2727		Ill-treatment of Indian PW at TALLILI, New Britain, between July 1943 and December 1944	Rabaul	R77	Not Guilty			

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Itō	Shigeo	伊藤茂男	Capt	2933	706	(1) At SOEMBA ISLAND, NEI , between 27/04/1945 and 16/05/1945, ill-treated a number of RAAF PW (2) Alternatively, at SOEMBA ISLAND, NEI , between 27/04/1945 and 16/05/1945 did permit personnel under his Command to ill-treat a number of RAAF PW	Rabaul	R177	Guilty Alternative Charge	2 years		2 years
Itō	Takeo	伊東武夫	Lt Gen	2113		Murder of a number of Chinese, half-caste Chinese, civilians and natives at New Ireland about 1944 and 1945	Rabaul	R127	Not Guilty	Death by shooting	Not confirmed	
Itō	Hiroshi	伊藤博	CPO	2042	487	Murder of a Chinese civilian at NAURU ISLAND about 3/12/1944	Rabaul	R69	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 21/8/1946	
Itō	Taichi	伊藤太一	Capt	2025		Murder of two United States airmen at TARLENA, Bougainville, about December 1943	Rabaul	R167	Not Guilty			
Itō	Tekio	伊藤晴男	Capt	2615	506	Murder of nine Indonesian PWs and one Indian PW at KOKOPO, New Britain, in February 1944	Rabaul	R73	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 7/9/1946	
Itō	Toyaji	伊藤豊治	L/Cpl	2821		Ill-treatment of an Indian PW at KUMRIYAMA, New Britain, about September 1944	Rabaul	R103	Not Guilty			
Itsui	Hiroshi	井手浩	Maj		812	Murder at TAVOY, Burma, on 6/01/1942 of eight Australian PW	Manus	LN1	Guilty	Life		Life
Itsui	Hiroshi	井手浩	Maj		858	Murder at MERGUI, Burma, on 18/06/1942 of two Australian PW	Manus	LN14	Guilty	Life		Life
Itsui	Hiroshi	井手浩	Maj		875	Murder at VICTORIA POINT, Burma, on 12/07/1942 of an Australian PW	Manus	LN18	Guilty	Life		Life
Iwabe	Shigeru	岩部茂	Sgt	743	78	Massacre of approx eight unknown PW near RANAU, BNB about 10/06/1945	Labuan	ML19	Guilty	14 years		14 years
Iwamoto	Masatoshi		PO			Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Not Guilty			
Iwasa	Tokio		Capt		41	Murder of RAAF PW in TALAUD ISLAND, Celebes, about March 1945	Morotai	M9	Guilty	Death by shooting	Shooting 6/3/1946	

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Iwasaki	Yoshiho	岩崎吉徳	Lt		798	Murder of an Australian PW and a Dutch PW at KILWICK Island about November 1944	Hong Kong	HK5	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 1/10/1948	
Izumi	Namio	出水浪雄	Capt	2210	339	Murder of Indian PW at KARKAR, New Guinea, June 1945	Rabaul	R25	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 22/06/1946	
Kaga	Zenshi	加賀善史	L/Cpl		676	Ill-treatment causing bodily injury to an Australian PW at RAJBURI, Siam, about 15/05/1945	Singapore	S4	Guilty	3 years		3 years
Kagawa	Haruo	香川治男	CPO	1229	211	Ill-treatment of Australian PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M44	Guilty	8 years		8 years
Kageyama	Toshio	影山登志雄	Sgt	1920	413	(1) Murder of an Australian PW at AIRNONA, Timor, on or about 12/06/1943 (2) Murder of a British PW at AIRNONA, Timor, on or about 12/06/1943	Darwin	D3	(1) Guilty (2) Guilty	4 years with hard labour		4 years with hard labour
Kagiyama	Kaneki	鍵山鐵樹	Capt		839	Murder at AMBON about August 1943 of Australian and Allied PW	Manus	LN9	Guilty	10 years		10 years
Kagiyama	Kaneki	鍵山鐵樹	Capt		855	Murder at AMBON between September 1943 and February 1944 of two Australian PW	Manus	LN13	Guilty	12 years		12 years
Kagiyama	Kaneki	鍵山鐵樹	Capt		881	Murder of two Australian PW at AMBON about October 1943	Manus	LN20	Guilty	14 years		14 years
Kajiwara (Katjiwara)	Tsugio		CPO			Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Not Guilty			
Kakinuma	Morio	柿沼盛夫	Sub Lt		191	Murder of four AIF PW near PASO, Ambon, about 26/04/1945	Morotai	M39	Guilty	Death by shooting	Shooting 11/5/1946	
Kakuda	Iwao		PO			Murder of an Australian PW near GALALA, Ambon, about 24/06/1945	Morotai	M41	Not Guilty			
Kakuda	Iwao		PO			Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Not Guilty	Not Guilty		
Kamimoto	Shigeei	神本繁栄	L/Cpl	1917		Ill-treatment of PW at DILI and BACAU in Timor between September 1943 and September 1945	Darwin	D1	Not Guilty			

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Kamimura	Sōichi	上村宗一	Gd	744	68	Murder of numerous unknown PW between SANDAKAN and RANAU, BNB, between 29/05/1945 and 26/06/1945	Labuan	ML18	Guilty	10 years		10 years
Kaminaka	Tsunejirō	上中?次郎	Sgt Maj	2920	622	Murders of Indian PW near PAROM, PAROM TO KURRINGE and at KURRINGE, New Guinea, about 1944 (15 charges of murder; although charges 7 and 10 were offered in the alternative of ill-treatment)	Rabaul	R142	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 6/11/1946	
Kamioka	Shigei	上岡重立	SN		829	Murder at SOEAKODA, Ambon, about 5/02/1942 of Australian and Allied PW	Manus	LN6	Guilty	15 years		15 years
Kanae	Shinbee	金江新兵衛	L/Cpl	2746		Ill-treatment of a number of Indian PW at [various locations including KOMORIYAMA] NEW BRITAIN about 1944 and 1945	Rabaul	R111	Not Guilty			
Kanai	Tomokazu	金井智一	L/Cpl	2653	673	Ill-treatment of a Chinese PW at Rabaul, New Britain, about 5/05/1945	Rabaul	R148	Guilty	1 year		1 year
Kanamoto	Keigo	金本慶吾	WO		919	Murder of a number of Australian PW near LAHA Airfield on AMBON island about 14/02/1942	Manus	LN24	Guilty	Life		Life
Kanashige	Masayoshi	金重正吉	Gd	748	21	Massacre near MIRI, Sarawak, about 10/06/1945 killing by shooting and bayoneting about 15 PW	Labuan	ML4	Guilty	Death by shooting		10 years with hard labour
Kanazawa	Kisou	金沢競	Lt			(1) Murder at JESSELTON, BORNEO, in 1944 of three members of the AMF (2) Violation of Laws and Usages of War at JESSELTON, Borneo, in 1944 by disregarding and failing to try three members of AMF who were executed	Manus	LN15	(1) Not Guilty (2) Not Guilty			
Kanazawa	Masao	金澤正雄	L/Cpl		682	Inhumane treatment of Australian PW at BATAVIA, NEI between 17/06/1945 and 14/08/1945	Singapore	S8	Guilty	8 years		8 years
Kaneko	Chōroku	金子長録	Gd		763	(1) Ill-treatment of PW who were employed on the Burma-Siam Railway between THANBUYZAYAT, Burma and NIKI, Siam, between 25/10/1942 and 1/05/1944 (2)-(7) [not charged with charges 2-7]	Singapore	S12	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 25/02/1947	

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Kaneko	Chōroku	金子長録	Gd			(1) Ill-treatment of PW who were employed on the Burma-Siam Railway between THANBUYZAYAT, Burma and NIKI, Siam, between 25/10/1942 and 1/05/1944 (2) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot, three recaptured escaped Dutch PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 13/12/1942 (3) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot and killed three recaptured escaped Dutch PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 27/12/1942 (4) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot and killed a recaptured escaped Australian PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 2/02/1943 (5) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot and killed a recaptured escaped Australian PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 16/03/1943 (6) Responsible for unlawful shooting and killing of an Australian PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 14/12/1942 (7) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot and killed an Australian PW at 18 KILO WORK Camp, Burma, about 26/12/1942	Singapore	SNN	Trial Aborted			
Kaneko	Masumi	金子増美	L/Cpl	745	12	Massacre near MIRI, Sarawak, about 10/06/1945 killing by shooting and bayoneting about 15 PW	Labuan	ML3	Guilty	Death by shooting		10 years with hard labour
Kaneko	Shigemori	金子重森	Gd	746	169	Ill-treatment of PW and I at KUCHING, Sarawak, between 15/05/1942 and 12/09/1945	Labuan	ML37	Guilty	15 years		15 years
Kanemiya	Shōen	金宮鍾?	Civ		801	(1) Ill-treatment of PW on Burma-Siam Railway between 01/01/1943 and 31/12/1943 (2) Ill-treatment of PW at NAKON PATHON, SIAM between 01/10/1944 and 30/04/1945	Hong Kong	HK7	(1) Guilty (2) Not Guilty	12 years		12 years
Kaneshige	Yoshio	金重吉雄	Gd	747	99	Massacre of 11 unknown PW at RANAU, BNB, about 01/08/1945	Labuan	ML22	Guilty	12 years		12 years

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Kaneshiro	Masao	金城昌雄	Gd		732	At 105 KILO Camp, AUNGGANUANG, Burma, between August 1943 and January 1944, inhumanely treated PW	Singapore	S28	Guilty	Life		Life
Kaneyama	Yoshio	金山義雄	Gd		724	At 80 and 100 KILO Camps in Burma between April and November 1943 inhumanely treated PW employed on the construction of the Burma-Siam Railway	Singapore	S17	Guilty	10 years		10 years
Kano	Denroku	狩野傳六	Sgt Maj		826	Murder at BUIN, Bougainville, about December 1943 of three Australian PW	Manus	LN5	Guilty	5 years		5 years
Kanō	Terutami	加納照民	Lt		784	(1) Ill-treatment of PW at HAINAN Island between November 1942 and August 1945 (2) [not charged with charge 2]	Hong Kong	HK3	Guilty	Death by hanging		12 years
Karube	Saburō	軽部三郎	Sgt Maj	2820	616	(1) Ill-treatment of a number of Indian PW at KOMAREYA, New Britain, about 7/02/1945 (2) Ill-treatment of an Indian PW at KOMAREYA, New Britain [no date specified]	Rabaul	R137	(1) Guilty (2) Guilty	3 years		3 years
Kasai	Eisaku	笠井栄作	Cpl	2806	562	Ill-treatment of an Indian PW at KUMARIYA, New Britain, about March 1945	Rabaul	R104	Guilty	1 year		1 year
Kasama	Eiji	笠間栄治	Pte	749	176	Ill-treatment of PW and I at KUCHING, Sarawak, between 15/05/1942 and 12/09/1945	Labuan	ML37	Guilty	7 years		7 years
Kasezawa	Toshinobu	加瀬沢寿延	Sgt Maj	1921		(1) Ill-treatment of a British PW at KOEPANG, Timor, April/May 1943 (2) Ill-treatment of an Australian PW at KOEPANG, Timor, May 1943	Darwin	D2	(1) Not Guilty (2) Not Guilty			
Kasezawa	Toshinobu	加瀬沢寿延	Sgt Maj	1921	411	(1) Murder of an Australian PW at AIRNONA, Timor, on or about 12/06/1943 (2) Murder of a British PW at AIRNONA, Timor, on or about 12/06/1943	Darwin	D3	(1) Guilty (2) Guilty	5 years with hard labour		5 years with hard labour
Kashimoto	Naoji	榎本直次	Capt	2232		Murder of two Indian PW near WONGINARA, New Guinea, in September 1944	Rabaul	R18	Not Guilty			
Kashimoto	Naoji	榎本直次	Capt	2232	368	Murder of two Indian PW near BOIKEN, New Guinea, in April 1944	Rabaul	R42	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 16/6/1946	

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Kasuya	Shōhei	粕谷正平	L/Cpl	2811		Murder of two Indian PW at NISHI ZAKIYAMA, New Britain, about 29/11/1944	Rabaul	R34	Not Guilty			
Katagiri	Osamu	片桐理	Lt	2002	503	Murder of 15 Indian PW at ARIGUA, Bougainville, about 24/04/1945	Rabaul	R72	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 13/8/1946	
Katagiri	Osamu	片桐理	Lt	2002	534	Murder of nine Indonesians at TENINBAUBAU, Bougainville, about August 1944	Rabaul	R86	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 13/8/1946	
Katagiri	Osamu	片桐理	Lt	2002	537	Murder of an Indian PW at PORTON, Bougainville, about 28/04/1944	Rabaul	R87	Guilty	10 years		10 years
Katagiri	Osamu	片桐理	Lt	2002	543	Murder of 12 Indians at TENINBAUBAU, Bougainville, about 23/01/1945	Rabaul	R90	Guilty	5 years		5 years
Katagiri	Tameyoshi	片桐為精	Lt		195	Murder of one RAAF and one RAN PW on 19/06/1945 in Northern CELEBES	Morotai	M40	Guilty	10 years		10 years
Kataoka	Mitsuo	片岡光男	Cpl	2654	565	Ill-treatment of a Chinese PW at NAMARIA, New Britain, about 5/07/1946	Rabaul	R107	Guilty	2 years		2 years
Katayama	Fumihiko	片山茂彦	Civ Off	2134		Murder of a native at RAMATA, New Britain, about May 1945	Rabaul	R9	Not Guilty			
Katayama	Fumihiko	片山茂彦	Civ Off	2134	557	(1) Murder of a native at RAMATA, New Britain about April 1945 (2) Murder of a native at RAMATA, New Britain about April 1945	Rabaul	R100	(1) Guilty (2) Guilty	5 years		5 years
Katayama	Hideo	片山日出雄	Sub Lt		204	Murder of 4 RAAF PW near GALALA, Ambon, about 16/08/1944	Morotai	M43	Guilty	Death by shooting	Shooting 23/10/1947	
Katō	Eikichi	加藤榮吉	Capt	2027	467	(1) Murder of natives at BUKA Island, NORTH BOUGAINVILLE between September 1943 and October 1945 (2) Murder of natives at BUKA Island, NORTH BOUGAINVILLE between September 1943 and October 1945	Rabaul	R59	(1) Guilty (2) Guilty	Death by shooting	Shooting 1/8/1946	
Katō	Kihachirō	加藤喜八朗	Capt		105	Murder of a PW between 10/03/1945 and 20/03/1945 at KAPARAPKO, Dutch New Guinea	Morotai	M23	Guilty	Death by shooting	Shooting 6/3/1946	
Katō	Kyūji	加藤久次	Cpl	2889	568	Ill-treatment of Chinese PW at NAMARIA, New Britain, about 6/05/1945	Rabaul	R110	Guilty	2 years		2 years
Katō	Morizō	加藤守三	Capt	2629		Murder of Chinese soldier at NAMALE,	Rabaul	R12	Not Guilty			

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						New Britain, about 3/05/1945						
Katō	Rinpei	加藤 令平	Lt Gen	2959		Violation of the Laws and Usages of War between November 1942 and September 1945, being a Commander of Japanese armed forces in New Guinea, New Britain and other islands within the Area of Command of 8 Jap Army Gp unlawfully employed PW on work having a direct connection with Jap Military Operations	Rabaul	R174	Not Guilty			
Katō	Tadao	加藤 達夫	Gd	750	171	Ill-treatment of PW and I at KUCHING, Sarawak, between 15/05/1942 and 12/09/1945	Labuan	ML37	Guilty	15 years		15 years
Katsumura	Yoshio		Maj			Concerned in the unlawful killing of two Australian PW, one Dutch PW, all then recaptured escaped PW, and a Dutch civilian at or near BOGOR, JAVA on 5/9/1943	Singapore	S11	Not Guilty			
Katsuyama	Tsutomu	勝上 勤	Sgt	2322		(1) Murder of Chinese PW at MALIN, New Guinea, in October 1944 (2) Cannibalism at MALIN, New Guinea, in October 1944	Rabaul	R16	(1) Not Guilty (2) Not Guilty			
Kawahara	Kiyomune	川原 清宗	Lt		189	Murder of four AIF PW near PASO, Ambon, about 26/04/1945	Morotai	M39	Guilty	Death by shooting	Shooting 11/5/1946	
Kawakami	Kiyoshi	川上 清	Gd	751	81	Massacre of approx eight unknown PW near RANAU, BNB about 10/06/1945	Labuan	ML19	Guilty	15 years		15 years
Kawakami	Kiyoshi	川上 清	Gd	751	119	Massacre of five unknown PW near RANAU, BNB, about 1/08/1945	Labuan	ML25	Guilty	15 years		15 years
Kawakami	Kiyoshi	川上 清	Gd	751	633	Murder of an Australian PW at RANAU, Borneo, about March 1945	Rabaul	R151	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 18/10/1946	
Kawakubo	Shizuma	川俣 保 鎮馬	Lt Gen	2338		In May 1945, as Commander 51 Div, improperly confirmed sentence of death on two natives of KANBANBURU, New Guinea, well knowing that they had not been afforded a fair and proper trial	Rabaul	R29	Not Guilty			
Kawamoto	Yasujirō	川本 安次郎	L/Cpl	2851		Murder of 18 natives at VUNARIMA, New Britain, about 18/09/1944	Rabaul	R26	Not Guilty			

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Kawamura	Kageaki	川村 敬明	Sgt Maj	2108	603	Murder of a number of Chinese, half-caste Chinese, civilians and natives at New Ireland about 1944–45	Rabaul	R127	Guilty	Death by hanging	Not confirmed	
Kawamura	Katsuo	河村 勝雄	Gd	753	168	Ill-treatment of PW and I at KUCHING, Sarawak, between 15/05/1942 and 12/09/1945	Labuan	ML37	Guilty	10 years		10 years
Kawamura	Mazumi (Masumi)		WO			Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Not Guilty			
Kawamura	Shin'ichi	川村 真一	Capt		780	(1) Ill-treatment of PW at HAINAN Island between November 1942 and August 1945 (2) Unauthorised employment of PW at HAINAN Island between November 1942 and August 1945	Hong Kong	HK3	(1) Not Guilty (2) Guilty	6 months		6 months
Kawamura	Teruhoshi	河村 輝星	Gd	752	25	Massacre near MIRI, Sarawak, about 10/06/1945 killing by shooting and bayoneting about 15 PW	Labuan	ML4	Guilty	Death by shooting		10 years with hard labour
Kawano	Isamu		PO			Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Not Guilty			
Kawasaki	Masatoshi	川崎 正利	Cpl	2132		Murder of a number of Chinese, half-caste Chinese, civilians and natives at New Ireland about 1944–45	Rabaul	R127	Not Guilty			
Kawasaki	Matsuhei	川崎 松平	Capt	2962	710	Murder of an Australian PW at AMBON about 30/04/1945	Rabaul	R181	Guilty	10 years		10 years
Kawasaki	Matsuhei	川崎 松平	Capt	2962		Murder of four Australian RAAF PW at AMBON about 16/08/1944	Rabaul	R184	Not Guilty			
Kawata	Shigeo	川田 重雄	CPO		228	Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Guilty	1 year		1 year
Kawazumi	Taisuke	河角 泰助	Lt		207	Ill-treatment of Australian PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M44	Guilty	10 years		10 years
Kazuki	Kiyoshi		PO			Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Not Guilty			

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Kibe	Nobuo	岐部信男	Sgt Maj	2219	341	Murder of Indian PW at KARKAR, New Guinea, June 1945	Rabaul	R25	Guilty	15 years		15 years
Kibō	Katsuo	鬼方一男	Cpl	2630		Murder of an Indian PW at MINAMISAKI, New Britain, on 19/12/1944	Rabaul	R63	Not Guilty			
Kikkawa	Haruo	吉川春雄	Workman		127	(1) Murder at TOBERA, New Britain, about August 1943, of three natives (2) Murder at TOBERA, New Britain, about August 1943 of two natives	Rabaul	R4	(1) Guilty (2) Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 20/03/1946	
Kikuchi	Ichirō	菊池一郎	Lt Cdr		783	(1) Ill-treatment of PW at HAINAN Island between November 1942 and August 1945 (2) [not charged with charge 2]	Hong Kong	HK3	Guilty	20 years		20 years
Kikuchi	Satoru	菊池覚	Col	2917	428	Murder of a Chinese man at MASSOWA PLANTATION, New Britain, about October 1944	Rabaul	R30	Guilty	Death by hanging		7 years
Kikushima	Tetsuo	菊島哲郎	Civ	2102	688	(1) [not charged with charge 1] (2) At TRUK about July 1945 in company with Tanaka T, ill-treated a native of NAURU displaced to TRUK by beating him	Rabaul	R168	Guilty	1 year		1 year
Kimijima	Hirotsugu	君島博次	Lt		810	(1) Murder of a native of NAURU in March 1945 (2) Torture of a native of NAURU in March 1946	Hong Kong	HK12	(1) Guilty (2) Not Guilty	10 years		3 years
Kimura	Machinito		PO			Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Not Guilty			
Kimura	Michinori		PO			Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Not Guilty			
Kimura	Seijirō	木村清次郎	Gd	754	166	Ill-treatment of PW and I at KUCHING, Sarawak, between 15/05/1942 and 12/09/1945	Labuan	ML37	Guilty	15 years		15 years
Kimura	Takeo	木村武雄	Sgt		725	At NIKI and SONGKRAI in Siam between about July and August 1945 inhumanely treated PW	Singapore	S18	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 17/4/1947	
Kinjō	Tokuei	金城徳榮	Sgt Maj	2631	443	Cannibalism at TANOURA, New Britain, about 5/04/1943	Rabaul	R48	Guilty (not confirmed)	10 years (not confirmed)		

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Kinoshita	Katsutarō	木下勝太郎	Civ Intpr		685	Inhumane treatment of Australian PW at BATAVIA, NEI between 17/06/1945 and 14/08/1945	Singapore	S8	Guilty	11 years		3 years
Kishi	Ryōsaku	岸良作	Sgt		358	Murder of an Indian PW at TOMA, New Britain, about 14/02/1945	Rabaul	R32	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 19/07/1946	
Kishi	Tadanori/ Tadenori	岸忠則	1st Lt	2758	636	Ill-treatment of Indian PW (1) between FIJIMIDAI and NAGA NAGA about 3/01/1945 (2) at KOMORIYAMA about 25–26/10/1944 (3) at KOMORIYAMA about 25/08/1944	Rabaul	R153	(1) Not Guilty (2) Guilty (3) Not Guilty	1 year		1 year
Kishi	Tadanori/ Tadenori	岸忠則	1st Lt	2758	659	(1) Ill-treatment of an Indian PW at KOKOPO, New Britain, about 10/02/1944 (2) [not charged with charge 2]	Rabaul	R163	Guilty	5 years		5 years
Kita	Koichi	??小一	Civ Intpr		684	Inhumane treatment of Australian PW at BATAVIA, NEI between 17/06/1945 and 14/08/1945	Singapore	S8	Guilty	11 years		11 years
Kitabata	Shin'ichi	北端言一	Cpl		803	(1) Ill-treatment of PW at WAN YAI, SIAM between 1/07/1943 and 24/12/1944 (2) Ill-treatment of PW at TAKELIN, SIAM between 20/12/1944 and 19/08/1945 (3) Unauthorised employment of PW at TAKELIN, SIAM between 20/12/1944 and 19/08/1945 (4) Ill-treatment of PW at SONGKRAI, SIAM between 1/06/1945 and 15/08/1945	Hong Kong	HK8	(1) Guilty (2) Guilty (3) Guilty (4) Guilty	20 years		20 years
Kitada	Yoshihiko	喜多田吉彦	Sgt Maj	2264	142	Torturing civilians in New Britain (1) At RAMALE about 10/02/1945 (2) At RAMALE about March 1945 (3) At RAMALE about August 1945 (4) At BITAGALIP about August 1945	Rabaul	R8	(1) Guilty (2) Guilty (3) Guilty (4) Guilty	30 years		10 years
Kitamura	Jiichi	北村治一	Maj		819	Murder at IDORE, Dutch New Guinea, about November 1944 of two members of the RAAF	Manus	LN4	Guilty	5 years		5 years
Kitamura	Ken'ichi	北村謙一	Lt	2046		Murder of a Chinese civilian at NAURU Island on 5/05/1945	Rabaul	R37	Not Guilty			
Kitamura	Kōtarō	北村光太郎	Gd	755	140	Ill-treatment of PW at SANDAKAN, BNB,	Labuan	ML35	Guilty	15 years		15 years

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						between October 1942 and June 1945						
Kitamura	Kōtarō	北村光太郎	Gd	755	632	Murder of an Australian PW at RANAU, Borneo, about March 1945	Rabaul	R151	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 18/10/1946	
Kitamura	Yoshihiro	北村義廣	Capt		820	(1) Murder at IDORE, Dutch New Guinea, about November 1944 of two members of the RAAF (2) Mutilation of the dead, two members of the RAAF at IDORE, Dutch New Guinea, about November 1944	Manus	LN4	(1) Not Guilty (2) Guilty	2 years		2 years
Kitano	Tamotsu	北野保	Sgt	1903		Ill-treatment of PW at DILI and BACAU in Timor between September 1943 and September 1945	Darwin	D1	Not Guilty			
Kitayama	Minokichi		CPO			Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Not Guilty			
Kiyohara	Mashige	清原正重	Gd		742	(1) Inhumane treatment of PW employed on construction of airfield at LIENG KHAN, French Indo-China, between 15/04/1945 and 23/07/1945 (2) [not charged with charge 2] (3) [not charged with charge 3]	Singapore	S7	Guilty	15 years		15 years
Kiyohara	Naoyoshi	清原直美	Sub Lt	2061	480	Murder of persons unknown at OCEAN ISLAND about 20/08/1945	Rabaul	R68	Guilty	20 years		20 years
Kiyohara	Takeo	木代原武雄	Civ	2913	394	(1) Murder of 24 Chinese at RABAU, New Britain, about 3/03/1943 (2) Murder of six Chinese at RABAU about 11/03/1943	Rabaul	R55	(1) Guilty (2) Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 17/07/1946	
Kiyose	Norisuke	清瀬徳祐	Gd	767	150	Ill-treatment of PW and I at KUCHING, Sarawak, between 15/05/1942 and 12/09/1945	Labuan	ML37	Guilty	10 years		10 years
Kiyoshima	Tadao	清島忠男	Gd	756	141	Ill-treatment of PW at SANDAKAN, BNB, between October 1942 and June 1945	Labuan	ML35	Guilty	15 years		15 years
Koba	Shigeru	木場茂	Col		42	Murder of three RAAF PW at TALAUD ISLAND, Celebes, about February – March 1945	Morotai	M10	Guilty	Death by shooting	Shooting 6/3/1946	
Kobayashi	Namio	小林謙夫	Capt			Murder of three Indian PW at SANGRIMAN, New Guinea, about July 1945	Rabaul	R27	Not Guilty			

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Kobayashi	Shizuo	小林静夫	Gd	757	69	Murder of numerous unknown PW between SANDAKAN and RANAU, BNB, between 29/05/1945 and 26/06/1945	Labuan	ML18	Guilty	10 years		10 years
Kobayashi	Shotarō	小林?太郎	Sgt	2233	425	Murder of six Indian PW near WONGINARA, New Guinea, in September 1944	Rabaul	R22	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 1/8/1946	
Kobayashi	Shotarō	小林?太郎	Sgt	2233		Murder of two Indian PW near BOIKEN, New Guinea, in April 1944	Rabaul	R42	Not Guilty			
Kobayashi	Teruo	小林輝夫	Gd	758	174	Ill-treatment of PW and I at KUCHING, Sarawak, between 15/05/1942 and 12/09/1945	Labuan	ML37	Guilty	12 years		12 years
Koga	Yoshiyasu		Sgt Maj			Murder at AMBON in July or May 1942 of Australian and Allied PW	Manus	LN9	Not Guilty			
Kōgo	Shigeru	向後秀	Sgt	759	145	Ill-treatment of PW and I at KUCHING, Sarawak, between 15/05/1942 and 12/09/1945	Labuan	ML37	Guilty	20 years		20 years
Kohama	Shōzuke	小浜正助	Civ		778	Murder of an Australian missionary at DOBO in the AROE Islands about 5/02/1943	Hong Kong	HK2	Guilty	Death by hanging		Life
Koike	Yasushi	小池安	Cpl	760	183	Ill-treatment of PW and I at KUCHING, Sarawak, between 15/05/1942 and 12/09/1945	Labuan	ML37	Guilty	10 years		10 years
Koizumi	Jisaku	小泉治作	Pte	761	18	Massacre near MIRI, Sarawak, about 10/06/1945 killing by shooting and bayoneting about 15 PW	Labuan	ML3	Guilty	Death by shooting		10 years with hard labour
Kokumai (Kakumai)	Atsushi	國米厚	Sgt Maj	2753	668	Ill-treatment of an Indian PW at NISHIHODAI, New Britain about 15/07/1945	Rabaul	R165	Guilty	1 year		1 year
Kokumai (Kakumai)	Atsushi	國米厚	Sgt Maj	2753	645	(1) Ill-treatment of an Indian PW at NISHIHODAI, New Britain about 28/01/1945 (2) Ill-treatment of an Indian PW at NISHIHODAI, New Britain about 1–2/08/1945	Rabaul	R157	(1) Not Guilty (2) Guilty	2 years		2 years
Kokumai (Kakumai)	Atsushi	國米厚	Sgt Maj	2753	663	(1) Ill-treatment of an Indian PW at KOKOPO, New Britain, about 10/02/1944 (2) [not charged with charge 2]	Rabaul	R163	Guilty	4 years		4 years

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Komaki	Kiyomatsu	小牧喜代松	Pte	762	17	Massacre near MIRI, Sarawak, about 10/06/1945 killing by shooting and bayoneting about 15 PW	Labuan	ML3	Guilty	Death by shooting		10 years with hard labour
Komoda	Yoshifumi	薦田嘉文	Sgt Maj	2849	345	Murder of 18 natives at VUNARIMA, New Britain, about 18/09/1944	Rabaul	R26	Guilty	Life		2 years
Kōmura	Takeo	甲村武雄	Lt Col		124	Murder – unlawfully ordered at MANADO, North Celebes, about January – February 1945 the killing at BOE on 23/03/1945 of 3 RAAF PW	Morotai	M26	Guilty	Death by shooting	Shooting 16/3/1946	
Kondō	Norio	近藤雄雄	Lt		816	Murder at GASMATA, New Britain, March 1942 of Australian PW	Manus	LN3	Guilty	Life		Life
Kondō	Hideo	近藤秀夫	Lt Col		797	Murder of an Australian PW and a Dutch PW at KILWICK Island about November 1944	Hong Kong	HK5	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 24/9/1948	
Kondō	Michitaka	近藤満孝	Cpl	1219	248	Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Guilty	4.5 years		4.5 years
Konno	Hiroshi	今野浩	WO	2076	455	Murder of natives unknown at OCEAN ISLAND about 20/08/1945	Rabaul	R53	Guilty	7 years		7 years
Koyanagi	Tamotsu		PO			Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Not Guilty			
Kubo	Akihiko	久保彰彦	Civ Intpr	764	148	Ill-treatment of PW and I at KUCHING, Sarawak, between 15/05/1942 and 12/09/1945	Labuan	ML37	Guilty	Life		Life
Kubo	Hisakichi	久保久吉	Capt	2764	642	(1) Ill-treatment of an Indian PW at NISHIHODAI, New Britain about 28/01/1945 (2) Ill-treatment of an Indian PW at NISHIHODAI, New Britain about 1–2/08/1945	Rabaul	R157	(1) Guilty (2) Guilty	6 years		6 years
Kubo	Hisakichi	久保久吉	Capt	2764	667	(1) [not charged with charge 1] (2) [not charged with charge 2] (3) Murder of several Indian PW at KOMORIYAMA, New Britain, between January and August 1945 (Alternative charge) Failed to provide PW with proper medical care, food and quarters at KOMORIYAMA, between January and August 1945	Rabaul	R164	Guilty	15 years		Not confirmed

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Kudo	Kinjiro		CPO			Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Not Guilty			
Kudo	Toreo		PO			Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Not Guilty			
Kudō	Masao	工藤政男	Maj	2236	351	Murder of three Indian PW at SANGRIMAN, New Guinea, about July 1945	Rabaul	R27	Guilty of manslaughter	10 years		10 years
Kudō	Masao	工藤政男	Maj	2236	354	Murder of two Indian PW at KABRIMAN, New Guinea, about July 1945	Rabaul	R28	Guilty of manslaughter	15 years		15 years
Kuga	Tōru	久賀明	Surg Lt	2726		Ill-treatment of Indian PW at TALLILI, New Britain, between July 1943 and December 1944	Rabaul	R77	Not Guilty			
Kuge	Kazuyoshi	久家一好	PO	1222	245	Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Guilty	10 years		10 years
Kumada	Norihara		Gd			Massacre near MIRI, Sarawak, about 10/06/1945 killing by shooting and bayonetting about 15 PW	Labuan	ML4	Not Guilty			
Kuratani	Yoshimatsu	倉谷吉松	Civ		842	Murder at AMBON in May or July 1942 of Australian and Allied PW	Manus	LN9	Guilty	5 years		5 years
Kuroda	Eiichi		Sgt Maj		800	Ill-treatment of PW in CHUNGKAI-TAMARKAN area in Thailand between December 1943 and December 1945	Hong Kong	HK6	Guilty	10 years		10 years
Kurokawa	Eizō	黒川英三	PO	1232	203	Murder of an Australian PW near HALONG, Ambon, about 30/04/1945	Morotai	M42	Guilty	15 years		15 years
Kuroki	Chōji		PO			Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Not Guilty			
Kuse	Yasuta	久世安太	Sgt	2010	539	Murder of an Indian PW at PORTON, Bougainville, about 28/04/1944	Rabaul	R87	Guilty	1 year		1 year
Kuwabara	Masuji	桑原曾台	PO	1221	212	Ill-treatment of Australian PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M44	Guilty	10 years		10 years

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Machida	Yoshinori	町田義則	Sgt Maj	2107	525	1) Torturing civilian at RABAU, New Britain, between December 1943 and April 1944; 2) Torturing civilian at RABAU, New Britain, between December 1942 and April 1944	Rabaul	R78	(1) Guilty (2) Guilty	10 years		10 years
Mae	Chōichi	前長一	Cpl	2801		Murder of an Indian PW at TOMA, New Britain, about 4/05/1945	Rabaul	R44	Not Guilty			
Maeda	Bishin	前田美心	L/Cpl	2230		Murder of two Indian PW at AIN, New Guinea, in October 1944	Rabaul	R19	Not Guilty			
Maeda	Bishin	前田美心	L/Cpl	2230	365	Murder of an Indian Army PW at KURRINGE, New Guinea, about February 1945	Rabaul	R38	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 26/6/1946	
Maeda	Bishin	前田美心	L/Cpl	2230	384	Murder of four Indian PW at YAWA, New Guinea, in February 1945	Rabaul	R39	Guilty	15 years		15 years
Maeda	Toshimitsu	前田利三	Lt Col			(1) Murder at JESSELTON, BORNEO, in 1944 of three members of the AMF (2) Violation of Laws and Usages of War at JESSELTON, Borneo, in 1944 by disregarding and failing to try three members of AMF who were executed	Manus	LN15	(1) Not Guilty (2) Not Guilty			
Maeda	Yukio	前田行夫	PO	1297	236	Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Guilty	6 years		6 years
Maehata	Chikara	前畑力	Sgt Maj			Torturing a civilian at RALABANG, New Britain, about March 1943	Rabaul	R43	Not Guilty			
Maekawa	Harukichi (Haruyoshi)	前川春吉	L/Cpl	768	11	Massacre near MIRI, Sarawak, about 10/06/1945 killing by shooting and bayoneting about 15 PW	Labuan	ML3	Guilty	Death by shooting		10 years with hard labour
Magara	Tatsuo	真柄辰夫	Ldg SN		913	Murder of Australian and Allied PW near KOEPANG, Dutch Timor, between March and May 1942	Manus	LN23	Guilty	15 years		15 years
Magarimichi	Teijirō	曲道定次郎	PO		844	Murder near BABAOE, Dutch Timor, on 20/02/1942, of two Australian PW	Manus	LN10	Guilty	15 years		15 years
Manabe	Sadao	真部貞男	PO	1240	238	Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Guilty	2 years		2 years

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Masaka	Setsuzō	真坂節三	Civ	2836	691	(1) Murder of a resident of New Ireland at NAMATANAI, New Ireland, about 15/06/1943 (2) Confiscation of property of residents of New Ireland about June and August 1943	Rabaul	R169	(1) Guilty (not confirmed) (2) Guilty	4 years		12 months
Masaki	Fumio	正木文雄	Gd	2104	727	At 83 KILO Camp, APERON, Burma, and at 80 KILO Camp, Burma, between May and September 1943, inhumanely treated PW whereby contributing to the death of an Australian PW which occurred about 9/09/1943 at 80 KILO Camp, and causing suffering to the other PW	Singapore	S21	Guilty	15 years		15 years
Masugi	Kazuo	馬杉一雄	Lt Col		719	Concerned in unlawful killing of three RAAF when PW at TANDJONG PRIOK, Java, between 28/01/1945 and 6/02/1945	Singapore	S14	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 25/2/1947	
Matsuba	Shōkichi	松葉政吉 or 正吉	Gd	769	66	Murder of numerous unknown PW between SANDAKAN and RANAU, BNB, between 29/05/1945 and 26/06/1945	Labuan	ML18	Guilty	12 years		12 years
Matsuba	Shōkichi	松葉政吉 or 正吉	Gd	769	100	Massacre of 11 unknown PW at RANAU, BNB, about 01/08/1945	Labuan	ML22	Guilty	20 years		20 years
Matsubayashi	Takeo	松林武雄	Gd	770	164	Ill-treatment of PW and I at KUCHING, Sarawak, between 15/05/1942 and 12/09/1945	Labuan	ML37	Guilty	10 years		10 years
Matsuda	Buichi	松田武一	Gd	771	160	Ill-treatment of PW and I at KUCHING, Sarawak, between 15/05/1942 and 12/09/1945	Labuan	ML37	Guilty	7 years		7 years
Matsuda	Kenji	松田憲次	Gd	772	70	Murder of numerous unknown PW between SANDAKAN and RANAU, BNB, between 29/05/1945 and 26/06/1945	Labuan	ML18	Guilty	20 years		20 years
Matsuda	Masao	松田政雄	PO	1239	237	Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Guilty	15 years		15 years
Matsuda	Nobunaga		Gd			Murder of 17 PW near RANAU, BNB, about August 1945	Labuan	ML21	Not Guilty			
Matsuda	Takeo	松田武雄	Gd	774	111	Massacre of about 23 unknown PW near SANDAKAN, BNB, about 13/07/1945	Labuan	ML24	Guilty	15 years		15 years

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Matsuda	Takeshi	松田武	Gd	773	151	Ill-treatment of PW and I at KUCHING, Sarawak, between 15/05/1942 and 12/09/1945	Labuan	ML37	Guilty	15 years		15 years
Matsui	Kichijirō	松井吉次郎	Cpl	2273		(1) Murder of an Indian PW at MOI, New Guinea about January 1945; (2) Murder of an Indian PW at MOI, New Guinea about January 1945	Rabaul	R96	Not Guilty			
Matsukawa	Chuzō	松川忠藏	Lt		791	(1) Ill-treatment of PW at HAINAN Island between November 1942 and August 1945 (2) [not charged with charge 2]	Hong Kong	HK3	Guilty	5 years		2 years
Matsukawa	Kiyoshi		PO			Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Not Guilty			
Matsumoto	Akio		WO			Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Not Guilty			
Matsumoto	Genhachirō	松本源八郎	SN			Murder near BABAOE, Dutch Timor, on 20/02/1942, of three Australian PW	Manus	LN11	Not Guilty			
Matsumoto	Hideo	松本秀夫	Gd	776	7	Massacre near MIRI, Sarawak, about 10/06/1945 killing by shooting and bayoneting about 15 PW	Labuan	ML3	Guilty	Death by shooting		10 years with hard labour
Matsumoto	Tomeyoshi	松本留義	Capt		862	(1) Murder at JESSELTON, BORNEO, in 1944 of three members of the AMF (2) Violation of Laws and Usages of War at JESSELTON, Borneo, in 1944 by disregarding and failing to try three members of AMF who were executed	Manus	LN15	(1) Not Guilty (2) Not Guilty			
Matsumoto	Toratarō	松本真太郎	WO	2671	36	Torture of six Chinese civilians at RABAU about April - June 1943	Rabaul	R2	Guilty	Life		10 years
Matsumoto	Tsugiji	松本次二	WO	2669		Murder of Chinese civilian at LUMBURUA, New Ireland, about January 1945	Rabaul	R24	Not Guilty			
Matsumoto	Tsugiji	松本次二	WO	2669	361	Torturing a Chinese civilian at LAGURAMAU, New Ireland, about January 1945	Rabaul	R35	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 26/6/1946	

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Matsumoto	Tsugiji	松本次二	WO	2669	601	Murder of a number of Chinese, half-caste Chinese, civilians and natives at New Ireland about 1944–1945	Rabaul	R127	Guilty	Death by hanging	Not confirmed	
Matsumura	Tadashi	松村忠	Sgt Maj	2244		Murder of an Indian PW at PAROM, near BOIKEN, New Guinea, in July 1944	Rabaul	R141	Not Guilty			
Matsumura	Tadashi	松村忠	Sgt Maj	2244	626	Murder of an Indian PW at [MOI] NEW GUINEA about September 1944	Rabaul	R146	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 19/10/1946	
Matsuo	Masaru	松尾勝	Lt		337	Murder of seven unknown Indian PW at YAWA, New Guinea, December 1944	Rabaul	R23	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 18/5/1946	
Matsuoka	Yoshio	松岡芳雄	Sgt			(1) Murder of an Australian PW at AIRNONA, Timor, on or about 12/06/1943 (2) Murder of a British PW at AIRNONA, Timor, on or about 12/06/1943	Darwin	D3	(1) Not Guilty (2) Not Guilty			
Matsushima	Tōzaburō	松島藤三郎	Sgt	2910	391	(1) Murder of 24 Chinese at RABAU, New Britain, about 3/03/1943 (2) Murder of 6 Chinese at RABAU about 11/03/1943	Rabaul	R55	(1) Guilty (2) Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 17/07/1946	
Matsutaka	Katsushi	松隆勝志	Sgt Maj	778	144	Ill-treatment of PW and I at KUCHING, Sarawak, between 15/05/1942 and 12/09/1945	Labuan	ML37	Guilty	7 years		7 years
Matsuura	Toshisato	松浦敏智	2nd Lt	2250	700	Murder of two Indian PW at [between BOIKEN and MOI] NEW GUINEA about September 1944	Rabaul	R171	Guilty	Death by hanging	Not confirmed	
Matsuzaki	Minoru	松崎稔	Lt		755	(1) Ill-treatment of PW who were employed on the Burma-Siam Railway between THANBUYZAYAT, Burma and NIKI, Siam, between 25/10/1942 and 1/05/1944 (2)-(7) [not charged with charges 2-7]	Singapore	S12	Guilty	Life		Life

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Matsuzaki	Minoru	松崎 稔	Lt			(1) Ill-treatment of PW who were employed on the Burma-Siam Railway between THANBUYZAYAT, Burma and NIKI, Siam, between 25/10/1942 and 1/05/1944 (2) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot, three recaptured escaped Dutch PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 13/12/1942 (3) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot and killed three recaptured escaped Dutch PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 27/12/1942 (4) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot and killed a recaptured escaped Australian PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 2/02/1943 (5) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot and killed a recaptured escaped Australian PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 16/03/1943 (6) Responsible for unlawful shooting and killing of an Australian PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 14/12/1942 (7) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot and killed an Australian PW at 18 KILO WORK Camp, Burma, about 26/12/1942	Singapore	SNN	Trial Aborted			
Mawatari	Kuniyoshi	馬渡 國義	Sgt	2110	470	Murder of an Indian PW at NONGA, New Britain, about 5/05/1944	Rabaul	R61	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 1/8/1946	
Mayama	Mihachi	間山 巳八	Cpl	2750	654	(1) Ill-treatment of Indian PW at KOMORIYAMA, New Britain, about 12–13/05/1945 (2) [not charged with charge 2]	Rabaul	R161	Guilty	6 months		6 months
Mayama	Mihachi	間山 巳八	Cpl	2750	655	(1) Ill-treatment of Indian PW near KERAVAT, New Britain, in September to November 1944 (2) Ill-treatment of Indian PW at KOMORIYAMA, New Britain, about 1/08/1945	Rabaul	R162	(1) Guilty (2) Guilty	7 years		7 years

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Mena	Hisaho	目名久保	L/Cpl	2346		(1) Mutilation of the dead in that he at [SOARIN] NEW GUINEA on or about 20/07/1945 mutilated the dead body of a deceased soldier (2) Cannibalism in that he at [SOARIN] NEW GUINEA on or about 20/07/1945 ate portion of the dead body of an Australian soldier	Rabaul	R101	(1) Not Guilty (2) Not Guilty			
Miake	Tadao	見明直雄	Gd	781	61	Murder of numerous unknown PW between SANDAKAN and RANAU, BNB, between 29/05/1945 and 26/06/1945	Labuan	ML18	Guilty	12 years		12 years
Miake	Tadao	見明直雄	Gd	781	91	Murder of 17 PW near RANAU, BNB, about August 1945	Labuan	ML21	Guilty	Life		Life
Mifune	Masamoto		PO			Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Not Guilty			
Misumi	Michiaki	三角教明	Capt		34	Murder of a PW at BEO, TALAUD ISLAND, Celebes about 23/03/1945	Morotai	M8	Guilty	Death by shooting	Shooting 6/3/1946	
Mitsuba	Hisanao	光葉久直	Capt	2211	322	Murder of an Indian PW at BUT, New Guinea, in April 1944	Rabaul	R17	Guilty	20 years		20 years
Mitsuba	Hisanao	光葉久直	Capt	2211	381	Murder of four Indian PW at YAWA, New Guinea, in February 1945	Rabaul	R39	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging (committed suicide before execution on 13/4/1946)	
Mitsuba	Hisanao	光葉久直	Capt	2211	385	Murder of two Indian PW at PAROM, New Guinea, in August 1944	Rabaul	R41	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging (committed suicide before execution on 13/4/1946)	
Mitsuba	Hisanao	光葉久直	Capt	2211	400	Murder of two Indian PW at AIN, New Guinea, in October 1944	Rabaul	R56	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging (committed suicide before execution on 13/4/1946)	
Miura	Wataru	三浦互	Sgt			Massacre near MIRI, Sarawak, about 10/06/1945 killing by shooting and bayoneting about 15 PW	Labuan	ML3	Not Guilty			

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Miyachika	Katsumi	宮近勝美	L/Cpl			Murder near KOEPANG, Dutch Timor, about February 1942 of Australian and Allied PW	Manus	LN16	Not Guilty			
Miyachika	Katsumi	宮近勝美	L/Cpl		907	Murder of Australian and Allied PW near KOEPANG, Dutch Timor, between March and May 1942	Manus	LN23	Guilty	Death by hanging		Life
Miyakawa	Kazuo	宮川一夫	Sgt Maj	2201	336	Murder of three unknown Indians at NANGAGUA, New Guinea, between December 1944 and March 1945	Rabaul	R21	Guilty	Death by hanging		15 years
Miyakawa	Kiyoshi	宮川清	Lt Col		823	(1) Murder at BUIN, Bougainville, about December 1943 of three Australian PW (2) Murder at EVERENTA, Bougainville, about December 1943 of an Officer of the USAAF	Manus	LN5	(1) Guilty (2) Guilty	Life		Life
Miyamoto	Fumio		Gd			Massacre near MIRI, Sarawak, about 10/06/1945 killing by shooting and bayoneting about 15 PW	Labuan	ML4	Not Guilty			
Miyamoto	Ipachi	宮本逸人	Civ		836	Murder at BESIKAMA, Dutch Timor, about April 1942, of an Australian PW	Manus	LN8	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 11/6/1951	
Miyamoto	Ipachi	宮本逸人	Civ		904	Murder of Australian and Allied PW near KOEPANG, Dutch Timor, between March and May 1942	Manus	LN23	Guilty	Death by hanging		Life
Miyasaka	Denji	宮坂健台	Lt	2057	479	Murder of persons unknown at OCEAN ISLAND about 20/08/1945	Rabaul	R68	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 13/8/1946	
Miyata	Masanori	宮田正徳	Sgt Maj	1932	407	(1) Murder of an Australian PW at AIRNONA, Timor, on or about 12/06/1943 (2) Murder of a British PW at AIRNONA, Timor, on or about 12/06/1943	Darwin	D3	(1) Guilty (2) Guilty	5 years with hard labour		5 years with hard labour
Miyawaki	Shigeyoshi		SN			Murder at SOEAKODA, Ambon, about 5/02/1942 of Australian and Allied PW	Manus	LN6	Not Guilty			
Miyazaki	Jyosuke		SN			Murder of an Australian PW near BABAOE, Dutch Timor, on 20/02/1942	Manus	LN26	Not Guilty			
Miyazaki	Yoshio	宮崎凱夫	Lt	1238	198	Murder of an Australian PW near GALALA, Ambon, about 24/06/1945	Morotai	M41	Guilty	Death by shooting	Shooting 25/9/1947	
Miyazaki	Yoshio	宮崎凱夫	Lt		217	Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Guilty	Death by shooting	Shooting 25/9/1947	
Miyoshi	Masahiko	三好雅彦	Capt	2632		Cannibalism at TANOURA, New Britain, about 5/04/1943	Rabaul	R48	Not Guilty			

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Miyoshi	Masujirō		CPO			Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Not Guilty			
Mizuta	Ryūichi	水田隆一	Capt	783		(1) Murder of numerous unknown PW between SANDAKAN and RANAU, BNB, between January 1945 and February 1945 (2) Alternative charge - Ill-treatment of PW thereby causing deaths between SANDAKAN and RANAU, BNB, between 29/01/1945 and 28/02/1945	Labuan	ML36	(1) Not Guilty (2) Guilty	Death by shooting	Retrial ordered	
Mizuta	Ryūichi	水田隆一	Capt	783	587	(1) Murder of numerous unknown PW between SANDAKAN and RANAU, BNB, between 29 January and 28 February 1945 (2) Alternative Charge – Ill-treatment of PW thereby causing death between SANDAKAN and RANAU, BNB, between 29 January and 28 February 1945	Rabaul	R125	(1) Not Guilty (2) Guilty	10 years		10 years
Mochizuki	Hichitarō	望月ヒ太郎	Lt		773	Massacre of 23 Australian citizens at KAVIENG, New Ireland, about March 1944	Hong Kong	HK1	Guilty	7 years		7 years
Mori	Kyōji	守恭司	Lt Cdr		772	Massacre of 23 Australian citizens at KAVIENG, New Ireland, about March 1944	Hong Kong	HK1	Guilty	20 years		20 years
Mori	Teishu	森貞?	Capt	1901	328	Ill-treatment of PW at DILI and BACAU in Timor between September 1943 and September 1945	Darwin	D1	Guilty	1 month		1 month
Morimoto	Kiyomitsu	森本清光	Sgt Maj		133	Murder at KAATEN, Celebes, about August 1945 of two RAAF PW	Morotai	M32	Guilty	Death by shooting	Shooting 31/3/1946	
Morioka	Teikichi/Sadakichi	森岡貞吉	Gd	784	92	Murder of 17 PW near RANAU, BNB, about August 1945	Labuan	ML21	Guilty	10 years		10 years
Morioka	Torao	森岡真雄	Cpl	2621		Murder of an Indian PW at FOURWAYS, New Britain, about 29/08/1944	Rabaul	R75	Not Guilty			
Morisaki	Takeichi	森崎武一	Cpl	2749	629	Ill-treatment of an Indian PW (1) At KOMORIYAMA, New Britain, about 24/04/1945 (2) at KOMORIYAMA, New Britain, 26/05/1945 (3)-(4) [not charged with charges 3-4]	Rabaul	R149	(1) Guilty (2) Guilty	2 years		2 years

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Morisaki	Takeichi	森崎武一	Cpl	2749	635	Ill-treatment of an Indian PW (1) at KOMORIYAMA, New Britain, about 12/05/1945 (2) Ill-treatment of an Indian PW at KOMORIYAMA, New Britain, about 3/04/1945	Rabaul	R152	(1) Guilty (2) Not Guilty	5 years		5 years
Morisaki	Takeichi	森崎武一	Cpl	2749	657	(1) [not charged with charge 1] (2) Ill-treatment of Indian PW at KOMORIYAMA, New Britain, about 1/08/1945	Rabaul	R162	Guilty	7 years		7 years
Morisaki	Takeichi	森崎武一	Cpl	2749		(1) Ill-treatment of an Indian PW at KOKOPO, New Britain, about 10/02/1944 (2) [not charged with charge 2]	Rabaul	R163	Not Guilty			
Morishita	Katsuharu	盛下達温	Lt		756	(1) Ill-treatment of PW who were employed on the Burma-Siam Railway between THANBUYZAYAT, Burma and NIKI, Siam, between 25/10/1942 and 1/05/1944 (2)-(7) [not charged with charges 2-7]	Singapore	S12	Guilty	Life		Life
Morishita	Katsuharu	盛下達温	Lt			(1) Ill-treatment of PW who were employed on the Burma-Siam Railway between THANBUYZAYAT, Burma and NIKI, Siam, between 25/10/1942 and 1/05/1944 (2) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot, three recaptured escaped Dutch PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 13/12/1942 (3) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot and killed three recaptured escaped Dutch PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 27/12/1942 (4) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot and killed a recaptured escaped Australian PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 2/02/1943 (5) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot and killed a recaptured escaped Australian PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 16/03/1943 (6) Responsible for unlawful shooting and killing of an Australian PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 14/12/1942 (7) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot and killed an Australian	Singapore	SNN	Trial Aborted			

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						PW at 18 KILO WORK Camp, Burma, about 26/12/1942						
Motegi	Motoi	茂木基	Sgt Maj	2794	498	Murder of an Indian PW at WARANGOI, New Britain, 17/10/1944	Rabaul	R71	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 11/8/1946	
Mukai	Isao	向井功	Sgt	2617	582	(1) Ill-treatment of an Indian PW at [AKANI] NEW BRITAIN about January 1944 (2) Ill-treatment of an Indian PW at [RABAU] NEW BRITAIN about March 1945	Rabaul	R123	(1) Guilty (not confirmed) (2) Guilty	2 years		2 years
Mukohata	Sadami (Sodami)	向畑定?	Surg Lt	2755		(1) Ill-treatment of an Indian PW at NISHIHODAI, New Britain about 28/01/1945 (2) Ill-treatment of an Indian PW at NISHIHODAI, New Britain about 1-2/08/1945	Rabaul	R157	(1) Not Guilty (2) Not Guilty			
Mukohata	Sadami (Sodami)	向畑定?	Surg Lt	2755	646	(1) Ill-treatment of Indian PW at KOMORIYAMA, New Britain, about 28/05/1945 (2) Ill-treatment of Indian PW at RABAU, New Britain, about 28/05/1945 (3) Failure to provide PW with proper medical care at MINIMISAKI and KOKOPO, New Britain, in 1944	Rabaul	R158	(1) Not Guilty (2) Not Guilty (3) Guilty	15 years		15 years
Mukohata	Sadami (Sodami)	向畑定?	Surg Lt	2755	660	(1) Ill-treatment of an Indian PW at KOKOPO, New Britain, about 10/02/1944 (2) [not charged with charge 2]	Rabaul	R163	Guilty	5 years		5 years
Mukohata	Sadami (Sodami)	向畑定?	Surg Lt	2755	666	(1) Murder of an Indian PW at KOMORIYAMA, New Britain, between 25/07/1945 and 1/08/1945 (2) Murder of an Indian PW at FUJIMITAI, between 11/10/1944 and 15/10/1944 (Alternative charge) Ill-treatment of Indian PW at FUJIMITAI between 11/10/1944 and 15/10/1944 (3) Murder of several Indian PW at KOMORIYAMA, New Britain, between January and August 1945 (Alternative charge) Failed to provide PW with proper medical care, food and quarters at KOMORIYAMA, between January and August 1945	Rabaul	R164	(1) Guilty (2) Not Guilty (3) Guilty	25 years		25 years

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Murai	Kōichi	村井幸一	Lt	2212	323	Murder of an Indian PW at BUT, New Guinea, in April 1944	Rabaul	R17	Guilty	20 years		20 years
Murai	Kōichi	村井幸一	Lt	2212		Murder of two Indian PW at AIN, New Guinea, in October 1944	Rabaul	R19	Not Guilty			
Murai	Kōichi	村井幸一	Lt	2212	340	Murder of an Indian PW at KARKAR, New Guinea, June 1945	Rabaul	R25	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 22/06/1946	
Murakami	Hiroshi	村上博	Capt		135	Ill treating a PW member of RAAF at KAOE, Halmahera Island in January 1945	Morotai	M34	Guilty	6 months		Not confirmed
Murakami	Kiichi		CPO			Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Not Guilty			
Murao	Kamio	村尾神男	Sgt Maj	2857	311	Torturing a civilian at RABAU, New Britain, about May 1943	Rabaul	R11	Guilty	3 years		3 years
Murasawa (Konishi)	Kensuke	村澤健介 (小西健介)	Surg Lt	360	901	Mutilation of the dead body of an Allied PW at SOERABAJA, Java, in April 1945	Manus	LN22	Guilty	1 years		1 years
Murata	Sanemi	村田実美	CPO	1295	229	Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Guilty	5 years		5 years
Murayama	Seiji	村山清治	CPO		830	Murder at SOEAKODA, Ambon, about 5/02/1942 of Australian and Allied PW	Manus	LN6	Guilty	15 years		15 years
Murayama	Seiji	村山清治	CPO			Murder near LAHA airfield, AMBON about 7/02/1942 of Australian and allied PW	Manus	LN12	Not Guilty			
Murozumi	Hisao	室住久雄	Sgt Maj	786	106	Massacre of about 23 unknown PW near SANDAKAN, BNB, about 13/07/1945	Labuan	ML24	Guilty	Life		Life
Nagahiro	Masao	長弘正男	Gd	787	57	Murder of numerous unknown PW between SANDAKAN and RANAU, BNB, between 29/05/1945 and 26/06/1945	Labuan	ML18	Guilty	12 years		12 years
Nagahiro	Masao	長弘正男	Gd	787	120	Massacre of five unknown PW near RANAU, BNB, about 1/08/1945	Labuan	ML25	Guilty	15 years		15 years
Nagamura	Eiki	永村栄輝	Gd	788	175	Ill-treatment of PW and I at KUCHING, Sarawak, between 15/05/1942 and 12/09/1945	Labuan	ML37	Guilty	7 years		7 years

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Nagasato	Aizō	永里愛造	WO		221	Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Guilty	1 year		1 year
Nagata	Shin'ichi	永田信一	Civ	789	112	Massacre of about 23 unknown PW near SANDAKAN, BNB, about 13/07/1945	Labuan	ML24	Guilty	12 years		12 years
Nagata (Kiyokawa)	Tomio	長田富雄	Gd	766	149	Ill-treatment of PW and I at KUCHING, Sarawak, between 15/05/1942 and 12/09/1945	Labuan	ML37	Guilty	15 years		15 years
Nagatani	Takeji	永谷嶽	PO	1242	239	Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Guilty	12 years		12 years
Nagatomo	Yoshitada	永友吉忠	Lt Col		752	(1) Ill-treatment of PW who were employed on the Burma-Siam Railway between THANBUYZAYAT, Burma and NIKI, Siam, between 25/10/1942 and 1/05/1944 (2) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot, three recaptured escaped Dutch PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 13/12/1942 (3) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot and killed three recaptured escaped Dutch PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 27/12/1942 (4) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot and killed a recaptured escaped Australian PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 2/02/1943 (5) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot and killed a recaptured escaped Australian PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 16/03/1943 (6) Responsible for unlawful shooting and killing of an Australian PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 14/12/1942 (7) [not charged with charge 7]	Singapore	S12	(1) Guilty (2) Guilty (3) Guilty (4) Guilty (5) Guilty (6) Not Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 16/09/1947	
Nagatomo	Yoshitada	永友吉忠	Lt Col			(1) Ill-treatment of PW who were employed on the Burma-Siam Railway between THANBUYZAYAT, Burma and NIKI, Siam, between 25/10/1942 and 1/05/1944 (2) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot, three recaptured escaped Dutch PW at	Singapore	SNN	Trial Aborted			

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						THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 13/12/1942 (3) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot and killed three recaptured escaped Dutch PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 27/12/1942 (4) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot and killed a recaptured escaped Australian PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 2/02/1943 (5) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot and killed a recaptured escaped Australian PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 16/03/1943 (6) Responsible for unlawful shooting and killing of an Australian PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 14/12/1942 (7) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot and killed an Australian PW at 18 KILO WORK Camp, Burma, about 26/12/1942						
Nagayama	Takuro		Gd			(1) Inhumane treatment of PW employed on construction of airfield at LIENG KHAN, French Indo-China, between 15/04/1945 and 23/07/1945 (2) [not charged with charge 2] (3) [not charged with charge 3]	Singapore	S7	Not Guilty			
Nagayoshi	Seiichi	長吉清一	Gd	790	167	Ill-treatment of PW and I at KUCHING, Sarawak, between 15/05/1942 and 12/09/1945	Labuan	ML37	Guilty	3 years		3 years
Naitō	Katsuo	内藤勝雄	Sgt	2783	619	Ill-treatment of Indian PW at SANKAKUYAMA, New Britain between April and August 1945	Rabaul	R139	Guilty	4 years		4 years
Nakade	Jirō	仲出二郎	Sgt	2890		Ill-treatment of an Chinese PW at PILAPILA, New Britain, about 22/04/1945	Rabaul	R112	Not Guilty			
Nakade	Yoshikazu	中辻嘉数	Cpl	2633		Ill-treatment of an Indian PW at [KOKOPO] NEW BRITAIN about June 1944	Rabaul	R131	Not Guilty			

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Nakagawa	Ken'ichi	中川健一	Cdr	2940	717	(1) Murder of a number of unidentified Australian PW at SOEWAKODA, AMBON, about 5/02/1942 (2) Murder of a number of unidentified Australian PW at TAWIRI-SOEWAKODA area AMBON, about 6/02/1942 (3) Murder of a number of unidentified Australian PW at TAWIRI, AMBON about 20/02/1942	Rabaul	R186	(1) Guilty (2) Guilty (3) Guilty	20 years		20 years
Nakagawa	Masaichi	中川政一	Civ Intpr		683	Inhumane treatment of Australian PW at BATAVIA, NEI between 17/06/1945 and 14/08/1945	Singapore	S8	Guilty	14 years		14 years
Nakagawa	Masao	中川正男	Sgt Maj		722	Concerned in unlawful killing of three RAAF when PW at TANDJONG PRIOK, Java, between 28/01/1945 and 6/02/1945	Singapore	S14	Guilty	7 years		7 years
Nakajima	Hiroshi	中島弘	Lt	2032	460	Torture of a native at NAURU ISLAND on a date unknown	Rabaul	R54	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 17/08/1946	
Nakamura	Hajime		WO			Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Not Guilty			
Nakamura	Hirosato	中村博郷	Surg Capt		922	(1) Murder at SOERABAJA, Java, about April 1945 of 15 natives of LOMBOK (2) Unlawful killing of 15 LOMBOK natives at SOERABAJA, Java, about April 1945 by an injection of a deleterious substance (3) Ill-treatment of 17 LOMBOK natives at SOERABAJA, Java, about April 1945 by injection of a deleterious substance, whereby 15 of such natives died	Manus	LN25	(1) Not Guilty (2) Guilty (3) Not Guilty	4 years		4 years
Nakamura	Jisaburō	中村治三郎	Cpl	2763	638	Ill-treatment of Indian PW at NISHIHODAI, New Britain about 2/06/1945	Rabaul	R154	Guilty	2 years		2 years
Nakamura	Jisaburō	中村治三郎	Cpl	2763	662	(1) Ill-treatment of an Indian PW at KOKOPO, New Britain, about 10/02/1944 (2) [not charged with charge 2]	Rabaul	R163	Guilty	3 years		3 years
Nakamura	Kameo	中村亀雄	Cpl	2893	579	Ill-treatment of a Chinese PW at MANGO, New Britain, about April 1945	Rabaul	R119	Guilty	4 years		4 years

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Nakamura	Kesanori		PO			Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Not Guilty			
Nakamura	Moriyuki	中村森之	Capt	2802	432	Murder of two Indian PW at NISHI ZAKIYAMA, New Britain, about 29/11/1944	Rabaul	R34	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 1/8/1946	
Nakamura	Ryōsuke	中村良輔	Surg Lt Cdr	1243	218	Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Guilty	18 months		18 months
Nakamura	Shikao		SN			Murder of a number of Australian PW near LAHA Airfield on AMBON island about 14/02/1942	Manus	LN24	Not Guilty			
Nakamura	Shinzō	中村泰三	Lt Col	2080		Murder of 12 Indians at TENINBAUBAU, Bougainville, about 23/01/1945	Rabaul	R90	Not Guilty			
Nakamura	Tamotsu	中村保	CPO		806	Murder at sea near NAURU Island in 1943 of former residents of Australia	Hong Kong	HK10	Guilty	Life		Life
Nakamura	Toshijirō	中村敏二郎	Lt	2635		Ill-treatment of an Indian PW at [NAGADA] NEW GUINEA about July 1943	Rabaul	R166	Not Guilty			
Nakamura	Yutaka	中村豊	Cpl	2634	445	Cannibalism at TANOURA, New Britain, about 5/04/1943	Rabaul	R48	Guilty (not confirmed)	10 years (not confirmed)		
Nakanishi	Jirōhei	中西治郎平	L/Cpl		728	At NIKI, Siam, in or about July and August 1945, when concerned in the care and supervision of PW, inhumanely treated the same PW	Singapore	S22	Guilty	Life		Life
Nakano	Shichirō	中野七郎	SN			Murder near KOEPANG, Dutch Timor, about February 1942 of Australian and Allied PW	Manus	LN16	Not Guilty			
Nakasawa	Koshirō	中澤幸四郎	SN			Murder near BABAOE, Dutch Timor, on 20/02/1942, of three Australian PW	Manus	LN11	Not Guilty			
Nakato	Takeo	中田龍登	Capt		44	Ill-treatment of PW at KUCHING, Sarawak, between 15/05/1945 and 20/05/1945 thereby causing death	Labuan	ML11	Guilty	Death by shooting	Shooting 6/3/1946	
Nakauchi	Takemori	中内作森	PO			Murder at SOURABAYA, Java, about March and April 1945 of four Australian and Allied PW	Manus	LN21	Not Guilty			
Nakaya (Yamamoto)	Morie	中屋守衛 (山本)	SN		915	Murder of Australian and Allied PW near KOEPANG, Dutch Timor, between March and May 1942	Manus	LN23	Guilty	15 years		15 years

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Nakayama	Hiroji		Pte			Massacre near MIRI, Sarawak, about 10/06/1945 killing by shooting and bayoneting about 15 PW	Labuan	ML3	Not Guilty			
Nakayama	Hiroomi	中山洋臣	Lt Cdr	2029		Murder of two Chinese civilians at NAURU ISLAND, about 9/09/1942	Rabaul	R76	Not Guilty			
Nakayama	Hiroomi	中山洋臣	Lt Cdr	2029	549	Murder of five civilians at NAURU about 26/03/1943	Rabaul	R93	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 10/8/1946	
Nakayama	Junzo (Jyunzo)		Sgt Maj			Concerned in the unlawful killing of two Australian PW, one Dutch PW, all then recaptured escaped PW, and a Dutch civilian at or near BOGOR, JAVA on 5/09/1943	Singapore	S11	Not Guilty			
Nakayama	Ken'ichi	中山健一	Gd	795	24	Massacre near MIRI, Sarawak, about 10/06/1945 killing by shooting and bayoneting about 15 PW	Labuan	ML4	Guilty	Death by shooting		10 years with hard labour
Nakayama	Kumerō	中山桑朗	SN			Murder at SOURABAYA, Java, about March and April 1945 of four Australian and Allied PW	Manus	LN21	Not Guilty			
Nakayama	Tamao	中山玉男	Gd	794	58	Murder of numerous unknown PW between SANDAKAN and RANAU, BNB, between 29/05/1945 and 26/06/1945	Labuan	ML18	Guilty	12 years		12 years
Nakayama	Tamao		Gd	794		Massacre of five unknown PW near RANAU, BNB, about 1/08/1945	Labuan	ML25	Not Guilty			
Nakayama	Yoshio	中山芳雄	Sgt			(1) Murder of an Australian PW at AIRNONA, Timor, on or about 12/06/1943 (2) Murder of a British PW at AIRNONA, Timor, on or about 12/06/1943	Darwin	D3	(1) Not Guilty (2) Not Guilty			
Nakazono	Hidemori	中園秀盛	Sgt	2020	640	Unlawfully assaulted a number of Chinese nationals at BUIN, Bougainville, about 1943	Rabaul	R155	Guilty	1 year		1 year
Nango	Hiroshi	南郷宏	Gd	796	9	Massacre near MIRI, Sarawak, about 10/06/1945 killing by shooting and bayoneting about 15 PW	Labuan	ML3	Guilty	Death by shooting		10 years with hard labour
Nara	Yoshio	奈良賀男	Lt	2058	447	Murder at OCEAN ISLAND about 20/08/1945 of natives	Rabaul	R51	Guilty	Death by hanging		20 years
Naruse	Masami	成瀬?巳	L/Cpl	2850		Murder of 18 natives at VUNARIMA, New Britain, about 18/09/1944	Rabaul	R26	Not Guilty			

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Naruta	Eiji	成田栄治	Sgt Maj	1906		Ill-treatment of PW at DILI and BACAU in Timor between September 1943 and September 1945	Darwin	D1	Not Guilty			
Negishi	Kazue	根岸主計	Col	2960		Permitting personnel under his command to ill-treat Indian PW at SANKAKUYAMA, New Britain, about April and May 1945	Rabaul	R178	Not Guilty			
Negishi	Kazue	根岸主計	Col	2960		Permitting personnel under his command to ill-treat an Indian PW at SANKAKU YAMA, New Britain, about April and May 1945	Rabaul	RNN	Trial Aborted	Trial Aborted		
Nemoto	Toyoji	根本豊?	Capt	2329	430	When a member of a Military Court in May 1945 at BRANBA, New Guinea, failed to ensure that two natives accused were afforded a fair and proper trial	Rabaul	R31	Guilty	5 years		Quashed
Ninomiya	Kiichi	二宮喜市	Sgt Maj	2865	611	Ill-treatment of Indian PW at NEW BRITAIN at times unknown by failing to provide PW with proper food	Rabaul	R132	Guilty	1 year		1 year
Nishikawa	Moriji	西川森次	Pte	798	101	Massacre of 11 unknown PW at RANAU, BNB, about 1/08/1945	Labuan	ML22	Guilty	15 years		15 years
Nishikawa	Yoshinori	西嶋義徳	Pte	797	113	Massacre of about 23 unknown PW near SANDAKAN, BNB, about 13/07/1945	Labuan	ML24	Guilty	12 years		12 years
Nishimura	Takuma	西村琢磨	Lt Gen		814	Murder at PARIT SULONG in Malaya, on 22 January 1942 of a number of Australian and Allied PW	Manus	LN2	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 11/6/1951	
Nishio	Toshihiro	西尾利博	Capt	2237	353	Murder of three Indian PW at SANGRIMAN, New Guinea, about July 1945	Rabaul	R27	Guilty of manslaughter	7 years		7 years
Noguchi	Kikuichi	野口菊一	CPO		867	Murder near KOEPANG, Dutch Timor, about February 1942 of Australian and Allied PW	Manus	LN16	Guilty	Life		Life
Noguchi	Kikuichi	野口菊一	CPO			Murder of Australian and Allied PW near KOEPANG, Dutch Timor, between March and May 1942	Manus	LN23	Not Guilty			
Nomi	Zenjirō	野見善次郎	Sgt Maj	2603	510	Murder of nine Indonesian PW and one Indian PW at KOKOPO, New Britain, on February 1944	Rabaul	R73	Guilty	20 years		20 years
Nomura	Fumio		Capt		686	Inhumane treatment resulting in severe physical suffering to PW at KAORIN Camp, Siam, between 20/09/1944 and 15/03/1945	Singapore	S10	Guilty	5 years		5 years
Nomura	Kōichi	野村浩一	Lt		49	Murder of a PW in TALAUD ISLAND,	Morotai	M12	Guilty	Death by	Shooting	

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						Celebes, about 23/03/1945				shooting	6/3/1946	
Nonaka	Shigeru	野中茂	Sgt	2238	356	Murder of two Indian PW at KABRIMAN, New Guinea, about July 1945	Rabaul	R28	Guilty of manslaughter	5 years		5 years
Nonaka	Shōichi	野中正市	Capt		815	Murder at PARIT SULONG in Malaya, on 22 January 1942 of a number of Australian and Allied PW	Manus	LN2	Guilty	6 months		6 months
Norimatsu	Toshitsugu		PO			Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Not Guilty			
Norimura	Goichi	法村??	SN			Murder at SOURABAYA, Java, about March and April 1945 of four Australian and Allied PW	Manus	LN21	Not Guilty			
Noto	Kiyohisa	能登清久	Capt	2964	714	Murder of an Australian PW and two Indonesian PW at AITAPE, New Guinea, about October 1943	Rabaul	R183	Guilty	20 years		20 years
Numamichi	Tsurumatsu	沼田鶴松	Sgt		360	Murder of an Indian PW at BITAWANAS, New Britain, about 12/01/1945	Rabaul	R33	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 22/6/1946	
Obana	Yoshimasa	尾花義正	Col		678	Inhumane treatment of Australian PW at BATAVIA, NEI between 17/06/1945 and 14/08/1945	Singapore	S8	Guilty	14 years		14 years
Obara	Naoji	小原??	Ldg SN		789	(1) Ill-treatment of PW at HAINAN Island between November 1942 and August 1945 (2) [not charged with charge 2]	Hong Kong	HK3	Guilty	10 years		10 years
Ochi	Hideo	越智秀雄	WO	2604	468	Murder of an Indian PW at NEW BRITAIN, about 26/10/1944	Rabaul	R60	Not Guilty			
Ochi	Hideo	越智秀雄	WO	2604	508	Murder of nine Indonesian PW and one Indian PW at KOKOPO, New Britain, in February 1944	Rabaul	R73	Guilty	20 years		20 years
Odamura	Toshitake		Maj		53	Murder – unlawfully ordered killing of three unidentified RAAF at TOMOHON, Celebes, about February 1945	Morotai	M15	Not Guilty			

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Ōe	Shigeto	大江繁人	Cpl	2656	615	Ill-treatment of a Chinese PW at NAMARIA, New Britain, about August 1944	Rabaul	R136	Guilty	2 years		2 years
Ogata	Sakari	尾方盛	Cpl	2803	617	Ill-treatment of a number of Indian PW at [various places in] NEW BRITAIN, between June 1943 and August 1945	Rabaul	R138	Guilty	Death by hanging		20 years
Ogawa	Fumio	小川文夫	Civ	2104	690	(1) [not charged with charge 1] (2) At TRUK about July 1945 in company with Tanaka T, ill-treated a native of NAURU displaced to TRUK by beating him	Rabaul	R168	Guilty	6 months		6 months
Ogawa	Haruzō	小川春藏	Lt	2036		Murder of a Nauruan native at NAURU Island about September 1944	Hong Kong	HK13	Not Guilty			
Ogawa	Haruzō	小川春藏	Lt	2036	459	Torture of a native at NAURU ISLAND on a date unknown	Rabaul	R54	Guilty	20 years		20 years
Ōgusu	Yasuo	大楠八洲夫	L/Cpl	2239	357	Murder of two Indian PW at KABRIMAN, New Guinea, about July 1945	Rabaul	R28	Guilty of manslaughter	5 years		5 years
Ōhashi	Shigeru	大橋茂	Sgt Maj	2854	344	Murder of 18 natives at VUNARIMA, New Britain, about 18/09/1944	Rabaul	R26	Guilty	Life		2 years
Ōhashi	Sōtarō	大橋宗太郎	Sgt Maj	2095	695	Ill-treatment of natives at TARIK ISLAND, Truk, about 26/08/1944	Rabaul	R170	Guilty	3 months		3 months
Ohigashi	Hideo		PO			Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Not Guilty			
Ōishi	Chūichi	大石忠一	Cpl	330224	31	Murder of a PW at BEO, TALAUD ISLAND, Celebes about 23/03/1945	Morotai	M6	Guilty	10 years		5 years
Ōishi	Tadayasu	大石忠保	Lt	2702		Murder of an Indian PW at KOKOPO, New Britain, about 12/06/1943	Rabaul	R66	Not Guilty			
Ōishi	Tadayasu	大石忠保	Lt	2702	546	Ill-treatment of three Indian PW at [KURANA KUNEI] NEW BRITAIN, about 1944	Rabaul	R91	Guilty	2 years		2 years
Ōishi	Heizaburō	大石平三朗	Sgt			(1) Murder of an Australian PW at AIRNONA, Timor, on or about 12/06/1943 (2) Murder of a British PW at AIRNONA, Timor, on or about 12/06/1943	Darwin	D3	(1) Not Guilty (2) Not Guilty			

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Ojima	Takeo	尾嶋武雄	Lt	802	46	Ill-treatment of PW at KUCHING, Sarawak, between 15/05/1945 and 20/05/1945 thereby causing death	Labuan	ML11	Guilty	Death by shooting	Shooting 6/3/1946	
Okabayashi	Eikyū	岡林永久	Civ	2685	395	(1) Murder of 24 Chinese at RABAU, New Britain, about 3/03/1943 (2) Murder of six Chinese at RABAU about 11/03/1943	Rabaul	R55	(1) Guilty (2) Guilty	Death by hanging		Life
Okabayashi	Takemitsu	岡林武光	Gd	807	177	Ill-treatment of PW and I at KUCHING, Sarawak, between 15/05/1942 and 12/09/1945	Labuan	ML37	Guilty	15 years		15 years
Okada	Tametsugu		Adm	2963	711	(1) Murder at AMBON about 26/04/1945 of four Australian PW (2) Murder at AMBON about 30/04/1945 of an Australian PW	Rabaul	R182	(1) Guilty (not confirmed) (2) Guilty	Death by shooting	Shooting 3/9/1947	
Okada	Tomiyoshi	岡田富美	Sgt		125	Murder of two RAAF PW about August 1945 at KAATEN, Celebes	Morotai	M27	Guilty	Death by shooting	Shooting 6/3/1946	
Okada	Toshiharu	岡田利春	Sgt	803	87	Murder of 17 PW near RANAU, BNB, about August 1945	Labuan	ML21	Guilty	Life		Life
Okada	Tsunehito	岡田恒人	WO		891	Murder at SOURABAYA, Java, about March and April 1945 of four Australian and Allied PW	Manus	LN21	Guilty	5 years		3 years
Okamoto	Keimei	岡本慶明	Gd	805	152	Ill-treatment of PW and I at KUCHING, Sarawak, between 15/05/1942 and 12/09/1945	Labuan	ML37	Guilty	15 years		15 years
Okamoto	Shōzō	岡本昭藏	Gd	804	181	Ill-treatment of PW and I at KUCHING, Sarawak, between 15/05/1942 and 12/09/1945	Labuan	ML37	Guilty	3 years		3 years
Okamura	Yoshiaki		Gd			Ill-treatment of PW and I at KUCHING, Sarawak, between 15/05/1942 and 12/09/1945	Labuan	ML37	Not Guilty			
Ōkawa	Yasaku	大川勝作	Lt	2004	544	Murder of 12 Indians at TENINBAUBAU, Bougainville, about 23/01/1945	Rabaul	R90	Guilty	2 years		2 years
Ōkawa	Hakuei	大川白榮	Sgt Maj	2752		Ill-treatment of two Indian PW at KOMORIYAMA, New Britain, about April 1945	Rabaul	R147	Not Guilty			

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Ōkawa	Hakuei	大川白榮	Sgt Maj	2752	647	(1) Ill-treatment of Indian PW at KOMORIYAMA, New Britain, about 28/05/1945 (2) Ill-treatment of Indian PW at RABAU, New Britain, about 28/05/1945 (3) [not charged with charge 3]	Rabaul	R158	(1) Not Guilty (2) Guilty	3 years		3 years
Ōkawa	Hakuei	大川白榮	Sgt Maj	2752	658	(1) [not charged with charge 1] (2) Ill-treatment of Indian PW at KOMORIYAMA, New Britain, about 1/08/1945	Rabaul	R162	Guilty	5 years		5 years
Ōkawa	Kisaburō	大川喜三郎	Pte		736	(1) Unlawfully killing an Australian PW at SONGKRAI PW Camp, Siam, about 14/08/1945 (2) Inhumanely treated an Australian PW at SONGKRAI PW Camp, Siam, from about 22/07/1945 to about 14/08/1945	Singapore	S6	(1) Guilty (2) Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 21/1/1947	
Oki	Kiichi	大木嘉一	PO	1246	213	Ill-treatment of Australian PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M44	Guilty	6 years		6 years
Ōki	Zenji	大木善治	Cpl	2655		Ill-treatment of an Indian PW at PATANGARE, New Britain, about August 1945	Rabaul	R129	Not Guilty			
Okimura	Shigeru	沖村繁	Sgt Maj	2808	561	Ill-treatment of an Indian PW at KUMARIYA, New Britain, about March 1945	Rabaul	R104	Guilty	18 months		18 months
Ōkubo	Masao	大久保政雄	Capt	2240	540	(1) Murder of an Indian PW at [MOI] NEW GUINEA about September 1944 (2) Murder of an Indian PW at [KURRINGE] NEW GUINEA about November 1944	Rabaul	R88	(1) Guilty (2) Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 31/8/1946	
Ōkubo	Yasuaki	大久保泰明	Sgt	2777	532	Ill-treatment of a Indian PW at TOMA, New Britain about March 1945	Rabaul	R85	Guilty	1 year		1 year
Okumura	Rihei	奥村利平	L/Cpl	2662	38	Murder of a Chinese civilian about October 1944 at MASSOWA, New Britain	Rabaul	R3	Guilty	Death by hanging		2 years

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Ōkuri	Kazutoshi	大栗一威	Cpl	2908	541	(1) Murder of a Chinese at RABAU, New Britain, about July 1944 (2) Unlawfully assaulting a Chinese at RABAU, New Britain, thereby occasioning him actual bodily harm	Rabaul	R89	(1) Not Guilty (2) Guilty	2 years		2 years
Omi	Tadashi	小見正	Sgt Maj		760	(1) Ill-treatment of PW who were employed on the Burma-Siam Railway between THANBUYZAYAT, Burma and NIKI, Siam, between 25/10/1942 and 1/05/1944 (2)–(7) [not charged with charges 2–7]	Singapore	S12	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 25/02/1947	
Omi	Tadashi	小見正	Sgt Maj			(1) Ill-treatment of PW who were employed on the Burma-Siam Railway between THANBUYZAYAT, Burma and NIKI, Siam, between 25/10/1942 and 1/05/1944 (2) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot, three recaptured escaped Dutch PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 13/12/1942 (3) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot and killed three recaptured escaped Dutch PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 27/12/1942 (4) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot and killed a recaptured escaped Australian PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 2/02/1943 (5) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot and killed a recaptured escaped Australian PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 16/03/1943 (6) Responsible for unlawful shooting and killing of an Australian PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 14/12/1942 (7) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot and killed an Australian PW at 18 KILO WORK Camp, Burma, about 26/12/1942	Singapore	SNN	Trial Aborted			
Onikura	Sukemasa	鬼倉典?	Lt		721	Concerned in unlawful killing of three RAAF when PW at TANDJONG PRIOK, Java, between 28/01/1945 and 6/02/1945	Singapore	S14	Guilty	10 years		10 years
Onishi	Sueji		PO			Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Not Guilty			

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Ono	Kaneichi	小野兼一	CPO	2077		Murder of natives unknown at OCEAN ISLAND about 20/08/1945	Rabaul	R53	Not Guilty			
Ono	Tameo	小野為雄	Sgt Maj	2818	575	Ill-treatment of Indian PW near RABAUL, New Britain, about August 1945	Rabaul	R115	Guilty	5 years		5 years
Onodera	Kiyoshi	小野寺清	Cpl	2822		(1) Ill-treatment of an Indian PW at RABAUL, New Britain, about July 1945 (2) Ill-treatment of an Indian PW, place and time unknown	Rabaul	R128	Not Guilty			
Oogami	Jengiro (Jenjiro)		Sgt Maj			Concerned in the unlawful killing of two Australian PW, one Dutch PW, all then recaptured escaped PW, and a Dutch civilian at or near BOGOR, JAVA on 5/9/1943	Singapore	S11	Not Guilty			
Osaki	Kazuo	尾崎一夫	Sgt		319	Murder of Chinese PW at RABAUL, New Britain, about 26/07/1944	Rabaul	R15	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 25/5/1946	
Osaki	Ken'ichi		PO			Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Not Guilty			
Ōtaguro	Kikatsu	太田黒記勝	Sgt Maj			Murder of an Indian PW between BUT and MAPRIK, New Guinea, about August 1944	Rabaul	R20	Not Guilty			
Ōtomo	Torizō	大友西蔵	Sub Lt	2064	449	Murder of natives unknown at OCEAN ISLAND about 20/08/1945	Rabaul	R52	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 10/8/1946	
Ōtsu	Kenji	大津?二	Sgt Maj	2644		Murder of an Indian PW at NUNGA NUNGA, New Britain, about 28/10/1944	Rabaul	R113	Not Guilty			
Ōtsubo	Mitsusada	大坪?貞	Lt	2657	390	(1) Murder of three Indian PW at KATA KATA, New Britain, about 9/04/1945 (2) Murder of an Indian PW at TABUNA, New Britain, about 14/08/1945	Rabaul	R49	(1) Guilty (2) Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging (died in accident on 28/5/1946 before execution)	
Ōtsuka	Masanori	大塚雅徳	Capt	2133	600	Murder of a number of Chinese, half-caste Chinese, civilians and natives at New Ireland about 1944-45	Rabaul	R127	Guilty	Death by hanging	Not confirmed	
Ōtsuka	Riichi	大塚利一	Capt	2321		Murder of a Chinese civilian at SALAMAUA, New Guinea, in May 1943	Rabaul	R80	Not Guilty			

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Ôtsuka	Yasumasa	大塚安正	Maj			Murder of an Australian PW and a Dutch PW at KILWICK Island about November 1944	Hong Kong	HK5	Not Guilty			
Ôtsuki	Masao	大槻正夫	Pte		737	(1) Unlawfully killing an Australian PW at SONGKRAI PW Camp, Siam, about 14/08/1945 (2) [not charged with charge 2]	Singapore	S6	Guilty	18 years		5 years
Ôtsuki	Matsuo	大槻公男	L/Cpl	2226		Murder of two Indian PW at AIN, New Guinea, in October 1944	Rabaul	R56	Not Guilty			
Ôtsuki	Shigetada	大月重忠	Civ		795	(1) Ill-treatment of PW at HAINAN Island between November 1942 and August 1945 (2) [not charged with charge 2]	Hong Kong	HK3	Guilty	7 years		7 years
Ôuchi	Masao	大内正雄	Sgt	2009	538	Murder of an Indian PW at PORTON, Bougainville, about 28/04/1944	Rabaul	R87	Guilty	1 year		1 year
Ôwa	Tatsuo	大和長雄	Cpl	2645	577	(1) Ill-treatment of an Indian PW at [KOKOPO] NEW BRITAIN about May 1944 (2) Ill-treatment of an Indian PW at [KURANA KUNEI] NEW BRITAIN about March 1945 (3) Ill-treatment of an Indian PW at [NAGA NAGA] NEW BRITAIN about October 1943	Rabaul	R117	(1) Guilty (2) Guilty (3) Guilty	5 Years		5 years
Oyama	Tatsuo		Gd			Massacre of five unknown PW near RANAU, BNB, about 1/08/1945	Labuan	ML25	Not Guilty			
Ôyama	Seikyô	大山?教	Gd		766	(1) Ill-treatment of PW who were employed on the Burma-Siam Railway between THANBUYZAYAT, Burma and NIKI, Siam, between 25/10/1942 and 1/05/1944 (2)–(7) [not charged with charges 2–7]	Singapore	S12	Guilty	6 years		6 years

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Ōyama	Seikyō	大山?教	Gd			(1) Ill-treatment of PW who were employed on the Burma-Siam Railway between THANBUYZAYAT, Burma and NIKI, Siam, between 25/10/1942 and 1/05/1944 (2) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot, three recaptured escaped Dutch PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 13/12/1942 (3) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot and killed three recaptured escaped Dutch PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 27/12/1942 (4) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot and killed a recaptured escaped Australian PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 2/02/1943 (5) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot and killed a recaptured escaped Australian PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 16/03/1943 (6) Responsible for unlawful shooting and killing of an Australian PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 14/12/1942 (7) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot and killed an Australian PW at 18 KILO WORK Camp, Burma, about 26/12/1942	Singapore	SNN	Trial Aborted			
Ozawa	Motomitsu	小澤基光	Pte	2853		Murder of 18 natives at VUNARIMA, New Britain, about 18/09/1944	Rabaul	R26	Not Guilty			
Ozawa	Sakae	小澤榮	Cpl	2670	528	Ill-treatment of a Chinese PW at MANGOR, New Britain, during February 1945	Rabaul	R81	Guilty	3 years		3 years
Ryōkai	Tsugio	了戒次男	Lt Col		818	Murder at IDORE, Dutch New Guinea, about November 1944 of two members of the RAAF	Manus	LN4	Guilty	8 years		5 years
Saga	Sakae	佐賀栄	WO		879	Murder near KOEPANG, Dutch Timor, about March 1942 of two Australian PW	Manus	LN19	Guilty	Life		5 years
Sagejima	Mangan	提島満巖	Sub Lt		776	Murder of an Australian missionary at DOBO in the AROE Islands about 5/02/1943	Hong Kong	HK2	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 24/8/1948	

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Saiki	Kazukane	才木一兼	Capt	1900	326	Ill-treatment of PW at DILI and BACAU in Timor between September 1943 and September 1945	Darwin	D1	Guilty	3 months		3 months
Saito	Choji		WO		908	Murder of Australian and Allied PW near KOEPANG, Dutch Timor, between March and May 1942	Manus	LN23	Guilty	Death by hanging		Life
Saitō	Munetoshi	?藤宗壽	Lt			Murder of an Indian PW between BUT and MAPRIK, New Guinea, about August 1944	Rabaul	R20	Not Guilty			
Sakai	Jirō	酒井次郎	L/Cpl	2646		Ill-treatment of an Indian PW at TAULIN GARDENS, New Britain, about August 1945	Rabaul	R130	Not Guilty			
Sakai	Takashi	酒井隆	Cpl		371	Murder of an Indian PW at AKANI MISKAI, New Britain, about 30/01/1944	Rabaul	R46	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 27/6/1946	
Sakai	Toshiro		CPO			Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Not Guilty			
Sakairi	Susumu	坂入進	Cpl	2024	563	Unlawfully assault of a Chinese civilian near MUGUAI Mission, Bougainville, about April 1944	Rabaul	R105	Guilty	6 months		6 months
Sakamoto	Chūjirō	坂本忠次郎	Sub Lt	2066	450	Murder of natives unknown at OCEAN ISLAND about 20/08/1945	Rabaul	R52	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 10/8/1946	
Sakamoto	Sadatoshi	坂本貞利	Sgt Maj		825	(1) Murder at BUIN, Bougainville, about December 1943 of three Australian PW (2) Murder at EVERENTA, Bougainville, about December 1943 of an officer of the USAAF	Manus	LN5	(1) Guilty (2) Guilty	7 years		7 years
Sakamoto	Takaharu	坂本孝春	Sgt	2096	517	Ill-treatment of 11 civilians (10 Nauruans, one Trukese) at TRUK, about 28/10/1944	Rabaul	R74	Guilty	5 years		5 years
Sakashita	Morizō	坂下盛藏	Sgt	2768	631	Ill-treatment of an Indian PW at KOMORIYAMA, New Britain, in February 1945	Rabaul	R150	Guilty	2 years		2 years

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Sakashita	Morizō	坂下盛蔵	Sgt	2768		(1) [not charged with charge 1] (2) Ill-treatment of Indian PW at RABAU, New Britain, about 28/05/1945 (3) [not charged with charge 3]	Rabaul	R158	Not Guilty			
Sakashita	Morizō	坂下盛蔵	Sgt	2768	656	(1) [not charged with charge 1] (2) Ill-treatment of Indian PW at KOMORIYAMA, New Britain, about 1/08/1945	Rabaul	R162	Guilty	5 years		5 years
Sakashita	Morizō	坂下盛蔵	Sgt	2768	665	(1) [not charged with charge 1] (2) Ill-treatment of an Indian PW at KOKOPO, New Britain, about 11/02/1944	Rabaul	R163	Guilty	3 years		3 years
Sakata	Jirō	坂田二郎	Lt	2055	452	Murder of natives unknown at OCEAN ISLAND about 20/08/1945	Rabaul	R53	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 15/8/1946	
Sakata	Tadae	坂田忠?	Sub Lt	2030	805	Murder at sea near NAURU Island in 1943 of former residents of Australia	Hong Kong	HK10	Guilty	Life		Life
Sakemi	Kiyomi	酒見喜代美	Sgt Maj		857	(1) Murder at AMBON between September 1943 and February 1944 of two Australian PW (2) Murder at AMBON about August 1943 of a Dutch-Indonesian member of the Netherlands Armed Forces then a PW	Manus	LN13	(1) Guilty (2) Guilty	7 years		7 years
Sakoda	Hiroe	迫田廣衛	Lt	2035	458	Torture of a native at NAURU ISLAND on a date unknown	Rabaul	R54	Guilty	15 years		15 years
Sakuma	Wataru	佐久間彌	Lt	2054	448	Murder of natives unknown at OCEAN ISLAND about 20/08/1945	Rabaul	R52	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 10/8/1946	
Sakurada	Makoto	櫻田良	Lt		903	Murder of Australian and Allied PW near KOEPANG, Dutch Timor, between March and May 1942	Manus	LN23	Guilty	Death by hanging		Life
Samukawa	Hideichi	寒川秀市	Cpl	2605		Murder of nine Indonesian PW and one Indian PW at KOKOPO, New Britain, on February 1944	Rabaul	R73	Not Guilty			
Sanada	Shigenari	真田重成	Gd	810	71	Murder of numerous unknown PW between SANDAKAN and RANAU, BNB, between 29/05/1945 and 26/06/1945	Labuan	ML18	Guilty	14 years		14 years
Sano	Kyūichi	佐野久一	Sgt	2844	309	Torturing civilians at BITAPAKA, New Britain, about November 1944	Rabaul	R10	Guilty	5 years with hard labour		5 years with hard labour

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Sano	Seiichi		PO			Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Not Guilty			
Sano	Takeo	佐野猛男	CPO	2038	486	Murder of Chinese civilian at NAURU ISLAND about 3/12/1944	Rabaul	R69	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 21/8/1946	
Sano	Taketomi		Intpr	1926	405	(1) Ill-treatment of a British PW at KOEPANG, Timor, April–May 1943 (2) Ill-treatment of an Australian PW at KOEPANG, Timor, May 1943	Darwin	D2	(1) Guilty (2) Not Guilty	6 months		6 months
Saruwatari	Hitoshi		PO			Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Not Guilty			
Sasai	Shinzaburō	笹井新三郎	Pte	811	15	Massacre near MIRI, Sarawak, about 10/06/1945 killing by shooting and bayoneting about 15 PW	Labuan	ML3	Guilty	Death by shooting		10 years with hard labour
Sasaki	Azuma	佐々木東	CPO	2041	488	Murder of Chinese civilian at NAURU ISLAND about 3/12/1944	Rabaul	R69	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 21/8/1946	
Sasaki	Kakutarō	佐々木角太郎	WO		850	Murder near LAHA airfield, AMBON about 7/02/1942 of Australian and Allied PW	Manus	LN12	Guilty	Death by hanging		Life
Sasaki	Kiyoto	佐々木清登	Cpl		681	Inhumane treatment of Australian PW at BATAVIA, NEI between 17/06/1945 and 14/08/1945	Singapore	S8	Guilty	8 years		8 years
Sasaki	Saburō	佐々木三郎	Lt	2965	768	Murder at NAURU Island about March 1943 of members of the Civil Administration	Rabaul	R188	Guilty	20 years		20 years
Sasaki	Takao	佐々木隆夫	Sgt Maj		856	Murder at AMBON between September 1943 and February 1944 of two Australian PW	Manus	LN13	Guilty	5 years		5 years
Sasaki	Takao	佐々木隆夫	Sgt Maj		883	Murder of two Australian PW at AMBON about October 1943	Manus	LN20	Guilty	7 years		7 years
Sasaki	Takeshi	佐々木猛	SN		837	Murder at BESIKAMA, Dutch Timor, about April 1942, of an Australian PW	Manus	LN8	Guilty	15 years		15 years
Sasakura	Rinji	笹倉林治	Sgt		132	Murder at KAKASKASEN, N Celebes, of three RAAF PW about 5/03/1945	Morotai	M31	Guilty	3 years		3 years
Sato	Jin		Civ	2050	809	(1) Murder of a native of NAURU in March 1945 (2) Torture of a native of NAURU in March 1946	Hong Kong	HK12	(1) Guilty (2) Not Guilty	Death by hanging		7 years

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Sato	Jin		Civ	2050		Murder in that he at NAURU Island on or about 5/03/1945 murdered a Nauruan native	Rabaul	RNN	Trial Aborted			
Satō	Kichiji	佐藤吉治	SN		916	Murder of Australian and Allied PW near KOEPANG, Dutch Timor, between March and May 1942	Manus	LN23	Guilty	Death by hanging		15 years
Satō	Kunihiro	佐藤國寛	Ldg SN		880	(1) Murder near KOEPANG, Dutch Timor, about March 1942 of two Australian PW (2) Ill-treatment near KOEPANG, Dutch Timor, in March 1942 of two Australian PW (3) Murder at KOEPANG, Dutch Timor, in March 1942 of an Allied PW (4) Ill-treatment at KOEPANG, Dutch Timor, about March or April 1942, of an Allied PW	Manus	LN19	(1) Guilty (2) Not Guilty (3) Not Guilty (4) Guilty	Life		5 years
Satō	Heibei	佐藤平兵衛	1st PO	2039		Murder of Chinese civilian at NAURU ISLAND about 3/12/1944	Rabaul	R69	Not Guilty			
Satō	Tadahiko	佐藤忠彦	Lt Col	2130	599	Murder of a number of Chinese, half-caste Chinese, civilians and natives at New Ireland about 1944–45	Rabaul	R127	Guilty	Death by shooting	Not confirmed	
Satō	Hikoju	佐藤彦重	Civ	2098	478	Murder of two Nauruans at TRUK about November 1944	Rabaul	R67	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 31/8/1946	
Satō	Hiroshi	佐藤弘	Surg Lt	2241	355	Murder of two Indian PW at KABRIMAN, New Guinea, about July 1945	Rabaul	R28	Guilty of manslaughter	10 years		10 years
Satō	Hiroshi	佐藤博	Sgt	2886	530	Ill-treatment of a Chinese PW at RABAU, New Britain, about August 1943	Rabaul	R83	Guilty	5 years		5 years
Satō	Shin'ichi	佐藤言一	Sgt	813		(1) Murder of numerous unknown PW between SANDAKAN and RANAU, BNB, between January and February 1945 (2) Alternative charge - Ill-treatment of PW thereby causing deaths between SANDAKAN and RANAU, BNB, between 29/01/1945 and 28/02/1945	Labuan	ML36	(1) Guilty (2) Not Guilty	Death by shooting	Retrial ordered	

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Satō	Shin'ichi	佐藤言一	Sgt	813		(1) Murder of numerous unknown PW between SANDAKAN and RANAU, BNB, between 29/01/1945 and 28/02/1945 (2) Alternative Charge – Ill-treatment of PW thereby causing death between SANDAKAN and RANAU, BNB, between 29/01/1945 and 28/02/1945	Rabaul	R125	(1) Not Guilty (2) Not Guilty			
Satō	Tetsuo	佐藤鉄雄	Lt	814		(1) Murder of numerous unknown PW between SANDAKAN and RANAU, BNB, between January and February 1945 (2) Alternative charge – Ill-treatment of PW thereby causing deaths between SANDAKAN and RANAU, BNB, between 29/01/1945 and 28/02/1945	Labuan	ML36	(1) Not Guilty (2) Guilty	Death by shooting	Retrial ordered	
Satō	Tetsuo	佐藤鉄雄	Lt	814	588	(1) Murder of numerous unknown PW between SANDAKAN and RANAU, BNB, between 29/01/1945 and 28/02/1945 (2) Alternative Charge – Ill-treatment of PW thereby causing death between SANDAKAN and RANAU, BNB, between 29/01/1945 and 28/02/1945	Rabaul	R125	(1) Not Guilty (2) Guilty	10 years		10 years
Seki	Takashi	関武	Capt	2637	567	Ill-treatment of an Indian PW near RABAU, New Britain, about 22/08/1945	Rabaul	R109	Guilty	10 years		10 years
Senba	Masayaoshi	仙波??	Cpl	2703		Ill-treatment of an Indian PW at [KOKOPO] NEW BRITAIN about June 1944	Rabaul	R131	Not Guilty			
Senno	Shinjiro	仙野新次郎	WO			Murder near BABAOE, Dutch Timor, on 20/02/1942, of three Australian PW	Manus	LN11	Not Guilty			
Senno	Shinjiro	仙野新次郎	WO			Murder near KOEPANG, Dutch Timor, about February 1942 of Australian and Allied PW	Manus	LN16	Not Guilty			
Senno	Shinjiro	仙野新次郎	WO		909	Murder of Australian and Allied PW near KOEPANG, Dutch Timor, between March and May 1942	Manus	LN23	Guilty	Death by hanging		Life
Shibata	Hideo	柴田秀雄	L/Cpl	2235	426	Murder of six Indian PW near WONGINARA, New Guinea, in September 1944	Rabaul	R22	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 1/8/1946	
Shibata	Shigenobu	柴田重言	CPO	1254	214	Ill-treatment of Australian PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M44	Guilty	2 years		2 years

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Shibata	Yaichirō	柴田?一郎	V/Adm			(1) Murder at SOURABAYA, Java, about March and April 1945 of four Australian and Allied PW (2) Failure to discharge duties as a Commander of Japanese Armed Forces whereby four Australian and Allied PW were murdered at SOURABAYA, Java, about March and April 1945	Manus	LN21	(1) Not Guilty (2) Not Guilty			
Shibata	Yaichirō	柴田?一郎	V/Adm			(1) Murder at SOERABAJA, Java, about April 1945 of 15 natives of LOMBOK (2) Unlawful killing of 15 LOMBOK natives at SOERABAJA, Java, about April 1945 by an injection of a deleterious substance (3) Ill-treatment of 17 LOMBOK natives at SOERABAJA, Java, about April 1945 by injection of a deleterious substance, whereby 15 of such natives died (4) Neglect of duties whereby members of his command committed a war crime by injecting 17 LOMBOK natives with a deleterious substance about April 1945 at SOERABAJA, Java, whereby 15 of such natives died	Manus	LN25	(1) Not Guilty (2) Not Guilty (3) Not Guilty (4) Not Guilty			
Shigeta	Toshio	重田利雄	Sgt	2658	580	Ill-treatment of a Chinese PW at New Britain about 8/04/1945	Rabaul	R120	Guilty	2 years		2 years
Shiina	Hirayasu	椎名平??	Capt		813	Murder at TAVOY, Burma, on 6/01/1942 of eight Australian PW	Manus	LN1	Guilty	10 years		10 years
Shimada	Kazuyoshi	島田義義	Sgt Maj	2245	555	Ill-treatment of a number of Indian PW at [PAROM AND KURRINGE] New Guinea about July to December 1944	Rabaul	R99	Guilty	2 years		2 years
Shimada	Kazuyoshi	島田義義	Sgt Maj	2245	614	Murder of an Indian PW near KURRINGE, New Guinea, about 5/01/1945	Rabaul	R135	Guilty	10 years		10 years
Shimada	Kazuyoshi	島田義義	Sgt Maj	2245	620	Murder of two Indian PW at PAROM, New Guinea, in July 1944	Rabaul	R140	Guilty	15 years		15 years
Shimada (Abe)	Iwao	島田岩夫	CPO		846	Murder near BABAOE, Dutch Timor, on 20/02/1942, of three Australian PW	Manus	LN11	Guilty	15 years		15 years
Shimada (Abe)	Iwao	島田岩夫	CPO		868	Murder near KOEPANG, Dutch Timor, about February 1942 of Australian and Allied PW	Manus	LN16	Guilty (not confirmed)	Life (not confirmed)		

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Shimajiri	Jitchoku	島尻真直	Cpl	2759	637	Ill-treatment of Indian PW (1) between FIJIMIDAI and NAGA NAGA about 3/01/1945 (2) at KOMORIYAMA about 25-26/10/1944 (3) at KOMORIYAMA about 25/08/1944	Rabaul	R153	(1) Guilty (2) Guilty (3) Guilty	3 years		3 years
Shimakawa	Masaichi	島川政一	Sub Lt		199	Murder of an Australian PW near GALALA, Ambon, about 24/06/1945	Morotai	M41	Guilty	Death by shooting	Shooting 16/5/1946	
Shimakawa	Masaichi	島川政一	Sub Lt		219	Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Guilty	Death by shooting	Shooting 16/5/1946	
Shimizu	Hisao	清水久男	Sgt Maj	2221	387	Murder of two Indian PW at PAROM, New Guinea, in August 1944	Rabaul	R41	Guilty	15 years		15 years
Shimizu	Hisao	清水久男	Sgt Maj	2221	372	Murder of 11 Indian PW near PACHING, New Guinea, about December 1944	Rabaul	R47	Guilty	20 years		20 years
Shimizu	Kanji	清水寛二	Sgt Maj	815	184	Ill-treatment of PW and I at KUCHING, Sarawak, between 15/05/1942 and 12/09/1945	Labuan	ML37	Guilty	7 years		7 years
Shimizu	Kūichirō	清水軌一郎	Lt			Murder at KOKAS, New Guinea, about December 1944 of a member of the RAAF	Manus	LN7	Not Guilty			
Shimohama	Shinkichi	下濱新吉	PO		828	Murder at SOEAKODA, Ambon, about 5/02/1942 of Australian and Allied PW	Manus	LN6	Guilty	10 years		10 years
Shimohama	Shinkichi	下濱新吉	PO		852	Murder near LAHA airfield, AMBON about 7/02/1942 of Australian and Allied PW	Manus	LN12	Guilty	10 years		10 years
Shimōjō	Harukichi	下條春吉	Sgt Maj		726	(1) Inhumanely treated PW employed on construction of Burma-Siam Railway between THANBUZAYAT, BURMA and NIKI, Siam, between January 1943 and February 1944 (2) Inhumane treatment of PW in Siam in or about the month of August 1945 while concerned in the movement of PW from Kamburi to Nakon Nayok	Singapore	S20	(1) Guilty (2) Guilty	Death by hanging		Life
Shimokawa	Hayao		PO			Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Not Guilty			
Shimoura	Chiyoō	下浦千代蔵	L/Cpl	2227		Murder of two Indian PW at AIN, New Guinea, in October 1944	Rabaul	R56	Not Guilty			

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Shimpo	Tetsuo		CPO			Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Not Guilty			
Shimura	Seichi	志村清一	Lt		786	(1) Ill-treatment of PW at HAINAN Island between November 1942 and August 1945 (2) [not charged with charge 2]	Hong Kong	HK3	Guilty	Life		10 years
Shimura	Yūzō	志村勇三	Civ	2911	397	(1) Murder of 24 Chinese at RABAU, New Britain, about 3/03/1943 (2) Murder of six Chinese at RABAU about 11/03/1943	Rabaul	R55	(1) Guilty (2) Guilty	Death by hanging		Life
Shinohara	Eitarō	??英?郎	Capt	2328	429	When members of a Military Court in May 1945 at BRANBA, New Guinea, failed to ensure that two natives accused were afforded a fair and proper trial	Rabaul	R31	Guilty	5 years		Quashed
Shinohara	Tamao	篠原多摩夫	Capt		887	Murder at SOURABAYA, Java, about March and April 1945 of four Australian and Allied PW	Manus	LN21	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 11/6/1951	
Shinohara	Tamao	篠原多摩夫	Capt		899	Mutilation of the dead body of an Allied PW at SOERABAJA, Java, in April 1945	Manus	LN22	Guilty	3 years		3 years
Shinozawa	Yoshiharu	篠澤美春	Ens	2069	454	Murder of natives unknown at OCEAN ISLAND about 20/08/1945	Rabaul	R53	Guilty	15 years		15 years
Shiragawa	Yasushi	白川泰	L/Cpl	2606	512	Murder of nine Indonesian PW and one Indian PW at KOKOPO, New Britain, on February 1944	Rabaul	R73	Guilty	20 years		20 years
Shiraishi	Terumitsu	白石輝統	Sgt Maj			(1) Murder of an Australian PW at AIRNONA, Timor, on or about 12/06/1943 (2) Murder of a British PW at AIRNONA, Timor, on or about 12/06/1943	Darwin	D3	(1) Not Guilty (2) Not Guilty			
Shirakawa	Mitsugi	白川貢	WO		822	Murder at IDORE, Dutch New Guinea, about November 1944 of two members of the RAAF	Manus	LN4	Guilty	2 years		2 years
Shiraki	Jin'ichi	白木仁一	Sgt	2846	363	Torturing a Chinese civilian at LAGURAMAU, New Ireland, about January 1945	Rabaul	R35	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 26/6/1946	
Shiraki	Jin'ichi	白木仁一	Sgt	2846	604	Murder of a number of Chinese, half-caste Chinese, civilians and natives at New Ireland about 1944–45	Rabaul	R127	Guilty	Death by hanging	Not confirmed	

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Shirozu	Wadami	白水洋	Capt	1257	197	Murder of an Australian PW near GALALA, Ambon, about 24/06/1945	Morotai	M41	Guilty	Death by shooting	Shooting 25/9/1947	
Shirozu	Wadami	白水洋	Capt	1257	216	Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Guilty	Death by shooting	Shooting 25/9/1947	
Shōji	Shinsuke	莊司伸介	Gd	816	62	Murder of numerous unknown PW between SANDAKAN and RANAU, BNB, between 29/05/1945 and 26/06/1945	Labuan	ML18	Guilty	8 years		8 years
Shōji	Shinsuke	莊司伸介	Gd		93	Murder of 17 PW near RANAU, BNB, about August 1945	Labuan	ML21	Guilty	8 years		8 years
Shōji	Takashi	庄子孝	Civ	2100	518	Ill-treatment of 11 civilians (10 Nauruans, one Trukese) at TRUK, about 28/10/1944	Rabaul	R74	Guilty	5 years		5 years
Shōji	Kuraji	庄子倉司	Sgt Maj	817	143	Ill-treatment of PW and I at KUCHING, Sarawak, between 15/05/1942 and 12/09/1945	Labuan	ML37	Guilty	1 year		1 year
Shōji	Takashi	庄子孝	Civ	2100		Ill-treatment of natives at TARIK ISLAND, Truk, about 26/08/1944	Rabaul	R170	Not Guilty			
Shōji	Takeyasu	庄子健晴	Capt	2327	431	When members of a Military Court in May 1945 at BRANBA, New Guinea, failed to ensure that two natives accused were afforded a fair and proper trial	Rabaul	R31	Guilty	5 years		Quashed
Shōno	Shōichi	庄野 章一	PO		193	Murder of four AIF PW near PASO, Ambon, about 26/04/1945	Morotai	M39	Guilty	15 years		15 years
Shōno	Shōichi	庄野 章一	PO	1252		Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Not Guilty			
Sogawa	Kiminori	十川公典	Lt	2733	643	(1) Ill-treatment of an Indian PW at NISHIHODAI, New Britain about 28/01/1945 (2) Ill-treatment of an Indian PW at NISHIHODAI, New Britain about 1–2/08/1945	Rabaul	R157	(1) Not Guilty (2) Guilty	4 years		4 years
Sōji	Hideo	莊司秀雄	Civ	2952	709	Ill-treatment of natives at TARIK ISLAND, Truk, on 28/08/1944	Rabaul	R180	Guilty	18 months		18 months
Sōma	Takesaburō	相馬竹三郎	Sgt		130	Murder at KAKASKASEN, North Celebes, of three RAAF PW about 5/03/1945	Morotai	M31	Guilty	6 years		6 years

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Sone	Takeo	曾根武男	Gd	819	72	Murder of numerous unknown PW between SANDAKAN and RANAU, BNB, between 29/05/1945 and 26/06/1945	Labuan	ML18	Guilty	15 years		15 years
Sonoda	Tsunayuki	園田綱行	PO	1251	246	Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Guilty	10 years		10 years
Suehiro	Masajirō	末廣正次郎	PO	1250	240	Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Guilty	7 years		7 years
Sugimoto	Tadashi	杉本正	Lt	2039		Murder of an Indian PW at MINAMISAKI, New Britain, on 19/12/1944	Rabaul	R63	Not Guilty			
Sugimura	Shun'ichi	杉本俊一	Lt	820		(1) Murder of numerous unknown PW between SANDAKAN and RANAU, BNB, between January and February 1945 (2) Alternative charge – Ill-treatment of PW thereby causing deaths between SANDAKAN and RANAU, BNB, between 29/01/1945 and 28/02/1945	Labuan	ML36	(1) Not Guilty (2) Guilty	Death by shooting	Retrial ordered	
Sugimura	Shun'ichi	杉本俊一	Lt	820	590	(1) Murder of numerous unknown PW between SANDAKAN and RANAU, BNB, between 29/1/1945 and 28/2/1945 (2) Alternative charge – Ill-treatment of PW thereby causing death between SANDAKAN and RANAU, BNB, between 29/1/1945 and 28/2/1945	Rabaul	R125	(1) Not Guilty (2) Guilty	10 years		10 years
Sugino	Masahiro		WO			Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Not Guilty			
Sugino	Tsuchinosuke	杉野土之助	Ens	2070	496	Murder of persons unknown at OCEAN ISLAND about 20/08/1945	Rabaul	R70	Guilty	15 years		15 years
Sugino	Tsuruo	杉野謙雄	Sgt Maj	821	2	(1) Massacre of approx 36 PW near MIRI, Sarawak, 10/06/1945 (2) Massacre of approx 15 PW near MIRI, Sarawak, 10/06/1945	Labuan	ML2	(1) Guilty (2) Guilty	Death by shooting	Shooting 6/3/1946	
Sugiyama	Seiichi	杉山精一	Gd	818	182	Ill-treatment of PW and I at KUCHING, Sarawak, between 15/05/1942 and 12/09/1945	Labuan	ML37	Guilty	10 years		10 years
Sumitomo	Kazuhide	住友和英	L/Cpl	2833	465	Ill-treatment of an Indian PW at VUNAPAL, New Britain, about 29/04/1945	Rabaul	R57	Guilty	15 years		15 years

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Sumizu	Junichirō	偶水準一郎	Lt Col			Murder at AMBON about August 1943 of Australian and Allied PW	Manus	LN9	Not Guilty			
Suwa	Kazuto	諏訪所 人	WO			Murder near LAHA airfield, AMBON about 7/02/1942 of Australian and Allied PW	Manus	LN12	Not Guilty			
Suzuki	Denshirō	鈴木 尊四郎	Cpl	2887	576	Ill-treatment of a Chinese PW at NAMARIA, New Britain, about 12/05/1945	Rabaul	R116	Guilty	3 years		3 years
Suzuki	Hiroshi	鈴木 弘	Sgt Maj	2323		(1) Murder of Chinese PW at MALIN, New Guinea, in October 1944 (2) Cannibalism at MALIN, New Guinea, in October 1944	Rabaul	R16	(1) Not Guilty (2) Not Guilty			
Suzuki	Kyukichi		Ens			(1) Ill-treatment of PW at HAINAN Island between November 1942 and August 1945 (2) [not charged with charge 2]	Hong Kong	HK3	Not Guilty			
Suzuki	Naomi	鈴木 直臣	Lt Cdr	2048	446	Murder at OCEAN ISLAND about 20/08/1945 of natives	Rabaul	R51	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 2/7/1947	
Suzuki	Noboru	鈴木 昇	Gd	823	157	Ill-treatment of PW and I at KUCHING, Sarawak, between 15/05/1942 and 12/09/1945	Labuan	ML37	Guilty	15 years		15 years
Suzuki	Saburō	鈴木 三郎	Gd	824	82	Massacre of approx eight unknown PW near RANAU, BNB about 10/06/1945	Labuan	ML19	Guilty	12 years		12 years
Suzuki	Saburō	鈴木 三郎	Gd	824	634	Murder of an Australian PW at RANAU, Borneo, about March 1945	Rabaul	R151	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 18/10/1946	
Suzuki	Shōzō	鈴木 省三	Lt		774	Massacre of 23 Australian citizens at KAVIENG, New Ireland, about March 1944	Hong Kong	HK1	Guilty	11 years		12 years
Suzuki	Shōzō	鈴木 庄藏	Capt		729	At BATAVIA, Java, between April and August 1942, inhumanely treated PW	Singapore	S23	Guilty	10 years		10 years

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Suzuki	Sōhei	鈴木庄平	Capt		738	(1) Inhumane treatment of PW employed on construction of airfield at LIENG KHAN, French Indo-China, between 15/04/1945 and 23/07/1945 (2) [not charged with charge 2] (3) [not charged with charge 3]	Singapore	S7	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 21/1/1947	
Suzuki	Toshio	鈴木敏夫	Cpl		680	Inhumane treatment of Australian PW at BATAVIA, NEI between 17/06/1945 and 14/08/1945	Singapore	S8	Guilty	4 years		4 years
Suzuki	Yasumasa	鈴木康正	Pte	330225	30	Murder of a PW at BEO, TALAUD ISLAND, Celebes about 23/03/1945	Morotai	M6	Guilty	10 years		5 years
Suzuki	Yutaka	鈴木豊	Ens		834	Murder at KOKAS, New Guinea, about December 1944 of a member of the RAAF	Manus	LN7	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 11/6/1951	
Tachino	Shizuo	立野静夫	Cdr			Murder at SOURABAYA, Java, about March and April 1945 of four Australian and Allied PW	Manus	LN21	Not Guilty			
Tada	Masaichi	多田政市	Cpl	2728	624	(1) Murder of an Indian PW at KOKOPO, New Britain, in February 1944; (2) Alternatively, ill-treatment of an Indian PW at KOKOPO, New Britain in February 1944	Rabaul	R144	(1) Guilty (2) Not Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 18/10/1946	
Tagai	Torazō	田貝 寅三	Sgt	2663	138	Torturing civilians in New Britain (1) At RAMALE about 10/01/1945 (2) At RAMALE about March 1945 (3) At RAMALE about August 1945 (4) At BITAGALIP about April 1945	Rabaul	R7	(1) Guilty (2) Guilty (3) Guilty (4) Guilty	25 years		10 years
Tagawa	Nobuyuki	田川晋行	Gd	825	156	Ill-treatment of PW and I at KUCHING, Sarawak, between 15/05/1942 and 12/09/1945	Labuan	ML37	Guilty	10 years		10 years
Tahara	Susumu	太郎雄	Capt		779	(1) Ill-treatment of PW at HAINAN Island between November 1942 and August 1945 (2) Unauthorised employment of PW at HAINAN Island between November 1942 and August 1945	Hong Kong	HK3	(1) Guilty (2) Guilty	12 years		12 years
Taira	Tokuji	平徳治	Lt	2034	461	Torture of a native at NAURU ISLAND on a date unknown	Rabaul	R54	Guilty	15 years		15 years

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Tajima	Morishi	田島盛司	L/Cpl	2916	376	Murder of four Chinese PW at TALILI, New Britain, about 29 April 1943	Rabaul	R50	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 27/6/1946	
Tajima	Tamaki		CPO		793	(1) Ill-treatment of PW at HAINAN Island between November 1942 and August 1945 (2) [not charged with charge 2]	Hong Kong	HK3	Guilty	1 year		1 year
Takahashi	Katsumi	高橋勝見	Cpl	2648		Murder of an Indian PW at NEW BRITAIN, about 26/10/1944	Rabaul	R60	Not Guilty			
Takahashi	Shigenobu	高橋重信	WO	2037	463	Torture of a native at NAURU ISLAND on a date unknown	Rabaul	R54	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 17/08/1946	
Takahashi	Takashi	高橋孝	Sgt	1929	410	(1) Murder of an Australian PW at AIRNONA, Timor, on or about 12/06/1943 (2) Murder of a British PW at AIRNONA, Timor, on or about 12/06/1943	Darwin	D3	(1) Guilty (2) Guilty	4 years with hard labour		4 years with hard labour
Takahashi	Toyaji	高橋豊治	Sub Lt		206	Murder of four RAAF PW near GALALA, Ambon, about 16/08/1944	Morotai	M43	Guilty	Death by shooting	Shooting 23/10/1947	
Takahashi	Yoshitaka	高橋芳隆	L/Cpl	2744		Ill-treatment of a number of Indian PW at [various locations including KOMORIYAMA] NEW BRITAIN about 1944–45	Rabaul	R111	Not Guilty			
Takahashi	Takashi	高橋隆	Capt	2618	439	Cannibalism at TANOURA, New Britain, about 5/04/1943	Rabaul	R48	Guilty (not confirmed)	Death by hanging (not confirmed)		
Takai	Fukuichi	高井福一	Sgt Maj	2901	316	Murder of a native at MIOKA Island, New Britain, about February 1944	Rabaul	R13	Guilty	15 years		15 years
Takai	Kazuyoshi	高井一義	Cpl		370	Murder of an Indian PW at AKANI MISKAI, New Britain, about 30/01/1944	Rabaul	R46	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 27/6/1946	
Takakuwa	Takuo	高桑卓男	Capt	827	55	(1) Murder of numerous unknown PW between SANDAKAN and RANAU, BNB, between 29/05/1945 and 26/06/1945 (2) Massacre of about 35 unknown PW near RANAU, BNB, about 01/08/1945	Labuan	ML17	(1) Guilty (2) Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 6/4/1946	
Takami	Tsuneo	高見常雄	Gd	828	165	Ill-treatment of PW and I at KUCHING, Sarawak, between 15/05/1942 and 12/09/1945	Labuan	ML37	Guilty	5 years		5 years

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Takamura	Shōji	高村祥二	Gd	829	162	Ill-treatment of PW and I at KUCHING, Sarawak, between 15/05/1942 and 12/09/1945	Labuan	ML37	Guilty	10 years		10 years
Takasaki	Masamitsu		Cdr			Murder – unlawfully ordered at TONSEALAMA about June 1945 and caused to be carried out the killing of one RAAF and one RAN PW at SARIO, North Celebes	Morotai	M20	Not Guilty			
Takata	Kunio	高田國雄	Gd	830	83	Massacre of approx eight unknown PW near RANAU, BNB about 10/06/1945	Labuan	ML19	Guilty	5 years		5 years
Takaya	Kihachirō		CPO			Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Not Guilty			
Takaya	Morisaburō	高屋守三郎	Col	2619	554	Murder of an Indian PW at RABAUL, New Britain, July 1944	Rabaul	R98	Guilty	10 years		Not confirmed
Takayama	Shigeo		PO			Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Not Guilty			
Takebayashi	Tsuruichi	武林鶴一	Civ	2684	399	(1) Murder of 24 Chinese at RABAUL, New Britain, about 3/03/1943 (2) Murder of six Chinese at RABAUL about 11/03/1943	Rabaul	R55	(1) Guilty (2) Guilty	Death by hanging		Life
Takeda	Jiro		Gd			Ill-treatment of PW and I at KUCHING, Sarawak, between 15/05/1942 and 12/09/1945	Labuan	ML37	Not Guilty			
Takeda	Kazumi	武田敬美	Cpl	2765	651	Ill-treatment of Indian PW in NEW BRITAIN from October 1943 to May 1945	Rabaul	R160	Guilty	1 year		1 year
Takegawa	Sadaji	竹川貞治	CPO		230	Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Guilty	1 year		1 year
Takei	Shigeaki	武井茂明	Sgt Maj	2220		Murder of two Indian PW at AIN, New Guinea, in October 1944	Rabaul	R19	Not Guilty			
Takei	Shigeaki	武井茂明	Sgt Maj	2220	386	Murder of two Indian PW at PAROM, New Guinea, in August 1944	Rabaul	R41	Guilty	15 years		15 years

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Takemoto	Isao	竹本功	Gd	833	73	Murder of numerous unknown PW between SANDAKAN and RANAU, BNB, between 29/05/1945 and 26/06/1945	Labuan	ML18	Guilty	9 years		9 years
Takemoto	Kōji	武本幸治	Gd		764	(1) Ill-treatment of PW who were employed on the Burma-Siam Railway between THANBUYZAYAT, Burma and NIKI, Siam, between 25/10/1942 and 1/05/1944 (2)–(7) [not charged with charges 2–7]	Singapore	S12	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 25/02/1947	
Takemoto (Takimoto)	Kōji	武本幸治	Gd			(1) Ill-treatment of PW who were employed on the Burma-Siam Railway between THANBUYZAYAT, Burma and NIKI, Siam, between 25/10/1942 and 1/05/1944 (2) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot, three recaptured escaped Dutch PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 13/12/1942 (3) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot and killed three recaptured escaped Dutch PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 27/12/1942 (4) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot and killed a recaptured escaped Australian PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 2/02/1943 (5) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot and killed a recaptured escaped Australian PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 16/03/1943 (6) Responsible for unlawful shooting and killing of an Australian PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 14/12/1942 (7) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot and killed an Australian PW at 18 KILO WORK Camp, Burma, about 26/12/1942	Singapore	SNN	Trial Aborted			
Takenaga	Shigematsu	竹永茂公	Gd	834	173	Ill-treatment of PW and I at KUCHING, Sarawak, between 15/05/1942 and 12/09/1945	Labuan	ML37	Guilty	5 years		5 years
Takenouchi	Yoshito	竹之内吉人	Cpl	2756	653	(1) Ill-treatment of Indian PW at KOMORIYAMA, New Britain, about 12–13/05/1945 (2) [not charged with charge 2]	Rabaul	R161	Guilty	1 year		1 year

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Takeuchi	Michio	竹内道男	PO	1260	241	Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Guilty	20 years		20 years
Takeuchi	Sadamaro	竹内貞麿	Sgt	2745		Ill-treatment of a number of Indian PW at [various locations including KOMORIYAMA] NEW BRITAIN about 1944–45	Rabaul	R111	Not Guilty			
Takeuchi	Yoshimitsu	竹内義光	Gd	835	67	Murder of numerous unknown PW between SANDAKAN and RANAU, BNB, between 29/05/1945 and 26/06/1945	Labuan	ML18	Guilty	10 years		10 years
Takeuchi	Yoshimitsu	竹内義光	Gd	835	102	Massacre of 11 unknown PW at RANAU, BNB, about 01/08/1945	Labuan	ML22	Guilty	20 years		20 years
Takino	Motoi	滝野基	Capt	836	45	Ill-treatment of PW at KUCHING, Sarawak, between 15/05/1945 and 20/05/1945 thereby causing death	Labuan	ML11	Guilty	Death by shooting		5 years
Takizawa	Tadashi	滝澤徹台	Sgt	2247		Ill-treatment of an Indian PW at [PAROM] NEW GUINEA about July 1944	Rabaul	R82	Not Guilty			
Tamaki	Gorō	玉木五郎	Civ Off	2845	310	Torturing civilians at BITAPAKA, New Britain, about November 1944	Rabaul	R10	Guilty	2 years with hard labour		2 years with hard labour
Tamura	Ryūkichi	田村劉吉	R/Adm		770	Massacre of 23 Australian citizens at KAVIENG, New Ireland, about March 1944	Hong Kong	HK1	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 16/3/1948	
Tamura	Takemitsu	田村竹光	WO			Murder at SOURABAYA, Java, about March and April 1945 of four Australian and Allied PW	Manus	LN21	Not Guilty			
Tamura	Toshio	田村俊夫	Maj		43	Murder of three RAAF PW at TALAUD ISLAND, Celebes, about February and March 1945	Morotai	M10	Guilty	Death by shooting	Shooting 6/3/1946	
Tanaka	Chūichi	田中忠一	Sgt Maj	2762	652	(1) Ill-treatment of Indian PW at KOMORIYAMA, New Britain, about 12–13/05/1945 (2) Ill-treatment of Indian PW at KOMORIYAMA, New Britain, about 1/08/1945	Rabaul	R161	(1) Guilty (2) Guilty	2 years		2 years
Tanaka	Kazuo	田中一雄	L/Cpl	2852		Murder of 18 natives at VUNARIMA, New Britain, about 18/09/1944	Rabaul	R26	Not Guilty			

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Tanaka	Kikumatsu	田中?松	R/Adm		885	(1) Murder at SOURABAYA, Java, about March and April 1945 of four Australian and Allied PW (2) Failure to discharge duties as a Commander of Japanese Armed Forces whereby four Australian and Allied PW were murdered at SOURABAYA, Java, about March and April 1945	Manus	LN21	(1) Guilty (2) Not Guilty	Death by hanging		15 years
Tanaka	Masashi	田中正志	PO	1261	242	Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Guilty	20 years		20 years
Tanaka	Seizō	田中清蔵	Lt		32	Murder of a PW at BEO, TALAUD ISLAND, Celebes about 23/03/1945	Morotai	M7	Guilty	Death by shooting	Shooting 6/3/1946	
Tanaka	Shōichi	田中庄一	PO			Murder of an Australian PW near GALALA, Ambon, about 24/06/1945	Morotai	M41	Not Guilty			
Tanaka	Shōichi	田中庄一	PO	1262	247	Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Guilty	2 years		2 years
Tanaka	Shōjirō	田中庄二郎	Lt	837		(1) Murder of numerous unknown PW between SANDAKAN and RANAU, BNB, between 01/1945 and 28/02/1945 (2) Alternative charge – Ill-treatment of PW thereby causing deaths between SANDAKAN and RANAU, BNB, between 29/01/1945 and 28/02/1945	Labuan	ML36	(1) Not Guilty (2) Guilty	Life	Retrial ordered	
Tanaka	Shōjirō	田中庄二郎	Lt	837	589	(1) Murder of numerous unknown PW between SANDAKAN and RANAU, BNB, between 29/1/1945 and 28/1/1945 1945 (2) Alternative charge – Ill-treatment of PW thereby causing death between SANDAKAN and RANAU, BNB, between 29/1/1945 and 28/2/1945	Rabaul	R125	(1) Not Guilty (2) Guilty	10 years		10 years
Tanaka	Tadashi	田中正	Sgt Maj			(1) Ill-treatment of PW who were employed on the Burma-Siam Railway between THANBUYZAYAT, Burma and NIKI, Siam, between 25/10/1942 and 1/05/1944 (2)–(6) [not charged with charges 2–6] (7) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot and killed an Australian PW at 18 KILO WORK Camp, Burma, about 26/12/1942	Singapore	S12	(1) Not Guilty (7) Not Guilty			

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Tanaka	Tadashi	田中正	Sgt Maj			(1) Ill-treatment of PW who were employed on the Burma-Siam Railway between THANBUYZAYAT, Burma and NIKI, Siam, between 25/10/1942 and 1/05/1944 (2) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot, three recaptured escaped Dutch PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 13/12/1942 (3) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot and killed three recaptured escaped Dutch PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 27/12/1942 (4) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot and killed a recaptured escaped Australian PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 2/02/1943 (5) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot and killed a recaptured escaped Australian PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 16/03/1943 (6) Responsible for unlawful shooting and killing of an Australian PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 14/12/1942 (7) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot and killed an Australian PW at 18 KILO WORK Camp, Burma, about 26/12/1942	Singapore	SNN	Trial Aborted			
Tanaka	Takeo	田中猛夫	Sup Pte	330226	51	Murder of a PW in TALAUD ISLAND, Celebes, about 23/03/1945	Morotai	M13	Guilty	10 years		5 years
Tanaka	Tomegorō	田中留五郎	Civ	2944	687	(1) Murder of a native of NAURU displaced to TRUK, at TRUK, about July 1945 (1) (Alternative charge) Ill-treated a native of NAURU displaced to TRUK, at TRUK, about July 1945 (2) [not charged with charge 2]	Rabaul	R168	Guilty	2 years		2 years
Tanaka	Zenzaburō	田中善三郎	Cpl	2767	641	Ill-treatment of an Indian PW at KOMORIYAMA, New Britain, about July 1945	Rabaul	R156	Guilty	2 years		2 years
Taniguchi	Akio	谷口秋男	WO			Murder of Australian and Allied PW near KOEPANG, Dutch Timor, between March and May 1942	Manus	LN23	Not Guilty			
Tasaka	Mitsuo	田阪三雄	2nd Lt	2915	375	Murder of four Chinese PW at TALILI, New	Rabaul	R50	Guilty	Life		Life

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						Britain, about 29 April 1943						
Tashiro	Tsunesuke	田代国助	Civ	2918	767	Ill-treatment of a native of BUKA Island at KIETA, Solomon Islands, about March 1943	Rabaul	R185	Guilty	10 years		5 years
Tatsuzaki	Ei	立崎英	Lt Cdr		923	(1) Murder at SOERABAJA, Java, about April 1945 of 15 natives of LOMBOK (2) Unlawful killing of 15 LOMBOK natives at SOERABAJA, Java, about April 1945 by an injection of a deleterious substance (3) Ill-treatment of 17 LOMBOK natives at SOERABAJA, Java, about April 1945 by injection of a deleterious substance, whereby 15 of such natives died	Manus	LN25	(1) Not Guilty (2) Guilty (3) Not Guilty	3 years		3 years
Taura	Hidehara	田浦秀春	Capt	2784	618	Ill-treatment of Indian PW at SANKAKUYAMA, New Britain between April and August 1945	Rabaul	R139	Guilty	5 years		5 years
Taura	Sadao	田?定雄	Lt			(1) Murder at IDORE, Dutch New Guinea, about November 1944 of two members of the RAAF (2) Mutilation of the dead, two members of the RAAF at IDORE, Dutch New Guinea, about November 1944	Manus	LN4	(1) Not Guilty (2) Not Guilty			
Tazaki	Takehiko	田崎武彦	Lt	2309	1	(1) Mutilation of dead at SOARIN No 1 New Guinea about 19/07/1945 (2) Cannibalism at SOARIN No 1 New Guinea about 20/07/1945	Wewak	MW1	(1) Guilty (2) Guilty	Death by hanging		5 years with hard labour
Teshiba	Kenji		PO			Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Not Guilty			
Teshima	Fusatarō	豊嶋房太郎	Lt Gen			(1) Murder at IDORE, Dutch New Guinea, about November 1944 of two members of the RAAF (2) Violation of Laws and Usages of war at IDORE, Dutch New Guinea, about November 1944, by failing to control members of his Command whereby war crimes were committed against two members of the RAAF	Manus	LN4	Not Guilty			
Tōdō	Fusaichi	東堂房市	L/Cpl	2731		Ill-treatment of Indian PW at TALLILI, New Britain, between July 1943 and December 1944	Rabaul	R77	Not Guilty			

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Tōkawa	Masanori	當川正範	L/Cpl	2681	472	Murder of a British PW at WATOM ISLAND, New Britain, about May 1945	Rabaul	R62	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 15/08/1946	
Tōkawa	Masanori	當川正範	L/Cpl	2681	476	Ill-treating a British PW [no place given in charge but at WATOM Island, New Britain] during May and June 1945	Rabaul	R65	Guilty	5 years		5 years
Tokoro	Ken'ichi	戸頃憲一	Lt		859	(1) Murder at MERGUI, Burma, on 18/06/1942 of two Australian PW (2) Murder at MERGUI, Burma, on 30/07/1942 of one Australian PW	Manus	LN14	(1) Guilty (2) Guilty	Life		15 years
Tokuda	Masatake	徳田正武	Gd	838	163	Ill-treatment of PW and I at KUCHING, Sarawak, between 15/05/1942 and 12/09/1945	Labuan	ML37	Guilty	15 years		15 years
Tokudome	Kazuo	徳留一雄	CPO		249	Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Guilty	1 year		1 year
Tokunaga	Masayoshi	徳永正芳	Civ	2099	625	Ill-treatment of a Nauruan displaced to TRUK at TRUK in June 1944	Rabaul	R145	Guilty	1 year		1 year
Tokura	Keijirō	十倉計治朗	L/Cpl	2231		Murder of two Indian PW at AIN, New Guinea, in October 1944	Rabaul	R19	Not Guilty			
Tokura	Keijirō	十倉計治朗	L/Cpl	2231	343	Murder of Indian PW at KARKAR, New Guinea, June 1945	Rabaul	R25	Guilty	10 years		10 years
Tokura	Keijirō	十倉計治朗	L/Cpl		374	Murder of 11 Indian PW near PACHING, New Guinea, about December 1944	Rabaul	R47	Guilty	20 years		15 years
Tomibayashi	Teruo	富林輝雄	Gd	839	179	Ill-treatment of PW and I at KUCHING, Sarawak, between 15/05/1942 and 12/09/1945	Labuan	ML37	Guilty	3 years		3 years
Tominaga	Gorōzō	富永五郎藏	CPO	2044	485	Murder of Chinese civilian at NAURU ISLAND about 3/12/1944	Rabaul	R69	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 17/8/1946	
Tomioka	Shigeo	富岡重男	Civ	2945		Ill-treatment of natives at TARIK ISLAND, Truk, about 26/08/1944	Rabaul	R170	Not Guilty			
Tomita	Nozomu		Capt		679	Inhumane treatment of Australian PW at BATAVIA, NEI between 17/06/1945 and 14/08/1945	Singapore	S8	Guilty	14 years		14 years
Tomiyama	Shintarō					Massacre of 11 unknown PW at RANAU, BNB, about 01/08/1945	Labuan	ML22	Not Guilty			

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Tomiyasu	Hisato	富安?人	Surg Lt	2344	364	(1) Murder of Indian PW at SOWAM, New Guinea, between May 1944 and October 1944 (2) Cannibalism at SOWAM, New Guinea, between May 1944 and October 1944	Rabaul	R36	(1) Guilty (2) Guilty	Death by hanging		15 years
Torigai	Keigi	鳥飼敬義	Capt	2659		Murder of nine Indonesian PW and one Indian PW at KOKOPO, New Britain, on February 1944	Rabaul	R73	Not Guilty			
Torii	Yasuharu		PO			Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Not Guilty			
Toriumi	Tomeo	鳥海留雄	PO	2043	484	Murder of Chinese civilian at NAURU ISLAND about 3/12/1944	Rabaul	R69	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 17/8/1946	
Toyanaga (Toyonaga)	Takaaki		PO			Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Not Guilty			
Toyoda	Kōkichi	豊田 耕吉	Gd	843	114	Massacre of about 23 unknown PW near SANDAKAN, BNB, about 13/07/1945	Labuan	ML24	Guilty	12 years		2 years
Toyooka	Eijirō	豊岡栄次郎	Gd	842	103	Massacre of 11 unknown PW at RANAU, BNB, about 01/08/1945	Labuan	ML22	Guilty	15 years		15 years
Tsuaki	Takahiko	津椎孝彦	Lt		918	Murder of a number of Australian PW near LAHA Airfield on AMBON island about 14/02/1942	Manus	LN24	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 11/6/1951	
Tsuchida	Tomonobu	土田朋言	L/Cpl	2097		Ill-treatment of natives at TARIK ISLAND, Truk, about 26/08/1944	Rabaul	R170	Not Guilty			
Tsuchiike	Masatarō	土池政太郎	Sub Lt	2065	493	Murder of persons unknown at OCEAN ISLAND about 20/08/1945	Rabaul	R70	Guilty	20 years		20 years
Tsuchiya	Gorō	土屋五郎	WO			Murder of Australian and Allied PW near KOEPANG, Dutch Timor, between March and May 1942	Manus	LN23	Not Guilty			
Tsuda	Seiji	津田清次	Gd	845	154	Ill-treatment of PW and I at KUCHING, Sarawak, between 15/05/1942 and 12/09/1945	Labuan	ML37	Guilty	10 years		10 years
Tsukada	Eizō	塚田榮藏	Lt	2033	462	Torture of a native at NAURU ISLAND on a date unknown	Rabaul	R54	Guilty	20 years		20 years

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Tsuruoka	Ikuzō	鶴岡 三	Civ		917	Murder of Australian and Allied PW near KOEPANG, Dutch Timor, between March and May 1942	Manus	LN23	Guilty	Death by hanging		15 years
Uchida	Tomoyasu		Sub Lt			Murder at SOURABAYA, Java, about March and April 1945 of four Australian and Allied PW	Manus	LN21	Not Guilty			
Uchikawa	Tokio	内川 時男	CPO	1296	232	Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Guilty	4 years		4 years
Uchikura	Yoshio		CPO			Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Not Guilty			
Uchino	Seizō (Seiichi)	内野 誠一	Sgt	330222	50	Murder of a PW in TALAUD ISLAND, Celebes, about 23/03/1945	Morotai	M12	Guilty	10 years		5 years
Uchiyama	Kishio	内山 喜之雄	Lt		733	On the high seas between 4/07/1944 and 8/09/1944 on a voyage from Singapore to MOJI (Japan) were responsible for inhuman treatment of PW, thereby contributing to their physical and mental suffering	Singapore	S29	Guilty	6 years		6 years
Ueda	Jirō	植田 治郎	WO	2847	312	Torturing a civilian at RABAUL, New Britain, about May 1943	Rabaul	R11	Guilty	5 years		5 years
Ueda	Kōsei	上田 耕世	Sub Lt		190	Murder of four AIF PW near PASO, Ambon, about 26/04/1945	Morotai	M39	Guilty	Death by shooting	Shooting 11/5/1946	
Uemura	Shigeo	植村 重郎	Sub Lt		205	Murder of four RAAF PW near GALALA, Ambon, about 16/08/1944	Morotai	M43	Guilty	Death by shooting	Shooting 4/5/1946	
Ueno	Kōichi	上野 孝一	WO	2905	379	Murder of Chinese civilian at LUMBURUA, New Ireland, about January 1945	Rabaul	R24	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 26/06/1946	
Ueno	Kōichi	上野 孝一	WO	2905	362	Torturing a Chinese civilian at LAGURAMAU, New Ireland, about January 1945	Rabaul	R35	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 26/6/1946	
Ueno	Kōichi	上野 孝一	WO	2905	602	Murder of a number of Chinese, half-caste Chinese, civilians and natives at New Ireland about 1944–45	Rabaul	R127	Guilty	Death by hanging	Not confirmed	
Ueno	Masahiko	上野 正彦	Capt	2092	692	Ill-treatment of natives at TARIK ISLAND, Truk, about 26/08/1944	Rabaul	R170	Guilty	6 months		6 months

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Ueno	Shin	上野信	Cpl	2667	613	Ill-treatment of a Chinese PW near RABAU, New Britain, about February 1943	Rabaul	R134	Guilty	2 years		2 years
Uetōge (Kamitōge)	Kōnosuke	上峰幸之助	Lt	2641	438	Murder of 11 Chinese PW at KOKOPO, New Britain, about 3/04/1943	Rabaul	R45	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 13/8/1946	
Umemura	Kenburō		Gd			Murder of numerous unknown PW between SANDAKAN and RANAU, BNB, between 29/05/1945 and 26/06/1945	Labuan	ML18	Not Guilty			
Umemura	Susumu	梅村進	Gd	848	26	Massacre near MIRI, Sarawak, about 10/06/1945 killing by shooting and bayonetting about 15 PW	Labuan	ML4	Guilty	Death by shooting		10 years with hard labour
Uo	Hachirō	宇尾八郎	Sgt Maj	2888	548	Ill-treatment of a Chinese PW [at NEW BRITAIN] about 16/04/1943	Rabaul	R92	Guilty	5 years		5 years
Uraga	Yoshio	浦賀義雄	Cpl	2607	514	Murder of nine Indonesian PW and an Indian PW at KOKOPO, New Britain, on February 1944	Rabaul	R73	Guilty	20 years		20 years
Urui	Toshio		PO			Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Not Guilty			
Utsunomiya	Isamu	宇都宮勇	CPO	1268	231	Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Guilty	5 years		5 years
Utsunomiya	Seiichi		Gd			Murder of numerous unknown PW between SANDAKAN and RANAU, BNB, between 29/05/1945 and 26/06/1945	Labuan	ML18	Not Guilty			
Wakamatsu	Shizuo	若松鎮雄	Capt		759	(1) Ill-treatment of PW who were employed on the Burma-Siam Railway between THANBUYZAYAT, Burma and NIKI, Siam, between 25/10/1942 and 1/05/1944 (2)–(7) [not charged with charges 2–7]	Singapore	S12	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 30/04/1947	

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Wakamatsu	Shizuo	若松鎮雄	Capt			(1) Ill-treatment of PW who were employed on the Burma-Siam Railway between THANBUYZAYAT, Burma and NIKI, Siam, between 25/10/1942 and 1/05/1944 (2) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot, three recaptured escaped Dutch PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 13/12/1942 (3) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot and killed three recaptured escaped Dutch PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 27/12/1942 (4) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot and killed a recaptured escaped Australian PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 2/02/1943 (5) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot and killed a recaptured escaped Australian PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 16/03/1943 (6) Responsible for unlawful shooting and killing of an Australian PW at THANBUYZAYAT, Burma, about 14/12/1942 (7) Unlawfully ordered and caused to be shot and killed an Australian PW at 18 KILO WORK Camp, Burma, about 26/12/1942	Singapore	SNN	Trial Aborted			
Watanabe	Akira	渡邊彬	WO	2608	507	Murder of nine Indonesian PW and one Indian PW at KOKOPO, New Britain, on February 1944	Rabaul	R73	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 7/9/1946	
Watanabe	Genzō	渡部原藏	Capt	852	56	(1) Murder of numerous unknown PW between SANDAKAN and RANAU, BNB, between 29/05/1945 and 26/06/1945 (2) Massacre of about 35 unknown PW near RANAU, BNB, about 01/08/1945	Labuan	ML17	(1) Guilty (2) Guilty	Death by shooting	Shooting 16/03/1946	
Watanabe	Haruo		Capt			(1) Murder at KUCHING, Borneo, in March 1944 of an Australian PW (2) Neglect at KUCHING, Borneo, in March 1944 in a trial of Australian PW whereby one was unlawfully killed and others imprisoned	Manus	LN17	(1) Not Guilty (2) Not Guilty			
Watanabe	Iwao	渡部巖	Civ	2103	689	(1) [not charged with charge 1] (2) At TRUK about July 1945 in company with Tanaka T, ill-treated a native of NAURU	Rabaul	R168	Guilty	1 year		1 year

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						displaced to TRUK by beating him						
Watanabe	Kaoru	渡部馨	Capt	2026		Murder of two United States airmen at TARLENA, Bougainville, about December 1943	Rabaul	R167	Not Guilty			
Watanabe	Mojū	渡邊茂重	Cpl	2131		Murder of a number of Chinese, half-caste Chinese, civilians and natives at New Ireland about 1944–45	Rabaul	R127	Not Guilty			
Watanabe	Teruo	渡邊輝男	CPO	2967	715	Murder of an Australian PW and two Indonesian PW at AITAPE, New Guinea, about October 1943	Rabaul	R183	Guilty	7 years		7 years
Watanabe	Yoshinori		PO			Murder near KOEPANG, Dutch Timor, about February 1942 of Australian and Allied PW	Manus	LN16	Not Guilty			
Yabe	Tokuhiro	矢部徳博	Lt		48	Murder of a PW in TALAUD ISLAND, Celebes, about 23/03/1945	Morotai	M12	Guilty	Death by shooting	Shooting 6/3/1946	
Yachi	Sumio	谷地登雄	Ens	2068		Murder of natives unknown at OCEAN ISLAND about 20/08/1945	Rabaul	R53	Not Guilty			
Yajima	Eiichi	矢嶋榮一	Sub Lt	2072	451	Murder of natives unknown at OCEAN ISLAND about 20/08/1945	Rabaul	R52	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 10/8/1946	
Yajima	Mishima	矢島美嶋	Lt Cdr		785	(1) Ill-treatment of PW at HAINAN Island between November 1942 and August 1945 (2) [not charged with charge 2]	Hong Kong	HK3	Guilty	10 years		4 years
Yaki	Yoshio	八木芳雄	Sgt		28	(1) Rape at MASSOWA plantation, New Britain, between 31/10/1944 and 19/12/1944 (2) Torture of a Chinese female at MASSOWA plantation about 31/10/1944	Rabaul	R1	(1) Guilty (2) Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 18/03/1946	
Yamabe	Yoshio	山邊義夫	Cpl	2796		Murder of an Indian PW at WARANGOI, New Britain, 17/10/1944	Rabaul	R71	Not Guilty			
Yamada	Saburō	山田三武郎	Cpl	2601	612	Ill-treatment of Indian PW at THORIRU, New Britain, on 10/05/1945	Rabaul	R133	Guilty	4 years		4 years
Yamada	Tokuichi	山田徳市	L/Cpl	855	13	Massacre near MIRI, Sarawak, about 10/06/1945 killing by shooting and bayoneting about 15 PW	Labuan	ML3	Guilty	Death by shooting		10 years with hard labour

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Yamada	Tsutomu	山田務	Cpl	2620	547	Ill-treatment of three Indian PW at New Britain, about 1944	Rabaul	R91	Guilty	6 months		6 months
Yamada	Tsutomu	山田務	Cpl	2620	583	(1) Ill-treatment of a Chinese PW at KOKOPO, New Britain, about 7/06/1943 (2) Ill-treatment of a Chinese PW at KOKOPO, New Britain, about 4/06/1944	Rabaul	R124	(1) Guilty (2) Guilty	3 years		3 years
Yamada	Uichi	山田宇一	Cpl	2672	40	Murder of a Chinese civilian about October 1944 at MASSOWA, New Britain	Rabaul	R3	Guilty	Death by hanging		2 years
Yamada	Yoshimasa	山田義政	Gd	856	10	Massacre near MIRI, Sarawak, about 10/06/1945 killing by shooting and bayonetting about 15 PW	Labuan	ML3	Guilty	Death by shooting		10 years with hard labour
Yamagishi	Yosaku	山岸?作	Capt	2093		Ill-treatment of natives at TARIK ISLAND, Truk, about 26/08/1944	Rabaul	R170	Not Guilty			
Yamaguchi	Kiji	山口?二	Cpl	2760	630	Ill-treatment of an Indian PW (1) [not charged with charge 1] (2) at KOMORIYAMA, New Britain, 26/05/1945 (3)-(4) [not charged with charges 3-4]	Rabaul	R149	Guilty	6 months		6 months
Yamaguchi	Nobuaki	山口?(健)章	Lt	2056	491	Murder of persons unknown at OCEAN ISLAND about 20/08/1945	Rabaul	R70	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 12/10/1946	
Yamakawa	Hideo	山川秀夫	PO		914	Murder of Australian and Allied PW near KOEPANG, Dutch Timor, between March and May 1942	Manus	LN23	Guilty	15 years		15 years
Yamaki	Tetsuo	八巻哲夫	Sgt	2668	578	Ill-treatment of a Chinese at MANGO, New Britain, about 3/03/1945	Rabaul	R118	Guilty	2 years		2 years
Yamamoto	Hisashi	山本久	Civ Emp	2903		Murder of a native at RAMATA, New Britain, about May 1945	Rabaul	R9	Not Guilty			
Yamamoto	Hisashi	山本久	Civ Emp	2109	556	(1) Murder of a native at RAMATA, New Britain about April 1945 (2) Murder of a native at RAMATA, New Britain about April 1945	Rabaul	R100	(1) Guilty (2) Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 6/11/1946	
Yamamoto	Hyōtarō	山本兵太郎	Capt	2611	504	Murder of nine Indonesian PW and one Indian PW at KOKOPO, New Britain, on February 1944	Rabaul	R73	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 7/9/1946	
Yamamoto	Isao		PO			Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Not Guilty			

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Yamamoto	Jintarō	山本神太郎	Lt	2242	335	Murder of three unknown Indians at NANGAGUA, New Guinea, between December 1944 and March 1945	Rabaul	R21	Guilty	Death by hanging		15 years
Yamamoto	Jirō	山本二郎	Gd		123	Massacre of five unknown PW near RANAU, BNB, about 1/08/1945	Labuan	ML25	Guilty	10 years		10 years
Yamamoto	Katsuji	山本活二	Lt		47	Ill-treatment of PW at KUCHING, Sarawak, between 15/05/1945 and 20/05/1945 thereby causing death	Labuan	ML11	Guilty	Death by shooting		5 years
Yamamoto	Kenji	山本健児	WO	2642		Cannibalism at TANOURA, New Britain, about 5/04/1943	Rabaul	R48	Not Guilty			
Yamamoto	Masao		WO			Murder at SOURABAYA, Java, about March and April 1945 of four Australian and Allied PW	Manus	LN21	Not Guilty			
Yamamoto	Shōichi	山本正一	Capt	858		(1) Murder of numerous unknown PW between SANDAKAN and RANAU, BNB, between 01/1945 and 28/02/1945 (2) Alternative charge – Ill-treatment of PW thereby causing deaths between SANDAKAN and RANAU, BNB, between 29/01/1945 and 28/02/1945	Labuan	ML36	(1) Guilty (2) Not Guilty	Death by hanging	Retrial ordered	
Yamamoto	Shōichi	山本正一	Capt	858	584	(1) Murder of numerous unknown PW between SANDAKAN and RANAU, BNB, between 29/1/1945 and 28/2/1945 (2) Alternative charge – Ill-treatment of PW thereby causing death between SANDAKAN and RANAU, BNB, between 29/1/1945 and 28/2/1945	Rabaul	R125	(1) Guilty (2) Not Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 19/10/1946	
Yamamoto	Tatsuo	山本辰男	PO	1272	243	Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Guilty	18 years		18 years
Yamamoto	Tetsuo	山本辰雄	Sgt		739	(1) Inhumane treatment of PW employed on construction of airfield at LIENG KHAN, French Indo-China, between 15/04/1945 and 23/07/1945 (2) Inhumane treatment causing death of one PW at LONGH THANH, French Indo-China, in April 1945 (3) [not charged with charge 3]	Singapore	S7	(1) Guilty (2) Not Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 21/1/1947	

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Yamamoto	Toyokichi		CPO			Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Not Guilty			
Yamanaka	Gun'ichi	山中群一	WO		338	Murder of seven unknown Indian PW at YAWA, New Guinea, December 1944	Rabaul	R23	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 18/5/1946	
Yamanishi	Masato	山西政人	L/Cpl		677	Ill-treatment causing bodily injury to an Australian PW at RAJBURI, Siam, about April 1945	Singapore	S5	Guilty	5 years		5 years
Yamaoka	Shigeru	山岡繁	Capt	2252	699	Murder of two Indian PW at [between BOIKEN and MOI] NEW GUINEA about September 1944	Rabaul	R171	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 28/10/1947	
Yamaoka	Tetsuo	山岡哲夫	Sgt	2834	464	Ill-treatment of an Indian PW at VUNAPAL, New Britain, about 29/04/1945	Rabaul	R57	Guilty	15 years		15 years
Yamasaka	Tatsuo	山坂武雄	PO		796	Ill-treatment of PW on board the SS SANUKI MARU between 10/6/1944 and 28/6/1945	Hong Kong	HK4	Guilty	5 years		5 years
Yamasaki	Daijirō	山崎代次郎	Civ Off	2135	553	(1) Murder of a Chinese at [DIDIMANS] NEW IRELAND about December 1944 – January 1945 (2) Ill-treatment of a Chinese at [DIDIMANS] NEW IRELAND about December 1944 to January 1945	Rabaul	R97	(1) Guilty of manslaughter (2) Not Guilty	10 years		10 years
Yamasaki	Masami	山崎正見	Cpl	2612	516	Murder of nine Indonesian PWs and one Indian PW at KOKOPO, New Britain, on February 1944	Rabaul	R73	Guilty	15 years		15 years
Yamasaki	Takio	山崎太喜男	Lt		782	(1) Ill-treatment of PW at HAINAN Island between November 1942 and August 1945 (2) Unauthorised employment of PW at HAINAN Island between November 1942 and August 1945	Hong Kong	HK3	(1) Guilty (2) Guilty	8 years		8 years
Yamashita	Kyūsuke	山下久助	Lt		827	Murder at SOEAKODA, Ambon, about 5/02/1942 of Australian and Allied PW	Manus	LN6	Guilty	20 years		20 years
Yamashita	Kyūsuke	山下久助	Lt		849	Murder near LAHA airfield, AMBON about 7/02/1942 of Australian and Allied PW	Manus	LN12	Guilty	Life		20 years

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Yamawaki	Masataka	山脇正隆	Lt Gen	1160		(1) Murder at JESSELTON, BORNEO, in 1944 of three members of the AMF (2) Violation of Laws and Usages of War at JESSELTON, Borneo, in 1944 by disregarding and failing to try three members of AMF who were executed	Manus	LN15	(1) Not Guilty (2) Not Guilty			
Yamawaki	Masataka	山脇正隆	Lt Gen	1160		(1) Murder at KUCHING, Borneo, in March 1944 of an Australian PW (2) Neglect at KUCHING, Borneo, in March 1944 in a trial of Australian PW whereby one was unlawfully killed and others imprisoned	Manus	LN17	(1) Not Guilty (2) Not Guilty			
Yanagawa	Hideo	柳川秀夫	Civ	860	115	Massacre of about 23 unknown PW near SANDAKAN, BNB, about 13/07/1945	Labuan	ML24	Guilty	15 years		15 years
Yanagawa	Shigemori					Massacre of about 23 unknown PW near SANDAKAN, BNB, about 13/07/1945	Labuan	ML24	Not Guilty			
Yanagawa	Uetane	柳川植雄	Civ	2914	396	(1) Murder of 24 Chinese at RABAU, New Britain, about 3/03/1943 (2) Murder of six Chinese at RABAU about 11/03/1943	Rabaul	R55	(1) Guilty (2) Guilty	Death by hanging		Life
Yanai	Kenji		Gd	862		Massacre of approx eight unknown PW near RANAU, BNB about 10/06/1945	Labuan	ML19	Not Guilty			
Yano	Matsusuke	矢野孝助	Cpl	2740		Murder of five Indian PW near RABAU, New Britain, about 17/03/1944	Rabaul	R64	Not Guilty			
Yasuda	Harumi	安田春美	Ens	2067	497	Murder of persons unknown at OCEAN ISLAND about 20/08/1945	Rabaul	R70	Guilty	15 years		15 years
Yasuda	Tadashi (Sei)	安田正	Capt		876	Murder at VICTORIA POINT, Burma, on 12/07/1942 of an Australian PW	Manus	LN18	Guilty	Life		Life
Yasumoto	Yoshio	安本義雄	Gd	863	158	Ill-treatment of PW and I at KUCHING, Sarawak, between 15/05/1942 and 12/09/1945	Labuan	ML37	Guilty	20 years		20 years
Yasunobu	Hisao	安延久夫	CPO	1273	244	Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Guilty	2 years		2 years
Yasusaka	Masaji	安坂政二	L/Cpl	2229		Murder of two Indian PW at RANIMBOA, New Guinea, in September 1944	Rabaul	R40	Not Guilty			
Yasusaka	Masaji	安坂政二	L/Cpl	2229	389	Murder of two Indian PW at PAROM, New Guinea, in August 1944	Rabaul	R41	Guilty	15 years		15 years

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Yasusaka	Masaji	安城政二	Cpl		373	Murder of 11 Indian PW near PACHING, New Guinea, about December 1944	Rabaul	R47	Guilty	20 years		20 years
Yasuyama	Eikichi	泰山榮吉	Pte	864	96	Murder of 17 PW near RANAU, BNB, about August 1945	Labuan	ML21	Guilty	15 years		15 years
Yokoo	Kiyoshi	横谷清	Cpl	2613		Murder of nine Indonesian PWs and 1 Indian PW at KOKOPO, New Britain, on February 1944	Rabaul	R73	Not Guilty			
Yokota	Kinzō	横田金藏	Gd	865	76	Murder of numerous unknown PW between SANDAKAN and RANAU, BNB, between 29/05/1945 and 26/06/1945	Labuan	ML18	Guilty	9 years		9 years
Yokoyama	Nobuo	横山信夫	Gd	866	8	Massacre near MIRI, Sarawak, about 10/06/1945 killing by shooting and bayoneting about 15 PW	Labuan	ML3	Guilty	Death by shooting		10 years with hard labour
Yoneda	Susumu	米田進	Civ Intrap	2682	377	Murder of four Chinese PW at TALILI, New Britain, about 29/4/1943	Rabaul	R50	Guilty	Death by hanging	Hanging 27/6/1946	
Yoneoka	Tokuo		CPO			Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Not Guilty			
Yoshida	Itsuo	吉田逸雄	Sub Lt	2059	495	Murder of persons unknown at OCEAN ISLAND about 20/08/1945	Rabaul	R70	Guilty	20 years		20 years
Yoshida	Kōichi	吉田耕一	Gd	867	180	Ill-treatment of PW and I at KUCHING, Sarawak, between 15/05/1942 and 12/09/1945	Labuan	ML37	Guilty	7 years		7 years
Yoshida	Otokichi		PO			Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Not Guilty			
Yoshida	Tomonobu	吉田朋信	Lt		792	(1) Ill-treatment of PW at HAINAN Island between November 1942 and August 1945 (2) [not charged with charge 2]	Hong Kong	HK3	Guilty	15 years		15 years

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Yoshikawa	Tatsuhiko	吉川龍彦	Gd	868	63	Murder of numerous unknown PW between SANDAKAN and RANAU, BNB, between 29/05/1945 and 26/06/1945	Labuan	ML18	Guilty	15 years		15 years
Yoshikawa	Tatsuhiko	吉川龍彦	Gd		94	Murder of 17 PW near RANAU, BNB, about August 1945	Labuan	ML21	Guilty	20 years		20 years
Yoshimoto	Katsuki	吉本勝喜	Lt		890	Murder at SOURABAYA, Java, about March and April 1945 of four Australian and Allied PW	Manus	LN21	Guilty	7 years		5 years
Yoshimura	Hideo	吉村英雄	Gd	869	77	Murder of numerous unknown PW between SANDAKAN and RANAU, BNB, between 29/05/1945 and 26/06/1945	Labuan	ML18	Guilty	12 years		12 years
Yoshino	Hikosuke	吉野彦助	Surg Lt Cdr	359	900	Mutilation of the dead body of an Allied PW at SOERABAJA, Java, in April 1945	Manus	LN22	Guilty	2 years		2 years
Yoshino	Isamu (Osamu)	吉野治	PO	1274	215	Ill-treatment of Australian PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M44	Guilty	10 years		10 years
Yoshino	Shōzō	吉野健三	Cdr		771	Massacre of 23 Australian citizens at KAVIENG, New Ireland, about March 1944	Hong Kong	HK1	Guilty	15 years		15 years
Yoshioka	Makitarō	吉岡牧太郎	Sgt Maj	2766	628	Ill-treatment of an Indian PW (1) at KOMORIYAMA, New Britain, about 24/04/1945 (2) at KOMORIYAMA, New Britain, 26/05/1945 (3) at FUJIMITAI, New Britain, about 2/01/1945 (4) at KOMORIYAMA, New Britain, about 23/05/1945	Rabaul	R149	(1) Guilty (2) Guilty (3) Guilty (4) Guilty	5 years		5 years
Yoshioka	Makitarō	吉岡牧太郎	Sgt Maj	2766	648	(1) Ill-treatment of Indian PW at KOMORIYAMA, New Britain, about 28/05/1945 (2) Ill-treatment of Indian PW at RABAU, New Britain, about 28/05/1945 (3) [not charged with charge 3]	Rabaul	R158	(1) Not Guilty (2) Guilty	7 years		7 years
Yoshioka	Shigeo	吉岡茂男	Gd	870	95	Murder of 17 PW near RANAU, BNB, about August 1945	Labuan	ML21	Guilty	15 years		15 years
Yoshizaki	Kiyosato	吉崎青里	WO		192	Murder of four AIF PW near PASO, Ambon, about 26/04/1945	Morotai	M39	Guilty	12 years		12 years

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Yoshizaki	Kiyosato	吉崎清里	WO			Ill-treatment of Australian and Dutch PW at TAN TOEY Camp, Ambon, between February 1942 and August 1945	Morotai	M45	Not Guilty			
Yunome	Kunio	湯目國夫	Civ	2919	623	Murder of an Ambonese native at MALOL, New Guinea, on 24/10/1945	Rabaul	R143	Guilty	Death by hanging		10 years
Yunomura	Fumio	湯村文男	Lt		52	Murder – ordered killing of two RAAF PW at SARIO, N Celebes, on 19/06/1945	Morotai	M14	Guilty	Death by shooting		5 years
Yusa	Kiyoto	遊佐清人	L/Cpl		730	At NACOMCHASSI, Siam, between July and August 1945, inhumanely treated PW	Singapore	S24	Guilty	7 years		7 years
Yutani	Yujirō	油谷祐二郎	Lt Col	1915	403	(1) Ill-treatment of a British PW at KOEPANG, Timor, April/May 1943 (2) Ill-treatment of an Australian PW at KOEPANG, Timor, May 1943	Darwin	D2	(1) Guilty (2) Guilty	10 years with hard labour		10 years with hard labour
Yutani	Yujirō	油谷祐二郎	Lt Col	1915	406	(1) Murder of an Australian PW at AIRNONA, Timor, on or about 12/06/1943 (2) Murder of a British PW at AIRNONA, Timor, on or about 12/06/1943	Darwin	D3	(1) Guilty (2) Guilty	Death by shooting	Shooting 1/08/1946	

Appendix C: Index to trial proceedings and trial-related correspondence files

Trial location and reference	Trial proceedings in A471	Trial-related correspondence file in MP742/1, 336/1/* ⁵⁵⁹
Darwin D1	80708	1602
Darwin D2	81630	667
Darwin D3	80709	1603
Morotai M6	80717	1696
Morotai M7	80768	417
Morotai M8	80769	418
Morotai M9	80718	1694
Morotai M10	80719	1692
Morotai M12	80755	1691
Morotai M13	80720	1695
Morotai M14	80770	173
Morotai M15	80756	1693
Morotai M20	80773	255, 1608
Morotai M23	80774	415
Morotai M26	80753	1688
Morotai M27	80775	448
Morotai M29	81059	1860
Morotai M31	80976	1738
Morotai M32	80722	1689
Morotai M34	80778	323
Morotai M38	80977	1758
Morotai M39	80757	1703
Morotai M40	80721	1690
Morotai M41	81644	646
Morotai M42	80780	645
Morotai M43	80918	1737
Morotai M44	81068 PARTS A-C	1739
Morotai M45	81709 PARTS 1-7	699
Wewak MW1	80713	1701
Wewak MW5	83839	

⁵⁵⁹ If the file is not in series MP742/1, the full series and item control symbol reference is given. If there is no item control symbol given, then the file is unknown or no longer exists.

Trial location and reference	Trial proceedings in A471	Trial-related correspondence file in MP742/1, 336/1/* ⁵⁵⁹
Labuan ML2	80716	1699
Labuan ML3	81214	1903
Labuan ML4	81204	1910
Labuan ML11	80911 PARTS A-B	1733
Labuan ML16	80714	1697
Labuan ML17	80771	606
Labuan ML18	80772	258
Labuan ML19	81216	MP927/1, A336/1/24
Labuan ML21	80715	1698
Labuan ML22	81970	268
Labuan ML24	80776	1715
Labuan ML25	80913	1731
Labuan ML28	80777 PARTS 1-2	707
Labuan ML35	80779	314
Labuan ML36	81663 PARTS A-B	2093
Labuan ML37	80754 PARTS 1-3	1785
Rabaul R1	80747	
Rabaul R2	80746	
Rabaul R3	80731	
Rabaul R4	80748	
Rabaul R5	80745	
Rabaul R6	80744	
Rabaul R7	80743	
Rabaul R8	80741	
Rabaul R9	80742	
Rabaul R10	80740	
Rabaul R11	80739	
Rabaul R12	80738	
Rabaul R13	80737	
Rabaul R14	80710	
Rabaul R15	80711	
Rabaul R16	80712	
Rabaul R17	80749	
Rabaul R18	80751	
Rabaul R19	80752	

Trial location and reference	Trial proceedings in A471	Trial-related correspondence file in MP742/1, 336/1/* ⁵⁵⁹
Rabaul R20	80729	
Rabaul R21	80730	
Rabaul R22	80727	
Rabaul R23	80725	
Rabaul R24	80728	
Rabaul R25	80726	
Rabaul R26	80750	
Rabaul R27	80724	
Rabaul R28	80723	
Rabaul R29	80736	
Rabaul R30	80735	
Rabaul R31	80734	
Rabaul R32	80733	
Rabaul R33	80732	
Rabaul R34	80781	625
Rabaul R35	80782	626
Rabaul R36	80783	
Rabaul R37	81044	1790
Rabaul R38	80784	
Rabaul R39	80785	630
Rabaul R40	80786	1719
Rabaul R41	80787	628
Rabaul R42	80788	
Rabaul R43	80789	
Rabaul R44	80790	
Rabaul R45	80791	1721
Rabaul R46	80792	
Rabaul R47	80793	
Rabaul R48	80794	669
Rabaul R49	80795	
Rabaul R50	80978	1805
Rabaul R51	80796	1397
Rabaul R52	80797	
Rabaul R53	80798	1720
Rabaul R54	80799	
Rabaul R55	80915	1732
Rabaul R56	80912	1730

Trial location and reference	Trial proceedings in A471	Trial-related correspondence file in MP742/1, 336/1/* ⁵⁵⁹
Rabaul R57	80916	
Rabaul R58	80917	1736
Rabaul R59	80907	
Rabaul R60	80979	1754
Rabaul R61	80980	1753
Rabaul R62	80908	1760
Rabaul R63	80914	1734
Rabaul R64	80909	1759
Rabaul R65	81069	1756
Rabaul R66	81070	1755
Rabaul R67	80981	1752
Rabaul R68	81071	1742
Rabaul R69	80982	1743
Rabaul R70	80983	1744
Rabaul R71	80984	1746
Rabaul R72	80985	1745
Rabaul R73	81001	1806
Rabaul R74	81002	1807
Rabaul R75	81072	1757
Rabaul R76	81073	1740
Rabaul R77	80910	1763
Rabaul R78	80906	1762
Rabaul R79	81074	1741
Rabaul R80	80986	1751
Rabaul R81	80987	1747
Rabaul R82	80988	1748
Rabaul R83	80989	1749
Rabaul R84	80990	1750
Rabaul R85	81003	1823
Rabaul R86	81633	1813 ⁵⁶⁰
Rabaul R87	81004	
Rabaul R88	81005	1819
Rabaul R89	81006	1818
Rabaul R90	81007	1812
Rabaul R91	81008	1820
Rabaul R92	81009	1821

⁵⁶⁰ These two trials share a correspondence file, probably as two of the accused were tried in both trials.

Trial location and reference	Trial proceedings in A471	Trial-related correspondence file in MP742/1, 336/1/* ⁵⁵⁹
Rabaul R93	81010	1822
Rabaul R94	81045	1802
Rabaul R95	81046	1800
Rabaul R96	81047	1801
Rabaul R97	81011	1814
Rabaul R98	81012	1809, 1247
Rabaul R99	81013	1810
Rabaul R100	81014	1811
Rabaul R101	81048	1803
Rabaul R102	81015	1816
Rabaul R103	81049	1799
Rabaul R104	81016	1815
Rabaul R105	81017	1817
Rabaul R106	81050	1796
Rabaul R107	81018	1808
Rabaul R108	81205	
Rabaul R109	80991	1804
Rabaul R110	81019	1833
Rabaul R111	81051	1789
Rabaul R112	81052	1798
Rabaul R113	81053	1797
Rabaul R114	81020	1832
Rabaul R115	81021	1831
Rabaul R116	81022	1830
Rabaul R117	81023	1829
Rabaul R118	81024	1834
Rabaul R119	81025	1825
Rabaul R120	81026	1827
Rabaul R121	81060	
Rabaul R122	81218	1882
Rabaul R123	81027	1828
Rabaul R124	81028	1835
Rabaul R125	81029 PARTS A-B	1837
Rabaul R126	81054	1795
Rabaul R127	81030	1836, 1205 PART 2
Rabaul R128	81055	1791
Rabaul R129	81056	1792

Trial location and reference	Trial proceedings in A471	Trial-related correspondence file in MP742/1, 336/1/* ⁵⁵⁹
Rabaul R130	81057	1793
Rabaul R131	81058	1794
Rabaul R132	81031	1838
Rabaul R133	81032	1841
Rabaul R134	81033	1840
Rabaul R135	81034	1837
Rabaul R136	81035	1842
Rabaul R137	81036	1843
Rabaul R138	81037	1844
Rabaul R139	81038	1845
Rabaul R140	81039	
Rabaul R141	81061	
Rabaul R142	81040	1849, 280
Rabaul R143	81041	1846
Rabaul R144	81042	1847
Rabaul R145	81043	1848
Rabaul R146	81217	
Rabaul R147	81062	
Rabaul R148	81222	
Rabaul R149	81224	
Rabaul R150	81215	
Rabaul R151	81213	1888
Rabaul R152	81223	
Rabaul R153	81235	
Rabaul R154	81225	
Rabaul R155	81227	
Rabaul R156	81226	
Rabaul R157	81228	
Rabaul R158	81221	
Rabaul R159	81231	
Rabaul R160	81230	
Rabaul R161	81229	
Rabaul R162	81220	
Rabaul R163	81219	
Rabaul R164	81236	
Rabaul R165	81237	
Rabaul R166	81063	

Trial location and reference	Trial proceedings in A471	Trial-related correspondence file in MP742/1, 336/1/*⁵⁵⁹
Rabaul R167	81064	
Rabaul R168	81238	1900
Rabaul R169	81234	
Rabaul R170	81233	
Rabaul R171	81232	
Rabaul R172	81653 PARTS A-D	1266, 1247
Rabaul R173	81652 PARTS 1-2, C	398, 1205, 1247, 1264
Rabaul R174	81065	1247
Rabaul R175	81635 PARTS A-F	1205, 1247, 1297
Rabaul R176	81631 PARTS A-B	1319, 1180
Rabaul R177	81249	1934
Rabaul RNN/178	81206	
Rabaul R179	81066	
Rabaul R180	81208	
Rabaul R181	81207	1914
Rabaul R182	81209	1915
Rabaul R183	81210	1916
Rabaul R184	81067	
Rabaul R185	81211	
Rabaul R186	81212 PARTS A-B	1918
Rabaul R187	81239	1245
Rabaul R188	81240	1908
Rabaul RNN	With Hong Kong 12	
Singapore S2	See MP742/1, 336/1/2094 and 336/1/1235	2094
Singapore S3	81250	1933
Singapore S4	81248	1937
Singapore S5	81247	1938
Singapore S6	81246	1936
Singapore S7	81242	1935 ⁵⁶¹
Singapore S8	81245	1924
Singapore S9	81301	1930
Singapore S10	81300	1931
Singapore S11	81241	1942
Singapore SNN/Singapore S12	81655 PARTS 1-8, C	1457

⁵⁶¹ One accused in Singapore S7 (Suzuki Sōhei) and the accused in Singapore S23 (Suzuki Shōzo) had very similar names, which is probably why these trials mistakenly share a correspondence file.

Trial location and reference	Trial proceedings in A471	Trial-related correspondence file in MP742/1, 336/1/* ⁵⁵⁹
Singapore S14	81632	1354
Singapore S16	81251	1932
Singapore S17	81244	1928
Singapore S18	81243	1927
Singapore S20	81201	1929
Singapore S21	81203	1926
Singapore S22	81202	1925
Singapore S23	81634	1935 ⁵⁶²
Singapore S24	81639	
Singapore S26	81640	1456
Singapore S27	81659	2094
Singapore S28	81641	1253
Singapore S29	81642	1301
Hong Kong HK1	81645	1951
Hong Kong HK2	81643	1567
Hong Kong HK3	81950 PARTS 1-6, A-B	1855, 1593
Hong Kong HK4	81636	1452
Hong Kong HK5	81637	1594
Hong Kong HK6	81638	1595
Hong Kong HK7	81660	2092
Hong Kong HK8	81662	1635
Hong Kong HK9	81656	1683
Hong Kong HK10	81661	1708
Hong Kong HK11	81658	1706
Rabaul RNN/Hong Kong HK12	81657	
Hong Kong HK13	81654	
Manus Island LN1	81847 PARTS A-B	2056
Manus Island LN2	81942* [3 files with different barcodes]	2137
Manus Island LN3	81943	2062
Manus Island LN4	81944	MP927/1, A336/1/25
Manus Island LN5	81945	2080
Manus Island LN6	81951	2079
Manus Island LN7	81962	2184
Manus Island LN8	81963	2089

⁵⁶² Ibid.

Trial location and reference	Trial proceedings in A471	Trial-related correspondence file in MP742/1, 336/1/*⁵⁵⁹
Manus Island LN9	81947	2096; MT1131/1, A336/1/14
Manus Island LN10	81949	2183
Manus Island LN11	81948* [4 files with different barcodes]	2113
Manus Island LN12	81952	2112
Manus Island LN13	81953	2119
Manus Island LN14	81954	2120
Manus Island LN15	81956	2121
Manus Island LN16	81955	2128
Manus Island LN17	81957	1416
Manus Island LN18	81959	2131
Manus Island LN19	81965	2132
Manus Island LN20	81964	2133
Manus Island LN21	81961 PARTS 1-7 [3 files labelled as PART 4, different barcodes]	2174
Manus Island LN22	81966	
Manus Island LN23	81958 PARTS A-D	2177
Manus Island LN24	81967	2163
Manus Island LN25	81968	
Manus Island LN26	81969	

Appendix D: Index to key documents in the trial proceedings⁵⁶³

Trial	Record of Military Court	Convening order	Trial personnel	Abstract of Evidence	Prosecution's opening address	Defence's opening address	Prosecution's closing address	Defence's closing address	Judge-Advocate's summing-up	Finding and Sentencing	Address in Mitigation	Petition(s)	Legal Review	Warrant(s) of Execution
Darwin D1	2	6	14	NA	145-156	NA	198 (rev)-188	139; 218-206 (rev), 219-224 (rev)	140-142	143-144	143	NA	3-5	NA
Darwin D2	3	8	12	NA	158-159	NA	148-150; 153	138-140, 141-146, 154	151-152, 155	156	156	7	5-6	NA
Darwin D3	3	12	17	NA	160-161	NA	135-136	138-148	151-153	154, 158	155-157	11	6-7, 8-10	15
Morotai M6	3	10	18	NA	19	53	87-88	83-86	89-92	93	95-96	6-7	4-5, 8-9	NA
Morotai M7	3	11	17	NA	19	19, 42	54	55	56-57	58, 65	59-64	7-8	4-6, 9-10	15
Morotai M8	4	16	22	NA	24	46	59	60	61-63	63	64-65	8-13	5-7, 14-15	20
Morotai M9	3	10	13	NA	23	56	56-57	58-60	61-64	65, 71	67-70	6-7	4-5, 7-9	12
Morotai M10	3	10	17	NA	19	65	80-81	82-83	NA	84, 88	88	6-7	4-5, 8-9	13-14
Morotai M12	3	12	19	NA	21	44	65	66	67-69	70, 77	71-76	7-9	4-6, 10-11	16-17
Morotai M13	3	9	17	NA	19	27	31	32	33-34	35, 39	37-38	6	4-5, 7-8	NA
Morotai M14	3	10	14	NA	16	NA	40-41	42	NA	43, 44	43	6-7	4-5, 8-9	NA
Morotai M15	4	5	9	NA	12	NA	43-44	45	NA	46	NA	NA	NA	NA
Morotai M20	3	19	22	NA	25	NA	66-68	69	NA	70	71-73	6-16	4-5, 17-18	NA
Morotai M23	3	8	?	NA	17	NA	30	31	NA	32, 34	33	5	4, 6-7	12
Morotai M26	3	11	15	NA	18	NA	74-5	76	NA	77, 79	78	6-8	4-5, 9-10	14
Morotai M27	5	13	18	NA	20	83	97-98	99-100	NA	101, 103	102	7-9	6, 11-12	16
Morotai M29	3	5	8	NA	9	NA	24	25	NA	26	NA	NA	NA	NA
Morotai M31	4	12	17	NA	19	NA	51-52	53	NA	54, 59	55-58	6-8	5, 9-10	NA
Morotai M32	4	9	14	NA	15	NA	34-35	36	NA	37, 40	38-39	6-7	5, 8	13
Morotai M34	3	9	13	NA	14	NA	21	22	NA	23, 25	24	5-7	4, 8	NA
Morotai M38	4	11	18	NA	20-22	NA	109-111	108	NA	112, 114	113	7	6, 9-10	NA
Morotai M39	3	15	25	NA	NA	42	82	83-84	NA	85	NA	7-13	5-6, 14	22-24
Morotai M40	3	18	22	NA	24	45	56	57-59	NA	60, 63	61-62	6-16	5, 17	NA

⁵⁶³ This index was created in the period 2009–16 using the digitised copy of each trial proceeding in series A471. The pagination may have changed if files have subsequently been re-digitised. Where trials have multiple parts (eg PARTS A-C or PARTS 1-3), the part is also indicated (C/5 indicates PART C, page 5). (Rev) indicates that the document was digitised in reverse order. Pages are very occasionally skipped over during the digitisation process but are within the file in series A471.

Trial	Record of Military Court	Convening order	Trial personnel	Abstract of Evidence	Prosecution's opening address	Defence's opening address	Prosecution's closing address	Defence's closing address	Judge-Advocate's summing-up	Finding and Sentencing	Address in Mitigation	Petition(s)	Legal Review	Warrant(s) of Execution
Morotai M41	3	13	21	NA	NA	37	66-71	73-75	NA	72	72	7-9	5-6, 10-11	18-20
Morotai M42	4	10	16	NA	18	21	38	39-42	NA	43, 45	44	7-8	6, 9	13
Morotai M43	4	12	?	NA	NA	NA	77-80	81-83	NA	75	75-76	7-10	5-6, 11	17-19
Morotai M44	C/5	C/13	C/21	NA	C/23-25	C/63-68	B/65-73	B/52-64	NA	B/74, 76	B/75	C/9-11	C/7-8, 12	NA
Morotai M45	1/2	1/82, 100	16-18	13-14	1/109-120	NA	1/505-518	1/452-504	1/7, 519-531	1/532-538, 1/552-553	1/539-551	1/35-80	1/9-34, 81	1/96-99
Wewak MW1	5	6	10	NA	NA	NA	21	21	22-23	23	23	NA	8	NA
Wewak MW5	3	4	6	NA	NA	NA	20-23	24	24-25	25	NA	NA	NA	NA
Labuan ML2	3	16	22	NA	23-24	NA	NA	44-48	49-51	48	48	5-15	4	20
Labuan ML3	4	16	21	NA	24	NA	54-63	65-67	68-72	72-73	73-74	7-15	5-6	NA
Labuan ML4	3	15	19	NA	20-21	NA	38-39	35-37	40	40	40	8-14	4-5	NA
Labuan ML11	B/6	B/45	B/52	NA	B/53-56	NA	B/114-117	B/109-113	NA	B/118-119	B/118-119	B/10-40	B/8-9, 41-43	B/49-50
Labuan ML16	3	15	19	NA	19-20	NA	22-23	23-24	NA	24	24	5-12	4, 13-14	18
Labuan ML17	3	23	30	NA	31-34	NA	108-110	105-107	NA	54-55	55	5-20	4, 21-22	27-28
Labuan ML18	3	52	58	NA	57	NA	93	94-95	NA	88-89, 92	89-91	7-49	5-6, 50-51	NA
Labuan ML19	3	33	39	NA	40	NA	75-76	77	NA	58-59	58-59	7-30	5-6, 31-32	NA
Labuan ML21	4	28	34	NA	35	NA	57-58	56-57	59-63	64, 66	64-65	7-22	5-6, 23-24 (rev)	NA
Labuan ML22	2	27	33	NA	32	NA	51-52	49-51	53-57	58-59	58-59	5-24	3-4, 25-26	NA
Labuan ML24	3	18	24	NA	23	NA	50-51	48-49	52-55	56, 58	56-58	7-15	5-6, 16-17	NA
Labuan ML25	4	23	29	NA	28	NA	41-42	40-41	42-44	45-46	45	7-20	6, 21-22	NA
Labuan ML28	1/3	1/81	1/87	NA	1/88-93	NA	2/50-56	2/42-49	NA	2/57-58	2/57-58	1/6-78	1/5, 1/79-80	1/85
Labuan ML35	3	15	20	NA	NA	NA	33	32	NA	34	34	6-13	5, 14	NA
Labuan ML36	B/3	B/12	B/18	NA	B/20-24	NA	B/93-101	B/88-93	B/102-110	B/111, 117	B/111-116	A/62-169	B/6-9, 10-11	NA

Trial	Record of Military Court	Convening order	Trial personnel	Abstract of Evidence	Prosecution's opening address	Defence's opening address	Prosecution's closing address	Defence's closing address	Judge-Advocate's summing-up	Finding and Sentencing	Address in Mitigation	Petition(s)	Legal Review	Warrant(s) of Execution
Labuan ML37	1/3	1/80	1/91	NA	1/93-95	NA	2/47-59	2/45-46	NA	1/85-86	2/60	1/8-77	1/6-7, 1/78-79	NA
Rabaul R1	3	6	Unknown	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12	12	NA	NA	4, 5	8
Rabaul R2	4	16	Unknown	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	21	22	NA	9-15	6, 7-8	NA
Rabaul R3	3	11	15	NA	NA	NA	27	26	28	28-29	29	9-10	5-6, 7-8	13
Rabaul R4	3	8	7	NA	7	NA	21	21	22-23	24	24	5	4, 6	10
Rabaul R5	4	10	14	NA	NA	NA	21	21	NA	21-22	21	8-7 (rev)	6, 9	NA
Rabaul R6	4	5	7	NA	7	11	17	17	17	17	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rabaul R7	3	10	14	NA	14	NA	34	34	34	34	35	6-8	5, 9	NA
Rabaul R8	3	10	14	NA	14	NA	30	30	31	31	32	6-7	5, 9	NA
Rabaul R9	3	4	6	NA	6	NA	34	34-5	35-36	36	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rabaul R10	3	8	11	NA	11	27	34	35	36-38	38-39	38-39	5-6	4, 7	NA
Rabaul R11	3	6	8	NA	NA	16	19	19	19-20	20, 22	21-22	NA	5	NA
Rabaul R12	4	5	7	NA	8	NA	NA	NA	NA	26	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rabaul R13	4	16	19	NA	NA	NA	32	33-34	35	36	36	7-14	6, 15	NA
Rabaul R14	4	7, 9	10	NA	10	NA	15	NA	15-16	16, 19	17-19	NA	6	NA
Rabaul R15	4	13	17	NA	18	25	43	42	44	45	45	7-11	6, 12	14
Rabaul R16	4	6	8	NA	NA	NA	12	11	13	12, 14	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rabaul R17	4	27	33	NA	NA	NA	49-50	45-48	51-52	52	52	7-24	5-6, 25-26	NA
Rabaul R18	3	4	6	NA	NA	NA	14	13	14	14	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rabaul R19	4	6	8	NA	NA	NA	NA	22	22	23	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rabaul R20	4	5	7	NA	NA	NA	NA	13	13	14	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rabaul R21	3	12	15	NA	NA	NA	NA	20	20	21	NA	7-10	5-6, 11	NA
Rabaul R22	4	12	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	30	30-31	31	NA	7-10	5-6, 11	14-15
Rabaul R23	3	12	17	NA	NA	NA	26	25-26	27	27	NA	6-7	4-5, 8	9-10
Rabaul R24	46	37	35	NA	34	NA	NA	NA	17	16	NA	44-42 (rev)	45, 41	39-40
Rabaul R25	3	12	20	NA	NA	NA	34	33-34	35	35	35	5-10	4, 11	14-15
Rabaul R26	3	15	18	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	46-49	50	NA	8-13	4-7, 14	NA
Rabaul R27	3	12	14	NA	NA	NA	NA	21	22	22	22	5-6	4, 9-10	NA
Rabaul R28	3	18	21	NA	NA	NA	NA	35	36-37	37	37	6-15	4-5, 16-17	NA
Rabaul R29	3	5	7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12	NA	NA	NA	NA

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Rabaul R30	3	23	27	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	37-38	39	39	6-15, 22	4-5, 16-21	25
Rabaul R31	3	21	24	NA	NA	NA	32-33	33	34-35	36	36	7-19	6, 20	NA
Rabaul R32	3	10	14	NA	NA	NA	NA	28	28	29	NA	6-8	4-5, 9	12
Rabaul R33	3	13	18	NA	NA	NA	NA	30	30-31	31	NA	5-11	4, 12	15-16
Rabaul R34	4	12	17	NA	NA	NA	NA	23	23	24	24	7-10	5-6, 11	14-15
Rabaul R35	4	14	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	34	34	NA	7-12	5-6	15-17
Rabaul R36	5	12	15	NA	NA	NA	NA	16-17	17	17	17	8-9	7, 10	NA
Rabaul R37	3	4	6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	14	15	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rabaul R38	3	7	11	NA	NA	NA	NA	19	19-20	20	NA	5	4, 6	8
Rabaul R39	4	15	19	NA	NA	NA	NA	35-36	36	36	NA	6-13	5, 14	17
Rabaul R40	4	12	15	NA	NA	NA	24	23-24	24-26	27	NA	8-10	6-7, 11	13
Rabaul R41	4	14	17	NA	NA	NA	33	32	34	34	34	7-12	5-6, 13	NA
Rabaul R42	4	9	13	NA	NA	NA	NA	23	23	24	NA	6-7	5, 8	10
Rabaul R43	4	5	7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4-5	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rabaul R44	4	8	7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	15	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rabaul R45	4	10	14	NA	NA	NA	33-34	33	35	36	NA	8	6-7, 9	12
Rabaul R46	4	12	17	NA	NA	NA	NA	27	27	27	NA	7-10	4-5, 11	13-14
Rabaul R47	4	14	17	NA	NA	NA	NA	21	21	21-22	21	7-12	5-6, 13	NA
Rabaul R48	2	25	29	NA	NA	NA	NA	46	46	46-47	47	6-23	4-5, 24	NA
Rabaul R49	5	11	13	NA	NA	NA	NA	20	20	20	20	8-9	6-7, 10	NA
Rabaul R50	4	Unknown	16	NA	NA	NA	42	41-42	42-43	43-44	43	8-10	5-7, 11	12-13
Rabaul R51	5	15	19	NA	NA	NA	NA	29	30-incomplete	Missing	Missing	9-13	7-8, 14	16
Rabaul R52	3	16	29	NA	NA	NA	NA	38	40-39 (rev)	41	41	7-14	4-6, 15	18-21
Rabaul R53	4	16	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	40	41-42	42	42	7-14	5-6, 15	18
Rabaul R54	5	29	34	NA	NA	NA	58	58	59	59-60	59-60	10-23	7-9, 24	31-32
Rabaul R55	4	39	53	NA	54	NA	NA	118-120	120-123	123	NA	18-35	6-17, 36	40-48
Rabaul R56	4	8	12	NA	NA	NA	19	19	19	19	NA	NA	5, 6	NA
Rabaul R57	9	16	20	19	NA	NA	NA	28	28	28	28	12-14	10-11, 15	NA
Rabaul R58	4	11	16	NA	NA	NA	NA	19	20	20	20	7-9	5-6, 10	13
Rabaul R59	4	11	15	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	19	19	19	7-8	5-6, 9	10/13
Rabaul R60	5	6	8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rabaul R61	4	10	15	NA	NA	NA	27	27	27	28	NA	6-8	5, 9	12

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Rabaul R62	4	11	15	NA	NA	NA	NA	26	27-28	28	28	7-9	5-6, 10	13
Rabaul R63	4	5	7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	17	17	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rabaul R64	4	5	7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rabaul R65	3	9	11	NA	NA	NA	NA	17	18	18	18	6-7	5, 8	NA
Rabaul R66	3	4	6	NA	NA	NA	13	13	13	13	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rabaul R67	4	14	18	NA	NA	NA	NA	22	22	23	NA	10-12	6-9, 13	15
Rabaul R68	3	15	19	NA	NA	NA	NA	28	29-30	30	30	6-13	4-5, 14	17
Rabaul R69	4	32	43	NA	NA	NA	58	58-59	59	60	60	7-21	5-6, 22	25-31
Rabaul R70	4	17	22	NA	NA	NA	NA	35	36-37	37	37	8-15	6-7, 16	18
Rabaul R71	4	18	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	35	35	36	36	7-12	5-6, 13	14-16
Rabaul R72	4	15	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	27	27	27	27	8-13	6-7, 14	17-18
Rabaul R73	5	23	31	NA	NA	NA	62-63	62	64-66	66	66	9-21	7-8, 22	24-26
Rabaul R74	4	15	18	NA	NA	NA	NA	24	24	24	24	8-13	6-7, 14	NA
Rabaul R75	3	4	6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	20	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rabaul R76	3	4	6	NA	NA	NA	15	15	16	16	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rabaul R77	4	5	7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rabaul R78	5	16	19	NA	NA	NA	NA	33	33	34	34	10-14	8-9, 15	NA
Rabaul R79	3	4	6	NA	NA	NA	12	NA	12	12	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rabaul R80	4	5	7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	14	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rabaul R81	4	9	12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	18	18	NA	6-7	5, 8	NA
Rabaul R82	3	4	6	NA	NA	7	NA	17	NA	17	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rabaul R83	4	12	15	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	22	22	NA	7-10	5-6, 11	NA
Rabaul R84	4	5	7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	13	13	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rabaul R85	3	8	11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	16	17	17	5-6	4, 7	NA
Rabaul R86	4	21	26	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	34	35	35	8-19	6-7, 20	22-24
Rabaul R87	4	13	17	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	24-25	25	25	7-10	5, 6	12
Rabaul R88	3	?	12	NA	NA	NA	NA	18	19	19	19	6-7	4-5, 8	9
Rabaul R89	4	13	16	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	24	24	24	7-10	6, 11, 12	NA
Rabaul R90	4	12	15	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	26	27	27	7-10	5-6, 11	NA
Rabaul R91	4	10	13	NA	NA	NA	18	18	18	18	18	8	6-7, 9	NA
Rabaul R92	4	10	13	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	20	20	NA	7	6, 9	NA
Rabaul R93	4	11	15	NA	NA	NA	NA	18	19	19, 20	19	7	6, 8	10
Rabaul R94	3	5	7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12	12	NA	NA	NA	NA

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Rabaul R95	3	4	6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rabaul R96	3	5	7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	14	14	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rabaul R97	4	11	14	NA	NA	NA	30	30	30	30	30	8-9	6-7, 10	NA
Rabaul R98	3	10	13	NA	NA	NA	NA	28-30	31-32	32	32	7-8	5-6, 9	NA
Rabaul R99	3	9	12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	16	16-17	16	6-7	5, 8	NA
Rabaul R100	3	16	20	NA	NA	NA	39	39	40	41	41	7-12	5-6, 13	14
Rabaul R101	3	4	6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12	12	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rabaul R102	4	11	16	NA	NA	NA	26	31-32	27	27	33	8-9	6-7, 10, 15	13
Rabaul R103	3	4	6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rabaul R104	3	10	13	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	20	20-21	21	5-8	4, 9	NA
Rabaul R105	3	5	8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10	10	10	NA	4	NA
Rabaul R106	3	5	7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	NA	NA	4	NA
Rabaul R107	3	8	11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	18	18	18	6	4-5, 7	NA
Rabaul R108	3	13	16	NA	NA	NA	NA	18	18-19	19	19	5-11	4, 12	NA
Rabaul R109	3	10	13	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	19	19	19	7-8	5-6, 9	NA
Rabaul R110	3	8	11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	20	20-21	20	5-6	4, 7	NA
Rabaul R111	3	4	6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rabaul R112	3	4	6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rabaul R113	3	4	6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	14	14	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rabaul R114	3	10	13	NA	NA	NA	NA	20	20	20-21	21	6-8	5, 9	NA
Rabaul R115	3	10	13	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	19	19	NA	6-8	4-5, 9	NA
Rabaul R116	3	8	11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	17	NA	6	5, 7	NA
Rabaul R117	4	10	11	NA	NA	NA	NA	21	21-22	22	22	8	6-7, 9	NA
Rabaul R118	4	11	14	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	23	23	8-9	6-7, 10	NA
Rabaul R119	4	11	14	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	24	NA	9	6-7, 10	NA
Rabaul R120	4	8	11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	16	NA	6	5, 7	NA
Rabaul R121	3	5	7	NA	NA	NA	NA	20	16	16	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rabaul R122	3	10	13	NA	NA	NA	NA	34-35	29	30	36	8	5-7, 9	NA
Rabaul R123	4	11	14	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	21	23	NA	8-9	6-7, 10	NA
Rabaul R124	4	11	14	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	21	NA	8-9	6-7, 10	NA
Rabaul R125	B/4	B/30	B/36	NA	B/37-38	B/56	B/101-104	B/105-110	B/111-113	B/114, B/116	B/115-116	B/10-27	B/6-9, B/28-29	B/31, B/34
Rabaul R126	3	5	7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10	10	NA	NA	NA	NA

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Rabaul R127	3	32	35	NA	NA	NA	NA	55	55-56	57-58	57	9-29	5-8, 30-31	NA
Rabaul R128	3	5	7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rabaul R129	3	4	6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9	9	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rabaul R130	3	4	6	NA	NA	NA	NA	9	10	10	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rabaul R131	3	4	6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rabaul R132	2	9	12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	17	17	17	6-7	4-5, 8	NA
Rabaul R133	3	10	13	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	19	19	7-8	5-6, 9	NA
Rabaul R134	3	22	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	20	20	6-7	5, 8	NA
Rabaul R135	3	10	13	NA	NA	NA	NA	29-30	30-31	31	31	6-8	5, 9	NA
Rabaul R136	3	10	13	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	18	NA	7-8	5-6, 9	NA
Rabaul R137	3	8	11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	15	16	16	6	5, 7	NA
Rabaul R138	3	11	14	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	26	27	27	8-9	6-7, 10	NA
Rabaul R139	3	10	14	NA	NA	NA	NA	38-39	NA	37	40	6-8	5, 9	NA
Rabaul R140	3	11	14	NA	NA	NA	NA	23	23-24	24	24	6-9	5, 10	NA
Rabaul R141	3	4	6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	12	12	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rabaul R142	3	14, 17	19	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	27	27-28	NA	10-11	9, 12-13	16
Rabaul R143	3	20	24	NA	NA	NA	NA	37-38	35	36	NA	11-14, 17-18	5-6, 15-16, 19	22
Rabaul R144	3	9	13	NA	NA	NA	NA	34-35	26	26	NA	7	5-6, 8	11
Rabaul R145	2	12	14	NA	NA	NA	NA	30-31	NA	20	NA	7-9	5-6, 10	NA
Rabaul R146	6	13	17	NA	NA	NA	NA	23	23	24	NA	10-11	8-9, 12	15
Rabaul R147	3	5	7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rabaul R148	4	9	12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	17	NA	6-7	5, 8	NA
Rabaul R149	5	21	24	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	36	NA	11-16	9-10, 17-19	NA
Rabaul R150	4	11	14	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	18	NA	8-9	6-7, 10	NA
Rabaul R151	3	14	24	NA	NA	NA	NA	50-51	52-53	53	53	8-12	6-7, 13	15-17
Rabaul R152	4	11	14	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	18	18	8-9	6-7, 10	NA
Rabaul R153	3	10-11	15	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	24	NA	7-8	5-6, 9	NA
Rabaul R154	3	8	11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	15	NA	6	5, 7	NA
Rabaul R155	3	7	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	14	14	NA	NA	5, 6	NA
Rabaul R156	4	9	12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	16	NA	7	6, 8	NA
Rabaul R157	3	15	18	NA	NA	NA	NA	61-62	NA	37	NA	8-13	5-7, 14	NA

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Rabaul R158	3	15	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	37	NA	8-13	6-7, 14	NA
Rabaul R159	3	11	17	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	24	NA	7-9	5-6, 10	13
Rabaul R160	2	7	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	14	NA	5	4, 6	NA
Rabaul R161	3	15	18	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	30	NA	8-13	5-7, 14	NA
Rabaul R162	5	17	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	35	35	9-15	7-8, 16	NA
Rabaul R163	3	19	21	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	57	NA	6-17	5, 18	NA
Rabaul R164	3	15	Not copied	NA	NA	NA	NA	93-98	59-62	62	62, 92, 99-100	9-12	8, 13	NA
Rabaul R165	4	6	8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	11	NA	NA	5	NA
Rabaul R166	3	5	7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10	10	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rabaul R167	3	5	7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	21	22	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rabaul R168	4	19	22	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	39-40	41	41	9-16	6-8, 17-18	NA
Rabaul R169	3	11	14	NA	NA	NA	NA	54-56	57-58	59	59	6-7	5, 8-10	NA
Rabaul R170	3	11	14	NA	NA	NA	NA	52-54	5-56	57	NA	6-8	5, 9-10	NA
Rabaul R171	3	12	17	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	27	27-28	28	7-10	5-6, 11	13
Rabaul R172	A/4	A/19	A/23	A/24-29	A/30-33	A/64-66	A/137-144, 171	A/130-136	A/145-172	A/172-173	A/173	A/9-18	A/6-8	NA
Rabaul R173	1/3	1/25	1/47	1/29-46	1/48-50	1/98	1/170-180, 203-204	1/165-169	1/181-202, 204	1/204-205	NA	1/10-23	1/5-9	NA
Rabaul R174	5	7	12	10-11	13-14	21-22	47-53, 58	40-46	54-58	59	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rabaul R175	A/3	A/20	A/36	A/24-35	A/37-38	A/68-69, 71	A/136-44	A/116-35	A/145-83	A/184	NA	A/10-19	A/5-9	NA
Rabaul R176	B/5	B/30	B/40	B/35-39	B/41-43	NA	B/55-59	B/60-75	B/76-81	B/82	B/82	B/11-26	B/7-10, B/27-29	B/32
Rabaul R177	3	20	26	23-25	27	29-30	36-37	38-41	42-43	43-44	43	5-16	4, 17-19	NA
Rabaul RNN/R178	NA	64/?	66/1	NA	67/2	Missing/6	NA/22-23	NA/15-21	NA/24-26	83/26	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rabaul R179	3	5	11	9-10	12	NA	29	25-28	30-31	31	NA	NA	NA	NA
Rabaul R180	3	9	14	13	15-16	NA	29-30	31-32	33-35	36	36	6	4-5, 7-8	NA
Rabaul R181	3	13	20	17-19	21-22	NA	51-55	50, 145-151	56-59	60	60	7-8	5-6, 9-12	NA
Rabaul R182	3	28	37	33-36	38-39	NA	68-72	73-78	79-82	83	83	9-24	5-8, 25-27	31
Rabaul R183	43	61	71	67-70	72-73	NA	84-90	91-97	98-103	104	104	48-55	44, 46-47, 56-	NA

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Rabaul R184	19	24	30	27-29	31-35	60	79-80	79, 239-44	81-82	83	NA	NA	21-23	NA
Rabaul R185	3	25	32	NA	33	43	56	57-59	60-62	63	63	14-21, 8-11	5-7, 12-13, 22-23	NA
Rabaul R186	A/2	A/34	A/44	A/39-43	A/45-46	NA	A/58-60	A/61, A/192-97	A/62-68	A/69, A/71	A/69-71	A/4-18, A/24-30	A/19-21, A/22-23, A/31-33	A/36
Rabaul R187	5	11	18	16-17	19	NA	42-43	33-41	44-48	49	49	NA	8-10	NA
Rabaul R188	3	12	24	16-23	25	NA	44-45	46-49	50-53	54-55	54-55	7-9	5-6, 10-11	NA
Rabaul RNN	See Hong Kong 12 trial													
Singapore S2	Missing but see MP742/1, 336/1/2094 and 336/1/1235. See also the Singapore S27 trial.													
Singapore S3	3	8	12	NA	13-18	NA	47-52	41-46	NA	40	40, 53-54	NA	5, 6-7	NA
Singapore S4	4	7	11	NA	12	14	22	23-24	NA	25	25, 26	NA	5-6	NA
Singapore S5	2	6	10	NA	11	13	20	21-23	NA	23-24	24	NA	4-5	NA
Singapore S6	4	18	26	NA	28-29	171-72	124-33	116-119; 119-123	NA	134, 139	134-38	10-17	6, 7-9	24-25
Singapore S7	3	19	28	NA	31-40	63-64	186-98	174-85	NA	198, 206	199-205	7-11	6, 15-18	24-26
Singapore S8	5	9	13	NA	15, 94-99	32	106-112	100-105	NA	91, 93	91-93, 113-20	NA	7-8	NA
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