

RESTRICTED

ALLIED TRANSLATOR AND INTERPRETER SECTION
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

RESEARCH REPORT

No. 120

DATE: 15 Nov 45

AMENITIES
IN THE
JAPANESE ARMED FORCES

RESTRICTED

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

A.P.O. 500

15 November 1945

Published for the information of all concerned.

By command of General MACARTHUR:

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ALLIED TRANSLATOR AND INTERPRETER SECTION

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SUBJECT: AMENITIES IN THE JAPANESE ARMED FORCES

I. G. No. 6310

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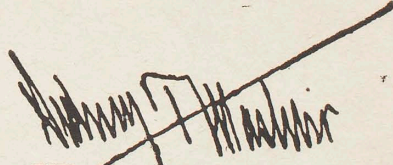
No. 120

SUMMARY:

1. This report covers information available at ATIS up to 31 March 1945 on amenities furnished by the Japanese to their armed forces.
2. There has been no attempt to establish the existence of rules regarding the availability for purchase or gratuitous issue of canteen stores, since there is a great variation, depending upon the type of troops and the area, in the handling of amenities.
3. Information has also been given as to the availability to the troops of such amusements as shows, movies, geisha entertainment, and brothels.
4. References are quoted regarding the amount of war news passed on to troops by field newspapers, bulletins, and radios.

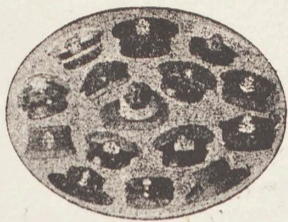
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SOURCES: Captured Documents.
Statements of Prisoners of War.

[INFORMATION SHOULD BE ASSESSED ACCORDINGLY]



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Section I. CANTEEN STORES

I. GENERAL

The Japanese Army establishes canteens for their personnel. At present, there is little information available regarding canteens located in rear areas. Those canteens of which information is available apparently do not carry many articles. Tobacco, sake and beer appear to be their main items for sale. The Navy canteens seem to be better stocked than those of the Army.

The Japanese apparently have a gratuitous issue for their soldiers. Information shows that here the main items of issue are sweets, cigarettes and beer. Naturally this issue has ceased in areas where the Japanese have been by-passed.

Comfort bags are items which are received by Japanese soldiers and it appears that they are greatly appreciated. According to prisoners of war, there are two types of these bags: those received from civilian organizations and those received from the Army. Comfort bags contain both luxuries and necessities. In CHINA, these bags were received regularly but few have reached the South West PACIFIC Area. Apparently, Formosans and civilians are not included in the distribution of comfort bag gifts.

2. POST EXCHANGES AND SHIP STORES

a. Army

(1) Prisoner of War YAMADA, Chiyokasu (JA 145233), Leading Private, member of 170 Infantry Regiment, captured GIRUWA, 15 January 1943, stated:

"Beer and tobacco had been available to troops in the regimental canteen at RBAUL. The tobacco had been brought by the regiment from FRENCH INDO CHINA where it was manufactured by the 'Black Horse' and 'Kotoba' Companies." (ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 93, page 10)

(2) Extract from notebook, dated 10 December 1943, listing names and quantities of provisions and canteen articles received by 141 Infantry Regiment, 65 Brigade:

"Among the provisions listed are polished rice, polished barley, ordinary canned goods, beans and pickled apricots, sugar, soy sauce, fresh and dried vegetables, pickles, potatoes, seaweed, squashes, canned tomatoes, canned oranges, etc. Among the canteen articles listed are soap, loin cloths, sake, beer, tobacco, matches, cookies, etc." (ATIS Bulletin No. 744, page 6)

(3) Extract concerning 18 Army Field Canteen Regulations from file of miscellaneous correspondence, covering period 15 August 1943—17 April 1944, belonging to 27 Field Motor Transport Depot, dated 29 October 1943.

"Classification of field canteens. 18 Army Canteen Bulk Store is different from the other canteens of all forces. This is the only source of supply for all canteens and is located at the 27 Field Freight Depot.

"Articles dealt with. For the time being, these are confined to military uniforms, tobacco or cigarettes, sweets, etc., and articles for the pacification of natives. Due to the present

transport difficulties, supplies to all canteens have been reduced to the minimum.

"Price list of articles for the pacification of natives."

Article	Amount	Selling Price
Lap-lap	1.5 m	5.000
Jungle knife	1	8.000
Razor blade	1	0.150
Ornament	1	1.000
Saucepan(Large)	1	5.000
Saucepan(medium)	1	3.000
Saucepan(small)	1	1.500
Salt	1 kg	0.500
Cigarette	each	0.250
ASUTAMU	1	0.500

(ATIS Bulletin No. 1013, page 8)

(4) Extract from letter, dated 12 March, year not stated, sent by Technician YAMANAKA to 14 Field Air Repair Depot:

"In closing, the men here are showing signs of fatigue due to the lack of canteen goods, and I am sure they would regain their spirits if some such articles were sent out from JAPAN, since there is also a shortage in your area."

(ATIS Bulletin No. 1114, page 2)

(5) Summaries of extracts, giving a list of canteens, from a binder of intendance letters received by 15 Field Antiaircraft Unit from Chief of Staff, KWANTUNG Army, Subject: "Instructions concerning the control of issuing canteen goods to men living outside camp." Summary gives dates of letters from KWANTUNG Intendance Department.

FULARCHI Canteen	14 June 1940
FEITE (?) Canteen	10 July 1940
YENCHI Canteen	10 July 1940
TSITSIHAR Canteen	27 August 1940
LUNGCHEN Canteen	13 September 1940
CHENGKAOTZE(?) Canteen	14 December 1940
TUNHAU Canteen	24 December 1940
HAILAN Canteen	26 January 1941
LIACYANG Canteen	23 April 1941
TIEHLING Canteen	23 April 1941
HAICHENG Canteen	23 April 1941
NENCHIANG Canteen	10 May 1941
SZUPINGKAI Canteen	11 June 1941
LINKOU Canteen	16 June 1941
PINGYANG Canteen	1 July 1941
PAMIENGTUNG Canteen	5 July 1941
DAIREN Canteen	9 July 1941
SHANSHENFU(?) Canteen	28 October 1941
TUMEN Canteen	8 January 1942
CHINING (?) Canteen	19 January 1942
HSINGSHAN (?)	

KWANTUNG Army Canteen 25 March 1942

PAICHENGTZE Canteen 9 April 1942

TAIYINGHO (?)

SECTOR Canteen 16 April 1942

TUNGSUI (?) Canteen 16 April 1942

SIACHENGTZE Canteen 21 April 1942

(SOPAC Translation, Serial No. 01996, page 17)

(6) Prisoner of War, Superior Private, member of 51 Infantry Regiment, captured UYUMPOK, 13 April 1944, stated:

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"Japanese soldiers in FRENCH INDO CHINA had special Army canteens (GUNSHUHO) established for their benefit. There, they could eat and buy whatever they wanted at extremely low prices. Many Japanese civilians had come from JAPAN to run these canteens and some had brought their families too."

(Source available on request)

b. Navy

(1) Prisoner of War SUZUKI, Ryozauro (JA (USA) 100044), Second Class Engineer Petty Officer, Boiler Room Talker, member of Destroyer YUGUMO, rescued at sea, 7 October 1943, stated:

"Sake and beer were procurable aboard naval vessels every day from 1600 to 1900 hours, directly after evening meal."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 358, page 30)

(2) Prisoner of War WAJIMA, Jutaro (JA (USA) 100045), Superior Petty Officer, Torpedo Rating, member of Destroyer YUGUMO, captured near KOLOMBANGARA, 7 October 1943 stated:

"Besides being Petty Officer in Charge of No. 2 Torpedo Mount, was also in charge of ship's store, which sold sake, beer, cider, candy, tobacco, towels, shirts, trousers, paper, ink, pens, etc. Store opened after breakfast and after lunch for purchases of towels, trousers, paper, pens, etc. from 1730-1800 and from 2000-2100 hours for the purchase of other things. Prices ranged as follows:

"Cigarettes
 Cherry Brand 15 sen (10 cigarettes)
 Homari Brand 4 sen (20 cigarettes)
 Golden Bat Brand 5 sen (10 cigarettes)

Hikari Brand 10 sen (10 cigarettes)
 "Candy
 Bean cakes 10 sen
 Hard candy 10 sen

"Miscellaneous—Biscuits 10 sen, peanuts 10 sen, cider 23 sen, a bottle of beer 37 sen, and sake 2 yen for two liters.

"Sake and beer were sold only once or twice a week. A special ration was issued after long cruises or engagements."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 434, page 19)

(3) Prisoner of War KAWAYOSHI, Noboru (JA 145599), Civilian Employee, member of 14 Pioneer Unit (Naval), captured BUSU RIVER, 20 September 1943, stated:

"In RABAUL a great variety of articles was available. Any quantity of cigarettes could be purchased. Cigarette prices were as follows:

Brand	Price to Troops	Price in JAPAN
Homari (20 cigarettes)	4 sen	not sold
Hikari (10 cigarettes)	8 sen	18 sen
Cherry (10 cigarettes)	10 sen	20 sen
Bat (10 cigarettes)	4 sen	15 sen

"Beer (30 sen a bottle), sake, cider, and various types of sweets were also available. Beer and sake were sold freely and each man could buy two or three bottles at a time, when supply was available. There was usually sufficient to go round."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 293 page 9)

(4) Price list of canteen articles for sale by SASEBO 5 Special Naval Landing Party, captured BUNA MISSION, 8 January 1943, is given in Figure 1. (ATIS Current Translations No. 23, page 45)

Article	Price (Yen)	Article	Price (Yen)	Article	Price (Yen)
Sake (TOJIMAN)	1.700	Salmon, canned	.600	Taido shoe polish	.600
Sake (OZEKI)	2.000	JINTAN (sen sen) medium size	.260	Pineapple, canned	.500
Asahi beer	.400	WAKAMOTO (yeast)	1.200	Kwao (brand) soap	.110
Kirin cider	.220	Plum (brand) meat extract	1.000	Laundry soap	.300
Homari (cigarettes)	.050	White cotton socks	.220	Victor fountain pen #1	2.000
Hikari (cigarettes)	.080	Grey socks	.280	Victor fountain pen #2	1.800
Kinshi (cigarettes)	.050	Striped shirts	1.200	Facial tissue	1.000
Milk	.550	Inner soles	.050	Writing paper	.070
Handkerchiefs	.170	Garters	.720	Military post cards (100 cards)	.250
Drops, candy	.100	Rain coat buttons	.030	Envelopes	.050
Caramels	.100	Black or white suit buttons	.070	Small note-books	.060
Fruit rice jelly	.100	Clothes pins	.030	Loose leaf note-books	.040
Yokan (sweet bean paste)	.110	Safety pins	.070	Raito Ink	.270
5 colored candy drops	.110	White thread	.130	Kikushi brand ink (Red)	.120
Homari sugar candy	.100	Paste	.110	Japanese ink	.140
Biscuits	.100	Clasps	.050	Penholder	.050
Pears, canned	.550	Pocket knife	.130	Pen points	.030
White peaches, canned	.550	Scissors	.220	Pencil	.050
Crab, canned	.700	Rubber soles	.340	Voucher	.050
Striped under shirts	1.200	Rubber heels	.230	Tooth picks	.110
Knitted trunks	4.200	Prophylactics	.030	Tooth pick box	.080
Bleached cotton	.970	Note-books	.120	Clothes brush	.280
Towels	.220	Lion (tooth) powder	.110	Shoe brush	.200
Face towel	.220	Lion (tooth) paste	.180	Soap box	.230
Loin cloth	.150			Writing pad	.150
White scarf	.330				

Figure 1—CANTEEN PRICE LIST OF SASEBO SPECIAL NAVAL LANDING PARTY

3. GRATUITOUS ISSUE

a. Officers

(1) Extract from diary of Probationary Officer

YUMIDE, presumably of IBARAGI Prefecture, unit not stated:

"13 April 1943. Received rations, beer, candies, cigarettes, etc. Had drinking party at officers club.

"30 April. About 2300 hours, embarked and headed toward ERVENTA, BOUGAINVILLE Island.

"1 May. 0600 hours, arrived our objective.

"5 May. Today is SEKKU (Annual Festival for Boys) and I have been drinking sake for four consecutive days."

(*ATIS Bulletin No. 340, page 3*)

(2) A prisoner of war, a leading seaman, on the Destroyer YUGUMO, captured off VELLA LAVELLA, 7 October 1943, stated:

"The men were given sake on Sundays, and the officers had it a little more frequently."

(*SOPAC Interrogation Report, Serial No. 0211, page 29*)

b. Enlisted Men

(1) Prisoner of War HORIGUCHI, Takeki (JA 145434), Superior Private, member of 115 Regiment captured near PORT HENNESSY, 9 March 1943, stated:

"Once a week every soldier serving away from JAPAN received gratis from government, 40 cigarettes, one bag of cakes, and one-third pint of sake or one pint of beer."

(*ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 128, page 7*)

(2) Prisoner of War KOBORI, Masuo (JA 145633), member of 115 Infantry Regiment, captured BAINDUANG, 23 October 1943, stated:

"A weekly free issue of one-half pound sweets, 60 to 80 Homari cigarettes and either about one pint of sake or one bottle of beer was made in NEW BRITAIN. On occasions there was an issue of tinned fruit juice in lieu of sweets. Further purchases could be made from canteen. These provisions were in dumps and constantly guarded but this did not prevent petty thefts, mostly of sweets."

(*ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 309, page 6*)

(3) Extract from diary of First Class Private KAWANUMA, Maokichi, unit not stated. Dated 23 November 1942-10 February 1944:

"1 January 1943. At KOKOPO, beer, oranges and cigarettes were issued to our platoon (34 men)."

(*ATIS Bulletin No. 1006, page 3*)

(4) Extract from a diary captured on GUADALCANAL, no name, dated 2 June 1942 to 15 November 1942:

"2 November 1942. Tomorrow two or three bottles of beer will be distributed, even at the first line for the purpose of celebrating the auspicious occasion of Emperor MEIJI's Anniversary."

(*USAFISPA Translation, Item No. 260, page 1*)

(5) Prisoner of War ICHIHARA, Kinichi (JA (USA) 147004), First Class Private, member of 53 Infantry Regiment, captured SUMERU, 30 December 1943, stated:

"In CHINA, troops had received a free issue of 40 cigarettes per man per week. Others could be purchased cheaply. In South West PACIFIC Area, issue was approximately five per man per day."

(*ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 362, page 9*)

(6) Extract of diary of TAKIZAWA, crew member of the No. 6 SHONAN MARU, captured KWAJALEIN Atoll:

"1 January 1944. Arrived at KWAJALEIN Island. Received four months' supply of sake which was more than we had expected and everyone was very happy."

(*JICPOA Translation, Item No. 7496, page 1*)

(7) Extract from 30 page handwritten field diary, for June 1943, belonging to 1 Battalion,

238 Infantry Regiment at CAPE MOEN and BOIKEN:

"28 June (Monday) fine. CAPE MOEN. Additional supplies such as sake, sugar, candy, and tobacco were received today."

(*ATIS Current Translations No. 100, page 41*)

(8) Extract from handwritten file of transmitted orders, presumably of 1 Maintenance Company, 22 Airfield Battalion. Dated 29 March -28 August (presumably 1943).

"10 July. Tomorrow the 11th, from 0600 hours, a ceremony and distribution of the tobacco sent by His Majesty will take place. All company commanding officers will assemble in front of headquarters, accompanied by their highest ranking noncommissioned officers. Dress will be informal simple field uniform. Ribbons will be worn."

(*ATIS Enemy Publications No. 83, page 22*)

(9) Extract from pencil written notebook and diary belonging to OTANI, Moriichi, of South Seas Expeditionary Force. Entries dated 19 December to 26 November, presumably 1942 and 1943 respectively.

"22 June. About one quart of sake for each man was distributed. Everyone was in good spirits."

(*ATIS Bulletin No. 590, page 14*)

4. COMFORT BAGS

a. Army

(1) *Receipt of Comfort Bags.*—

(a) Prisoner of War ISHIGURO, Kiyochi (JA 145044), First Class Private, member of 228 Infantry Regiment, captured PAPAKI BRIDGE, 11 November 1942, stated:

"He received a comfort bag while in Hospital at CANTON."

(*ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 42, page 8*)

(b) Prisoner of War NAITO, Haruji (JA 145564), First Class Private, member of 66 Infantry Regiment, captured KOMIATUM, August 1943, stated:

"Had received comforts bags from home also from Army. Latter were of two types. Type A was received every month and included soap, toilet paper and post cards. Type B came every two months and included loin cloths and towels."

(*ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 290, page 10*)

(c) Prisoner of War ARITA, Kazo (JA 145935), Superior Private, member of 144 Infantry Regiment, captured OIVI, 15 November 1942, stated:

"At RABAU he received a comfort bag containing edibles, paper, etc, but no cigarettes."

(*ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 39, page 8*)

(d) Prisoner of War NAKAMURA, Ryoki (JA (USA) 147449), Second Class Petty Officer, member of 2 Transport Unit, captured JACQUINOT BAY, 23 April 1944, stated:

"He had received comfort bags on two occasions from Women's National Defense Society. Last time he had received a comfort bag was in December 1943 while in NEW BRITAIN, and it contained games, writing and toilet paper, jelly beans, and salt fish."

(*ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 501, Section 13*)

(e) Extract from diary belonging to First Class Private KAWANUMA, Naokichi, unit not stated, dated 23 November 1942-10 February 1944, entry made while in NEW BRITAIN:

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"31 January 1943. Received comfort bag from TOKYO."

(*ATIS Bulletin No. 1006, page 3*)

(f) Prisoner of War ISHIKAWA, Iwamatsu (JA(USA)147004), First Class Private, member of 53 Infantry Regiment, captured at SUMERU, 30 December 1943, stated:

"Comfort bags were received in CHINA, but none in the South West PACIFIC Area."

(*ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 362, page 9*)

(g) Prisoner of War SATO, Susumu (JA(USA)147143), Sergeant Major of 141 Infantry Regiment, captured at TALASEA, 16 March 1944, stated:

"While in RABAUL, received one comfort bag."
(*ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 475, Section 13*)

(h) Prisoner of War HATORI, Fumichiro (JA(USA)147018), Corporal, member of the 238 Regiment, captured near ARARI, 5 February 1944, stated:

"Received many comfort bags in CHINA, but none in NEW GUINEA."

(*ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 467, Section 13*)

(2) *Non-receipt of Comfort Bags.*—

(a) Prisoner of War KIBA, Hisao (JA (USA)147586), Second Lieutenant, member of 68 Independent Field Antiaircraft Battalion, captured HOLLANDIA, 2 May 1944, stated:

"He had received no packages or comfort bags."

(*ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 489, Section 13*)

(b) Prisoner of War NAGASAKU, Mikio (JA(USA)147459), First Class Private, member of 68 Independent Field Antiaircraft Battalion, captured HOLLANDIA, 22 April 1944, stated:

"He had received no comfort bags."

(*ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 468, Section 13*)

(c) Prisoner of War YOSHIDA, Hiroshi (JA 145648), Sergeant Major (Pilot), member of the 248 Air Regiment, captured near LAE, 12 November 1943, stated:

"He had received no comfort packages while in the South West PACIFIC Area."

(*ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 404, page 13*)

b. Formosans and Civilians

(1) Prisoner of War SUKIMOTO, Yoshitaka, Formosan laborer, captured on GREEN ISLAND, 7 March 1944, stated:

"He had never received any gifts in way of comfort bags of any sort."

(*SOPAC Interrogation Report, Serial No. 01230, page 29*)

(2) Prisoner of War YAMAGUCHI, Masahiro (JA 145158), Medical Orderly, captured SOPUTA, 6 December 1942, stated:

"He had received no mail or comfort bags since leaving JAPAN."

(*ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 41, page 8*)

Section II. AMUSEMENTS

5. GENERAL

It appears from information gathered that the Japanese do not make too great an effort to furnish athletic equipment to their troops. One prisoner of war stated that as far as he knew there was no organized athletics in the Japanese Army. Evidence appears to indicate that this is not entirely true because in rear areas the troops have athletic meetings. There is little evidence to support the theory that an athletic program is carried out in forward areas. In fact it appears that no athletic equipment is carried to these areas and that any participation in games must be done with make-shift equipment.

Evidence seems to indicate that the Army makes an attempt to provide occasional movies for the troops. They apparently do not furnish movies to any great degree and there is little information as to the type of movies shown the troops. One Japanese soldier was apparently rather eager to see a movie, because he infiltrated the Allied lines to see a picture in which Ginger Rogers was playing.

The Japanese apparently have organizations similar to American United Service Organization shows which are for the entertainment of their troops. It appears that these units do not travel to forward areas. They made several appearances in the South West PACIFIC Islands but soon returned to JAPAN due to Allied bombings.

The Japanese insure one form of amusement by locating their brothels in forward areas. One prisoner of war has stated that brothels are immediately established where there are any large number of troops. Majority of the women of the Japanese brothels are Japanese, Koreans, and Chinese. Although the Japanese apparently waste no time in establishing their brothels, it appears that the demand greatly exceeds the supply. This condition practically excludes the enlisted personnel, and only officers are able to take advantage of these places of business.

There appears to be quite a bit of difference of opinion among prisoners of war as to who owns and controls the brothels. The statement of a prisoner of war, who was a brothel owner in BURMA, and several lists of brothel regulations, which have been captured in South West PACIFIC Area, indicate that brothels are privately owned but under military supervision. Information available indicates that the venereal rate among Japanese troops in South West PACIFIC Area is exceedingly low.

Japanese troops are usually granted leave when in the homeland but evidence indicates that they have no policy of leave or rotation in the South West PACIFIC Area.

(a) Prisoner of War TSUNO, Keishin (JA 14-5033), Superior Private, member of 144 Infantry Regiment, captured OIVI, 9 November 1942, stated:

„Gambling is strictly prohibited in the Japanese Army, and when it was discovered that some of the Japanese soldiers were gambling, cards were taken away from them.”

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 34, page 5)

(b) Prisoner of War TOMITA, Tomaoki, First Class Private, member of the 112 Infantry Regiment, captured at SIRZWEYA, 12 February 1944, stated:

“As for the songs the troops sang, there were none that could be said to be in general use since most sang those which were popular in their own part of JAPAN.”

(Source available on request)

6. ATHLETICS

(a) “According to a petty officer second class, the ‘SHUKAI SHO’ (probably mess hall or day room) on KWAJALEIN had magazines, phonographs, ping-pong sets, record and radio sets. At the headquarters of 6 Base Force, sake and cigarettes were available. Volleyball was popular.

“A seaman first class complained about the lack of recreational facilities on KWAJALEIN in spite of the equipment listed above and the fact that he was able to see movies on Sundays. As a Catholic, he attended masses regularly on Sundays. According to this prisoner of war, the recreation room at SASEBO, where he took his basic training, was poor, while that of YOKOSUKA impressed him favorably because it offered a variety of food and drinks and had waitresses, baths, movies and stage shows.”

(A-160 30 August 1944, pages 6-7)

(b) Extract from handwritten routine order issued 7 June 1942, by 55 Transport Regiment:

“Baseball games by TAKAMORI Force.”

(ATIS Bulletin No. 151, page 2)

(c) Prisoner of War TSURUTA, Masatoshi (JA(USA)147102), Second Lieutenant (Medical Officer), member of 141 Infantry Regiment, captured TALASEA Area, stated:

“At RAKUME, athletic meetings, SUMO exhibitions and plays were sometimes arranged for entertainment of troops. Baseball was frequently played in PHILIPPINES but no sports equipment was brought to NEW BRITAIN. No recreational facilities in the field.”

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 453, page 12)

(d) Prisoner of War SASAYAMA, Jun (JA 145531), Sergeant, member of 50 Independent Antiaircraft Battalion, captured off TROBRIAND ISLANDS, 23 March 1943, stated:

“As far as he knew there were no organized athletics in the Japanese Army.”

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 189, page 10)

(e) Prisoner of War YAMADA, Toshio, First Class Private, member of the 124 Infantry Regiment, captured on GUADALCANAL, 9 February 1943, stated:

“There are organizations at home which buy and collect the latest popular records and send them to the camps. There are no such things as recreational halls in the Army. Each company has its own phonograph records, games,

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magazines, etc. and the men borrow them for use during leisure time and return them to the orderly room when they are through."
(SOPAC Interrogation Report, Serial No. 02330, page 64)

(f) Prisoner of War KISHIMOTO, Hachiro, Superior Private, member of 23 Infantry Regiment, captured on BOUGAINVILLE, 6 April 1944, stated:

"On Bougainville, soldiers held amateur performances during the night and athletic meetings during the day. Since there are no facilities, the latter were obstacle courses, running and tree climbing races."
(SOPAC Interrogation Report, Serial No. 266, page 3)

(g) Prisoner of War YOSHIDA, Kazuo, Lance Corporal, member of 6 Field Artillery Regiment, captured TOROKINA Area, 23 March 1944, stated:
"At MAIKA, there was an enlisted men's library

in the prisoner of war compound, consisting of magazines and books of general interest. The prisoners of war improvised games from articles available. Checkers and chess boards were used. In CHINA, there was no need for such amusements as leave was obtainable to go to nearby towns and cities where magazines and other luxuries could be bought."
(SOPAC Interrogation Report, Serial No. 01459, page 36)

(h) Summaries of extracts from a binder of intendance letters received by 15 Field Antiaircraft Unit from KWANTUNG Defense Army Intendance Section, subject: "Notification of the issuing of entertainment equipment for the first (or second) time to Forces which are newly established or having changed station." Numbers in brackets are those issued the first time. See Figures 2 and 3.
(SOPAC Translation, Serial No. 01996, pages 5, 6)

SUPPLY DISTRICT	FORCE	PHONOGRAPHS	CHESSBOARDS
HARBIN	16 Field Antiaircraft Defense Unit	1	
HARBIN	1 Field Searchlight Battalion	1	1
HARBIN	62 Line of Communication Sector Unit (Headquarters)		1
HARBIN	62 Line of Communication Sector Unit (Guard)	(1)	2
HARBIN	62 Line of Communication Sector Unit (Duty)	(1)	2
HARBIN	276 Independent Motor Transport Company	(1)	1
HARBIN	58 Independent Transport Unit	(1)	2
HARBIN	57 Independent Transport Unit	(1)	2
HSINKING	KWANTUNG Defense Army Headquarters		
HSINKING	11 Antiaircraft Unit	1	
HSINKING	(possibly) 278 Independent Motor Transport Company	(1)	1
MUKDEN	(possibly) 15 Field Antiaircraft Defense Unit	1	
MUKDEN	(possibly) 264 Independent Motor Transport Company	1	
MUKDEN	277 Independent Motor Transport Company	1	
MUKDEN	279 Independent Motor Transport Company	1	
MUKDEN	37 Casualty Cleaning Station	1	
MUKDEN	11 Line of Communication Medical Unit	1	1
MUKDEN	71 Line of Communication Hospital	(1)	3
MUKDEN	15 Line of Communication Veterinary Hospital	1	1
MUKDEN	72 Line of Communication Hospital	(1)	3
MUKDEN	7860 Force (Unidentified force stationed at HSIUNGYUEHCHENG)	1	3
DAIREN	14 Field Antiaircraft Defense Unit	1	
DAIREN	PORT ARTHUR Fort Antiaircraft Unit	1	
DAIREN	Temporary Group (or Line of Communication)		
DAIREN	57 Independent Transport Unit	1	1
Total		14	24

Figure 2. DISTRIBUTION OF ENTERTAINMENT EQUIPMENT— 24 JANUARY 1942

ATHLETICS

SUPPLY DISTRICT	FORCE	NO. OF CHARMS	NO. OF RECORDS ALBUMS
MUKDEN	1 Independent Garrison	1	
HSINKING	(possibly) 2 Independent Garrison	1	
ANGANGCHI	Formerly 3 Independent Garrison	1	
CHENGTE	9 Independent Garrison	1	
HARBIN	5 Independent Garrison	1	
PORT ARTHUR	Fortress Headquarters	1	
HSIUNG YUEH CHENG	HSIUNG YUEH CHENG Military Hospital		2
KUNGCHULUNG	KUNGCHULUNG Military Hospital		2
LIAOYANG	LIAOYANG 2 Hospital		2
CHINCHOW	CHINCHOW Army Hospital		1
HAICHENG	HAICHENG Army Hospital		1
MUKDEN	37 Casualty Clearing Station		1
KAIYUAN	11 Line of Communication Medical Unit		1
HSINMIN	15 Line of Communication Veterinary Hospital		1
CHINHSIEN	72 Line of Communication Hospital		1
HSIUNG YUEH CHENG	Unidentified (7860)		1
DAIREN	14 Field Antiaircraft Defense Unit		1
DAIREN	PORT ARTHUR Fort Antiaircraft Unit		1
LIAOYANG	1 LIAOYANG Military Hospital		1
CHOWSHUITZE	14 Line of Communication Veterinary Hospital		1
HARBIN	16 Field Antiaircraft Defense		1
HARBIN	1 Field Searchlight Battalion		1
WEITZEKOU	62 Line of Communication Sector Unit		2
WEITZEKOU	276 Independent Motor Transport Company		1
WEITZEKOU	58 Independent Transport Unit		1
CHOWKIA	57 Independent Transport Unit		1
HSINKING	11 Antiaircraft Unit		1
MENGCHIATAN	(possibly) 278 Independent Motor Transport Company		1
MUKDEN	(possibly) 15 Field Antiaircraft Defense Unit		1
MUKDEN	(possibly) 264 Independent Motor Transport Company		1
MUKDEN	277 Independent Motor Transport Company		1
MUKDEN	279 Independent Motor Transport Company		1

Figure 3. NOTIFICATION OF THE ISSUING OF ENTERTAINMENT EQUIPMENT, 19 February 1942.

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7. MOVIES

(a) Prisoner of War YAMADA, Toshio, First Class Private, member of 124 Infantry Regiment, captured GUADALCANAL, 9 February 1943, stated:

"For morale purposes, the Japanese Army sends out motion picture caravans to Army stations. These have the necessary equipment to set up a projection unit at each camp. Traveling sound cars go about equipped with a phonograph, public address system, and the latest records."

(SOPAC Interrogation Report, Serial No. 02330, page 64)

(b) Prisoner of War KANAZAWA, Akira (JA 145535), Sergeant Major, member of 51 Field Engineer Regiment, captured TUTU, 8 April 1943, stated:

"51 Division carried a movie projector, and films were shown where electricity was available. During his stay in CANTON Area, his division saw movies, and stage shows were brought over."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 289, page 33)

(c) Prisoner of War MATSURA, Yakichi, Corporal, member of 143 Infantry Regiment, captured TATMAKHAL, 20 December 1943, stated:

"The only form of amusement for the soldiers in BURMA was supplied by Korean prostitutes. There are very few cinemas, no books, no talks or lectures. You came to BURMA to fight and to die, and but for an occasional visit to a brothel you are left to your own devices."

(Source available on request)

(d) Extract dated 26 December 1941, from handwritten routine orders belonging to 55 Transport Regiment:

"Theatricals to be held by SAKAMOTO Force (in GUAM)."

(ATIS Bulletin No. 151, page 2)

(e) Prisoner of War YOSHIDA, Kazuo, Lance Corporal, member of 6 Field Artillery Regiment, captured TOROKINA Area, 23 March 1944, stated:

"He had seen movies on one occasion on BOUGAINVILLE."

(SOPAC Interrogation Report, Serial No. 01459, page 36)

(f) Summary of mimeographed booklet entitled "General rules for inspection of movies", dated 12 April 1943, issued by Philippine Military Administration Inspectorate Department, kept by TACLOBAN Agency of same department:

"All movies to be shown in the PHILIPPINES are to be censored and approved by the Pacification Bureau of the Military Administration Inspectorate Department. The type, title, producer, length and summary of the picture are to be submitted to this bureau."

"Any pictures that endanger the respect or policies of the Imperial Army, threaten Japanese-Filipino or Japanese Axis cooperation, extol Communism, criminals or Americans are not to be shown or are to have the offensive portions cut."

"Regulations are given for submitting films for approval, and for the replies thereto. Diagrams of the application form and of the certificates of approval or disapproval of the films are given."

(ATIS Bulletin No. 1757, page 7)

(g) List of miscellaneous reels of captured Japanese films, all undated, captured LEYTE:

"Two reels of KODOMOGRAPH (newsreel for children) produced by ASAHI News."

"Three reels of Children's Newsreels."

"One reel entitled 'TOKYO OZUMO,' a filming of the SUMO wrestling contests."

"One reel entitled 'Young Students Walking Tour.'"

"Six reels of film entitled 'The White Heron,' depicting a love drama of the late MEIJI Era."

"Two reels of films entitled 'Married Life' and 'Light and Shade' respectively, being modern type domestic dramas."

"A travelogue entitled 'HAKONE and FUJI,' depicting a tour of the mountain districts."

"Four reels of film entitled 'Parent and Child Whale.'"

"One reel of film entitled 'Life of a Snake.'"

"One reel of unnamed war drama depicting advance of infantry in MALAYAN Campaign."

(ATIS Bulletin No. 1669, Document No. 16806, page 6)

(h) "Security. We don't take booking. A Prisoner of War recently captured in a PACIFIC Area told interrogators that he had been within the Allied perimeter several days previously. Questioned further, he said he had attended a cinema performance. The film, he contended, starred 'JINGA ROGARASU' He was able to give sufficient details of the trials and difficulties of the beautiful Ginger on the previous Tuesday evening, that left no room for doubt that he had, in fact, seen the film."

(Australian Military Forces Weekly Intelligence Review, No. 109, page 14)

8. GEISHA AND ENTERTAINMENT TROUPES

a. Homeland

(1) Extracts from diary dated March to May 1942, owner and unit unknown:

"29 March. The Young Girls' Club in UTAGUARA came to entertain us. They brought us rice, cake, oranges, SUSHI and Sake. We deeply appreciated their kindness."

"5 April. Approximately 100 people came from SHIKA CHO to entertain us. 16 April, 36 people came to entertain us."

(ATIS Bulletin No. 245, page 2)

(2) Prisoner of War NAGAMA, Mitsuto, Second Class Petty Officer, captured NEW GEORGIA, 8 July 1943, stated:

"While at KISARAZU and various other airfields he saw a traveling unit, something similar to our United Service Organization shows. He stated the performers were all professionals and the girls were pretty. These units gave away cigarettes, writing paper and candy. He stated he has not seen Geisha girls travelling and entertaining soldiers. He also stated that these units did not go out of the country as he has never seen anything like these units in RABAUL or heard of them being in foreign countries."

(SOPAC Interrogation Report, Serial No. 02004, page 8)

b. PALAU

Prisoner of War OHARA, Shosoku (JA 145346), Civilian Labor Oversea, member of Provisional Road Construction Unit, captured GIRUWA, stated:

"As there were no amusement facilities in PELIELU, with exception of one or two beer halls, prisoner of war spent his holidays mostly at

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KOROR where they had places of amusements, shops, cinemas, and brothels: He occasionally went to ARAKABESAN:"

(*ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 101, page 8*)

c. South West PACIFIC Area

(1) Prisoner of War YOSHIDA, Kazuo, Lance Corporal, member of 6 Field Artillery Regiment, captured TOROKINA Area, 23 March 1944, stated:

"During the summer of 1943, several Japanese actresses arrived at RABAUL to entertain Japanese troops. Heard that same troupe came to entertain air corps personnel and some officers at ERVENTA. Names of actresses in troupe known to prisoner of war: TAKAMINE, Miyeko; YANAKI, Sakko. After staying two to three days at ERVENTA, they returned to JAPAN because of American bombing."

(*SOPAC Interrogation Report, Serial No. 01459, page 36*)

(2) Prisoner of War KISHIMOTO, Hachiro, Superior Private, member of 23 Infantry Regiment, captured BOUGAINVILLE, 6 April 1944, stated:

"In CHINA, the so-called Entertainment War Relief Groups (probably similar to American United Service Organization) organized by politicians, veterans of war, and other associations, were sent to various combat units. They usually brought Geisha girls with them and held stage shows. Famous actors, actresses, singers, and comedians visited soldiers to entertain but they had not come as far as BOUGAINVILLE."

(*SOPAC Interrogation Report, Serial No. 01122, page 3*)

9. BROTHELS

a. Regulations

(1) MANILA

(a) Bound printed booklet⁽¹⁾ entitled "Rules for Authorized Restaurants and Houses of Prostitution in MANILA", issued February 1943 by Lieutenant Colonel ONISHI, MANILA District Line of Communication Squad.

Part One—General Regulations

"1. In these regulations, authorized restaurants will be taken to mean those places designated by the Officer in Charge of MANILA Sector Line of Communications Duties, with the sanction of the army commanding general, as eating places for soldiers and army civilian employees. Houses of relaxation should be taken to mean those places designated by the Officer in Charge of MANILA Sector Line of Communications Duties, with the sanction of the army commanding general, which maintain hostesses (geisha or waitresses) for the entertainment of soldiers and army civilian employees.

"2. Managers may close down or suspend the operation of their establishments only with the permission of the officer in charge of MANILA Sector Line of Communications Duties.

"3. If and when the various managers meet with difficulties, the officer in charge of MANILA Sector Line of Communications Duties may either close the business or temporarily suspend it. In such cases, the managers will present a statement for recompense for any losses or for

⁽¹⁾ The translation of a police report listing medical inspection of brothels consisting of a group of loose sheets which accompanied this document, although not actually part of the original, is relevant to the contents and has been reproduced as Appendix B.

any other inconvenience.

"4. Authorized restaurants and houses of relaxation will be used only by soldiers and army civilian employees.

Part Two—Business Operation

"5. Persons planning to operate authorized restaurants or houses of relaxation must submit the following documents to the officer in charge of MANILA Sector Line of Communications Duties. Managers must be Japanese who have had some business experience.

"a. Application for permission to open business: three copies (Appendix A, Form No. 1).

"b. Statement of business plans: three copies (Appendix A, Form No. 2).

"c. Affidavit: three copies (Appendix A, Form No. 3).

"d. Personal history: three copies.

"6. Persons receiving permission to open business will thereupon determine the number of personnel needed, and will submit three copies of their business personnel list (Appendix A, Form No. 4), one copy of the personal histories of employees, and three copies of requests for authorization of the hostesses (geisha and waitresses) (Appendix A, Form No. 5). When preparations are complete, the Officer in Charge of MANILA Sector Line of Communications Duties will be informed, and business may commence after the inspection of the establishment and the physical examination of the employees.

"7. Managers intending to change the personnel of their establishments must secure the permission of the Officer in Charge of MANILA Sector Line of Communications Duties. Hostesses (geisha and waitresses) wishing to leave the establishments must submit a request therefore (Appendix A, Form No. 6). When the hostesses (geisha and waitresses) and other employees are to be replaced, a request for permission to do so must be submitted (Appendix A, Form No. 7).

"8. Managers intending to increase the number of hostesses (geisha and waitresses), maids and others will so inform the Officer in Charge of MANILA Sector Line of Communications Duties. The date and time for the physical examinations by the medical authorities will be announced for each occasion. On completion of the physical examinations, the examination charts together with copies of personal histories or identification papers will be submitted to the Officer in Charge of MANILA Sector Line of Communications Duties. Permission is necessary before anyone joins the establishment.

"9. The location of and the buildings used as authorized restaurants and houses of relaxation must have the approval of the Officer in Charge of MANILA Sector Line of Communications Duties. In the future, managers who cannot maintain discipline may be removed. The Officer in Charge of MANILA Sector Line of Communications Duties will be informed of any repairs contemplated for army-controlled houses.

(10) Hostesses (geisha, waitresses, maids) may, as a general rule, be re-hired at the expiration of their term of contract. (This does not apply to persons who have not been overseas at least a year). Those wishing to continue their employment will so notify the Officer in Charge of MANILA Sector Line of Communications Duties for his approval. When the medical authorities consider it suitable to discontinue the services

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of anyone for reasons of health, they will so inform the Officer in Charge of MANILA Sector Line of Communications Duties. The latter will facilitate the return home of such persons.

"11. Managers of houses of relaxation will make arrangements for the following:

"a. Bedding in all bedrooms.

"b. Cuspidors in all bedrooms and waiting-rooms.

"c. Sterilizers and medicines in lavatories and other designated places.

"d. Regulations and price charts in the waiting-rooms.

"e. Hostesses' (geisha and waitresses) name-certificates in waiting rooms and individual rooms. (Those of diseased hostesses will be marked in red.) Apart from the above, the establishment of entertainment and rest facilities for guests and the inauguration of other means of relaxation will be encouraged.

Part Three—Management

"12. Managers will refuse admission to all persons who are not soldiers or army civilian employees. Authorized restaurants and houses of relaxation will have separate facilities for officers and high ranking officers, privates, junior and other civilian officials and others. However, the facilities for noncommissioned officers, privates, junior and other civilian officials (except for special individuals) will be taken over by officers and high ranking civilian officials after 2100 hours.

"13. Managers will present guests of the houses of relaxation with a 'relaxation-ticket' in exchange for an army ticket, and will record all receipts of these 'relaxation-tickets' by the hostesses.

"14. Hours of operation for authorized restaurants and houses of relaxation are as follows:

"a. *Restaurants.*

"Noncommissioned officers, privates, junior and other civilian officials—from 1000 hours to 2200 hours.

"Officers and high ranking civilian officials—from 1000 hours to (Not clear: either 2200 or 2400 hours).

"b. *Houses of relaxation.*—up to 2400 hours.

"15. Prices at authorized restaurants and houses of relaxation will be determined by the Officer in Charge of MANILA Sector Line of Communications Duties with the approval of the army. Prices are shown on Appendix A, Form No. 8, Managers and employees will demand no other prices than these.

(16) Half of the income of the hostesses will be allotted to the managers,

"17. Managers of houses of relaxation will be responsible for all income in accordance with the daily total earning, chart (Appendix A, Form No. 9), and will record the apportionment of all earnings.

Managers of authorized restaurants and houses of relaxation will make the following reports: authorized restaurants—daily report (Appendix A, Form No. 10); houses of relaxation—daily report (Appendix A, Form No. 11).

"18. On the last day of each month, managers will submit a report on business conditions to the Officer in charge of Manila Sector Line of Communications Duties: The form of this report

is shown on on Appendix A, Forms No. 12 and 13.

"19. Expenses of food, light, firewood, charcoal and bedding for the hostesses (geisha and waitresses) are the responsibility of the managers. The hostesses will take care of their own expenses for clothing, hairdressing, cosmetics and the like. However, medical expenses for illnesses arising from overwork will be met seventy percent by the managers and thirty percent by the hostesses. The diagnosis of an army physician will be the basis for determining whether any particular illness is due to overwork.

"20. The names and assigned units of revellers guilty of misconduct will be reported by the managers to the MANILA Sector Line of Communications Office.

"21. As far as possible, managers will encourage the hostesses (geisha and waitresses) to save money. The amount should be limited to 30 yen per month. This amount should not be increased except for persons who can present special reason.

"a. The object of such special reasons must be presented beforehand to the Officer in Charge of MANILA Sector Line of Communications Duties for his approval.

"b. These reasons will be recorded under 'Notes' in the monthly report.

"c. A statement on income and other written evidence of the reasons for any such increases will be prepared by the managers and submitted to the MANILA Sector Line of Communications with the monthly report for safekeeping.

"d. The savings of those who do not draw their pay in advance will be recorded on the monthly report.

"e. Persons contracting considerable medical expense through hospitalization will report the type of their illness, the number of days under treatment and the expenses incident thereto, together with a statement of their income.

"f. The diagnosis of an army physician will be the basis for determining whether any particular illness is due to overwork.

"22. One holiday a month may be given to employees. This will be reported in all cases to the Officer in Charge of MANILA Sector Line of Communications Duties.

Part Four—Hygiene

"23. Hostesses will ordinarily be examined by an army physician once a week at a designated place. Hostesses who are not geisha will be examined twice a month. Other employees will be given a physical examination once a month. Expenses incident to these examinations will be taken care of by the managers. It may also be necessary at times to examine such other employees as maids.

"24. The army physicians will make the necessary reports on health after each examination (Appendix A, Form No. 14), and affix their seals thereto.

"25. Persons failing the physical examinations or receiving unfavorable diagnosis will be forbidden to entertain guests while under treatment.

"26. Apart from the usual examinations and diagnoses for venereal disease (syphilis, gonorrhoea, soft chancre, quartan syphilis), bacteria

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examinations may also be carried out. Simultaneously, a complete physical examination, especially for tuberculosis, contagious diseases (trachoma), contagious skin diseases and the like, may be given.

"27. Managers of houses of relaxation will provide preventives for venereal disease, and have the hostesses (geisha and waitresses) and the guests make use of them.

"28. Managers of houses of relaxation will be responsible for providing the following measures of venereal disease prevention:

"a. Disinfectant (2000 strength potassium permanganate solution or 0.500 cresol soap solution) will be put in containers and left in the lavatories and other specified places.

"b. The houses will be kept particularly clean within and without, and commodities will be provided.

"c. The hostesses will wash and disinfect the necessary portions of the houses weekly.

"d. Association with the hostesses will be forbidden to those who refuse to use condoms.

"e. Hostesses are forbidden to have intercourse during menstrual periods.

"f. Baths will be taken daily.

"g. Vaseline will be provided in the hostesses' rooms.

"h. Only clean bedding will be used, and it will be aired frequently. Extra bedding will be provided. White spreads and pillow covers will be used, and will be kept clean. Any other hygienic measure is also recommended.

"i. Particular attention will be paid to light and fresh air in the rooms.

Part Five—Discipline

"29. For the purpose of maintaining good order, the Officer in Charge of MANILA Sector Line of Communications Duties will have officers (army physicians) carry out inspections of the establishments from time to time. When necessary, the assistance of the military police will be enlisted.

"30. Hostesses (prostitutes and waitresses) may not leave the designated areas without permission from the line of communications officer. They are also forbidden to have intercourse beyond the premise of the houses of relaxation. They must have the permission of the Officer in Charge of MANILA Sector Line of Communications Duties to attend dinner-parties for soldiers or army civilian employees.

"31. Managers of houses of relaxation will not supply food or liquor to guests except for specially designated individuals.

"32. Persons about to use the facilities of the houses of relaxation will not be allowed to bring in any liquor.

"33. No selling of food or drink will be permitted within the houses of relaxation, except in specially designated cases.

"34. Entrance to or permission to use the facilities of the houses of relaxation may be refused the following persons:

"a. Intoxicated persons.

"b. Persons carrying liquor.

"c. Other persons who may exert bad influence.

"35. Persons frequenting the restaurants must observe the following regulations:

"a. Only two beers (four glasses) per person will be allowed.

"b. Effective measures will be used to preserve the peace, and no actions unbecoming a soldier will be countenanced.

"c. All furnishings will be handled with care.

"d. There will be no discussion of military matters.

"e. Bills will be paid with army tickets.

"36. Persons frequenting the houses of relaxation must observe the following regulations:

"a. Payment will be made in advance with army tickets.

"b. Boisterous or loud singing or any such other action unbecoming a soldier or an army civilian employee is forbidden.

"c. Condoms or other preventives must be used for intercourse. To prevent disease, further care must be taken to insure proper laundering.

"d. The hostesses will not be kissed.

"e. Military security measures must be observed.

"37. Infraction of these rules will entail withdrawal of permission to continue business.

Part Six—Regulations for Special Clubs

"1. These regulations refer to special clubs within the MANILA Sector.

"2. Special clubs will be taken to mean food-stores, restaurants and houses of relaxation established to serve officers and high-ranking civilian officials, under the supervision of the Officer in Charge of MANILA Sector Line of Communications Duties with the approval of army headquarters.

"3. Special clubs are divided into three categories:

"a. Those that provide both restaurant and room facilities.

"b. Those that provide restaurant and 'relaxation' facilities.

"c. Those that provide only restaurant facilities.

"4. Only officers and high-ranking civilian officials (and those regarded as high-ranking civilian officials) may use the facilities of these special clubs. Clubs in (a) category above are for the use of naval officers of field grade and up, and clubs of (c) category above are for the use of naval officers and high-ranking civilian officials of the navy.

"5. Special clubs will not serve persons other than those mentioned above.

"6. Person intending to use these special clubs must therefore be prepared to identify themselves as officers or high-ranking civilian officials or the equivalent of the latter.

"7. Managers will refuse the facilities of the clubs to those not prepared to so identify themselves.

"8. In order to preclude the use of the clubs by the local population, the Officer in Charge of MANILA Sector Line of Communications Duties may have his designated officers enlist the assistance of military police for purposes of identifying customers. Prospective customers will be prepared to identify themselves on demand.

"9. Person wishing to hold dinner-parties at the special clubs will announce in advance the names of the representatives of the forces to which they are assigned, and prepare a statement as to the date and time contemplated.

"10. In cases in which the dinner-party fails,

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to get under way within one hour after the designated time, the manager, even though the time is already allotted, may cancel the agreement and allot the time to any new takers.

"11. The Officer in Charge of MANILA Sector Line of Communications Duties, will, as a general rule, not permit the employment of minors as geisha or waitresses. In certain circumstances however, minors may be employed as maids. The permission of the Officer in Charge of MANILA Sector Line of Communications Duties is required for any employment of minors as geisha, waitresses or maids.

"12. When managers request permission to employ minors, the matter will be handled in conjunction with the duty officers of the MANILA Sector line of communications.

"13. Hours of business will be up to 2400 hours (up to 2300 hours for restaurants).

"14. Price lists for special clubs are given in separate sheet one.

"15. All other regulations will be identical with those for authorized restaurants and houses of relaxation."

(ATIS Document No. 17910, not previously translated)

(b) Extract from bound mimeographed and handwritten file of drafts of orders and bulletins belonging to MANILA Army Air Depot, dated 14 August 1944, to 14 October 1944, classified, "Secret".

"The use of the Air House (KOKUSO) will be permitted, subject to the following rules:

"1. Patrons must procure health certificate and sanitary sack from the dispensary.

"2. Prices will be as follows:

(Time card, 40 minutes)

Enlisted men - 1.50 yen

Noncommissioned officers - 2.50 yen

Civilian employees - 4.00 yen

"3. Days and hours

a. Days

Wednesdays

Noncommissioned officers and above, attached to headquarters.

Half of 1, 2, 3 and 4 Administrative Duty Squads.

Sundays

Noncommissioned officers and

above, attached to working units. Kitchen personnel. Half of 5, 6, 7 and 8 Administrative Duty Squads.

b. Hours

Enlisted Men

From 1200 hours

To 1700 hours

Noncommissioned officers

From 1200 hours

To 1900 hours

"4. The following rules will be strictly observed:

a. The dignity of the military forces must be upheld. The security of military secrets must be borne in mind.

b. There must be no acts of violence or drunkenness, nor any unreasonable demands made of the house employees.

c. There must be no eating or drinking within the house.

d. Necessary antiseptic measures with the prescribed solution must be taken.

"5. Anyone violating the above rules will thereafter be denied entrance to the house."

(ATIS Bulletin No. 1863, Page 8)

(2) South Sector Area. Regulations governing the use of the Special South Sector Brothel and regulations governing the operation thereof, issued by South Sector Guard Headquarters (probably in SHANGHAI Area).

(a) Regulations governing the use of the Special Brothel in the South Sector Billet.

"1. These regulations provide for the use of the brothel opened in the South Sector Billet.

"2. Those, other than military personnel, civilian employees, and persons with special permission, those who commit violence through intoxication, those who annoy others and are dangerous, are strictly forbidden to use this brothel.

"3. It is forbidden to hold banquets in the brothel, or to carry liquor or food thereto.

"4. Inspection of the brothel is prohibited to anyone except officers authorized by the billet commander.

"5. Rates are fixed as per the following chart (Figure 4).

Classification	Time	Rate			Summary
		Japanese	Koreans	Chinese	
Officers and warrant officers	1 hour	3.00	3.00	2.50	1. Overnight stay will be from 2200 until 0600 of the following morning. 2. Persons staying longer than one hour will pay double for each hour.
	Overnight stays				
	From 2400	10.00	10.00	7.00	
From 2200	15.00	15.00	10.00		
Noncommissioned officers	1 hour	2.50	2.50	2.00	
	30 minutes	1.50	1.50	1.00	
Privates	1 hour	2.00	2.00	1.50	
	30 minutes	1.50	1.50	1.00	

Figure 4. Established Rates of South Sector Billet Brothel

Note: 1. Civilian employees will pay the fixed rates in accordance with their position.

2. Customers are not to pay more than the above fees to the brothel operators or to prostitutes.

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"6. Business hours are fixed as follows:

Privates - from 1000 to 1600

Noncommissioned officers—from 1610 to 1840

" However, for noncommissioned officers living outside of the camp, it will be opened until 2030.

" However, civilian employees will follow the above schedule depending upon their position.

"7. Daily schedule of use for each force is as follows:

Sunday: Regimental Headquarters, forces under direct control of regiment

Monday: 1 Battalion, 4 Field Hospital

Tuesday: 2 Battalion and other forces

Wednesday: Regimental Headquarters, forces under direct control of regiment, 3 Battalion

Thursday: 1 Battalion (however, during the morning, it will be after the medical examination)

Friday: 2 Battalion, 4 Field Hospital

Saturday: 3 Battalion

" However, on holidays, this schedule will not be completely followed.

"8. All noncommissioned officers and privates will not generally be permitted to stay overnight.

"9. The first Thursday of each month will officially be made the day of rest for the prostitutes.

"10. The senior medical officer of regimental headquarters will conduct a venereal examination of the prostitutes and a physical inspection according to paragraph 3, on Thursday morning of each week.

" The senior medical officer may, depending upon the situation, designate a battalion medical officer to conduct the medical examination.

"11. The examining officer will hold a venereal examination in accordance with the regulations governing the venereal examination of special brothels (6 Division Medical Officer Instructions B #105, and special regulations, from paragraphs 13 to 16, governing the control of the special brothel to visiting units). He will install medical facilities in accordance with paragraphs 13 and 18 of regulations governing the control of the brothel to visiting units, and will supervise and control the same.

"12. The inspecting officer will report the results of the venereal examination each time to the billet commander. Report form as per Chart No. 2 (see Figure 6).

"13. The prostitute will possess licenses made as follows:

BUSINESS LICENSE

—Brothel

Entertainer's name

This is to certify that the above person is permitted to conduct business.

SOUTH SECTOR BILLET COMMANDER

"14. Unlicensed prostitutes will be strictly prohibited from plying their trade.

"15. Prophylaxis and condoms will always be used in the brothel. If anyone is discovered not using them, the patron, naturally, the operator and the prostitute concerned will be severely punished.

(b) *Regulations Governing the Operation of the Special South Sector Billet Brothel.*

"1. The operator will strictly observe the regulations governing the control of the Special Brothel for visiting units, and the regulations governing the use of the Special South Sector Billet Brothel. Moreover, these regulations governing the operation will be strictly observed.

"2. If a person working in the brothel conducts herself improperly or acts in a manner contrary to regulations, she will be suspended or dismissed from her business.

"3. In accordance with the regulations governing the use of the brothel, the prostitutes will be examined for venereal diseases every Thursday morning, and also the operator and his family will be given a physical examination twice a month (first and third Thursdays).

"4. Prostitutes found unfit by the medical officer will post a placard written 'Unfit' at the entrance to their rooms; they will rest and recuperate, and will be prohibited from making contacts until permission is granted.

"5. The operator will provide the following articles:

Condoms, vaseline, bedding
— each sleeping room

Cuspidors

— each sleeping room and ante-chamber

Washing utensils and medicines

— latrine and designated places

Rate chart

— ante-chamber

Name cards of prostitutes

— ante-chamber

"6. The sale of food, refreshments, and other articles by the prostitutes to patrons is strictly prohibited.

"7. The operator and prostitutes will strictly observe the following items:

"a. The disinfectant will be either a potassium permanganate solution having a strength of over 2000 or a 0.5 per cent cresol soap solution, which will be put in water cans or vessels and placed in latrines and designated places.

"b. The interior and exterior of the brothel especially will be kept clean and articles will be properly arranged.

"c. Prostitutes will wash their private parts each time.

"d. Anyone not using a condom will not be permitted contact.

"e. Patrons will not be admitted during menstrual periods.

"f. A bath will be taken every day without fail.

"g. Clean bedding will be used; moreover, sunlight will always be used to disinfect them; clean white cloth spreads and pillow covers will be used, and care will be taken in other sanitary measures.

"8. The prostitutes and the operator will

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share equally the proceeds of the work done by the prostitutes.

"9. The prostitutes' board, light, fuel and bedding will be paid by the operator ; but their clothes, hairdressing, cosmetics and other miscellaneous expenses will be paid by the prostitutes themselves. However, expenses for medical treatment for diseases acquired in the course of the work will be shared equally by the prostitutes and the operator.

"10. In accordance with the form in the annexed chart, the operator will make out a

work statement (two copies) as per Chart No. 1 (See Figure 5) for each individual, and submit it to the billet commander every Saturday.

"11. When conducting business, the operator will present the following papers :

"a. Request for permission, Form in Chart No. 3 (See Figure 7).

"b. Contract Form in Chart No.4(See Figure8).

"c. List of names of employees, Form in Chart No. 5 (See Figure 9)."

(SOPAC Translation, Serial No. 0129, Item No. 1033. pages 1-7)

From		Month	Day	BROTHEL BUSINESS CONDITION REPORT								Name of Brothel Owner (Seal)			
To		Month	Day	Private		Noncommissioned Officer		Civilian Employee		Officers		TOTAL		Prostitute's Name (Seal)	
Mo	Day	Person	Price	Person	Price	Person	Price	Person	Price	Person	Price	Person	Price		
Amount Shared				Operator		Y	S	Seal		Prostitute		Y	S	Seal	
						E	E					E	E		
						N	N					N	N		

Figure-5. Chart No. 1, Work Statement.

(3) TACLOBAN. Portion of a bound mimeograph file, the section being entitled "TACLOBAN Brothel Regulations," undated, issued by MATSUNAGA Force, owner and unit not stated :

"1. These regulations set down the provisions for the operation of brothels in TACLOBAN.

"2. Places called 'brothels' in these regulations are special brothels operated with Filipino women (licensed prostitutes).

"3. The commanding officer and the adjutant of the garrison unit will have control over the supervision and direction of the brothels, and they will have Japanese associations operate them.

"4. The force medical officer will be responsible for the supervision and direction in matters of hygiene. The women will be examined every fifth morning.

"5. Only military personnel and army civilian employees may make use of these brothels.

"6. Those who operate the brothels must observe strictly the following provisions :

"a. Cleanliness and neatness of bedding, as well as its disinfection by sunlight.

"b. Perfection of facilities for prophylaxis by washing.

"c. Prohibition of added operation of food and drink shops.

"d. Prevention of indulgence by those not using a condom.

"e. Prohibition of activity by diseased women.

"f. Prevention of activity other than as regulated.

"g. Reporting by those operating the brothels to the adjutant on daily business conditions.

"7. Those who intend to make use of the brothels must observe strictly the following provisions :

"a. Dress shall be the liberty uniform.

"b. Those who are under the influence of liquor and those who are disorderly are prohibited from entering the brothels.

"c. Carrying of food or drink is prohibited.

"d. There will not be any acts of violence or coercion either against the women in the brothels or against the operators of the brothels.

"e. Payment will be made in war notes in advance.

"f. They will make assurance doubly sure in the prevention of venereal disease by making certain that they wash, in addition to using a condom.

BROTHEL

EXAMINATION REGISTER		House Name			
Date of Examination	Month	Day	From To	Hour Hour	Minute Minute
Person Examined					
Decision	Passed	Name	Diseased	Name	
Name of Diseased Person	Name of Disease	Remarks:			
YOSHIKO (Name used as example)	Stage Syphilis				
YASUKO (Name used as example)	Tracheal gonorrhoea (頸管淋)				
Other matter for reference					
Examining Medical Officer	Army Medical Officer				Rank xxxxxxxxxxxx Seal

Figure 6—CHART NO. 2, MEDICAL INSPECTION REPORT FORM.

Application for Army's Special Brothel Operator's License.

Permanent Residence
Present Residence

Name of house

Name.....

Date of birth

I hereby make an application, with the contract attached herewith, to procure a license to operate a brothel in your sector as follows:

1. Place of business.
2. Opening date of business.
3. List of prostitutes.
4. Capital.

Year Month Day
19—

Applicant Name Seal

To: South Sector Billet Commander.

Figure 7—CHART NO. 3, APPLICATION FORM.

CONTRACT

On this date, I shall agree, upon receiving a license to operate the Army's Special Brothel, to observe strictly the prescribed regulations and the instructions to refrain from causing any inconveniences, and to comply to an order for suspending or discontinuing this business when called upon to do so for the convenience of the Army.

Year Month Day
19—

Name Seal

To: South Sector Billet Commander.

Figure 8—CHART NO. 4, CONTRACT FORM.

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Name	BUKUTO KUN (?)	KYO TANSHU (Unclear)	RIKORAN	RIYOSHI YAMAGAWA
Date of Birth (Age)	Nov. 7, 1919	June 18, 1913	Sept 30, 1926 (19 years old)	Jan 8, 1905
Former Occupation	Prostitute	Cook	Female Cotton Mill Operator	Restaurant
Former Residence	KITA SHISEN St BUKO	CHUNGSHAN St HANKOW	NANKING St SHANGHAI	CHOSEI St (Phonetic) HANGSHOW
Permanent Residence	KEISHO NANDO KOREA	HOKUSEI-GUN (Phonetic) KEIKIDO KOREA	CHUSEI St (Phonetic) SOOCHOW (TN:SU-CHOW)	AKUMI-GUN YAMAGATA KEN
Occupation	Common Law Wife	Clerk	Licensed Prostitute	Operator
Stage Name			TATSUKO	

Figure 9—CHART NO. 5, LIST OF EMPLOYEES.

"8. The times and day when noncommissioned officers and enlisted men may go to brothels, as well as times when brothels will be open and prices to be charged is shown on a separate page.

"9. This plan will go into operation on 20 June 1942.

"10. These regulations are effective simultaneously with the beginning of the plan's operation.

"Brothels in areas outside TACLOBAN will conform to these regulations.

"Hours during which noncommissioned officers may go to brothels: 1300 to 2400; hours for enlisted men, 1300 to 1800.

- Monday — Enlisted men
- Tuesday — Noncommissioned officers
- Wednesday — Enlisted men
- Thursday — Noncommissioned officers
- Friday — Enlisted men
- Saturday — Noncommissioned officers
- Sunday — Enlisted men and noncommissioned officers; until 1700 for enlisted men; 1700 to 2000 for noncommissioned officers.

"Charges:

- For enlisted men — 1 yen, 50 sen.
 - For noncommissioned officers — 2 yen.
 - For officers — 3 yen.
- (One hour shall be the standard time.)

"Notes:

"1. Noncommissioned officers and enlisted men going to brothels shall have leave passes (special).

"2. Use of brothels by Army civilian employees shall be during other hours, and fees shall be those for noncommissioned officers."

(ATIS Document No. 214101, pages 98, 99)

(4) BURAUEEN. Portion of a bound handwritten and mimeographed file, the extract being entitled "Brothel Regulations", dated August 1944, issued by BURAUEEN Sector Brothel, reproduced by 114 Airfield Battalion:

"1. This brothel is opening in BURAUEEN Town, under the supervision of the TACLOBAN Sector Air Sector Commanding Officer.

"2. Use of the brothel is limited to military personnel or Army civilian employees of air and related forces who have both medical certificates issued by the various forces and contraceptives. However, requests for the use of the brothel by ground troops of this sector can be granted

after consultation by the committee upon receipt of an authorization from the sector commanding officer.

"3. The following officers will be placed in charge of the brothel and 98 Airfield Battalion will be responsible for its operation:

- Supervision — TACLOBAN Air Sector Commanding Officer
- Committee Chairman — ARAKI, Takashi 98 Airfield Battalion Commanding Officer.
- Committee Members — ISHIKAWA, Katsumi, Sector Paymaster.
Captain YUKI, Yasuyuki, Sector Medical Officer, SAWAI, 98 Airfield Battalion Adjutant.
Second Lieutenant SAKAI, Noboru, 98 Airfield Battalion.
Second Lieutenant (Medical) SODA, Shoji, 94 Airfield Battalion.
Second Lieutenant (Paymaster) KIKUCHI, Dan, 98 Airfield Battalion.

"4. Those making use of the brothel will use the brothel cards prepared beforehand by the committee and will pay the following fees:

- "a Time cards (40 minutes)
 - Enlisted men — 1 yen 50 sen
 - Noncommissioned officers — 2 yen 50 sen
 - Army Civilian Employees — 4 yen
 - Officers — 5 yen
- "b Overnight card (after 2300 constitutes a night's lodging).

"5. Days designated for the various units are as follows:

- Monday — Navigation Air Force, 98 Airfield Battalion.
- Tuesday — Air Signals Unit, 114 Airfield Battalion.
- Wednesday — KAZE Force.
- Thursday — Airfield Survey and Construction Unit Sector Headquarters.
- Friday — 114 Airfield Battalion.
- Saturday — 98 Airfield Battalion.
- Sunday — KAZE Force.

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However, officers may make use of the brothel after 1930 daily.

"6. Division of time on the days assigned to the various units is as follows:

Enlisted men — from 1200 to 1700
 Noncommissioned officers — from 1200 to 1900
 Officers — after 1930

"7. Those making use of the brothel must observe strictly the following provisions.

"a. Maintaining their generosity as military men and heeding the preservation of military secrets.

"b. They must not make demands of those working in the brothel other than as regulated, and they must not be drunk or disorderly.

"c. Eating and drinking at the brothel is prohibited.

"d. After a visit to the brothel, they will disinfect themselves, in accordance with regulations, by means of the prescribed antiseptic solution.

"8. Access to the brothel will be denied in the future to those violating any of the forego-

ing provisions."

(ATIS Document No. 16683, page 53)

(5) RABAUL. Extract from file of miscellaneous items containing instructions regards to Navy brothel at RABAUL, undated, owner 15 Antiaircraft Defense Unit. "Precautionary items pertaining to the Navy brothel at RABAUL.

"1. The Navy brothels (special warehouses) are as follows: refer to a separate diagram.

"a. HIGASHI RASHUNSO (above Navy warrant officers), TAKEISHI Unit (Navy petty officers), KITA RASHUNSO (employees and laborers).

"b. No. 1 TOKOWASO (senior officials).

No. 2 TOKOWASO (officials of HANNIN rank)

No. 3 TOKIWASO (workers and transport gang)

"2. Trading hours.

TAKEISHI Unit and the No. 2 TOKIWASO from 0800 to 1800. However, only officials of HANNIN rank can remain until 0600 the following morning.)

"3. Rates (See Figure 10).

Classification		One girl (for 30 minutes)		(One girl) (for an hour)		Over night from 2200 to 0600	
		Japanese	Korean	Japanese	Korean	Japanese	Korean
TAKEISHI Unit No. 2 TOKIWASO	Noncommissioned officers and officials	2.50	2.00	4.00	3.50	10.00	10.00
	Sailors	2.00	1.50	3.50	3.00		

Note: Overnight only for HANNIN officials.

Figure 10. Rates of Rabaul Brothel.

"4. Drinking of liquor within the special warehouse is forbidden.

"5. Those who seek pleasure will purchase tickets at the window and exchange them for 'B' tickets with the hostess.

"6. Hostesses will refuse pleasure to those who do not use prophylactic rubbers.

"7. Each man must carry his own prophylactic rubbers. (In case of shortages at the canteens, there are some at the brothel for sailors of the unit at ten sen per package.)

"8. The uniform of petty officers and sailors, when entering and leaving the special warehouses, will be dress uniform.

"9. Violations of any of the above regulations by the hostesses will result in the withdrawal of their right to practice."

(ATIS Current Translation No. 100, page 78).

b. BURMA

(1) A prisoner of war, a civilian brothel-owner, captured with his wife and twenty army prostitutes near WAINGMAW on 10 August 1944, stated:

"Prisoner of war, his wife and sister-in-law had made some money as restaurant keepers in KEIJO, KOREA, but their trade declining, they looked for an opportunity to make more money and applied to Army Headquarters in KEIJO for permission to take 'comfort girls' from KOREA to BURMA. According to prisoner of war, the suggestion originated from Army Headquarters and was passed to a number of similar Japanese 'business men' in KOREA.

"Prisoner of war purchased 22 Korean girls, paying their families from 300 to 1000 yen according to the personality, looks and age of the girl. These 22 girls were of ages from 19 to 31. They became the sole property of prisoner of war and the Army made no profits from them. Headquarters, Korean Army gave him a letter addressed to all military headquarters of the Japanese Army, requesting them to furnish any assistance he might require, transport, rations, medical attention, etc.

"Leaving his sister-in-law to carry on the restaurant, prisoner of war and his wife, with their 22 girls, embarked at FUSAN on 10 July 1942 in a group of 703 girls, all Korean, and some 90 Japanese men and women, all of them of the same base sort as himself. They sailed on a 4000 ton passenger ship in a convoy of seven ships. Free passage tickets were provided by Army headquarters, but prisoner of war paid for all meals during the voyage. They called at FORMOSA, where 22 other girls bound for SINGAPORE were taken on board, and at SINGAPORE they transferred to another ship, arriving at RANGOON on 20 August 1942.

"At RANGOON they were divided into groups of 20 to 30 girls in each and dispersed to various parts of BURMA, each group being attached to various regiments, units or formations, so that each had its own brothel (s).

"Prisoner of war's group was attached to 114 Infantry Regiment. They spent some months at GOUNGGOO, MEIKTILA, and at MAYMYO, following their trade, and then arrived at

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MYITKYINA (about January 1943). There were already two brothels established in MYITKYINA, so altogether there were three brothels with 63 girls in all: prisoner of war's house, known as KYOEI, with 22 Korean girls; the KINSUI house, with 20 Korean girls; and the MOMOYA house with 21 Chinese girls, who had been purchased from CANTON on the same conditions as the Koreans. There were Japanese girls in houses in the rear areas, as for example at MAYMYO where they formed two of the eight houses there, but none in the forward areas.

"Every 'comfort girl' was employed on the following contract conditions. She received fifty percent of her own gross takings and was provided with free passage, free food and free medical treatment. The passage and medical treatment were provided by the Army authorities, the food was purchased by the brothel owner with the assistance of the Army supply depots. The owners made other profits by selling clothing, necessities and luxuries to the girls at exorbitant charges. When a girl is able to repay the sum of money paid to her family, plus interest, she should be provided with a free return passage to KOREA, and then considered free. But owing to war conditions, no one of prisoner of war's group had so far been allowed to leave; although in June 1943, 15 Army Headquarters had arranged to return home those girls who were free from debt, and one girl who fulfilled these conditions and wished to return was easily persuaded to remain.

"In prisoner of war's house the maximum gross takings of a girl were around 1500 yen per month, the minimum around 300 yen per month, or by rule of the house, the girl had to pay to the brothel owner a minimum of 150 yen per month.

"The scale of charges and time-table was fixed by instructions from the regiment, the time-table being so contrived that officers, noncommissioned officers and men would not meet each other at the same time. The schedule was strictly adhered to; and noncommissioned officers and men were supposed to visit the brothel only once weekly, officers as often as they wished. Payment was made on a ticket system, the girl retaining the ticket, which was of cardboard about two inches square, bearing the name of the house, the regimental seal, and the price of the ticket. In prisoner of war's house the schedule was originally laid down as follows:

Soldiers	1000-1500 hours	charge	1.50 yen
Noncommissioned officers	1500-1700 hours	charge	3 yen
Officers	2100-2359 hours	charge	5 yen
Officers	2359 morning	charge	20 yen

"But on orders of Colonel MARUYAMA, the charges were later reduced as follows, the time-table remaining as before.

Soldiers	1.50 yen
Noncommissioned officers	2 yen
Officers	5 yen
Officers midnight-morning	10 yen

"The house was controlled by 114 Infantry Regiment, Captain NAGASUE of regimental headquarters being the liaison officer in charge. Usually two men of regimental headquarters were detailed to the house for the purpose of identification of those frequenting the brothel, although men of other regiments were permitted to visit the brothel if they happened to be in a

party of 114 Infantry Regiment men. A military policeman was also on patrol duty at the house. The daily attendance at prisoner of war's house was 80 to 90 noncommissioned officers and men and 10 to 15 officers.

"In the brothels, liquors (local variety) were sold freely to the men, but the military police personnel took care that there was no excessive drunkenness or quarrels. If in spite of this control a man drank too much, the military policeman usually took him out of the house. Occasionally quarrels also broke out and were similarly suppressed.

"In MAYMYO similar regulations were in force, but owing to the large number of units stationed there, some of the houses had definite scheduled days for specific units. For example, a house of Japanese girls, the DAI ICHI FURUSA, had the following schedule:—

Sunday:—	18 Division Headquarters Staff
Monday:—	18 Division Cavalry Regiment
Tuesday:—	18 Engineer Regiment
Wednesday:—	Day-time medical inspection then free. Evenings, officers only
Thursday:—	18 Division Medical Unit
Friday:	18 Maintenance Artillery Regiment
Saturday:—	18 Division Transport Regiment

"Another brothel, the SUIKO EN, was reserved for officers only.

"There was a strict order for the use of contraceptives; so that according to prisoner of war, cases of venereal diseases were due only to the carelessness of the soldiers themselves. During the one and one-half years prisoner of war was running the house in MYITKYINA, there were only six cases of venereal disease, who were sent to the Medical Officer of 2 Field Hospital 18 Division for treatment. There were some cases of venereal disease among the soldiers of 114 Infantry Regiment, but prisoner of war never had any trouble with regimental headquarters on this score.

"During their visits to the brothels, troops rarely discussed military subjects, preferring to escape from their normal military surroundings. Prisoner of war said he never had a chance to overhear any interesting military secrets, and considered this was due to the presence of the military police, and that the men were afraid to talk freely, even if they had anything to say. The usual subjects of complaint among the men were criticisms of their officers, lack of supplies and homesickness.

"The girls had seen some Allied propaganda leaflets but had not read them, except that one girl remembered one about the hopeless situation in MYITKYINA which at the time she did not believe. They had not heard any Forward Broadcasts, but remembered the men openly discussing a 'radio broadcast'.

"On 31 July, about midnight a party of 63 girls from the three brothels in MYITKYINA, and the brothel owners, etc., began their evacuation from MYITKYINA. The girls wore dark green Army clothing on top of their civilian clothes. They crossed the IRRAWADDY in ten small boats. The majority of the remaining troops had already departed from MYITKYINA, but the sick and wounded were left behind. The girls remarked on this point 'It was no use to get them across, because once across these soldiers couldn't walk. It was better to float them down the

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river with the hope that they might get through.' They landed north of Waingmaw where they remained in the jungle until 4 August. The party then began to trek in the wake of the retreating troops. On 7 August, they became involved in a skirmish and in the confusion the party split up.

"The 20 Chinese girls remained behind in the jungle, and gave themselves up to Chinese troops. One party of about 20 Korean girls followed on in the wake of the Japanese troops, and were seen by another prisoner of war on 19 August, a small disconsolate group still following on. Prisoner of war's party took shelter in an abandoned native house where they remained for two days while prisoner of war tried to construct a raft; with them was a wounded Japanese soldier. On 10 August, the house was surrounded by a number of Kachins under the command of an English officer, and they were captured. Of the original party of 63 girls, four had died during the journey and two had been shot, mistaken for Japanese soldiers."

(SEATIC Interrogation Bulletin No. 2, dated 30 November 1944, pages 10-13)

(2) Extract from letter written by prisoner of war, a well-educated man of 23 years, nominally a sergeant wireless operator, who had spent the greater part of five years in service either in the cook-house or under training:

"Brothers-in-arms

"While the fighting was still going on at MYIT-KYINA, Colonel MARUYAMA was having a good time with the comfort girls in the shelter-trench almost every day. Later he arranged that the girls should cross the river ahead of the wounded soldiers. This is the truth."

(Source available on request)

(3) Prisoner of War MITSUI, Junchoku, Superior Private, member of the 112 Infantry Regiment, captured LETWEDET, 10 February 1944. Although he vehemently maintains that he had never entered an IANSHO (House of Relaxation) he seems well-informed about their organization, and gives the following information;

"Each division had five or six IANSHO (House of Relaxation) attached. Korean women as well as Japanese women were to be found in them. The charges for an hour's entertainment were; officers 5 yen, noncommissioned officers 4 yen, and privates 3 yen. The use of preventives was compulsory and the women were medically examined periodically."

(Source available on request)

(4) Prisoner of War TOMITA, Tomoaki, First Class Private, member of 112 Infantry Regiment, captured SINZWEYA, 12 February 1944, stated:

"On the subject of entertainment, there had been parties of entertainment (IMONDAN) but they did not proceed further forward than RANGOON. There were Korean and Japanese prostitutes in AKYAB, and some had been brought up to HPARABYIN and even ALECHANGYAW, but they had been strictly reserved for officers, a fact that had greatly angered the troops."

(Source available on request)

(5) Prisoner of War IMAMURA, Masayuki, Corporal, member of 55 Mountain Regiment, captured KWAON Ridge, 7 February 1944, stated:

"Usually visited the brothel on Sundays which was his day off. Officers could visit brothels any time in the week, but usually there were separate institutions for them, and in these he

believed there occasionally were Japanese girls. The staff of the soldiers' brothel was normally of Korean women.

"No food or drink was served in the regulated brothels and each man received a preventive when he bought his ticket which cost 2 yen per hour. In addition, troop headquarters issued preventatives on application.

"The women were medically examined once weekly but men could also obtain ointment (similar to that in American E T tubes) on application to troop headquarters."

(Source available on request)

c. SUMATRA

Prisoner of War ISHIGURO, Kiyochi (JA 145044), First Class Private, member of 228 Infantry Regiment, captured near PAPAKI Bridge, 11 November 1942, stated:

"There was an official ARMY BROTHEL IN BELAWAN in which two native women from NARUMONDA and six Chinese women served. Great precautions were taken against venereal disease."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 42, page 10)

d. South West PACIFIC Area

(1) Prisoner of War MIYAJI, Chikara (JA 145045), First Class Private, member of 144 Infantry Regiment, captured GIRUWA, 29 November 1942, stated:

"There were two brothels to his knowledge in RABAUL. They contained a total of about 100 Korean and Japanese girls."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 35, page 8)

(2) Prisoner of War KOJIMA, Masao (JA 100029), Sergeant, member of 50 Antiaircraft Regiment, captured TROBRIAND ISLANDS, 21 March 1943, stated:

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

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 175, page 10)

(3) Prisoner of War AOKI, Yoshio (JA 145427), Superior Private, member of 50 Independent Antiaircraft Battalion, captured off NEW GUINEA coast, 6 March 1943, stated:

"There were approximately 20 brothels in RABAUL, five in KOKOPO Area and the remainder in town. Inmates were all Japanese women. The brothels were mainly patronized by the officers; men could rarely gain admittance. Prices were officers 5 yen and men 1 yen."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 99, page 15)

(4) Prisoner of War MAEKAWA, Yasuo, Petty Officer First Class, member of Tug NAGAURA, captured off KAVIENG, 22 February 1944, stated:

"Prostitutes in RABAUL had been sent away several months before he left because of the danger from bombing."

(SOPAC Interrogation Report, Serial No. 0895, page 10)

(5) Prisoner of War KASAHARA, Hiroshi (JA 145153), Sergeant, member of 41 Regiment, captured KUMUSI RIVER, 7 January 1943, stated:

"There were brothels in MANILA and DAVAO, containing Korean women. Although these establishments were authorized by the Army, prisoner of war thought that profits went to the proprietors."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 78, page 7)

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(6) Extract from handwritten diary, dated 8 December 1941 to 6 January 1943, belonging to MIYOSHI, 7 Company, 124 Infantry Regiment:

"9 June 1942. We landed. The office of YURUKAWA Colonization Company is very large, and there are many warehouses. For the first time since leaving southern CHINA, we saw Japanese girls clad in kimono and holding a parasol. Can there be more pleasure and amusement for us than this? These girls, as Army prostitutes, had landed here one step ahead of us. We entered the town of DALIAO. The town was countrified. There were many Japanese who welcomed us. It was like a greeting in JAPAN when one returns to a country town. Each platoon quartered in a different house and I stayed on the second floor of OSAKA Bazaar. There were electric lights and running water. Next door was a bicycle shop. I spent the night in peace."
(*ATIS Bulletin No. 1483, page 20*)

10. LEAVE

a. Prisoner of War TOMITA, Tomoaki, First Class Private, member of 112 Infantry Regiment, captured at SIRZWEYE, 12 February 1944, stated:

"Absolutely no leave was granted while on active service and they were supposed to carry on until they dropped."

(*Source available on request*)

b. Prisoner of War TSURUTA, Masatoshi (JA (USA) 147102), Second Lieutenant (Medical officer), member of 141 Infantry Regiment, captured TALASEA Area, stated:

"He knew of no provisions for rotation replacement of troops in South West PACIFIC Area. Occasionally, if men could be spared, some troops might be sent back to JAPAN with ashes of fallen comrades. While in JAPAN, they might be given a short leave, according to sailing schedule, before their return. There was no hope of leave once troops proceeded overseas."

(*ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 453, page 12*)

c. Prisoner of War SUZUKI, Yoshiichi (JA 145409), Superior Private, member of 102 Infantry Regiment, captured WAU, 16 February 1943, stated:

"A unit could pay a soldier before he went on leave. However, there was no leave from overseas and even in JAPAN leave was infrequent."
(*ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 125, page 8*)

d. Prisoner of War UCHIBABA, Shigenobu (JA (USA) 145581), Superior Petty Officer, Pilot, member of 751 Naval Air Unit, captured at sea, HUON GULF, 22 September 1943, stated:

"At TINIAN, leave was granted once a week or every four days for periods of about four hours from 1500 hours to 1900 hours. Prisoner of war went to township and drank and enjoyed himself."

"At RABAUl squadron commander determined number of men going on leave and issued a corresponding number of leave passes. Names of men on leave were posted on a board.

"Each man carried his pass and presented it to guard at gate on leaving and picked it up on returning. This was the practice as far as prisoner of war knew. Prisoner of war never went on leave to RABAUl Township."

(*ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 359, page 12*)

e. Extract from "Handbook for Naval Personnel" issued by Bureau of Naval Education,

Ministry of Navy, October 1940, concerning shore leave and passes.

(1) *Section 1. Essential Regulation Concerning Shore Leave and Passes.*—

"1. Shore leave of petty officers and men are the following three:

"a. Shore leave for bathing.

"b. One watch shore leave.

"c. Special shore leave.

"2. Shore leaves for bathing are granted in turn, according to the following classification, from supper to breakfast the following morning.

"a. Those who are first class petty officers and have more than four stripes of good conduct insignia; two-thirds of the number of men.

"b. Petty officer not included above (men who have more than two stripes of good conduct insignia shall for this purpose correspond to petty officers); one half the number of men.

"c. Seamen first and second class (petty officers who do not have good conduct insignia correspond to seamen first and second class); One-fourth of the number of men.

"d. Apprentice seamen (except those who have served less than one year after the promotion): One sixth of the number of men.

"e. Instructor (limited to only those who are prescribed in the 'Rules for Education and Disposition of Trade Seamen'): Two-thirds of the number of men.

"f. Those who have done an extra (special) labor, regardless of the above rules.

"3. The one watch shore leave (pass) may be granted to half of the crew (two-thirds of those who come under the previous paragraphs (a) to (e) from noon to evening on Saturday and from after ceremonies or the time similar to this on Sundays, holidays, memorial days and other public holidays.

"However, shore leaves for bathing may be granted in succession to those who have a shore leave for bathing on that day.

"Those who come under the previous paragraph (a) to (e) and happen to be on shore leaves (pass) from Saturday noon to Monday morning successively, provided there is no ceremony or work.

"4. During holidays, the remaining crew may be granted shore leaves for bathing and one watch shore leave from January 1 to 3.

"However only less than one-half of the remaining crews of those who come under both paragraphs (a) to (e) will be granted shore leaves.

"5. Special shore leaves may be granted by permission of the commander in chief.

"6. While on leave, it is prohibited to leave a place from which you cannot return to your boat within one to two hours. (If the naval stations designate the areas, you must obey it). However, those who must travel on account of an unavoidable emergency, must first get the permission of officer in charge.

"7. Shore leaves are not ordinarily granted to patients who are on light duty or absent from duty.

(2) *Section 2. Procedure of Leave Request to Return Home.*—

"1. When a petty officer or a seaman must return home on account of serious illness, death or other unavoidable emergencies, his parents, or relatives must make an application (when seriously ill, inclose a diagnosis of the physician) and secure the approval of the mayor, block

LEAVE

leader, village manager or any other authorities (For instance: police station) and he himself must make the request to his commanding officer. The commanding officer is authorized to grant, upon investigation, a furlough of not more than 14 days plus traveling time.

"2. In cases of emergency, one can apply for a leave upon receiving a telegram from his parents or relative to the officer in charge or to him. In such cases, the officer in charge will make necessary arrangements in accordance with paragraph No. 1. Thereafter, it is necessary to take proper procedure at the earliest possible date.

(3) Section 3. Instructions While Traveling or on Shore Leave.—

"1. When petty officers or men are en route to their new post or are unable to report to their post by the appointed date on account of an unavoidable accident, they must immediately report such by telegram to the officer in charge and also must obtain the following verifications and present them upon arrival:

"a. Matters concerning train or ship—a written verification from the captain or station master.

"b. In cases of injury or illness—a diagnosis of a physician.

"c. Other matters—verifications from mayor, district or village head. This also applies to men on shore leave.

"2. In case one's return is late and the ship he is attached to has left, he will report to the following and await orders.

"a. At naval stations—officer of the watch at the naval barracks.

"b. Minor naval station—adjutant of the station.

"c. Other places—local official.

"d. Foreign countries—consulate.

"3. If one is unable to return from the leave within the specified time on account of injury or illness, he should immediately forward his notice together with the doctor's diagnosis to the officer in charge. If the certificate does not reach in time, he will first send a telegram notifying this fact, and will send the certificate later.

"After full recovery and upon leaving his home, he will bring with him a chart of progress with the diagnosis and certificate from the mayor, district or village leader, and present them upon his arrival.

"4. While on shore leave one should be careful about health and attitude."

(Fort Snelling MISLS Translation, Handbook for Naval Personnel, page 24—26)

"f. Extract from printed handbook in six volumes, entitled "Consolidated Army Regulations." Unclassified, compiled by the Secretariat of the Army Department, published by KOBAYASHI, Matashichi, of the firm of SANRYUDO at KOJIMACHIKU, TOKYO, issued 30 June 1943, concerning leave and furlough for Army personnel:

(1) Five Types of Leave.—

Special leave (leave on urgent private affair)

Annual leave

Special leave (from foreign post)

Rest leave (after arduous duty)

Prize leave

(a) Special Leave (Leave on Urgent Private Affair).—

"1. Officers who wish to make military or scientific research abroad may receive one year leave exclusive of travel time.

"2. Officers and enlisted men may receive leave of fourteen days including travel time.

"3. Noncommissioned officers quartered within barracks may receive fourteen days, including travel time when a member of his family becomes seriously ill or dies.

"Extension of the leave for (2) and (3) may be permitted if necessary.

(b) Annual Leave.—"Officers, noncommissioned officers and also privates quartered out of barracks are entitled to 20 days leave per year, which can be taken all at once or it can be divided into several different times.

(c) Special Leave (from Foreign Post).—"Officers and enlisted men serving in foreign posts and quartered out of barracks who served two continuous years are entitled to thirty days leave per year including travel time.

"Enlisted men serving in foreign posts and quartered within barracks who served three continuous years are entitled to thirty days leave per year including travel time.

(d) Rest Leave.—After special duties and maneuvers, one to three days leave is permitted.

"Five days leave is permitted to those who served continuously for one year in KOREA, FORMOSA, SAKHALIN, KWANTUNG Provinces, and foreign countries.

(e) Prize Leave.—"One day leave is granted to privates (quartered within barracks) who have performed outstanding work.

(2) "Junior flying cadet of Army air and flying schools are entitled to twenty days leave aside from the aforementioned leaves."

(ATIS Document No. 15741, Volume 2, Section 6)

Section III. NEWS

II. GENERAL

Information is offered to show that the Japanese carry out strict censorship in the Army. It appears that the amount of news which is handed on to the troops is left to the decision of the unit commander. There are several cases where garrisons publish field news sheets, but most prisoners of war are of the opinion that these publications do not print a true version of the news. Since it is not always possible to have access to this type of news, many unit commanders print news sheets to be posted on bulletin boards. It must be kept in mind that this news is censored radio news and it is left to the discretion of the officers as to what will be posted. There are several references listed which show that many troops never receive war news in any form.

Further evidence shows that it is the exceptional unit which possesses radios for the benefit of the enlisted personnel. Most officers have access to radios but information indicates that the majority of programs which are available are propaganda programs.

12. NEWSPAPERS

a. Field News Sheets

(1) Prisoner of War OTSUKA, Hideo (JA(USA) 147262), Second Lieutenant (Medical Officer), member of 65 Brigade, captured NUMOND, 29 March 1944, stated:

"Only news accessible was that published in the field newspapers which came out weekly. The last one prisoner of war saw was October 1943. These papers always contained news of Japanese victories, number of airplanes shot down, etc. However, it was thought these publications were grossly erroneous. Bad news was never published. Newspaper was about foolscap size, and circulation was about 200 copies."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 451, page 9)

(2) Prisoner of War YAMAMOTO, Hisashi, Leading Seaman, member of RBAUL Hospital, captured off KAVIENG, 22 February 1944, stated:

"At RBAUL Naval Hospital, prisoner of war saw the news sheet published by air units at VUNAKANAU. He could remember nothing of significance from it."

(SOPAC Interrogation Report, Serial No. 01068, page 8)

(3) Prisoner of War SATO, Susumu (JA(USA) 147143), Sergeant Major, member of 141 Infantry Regiment, captured TALASEA, 16 March 1944, stated:

"AKATSUKI Force news bulletin was called 'JINCHU SHIMBUN' with a circulation of about 500. News covered South West PACIFIC area and gave all battle results with, of course, figures which he thought belied the truth."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 475, Section 13)

(4) Prisoner of War TAJIMA, Isao (JA(USA)

147097), Superior Private, member of 1 Independent Mixed Regiment, captured PAPITALAI, 9 March 1944, stated:

"While at LOS NEGROS, he once saw a news sheet published by an Army Service Corps Unit dealing with the American landings in the MARSHALL Islands. He thought this sheet was published every Saturday."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 496, Section 13)

(5) Prisoner of War IMAMURA, Masayuki, Corporal, member of 55 Mountain Regiment, Captured at KWAON RIDGE, 7 February 1944, stated:

"The men received the 'BURMA SHIMBUN' every day, even in fairly forward areas. They read this but did not take it too seriously as they knew that it was full of propaganda. He also received an organizational newspaper from JAPAN in which he immediately recognized the stock propaganda terms of the BURMA publication."

(Source available on request)

(6) Prisoner of War MITSUI, Junchoku, Superior Private, member of 112 Infantry Regiment, captured at LETWEDET, 10 February, 1944, stated:

"In BURMA, an Army newspaper section produced a newspaper which was issued free to the troops. Little or no news was given as to how the Japanese Army was faring in other theaters of war or even in other theaters in BURMA. He thought that the newspaper toned down any Japanese reverses. The company commander some times informed the men of some good items of news but he was of the opinion that news was deliberately withheld from the troops because it was mainly bad news."

(Source available on request)

(7) Prisoner of War ARASE, Kenji, Leading Seaman, member of 751 Air Group, captured off KAVIENG, 22 February 1944, stated:

"He had read the air group newspaper only occasionally and half heartedly since many of the Chinese characters were too involved for him to understand."

(SOPAC Interrogation Report, Serial No. 01069, Page 42)

b. Bulletins

Prisoner of War MATSUMOTO, Hajime, (JA(USA)147113), Superior Private, member of 141 Infantry Regiment, captured near TALASEA, 23 March 1944, stated:

Since he was attached to regimental headquarters he was able to read Army bulletins covering the war situation as issued by headquarters. However, the rank and file of the troops in the field did not receive any news excepting on rare occasions when the commanding officer read bulletins to their men. At first only good news was published, but of late he believed the policy had been changed and that good and bad news were both published."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 464, Section 13)

RADIOS

c. Announced news

(1) Prisoner of War EIJI, Isamu (JA(USA)147131), civilian cook in the Army, captured SALAMI Plantation, 10 March 1944, stated:

"Had not seen any newspapers or army bulletins in NEW BRITAIN. Sometimes an officer would mention a big event."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 487, Section 13)

(2) Prisoner of War MAKUYAMA, Sodaji (JA(USA)147458), First Class Private, member of 6 Navigation Aid Unit, captured HUMBOLDT BAY, 22 April 1944, stated:

"Current news was frequently read out to prisoner of war's unit prior to June 1944."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 471, Section 13)

(3) Prisoner of War MATSUMOTO, Hajime, (JA(USA)147113), Superior Private, member of 141 Infantry Regiment, captured near TALASEA, 13 March 1944, stated:

"Received some news from bulletins read out by section leader at irregular intervals. These referred mostly to sea battles."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 464, Section 13)

d. No News

(1) Prisoner of War OKAYA, Iwao. (JA(USA)147123), Superior Private, member of 141 Infantry Regiment, captured KOMETTO, 27 March 1944, stated:

"No war news was given troops of his unit."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 494, Section 13)

(2) Prisoner of War KUBO, Toraichi. (JA 145440), Superior Private, member of 115 Infantry Regiment, captured TUFU, 10 March 1943, stated:

"There were no radios in camps and what little news he heard was from talk between soldiers and from old newspapers."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 171, Page 5)

(3) (Prisoner of War TAKAHASHI, Kunio. (JA(USA)147491), First Class Private, member of 4 Air Intelligence Regiment, captured near TAMI River, stated:

"He had heard no war news."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 472, Section 13)

13. RADIOS

a. No Radios Issued

(1) Prisoner of War OTSUKA, Hideo. (JA(USA)147262), Second Lieutenant (Medical officer), member of 65 Brigade, NUMONDO, 29 March 1944 stated:

"He had heard no radio programs in South West PACIFIC Area. 65 Brigade was of 'C' or 'D' class so they had no luxuries such as radio."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 451, Page 9)

(2) Prisoner of War ARITA, Kazo. (JA 145935), Superior Private, member of 144 Infantry Regiment, captured OIVI, 15 November 1942, stated:

"There were no facilities existing for listening to the radio in camps."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 39, Page 8)

(3) Prisoner of War SATO, Susumu. (JA(USA)147143), Sergeant Major of 141 Infantry Regiment, captured at TALASEA, 16 March 1944, stated:

"He had heard no radios in the South West PACIFIC Area."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 475, Section 13)

(4) Prisoner of War TAKAYAMA, Kiichi (JA(USA)147460), 24 April 1944, stated:

"He had never heard a radio in the South West PACIFIC Area."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 503, Section 13)

(5) Prisoner of War IMAMURA, Masayuki, Corporal, member of 55 Mountain Regiment, captured at KWAON RIDGE, 7 February 1944, stated:

"He never listened to the wireless because no sets were available."

(Source available on request)

b. Officers Only

(1) Prisoner of War EGUCHI, Shigenori. (JA 145584), Flight Mechanic, member of 751 Naval Air Unit, captured HUON GULF, 22 September 1943, stated:

"The only receiving sets in RABAU were owned by officers. There was a receiver of some sort in wireless telegraph section from which a news sheet was issued and distributed daily on basis of about one copy per flight."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 283, page 14)

(2) Prisoner of War YOSHIDA, Kazuo, Corporal, member of 6 Field Artillery Regiment, captured TOROKINA Area, 23 March 1944, stated:

"No radios were available for enlisted men." (SOPAC Interrogation Report, Serial No. 01459, page 35)

(3) Prisoner of War IDA, Ichiro (JA 145119), Navy civilian Employee, member of 14 Pioneer Unit, captured BUNA, 4 January 1943, stated:

"He thought officers of his unit heard news on radio."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 393, page 83)

(4) Prisoner of War NAGAO, Takashi (JA 145543), First Class Private, member of 221 Airfield Battalion, captured GOODENOUGH ISLAND, 6 April 1943, stated:

"He had not listened to the radio either at TONAN or RABAU. Possibly officers had the opportunity; ordinary soldiers were not allowed to listen in."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. page 14)

(5) Prisoner of War HANAKI, Yoshida (JA 140039), Third Class Petty officer, captured MILNE BAY. 26 November 1942, stated:

"He knew of no unit possessing its own receiving set and in any case there were no facilities for all ranks to listen to reception. While on guard duty at the officers quarters, he had heard broadcasts from JAPAN but these consisted chiefly of musical items. He had never heard news items broadcast."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 33, page 7)

(6) Prisoner of War ARAI, Ichitaro (JA 145518), Cadet, member of 50 Antiaircraft Battalion, captured TROBRIAND ISLANDS, 21 March 1943, stated:

"In MANCHURIA there was a radio set in the officers' quarters but he had had no access to it."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 237, page 9)

(7) Prisoner of War BOMURA, Akira (JA145562) Leading Seaman, member 751 Naval Air Unit,

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captured off KAVIENG, 22 February 1944, stated:

"Only officers had radios."
(SOPAC Interrogation Report, Serial No. 265, page 6)

(8) Prisoner of War TAKAHASHI, Kunio (JA (USA) 147491), First Class Private, member of 4 Air Intelligence Regiment, captured near TAMI RIVER, stated:

"He had heard that officers received news over radio at headquarters, but this was not passed out to the men."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 472, Section 13)

(9) Prisoner of War SAKIEDA, Ryuji (JA 100031) Second Lieutenant, member of Army Headquarters, captured after BISMARCK SEA battle, stated:

"He rarely bothered to listen to broadcasts. His companions had mischievously utilized spare sets at 18 Army Headquarters and Ordnance Depot to listen to Allied broadcasts although few of them understood sufficient English to comprehend gist of talks. There were not many radio sets in RABAU, and the available ones would certainly only be found in officers' messes

and such places."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 248, page 23)

c. Personnel Having Radios

(1) Prisoner of War HAMAMOTO, Tomekichi (JA 145567), First Class Private, member of 80 Infantry Regiment, captured SALAMAUA, 16 September 1943, stated:

"When in barracks in KOREA, troops were permitted to listen to 'soldiers' hour' broadcast from TOKYO, consisting mostly of musical items."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 395, page 11)

(2) Prisoner of War OYAMA, Sueyoshi, Machinist Mate Second Class, member of 751 Naval Air Unit, captured off KAVIENG, 22 February 1944, stated:

"There were radios in camp, but officers were usually listening in, and men avoided hanging around. Men preferred to spend leisure time gambling in air raid shelters or sleeping."

(SOPAC Interrogation Report, Serial No. 0805, page 9)

Section IV. MAIL

14. GENERAL

Mail for the troops is another item for which the Japanese Army makes little provision. Information indicates that they make no provision in forward areas for civilian employees. This lack of mail does not seem to have the same effect on their morale as it probably would have on Allied troops, but information available indicates that it must be considered a factor in the morale level. Probably one reason mail is not as important to the Japanese as to the Allies is that when troops with the real SAMURAI spirit leave the homeland they never expect to return. They are taught to regard themselves as no longer sons of their parents but as sons of the EMPEROR. With this figurative break of family ties it is not surprising that the lack of mail would have less effect on their morale than on that of Allied troops.

15. ARMY

a. Sending of Mail

(1) Extract from diary belonging to First Class Private KAWANUMA, Naokichi, unit not stated, dated 23 November 1942 to 10 February :

"17 February 1943. Sending of letters to your homeland was permitted, but limited to five letters."

(ATIS Bulletin No. 1006, page 3)

(2) Prisoner of War KIBA, Hisao (JA(USA) 147586), Second Lieutenant, member of 68 Independent Field Antiaircraft Battalion, captured HOLLANDIA, 2 May 1944, stated :

"He had dispatched three to his family, all censored. He said he was well, and mentioned the hot weather in NEW GUINEA. Inquired after their health. Told them he had not been able to get any tropical fruits."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 489, Section 13)

(3) Prisoner of War MITSUI, Junchoku. Superior Private, member of 112 Infantry Regiment, captured LETWEDET, 10 February 1944, stated :

"Letters were always censored by an officer, and no complaints of any kind were allowed."

(Source available on request)

(4) Extract from diary dated 9 December 1942 to 16 March 1943, presumably belonging to OISHI, Fumio, member of 50 Antiaircraft Battalion: "Were not allowed to write letters and haven't written home since November."

(ATIS Current Translations, No. 41, page 4)

b. Receiving of Mail

(1) Extract from miscellaneous binder belonging to 229 Infantry Regiment in reference to the receiving of mail :

"1. Each Individual will receive his mail in person, after obtaining permission from noncommissioned officer in charge.

"2. When deemed necessary, the mail will be opened in the presence of the officer in charge, personnel officer and the leader of the administration section.

"3. Registered air mail will be opened in the presence of the noncommissioned officer in charge and examined by him.

"4. Receiving money orders from home is prohibited.

"5. In case you receive an unrequested money order, submit the matter immediately to the leader of administration section so that proper steps may be taken."

(SOPAC Translations, Item NO. 1055, page 14)

(2) Prisoner of War YOSHIDA, Hiroshi (JA 145648), Sergeant Major, Pilot, member of 248 Air Regiment, captured near LAE, 12 November 1943, stated :

"Field post office forwarded mail to prisoner of war's unit and it always had record of where regiment was operating. Prisoner of war did not write home or receive any mail while in South West PACIFIC Area."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 404, page 13)

(3) Prisoner of War HATORI, Fumihiro (JA (USA) 147018), Corporal, member of 238 Regiment, captured near KIARI, 5 February 1944, stated :

"At WEWAK, he received only one letter from home."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 467, Section 13)

(4) Prisoner of War MATSUI, Gunichi (JA 145690), Sergeant, member of 79 Infantry Regiment, 5 February 1944, stated :

"Had received no mail from home for about one year and three months. Had heard that mail was on the way for his regiment but it had not arrived. No one in his regiment had received any in NEW GUINEA. Thought Army did not have facilities to deliver mail in forward areas." (ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 400, page 4)

(5) Prisoner of War ISHIGURO, Kiyochi (JA 145044), First Class Private, member of the 228 Infantry Regiment, captured at PAPAKI BRIDGE, 11 November 1942, stated :

"The last letter he had received from JAPAN was in April. He had received no letters while in NEW GUINEA."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 42, Page 8)

(6) Prisoner of War TAKAYAMA, Kiichi (JA (USA) 147459), First Class Private, member of 68 Independent Field Antiaircraft Battalion, captured HOLLANDIA, 22 April 1944, stated :

"He had received no letters from friends or relations in JAPAN."

(ATIS Interrogation Report Serial No. 468. Section 13)

16. NAVY

a. Sending of Mail

(1) Extract from report of mail censorship, 6 Field Military Police unit, 8 June 1943 :

"General Situation.— No one wrote about the late Fleet Admiral YAMAMOTO during this period. In general, morale was good and the

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mail censorship in each unit was thorough. Restricted matter was closely watched and stricken out. However, there are still some who write about being homesick and their dislike for war and others whose writings require attention. Such traces still remain. The general situation is shown in the following summary :

" Total number of military police censors : 8.

" Remarks : Mail matter for the six days from May 26 to 31.

" Volume of mail censored : 30,000 pieces of fourth class mail

" a. Mention of low morale, dislike for war and hope for going back : 16 cases.

" b. Mention of matters that require special precautions from counter-intelligence viewpoint : 4 cases.

" c. Mention of shortages in material : 2 cases

" d. Others (such as lack of censor's stamp) : 73 cases. Total : 95 cases.

" Disposition of the above:

Burned : 1

Partly erased : 20

Returned : 5

Reported : 2."

(SOPAC Translation, Serial No. 072, page 13)

(2) Prisoner of War ARAKI, Toshimi (JA 145501), Leading Private Observation Section, Motor Torpedo Boat, 24 March 1943, stated :

" While at MISHIMA, all mail was censored by the sergeant major. In RABAU, letters could not be written home."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 196, page 7)

b. Receipt of Mail

(1) Prisoner of War YAMAGUCHI, Yoshita (JA (USA) 147480), Leading Seaman, member of

88 Guard Unit, captured MANUS ISLAND, 28 April 1944, stated :

" Since coming to South West PACIFIC Area, prisoner of war received several small packages of mail from his family."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 559, page 6)

(2) Prisoner of War NAKAMURA, Ryoki (JA (USA) 147449), Second Class Petty Officer, member of 2 Transport Unit, captured JACQUINOT BAY, 23 April 1944, stated :

" He had received three letters from wife and mother during his eight months stay at RABAU."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 501 Section 13)

17. CIVILIANS

a. Prisoner of War TAIRA, Shigeyo (JA 145046), military coolie, member of YAMAMOTO Force, captured at SAMBO, 16 November 1942, stated :

" He had received no letters from JAPAN, and all writing materials had been taken from him before leaving RABAU for NEW GUINEA."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 38, page 5)

b. Prisoner of War YAMAGUCHI, Masahiro (JA 145058), Civilian Medical Orderly, captured SOPUTA, 6 December 1942, stated :

" He had receive no mail since leaving JAPAN."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 41, page 8)

c. Prisoner of War ZAMA, Mataichi (JA (USA) 147656), civilian employee, I Shipping Repair Unit, captured TANAMERAH, 4 May 1944, stated :

" He had received no mail or had heard no war news in South West PACIFIC Area."

(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No. 500, Section 13)

Section V. CONCLUSIONS

1. The Japanese Army and Navy establish canteens for those troops located in areas in which supplies are available.
2. It appears that the Japanese Army supplements the normal ration to troops with a gratuitous issue which usually consists of such articles as sweets, cigarettes, beer, and sake.
3. Comfort bags are a gratuitous issue to troops and are of two types, those issued by the Army and those from civilian charity organizations.
4. Although measures for physical training apparently play a big part in the life of the Japanese soldier, there is little provision made to carry out an athletic program in the South West PACIFIC area.
5. Movies and traveling shows are practically non-existent for Japanese soldiers in the forward areas of the South West PACIFIC Area.
6. The establishment of brothels under strict regulation is sanctioned by military authorities in any areas where there are large numbers of troops.
7. Inmates of these brothels are regularly inspected for venereal diseases.
8. There is no set policy for leave or rotation of Japanese troops in South West PACIFIC Area.
9. A few units publish field news sheets for their troops but on the whole only bulletins or verbal news is past on to the Japanese soldiers.
10. It appears that few radios are available to enlisted men in the South West PACIFIC Area. On the other hand, officers are permitted to possess radios or to have access to them.
11. There is little provision made for troops in forward areas either to receive or send mail.

Appendix A.—FORMS REQUIRED BY MANILA BROTHELS.

1. Form No. 1

Application for permission to open business: army authorized restaurants or houses of relaxation.

Home address:

Present address:

Name:

Date of birth:

I hereby present application to open an authorized restaurant (house of relaxation). I enclose a statement of business plans, an affidavit and my personal history.

Date:

Applicant's name and seal:

To: Officer in Charge, MANILA Sector Line of Communications Duties.

2. Form No. 2.

Statement of business plans

- a. Capital: yen.
- b. Business partners: (yes or no)
- c. Number of rooms.
- d. Place of business.
- e. Names of hostesses (geisha and waitresses). (Indicate whether Japanese, Formosan or Filipino).
- f. Expected date of assembly of employees (geisha, maids, waitresses, other employees).

Date:

Name and seal:

To: Officer in Charge, MANILA Sector Line of Communications Duties.

3. Form No. 3

Affidavit

I hereby promise, that on receipt of permission to open an authorized restaurant (house of relaxation), I will abide by all the rules and regulations, allow or cause no disturbances and agree to close or suspend business on order at the convenience of the army.

Date:

Name and seal of manager:

To: Officer in Charge, MANILA Sector Line of Communications Duties.

4. Form No. 4

List of Employees						
Name	Date of Birth	Sex	Professional Name	Home Address	Advance Payments	Position
YAMASHITA, Kazuyasu						Manager
YAMAMOTO, Haruko						Waitress
YAMASHITA, Tatsu						Principal Hostess
ITATSU, Sueichi						Office Employee
NAGAHIDE, Hide						Bell-boy

Date: _____

Seals of above persons

To: Officer in Charge, MANILA Sector Line of Communications Duties

APPENDIX A

5. Form No. 5

Request for authorization of hostesses (geisha and waitresses)
 Home residence :
 Name :
 Date :
 Professional name :
 Date of arrival in PHILIPPINES :
 I hereby request authorization for the above geisha (waitress). Enclosed please find copies of contract and agreement.
 Date :
 Name and seal of applicant :
 Name and seal of manager :
 To: Officer in Charge, MANILA Sector Line of Communications Duties.

6. Form No. 6.

Request for permission for hostesses (geisha and waitresses) to leave the establishments.
 Home residence :
 Present residence :
 Name :
 Date of birth :
 Professional name :
 I hereby submit this application for permission to leave the establishment, with the following information :
 (a) Reason :
 (b) Intended destination :
 (c) Amount of forced savings.
 (d) Amounts of other money saved :
 Date :
 Name and seal of applicant :
 Name and seal of manager of House of Relaxation :
 To: Officer in Charge, MANILA Sector Line of Communications Duties :

7. Form No. 7.

Request for permission to replace hostesses (geisha and waitresses) and others :
 I hereby submit this request for permission to replace the following geisha, waitresses and others.
 1. Persons :

Name	Date Birth	Sex	Professional Name	Home Residence	Present Residence	Position

2. Reasons :
 3. Replacements :
 Name, present residence, home residence :
 Date :
 Name and seal of manager :
 To: Officer in Charge, MANILA Sector Line of Communications Duties :

AMENITIES IN THE JAPANESE ARMED FORCES

8. Form No. 8.

Price List for Authorized Houses of Relaxation			
	Patrons	Time	Price
Houses of relaxation employing Filipino women	Privates	40 minutes	1.50
	Noncommissioned officers	40 minutes	2.50
	Others	1 hour	4.00
		Overnight	8.00
Houses of relaxation employing Japanese women	Privates	40 minutes	2.00
	Noncommissioned officers	40 minutes	3.00
	Others	1 hour	5.00
		Overnight	10.00

Notes : 1. Others in the Patrons column includes soldiers (and army civilian employees) other than noncommissioned officers.
 2. Overnight engagements will begin from 2300 hours.
 3. Prices are maximum prices. Managers may make reductions when the situation so warrants.

9. Form No. 9.

Daily Total Earnings Chart								
Date	Patrons	Time	Number of Persons	Fees	Total	Grand	Allotment of Money	
		Privates						
		Noncommissioned officers						
		Officers						
		Army civilian employees						

10. Not so stated, but apparently Form No. 10.

Date	Items	Designation	Unit	Unit Price	Amount (Food)	Amount (Money)	Patrons				
							Privates (Civilian Employees)	Name			
							Noncommissioned Officers (Civilian Employees)	Name			
							Officer	Assigned Force	Rank	Name	Number of Persons
Restau- rant							Name Civilian Official (High-ranking)				
Number of Days											
Room number											
Name							Name				

APPENDIX A

11. Form No. 11.

(Date)	House of Relaxation—Daily Report				Room Number	(Seal)
Business Report	Patrons	Time	Number of Persons	Amount	Total	
	Privates					
	Non-Commissioned Officers					
	Others (officers and army civilian employees)					
Total						
Quota	(Number)	Number Developed Disease			Surplus or Deficit of Personnel	
Working	(Number)					
Ill	(Number)					
On Vacation	(Number)					
Others	(Number)					
Notes						

12. Form No. 12.

(date) Monthly Business Report				Room number			
(Part 1)				Name and seal of person in charge			
Expenditures			Income			Notes Business expenditures are those directly necessary for the conduct of the business. Purchases of any property is not included therein.	
Designation		Amount	De-signation Business	Present Month's Business	Amount		
In-take	Surplus from Previous Month			Total			
	Income This Month						
Total			Difference from net balance				
Business expenses			Total				
Total			Net Loss				
Net Profit							
Grand Total			Name	Amount	Notes		
Designation	Name	Amount	Notes	Name	Amount		Notes
Items of Business Expenditures							
				Total		Grand Total	
(Part 2)				Houses of Relaxation - Monthly Report		Manager	
Month :				(Statement of earnings)		House number - name - seal	
Payment geisha	Total earnings	Geisha's share	Debt	Advance Payment	Residue from Advance Payments	Saving	Notes

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13. Form No. 13.

(Date) Chart of Month's Receipt and Sale of Food
(This chart refers to special club restaurants only)

Room number: Name: Seal:

INTAKE												SALES					
Items Received	Units	Price per Unit	From last Month		This month		Total		This months Expenditure		Net Difference		Items Sold	Units	Price per Units	Present Month	
			Amount (Food)	Amount (Money)	Amount (Food)	Amount (Money)	Amount (Food)	Amount (Money)	Amount (Food)	Amount (Money)	Amount (Food)	Amount (Money)				Amount (Food)	Amount (Money)

14. Form No. 14.

Health Chart												Number.....					
Name :												Year :					
Name of House of Relaxation :																	
Date of Examination	Diagnosis																
Seal of army physician, attached to line of communications																	
Date :																	
MANILA Sector line of communications office																	
Notes: 1. Examination will be given weekly. 2. Diagnoses are concerned only with condition of menstruation.																	

Appendix B.—POLICE REPORT ON MANILA BROTHELS

Police report on medical inspection, dated 7 February 1944, issued by MANILA Sector Line of Communications.

“To all managers: It is desired that all managers note carefully the following police report on medical inspection for the month and take steps to make the necessary improvements.

“General observations:

“1. Restaurants and special clubs:

“The cleaning of kitchens is generally satisfactory, but better measures of prevention against insects are necessary.

“The care of chopping-boards is generally unsatisfactory and they are used indiscriminately.

“Cooking vessels require more thorough washing. Lavatories require more and better cleaning.

“2. Houses of relaxation

“Scant attention has been paid to hygienic rules and there are many cases of failure to take hygienic measures. This has been repeatedly called to the attention of many persons.

“Lavatories and wash-rooms are generally unclean, nor is there proper lighting in the latter.

“If the health of the employees is to be preserved, there will have to be improvements in the care of bathrooms, and the cleaning of dining-rooms. Many managers are interested in nothing beyond their own profit, and do their job with no other purpose. They exhibit no concern for the welfare of the geisha, maids or hostesses, nor bother themselves with their health or sustenance nor with such matters as bath facilities. Their selfish conduct requires restraint.

Type	Medical Examination of Geisha and Hostesses		Name	Manager	Rating	Police Report
For soldiers and crewmen of all Shipping Units	Number Examined 120	Number Ill 8	Dawn Club	NOMURA, Yasuzo	A	Cleaning and orderliness in rooms excellent.
					B	Spreads, pillow-slips and other bedding medium. However, quality is poor and improvement needed.
					B	Waiting-rooms and corridors are satisfactorily clean, but could stand just a little improvement.
					B	Cleaning of lavatories not thorough.
House of Relaxation	38	3	No. 2 House of Relaxation	URAGAWA, Taro	B	Cleaning and orderliness in rooms can barely be said to be good.
					B	Cleaning of bedding satisfactory.
					B	Cleaning and orderliness of waiting rooms and corridors not satisfactory.
					B	Cleaning of lavatories satisfactory. Not fully equipped.
House of Relaxation	34	4	No. 3 House of Relaxation	KURIHARA, Ine	A	Cleaning and order of rooms good.
					A	Cleaning of sheets and pillow-cases generally quite good.
					A	Cleaning of waiting-rooms and corridors excellent. The following new items were noted, and the cleaning should be an example for other places. Materials: kerosene—four go (One go equals 0.318 pint) and three wax-candles. Method: mix the kerosene and wax, boil together, and after cooling, apply to floors, with a cloth. Result; superb as a substitute for lux, shines the floors well, and even one application gives surprisingly good results.
					B	Lavatory cleaning and wash-room equipment good. Employee's bath facilities needs some attention.
House of Relaxation	65	8	No. 4 House of Relaxation	KUDAKATSU, Taro	B	Cleaning and order of rooms satisfactory.
					B	Cleaning of waiting-rooms and corridors satisfactory. No facilities for smoking.
					C	Cleaning and care of bedding unsatisfactory.
					B	Cleaning of lavatories satisfactory.

AMENITIES IN THE JAPANESE ARMED FORCES

Type	Medical Examination of Geisha and Hostesses		Name	Manager	Rating	Police Report
	Number Examined	Number Ill				
For privates and non-commissioned officers	59	3	No. 5 House of Relaxation	YANO, Matsuyo	C	Cleaning and order of rooms medium.
					C	Sheets and pillow-slips not clean.
					B	Cleaning and order of waiting-rooms and corridors satisfactory, but no facilities for smoking.
					B	Cleaning and equipment in lavatories and wash-rooms satisfactory.
For privates and non-commissioned officers	76	3	No. 6 House of Relaxation	SHU, Rokurin	B	Cleaning and order of rooms medium.
					C	Sheets and other bedding not clean.
					C	Cleaning of waiting-rooms and corridors very poor.
					B	Cleaning and equipment in lavatories and wash-rooms satisfactory.
For privates and non-commissioned officers	38	4	No. 7 House of Relaxation	NISHIOKA, Mitsutaro	B	Cleaning and order of rooms medium.
					A	Special attention is devoted to keeping clean bedding and special laundresses are hired for the purpose. The set-up is excellent. (TN. Rest of sentence illegible.
					B	Cleaning of waiting-rooms and corridors is satisfactory but there are no facilities for smoking.
					B	Cleaning and equipment of lavatories and wash-rooms satisfactory.
For privates and non-commissioned officers	52	3	No. 8 House of Relaxation	UCHIMURA, Masao	B	Cleaning and order of rooms satisfactory.
					C	Sheets and pillow cases not clean.
					C	Cleaning of waiting rooms unsatisfactory, and no ashtrays provided. The kitchen is much too close to the bathroom and definite hygienic measures against insects are needed.
					C	Cleaning of lavatories and wash-rooms unsatisfactory.
For privates and non-commissioned officers	49	2	Chrysanthemum House	TAKANO, Kikano	C	The manager is never in when the police arrive. There is no set plan of working hours for the employees. Their business policy is quite unsatisfactory.
					C	Lavatories and wash-rooms are very dirty, no effort being made to clean them.
					C	Rooms and corridors are dirty, and only the waiting rooms are cleaned. The bedding is dirty, and needs considerable attention.
For privates and non-commissioned officers	80	1	Fuji Flower Garden	WATANABE, Sataro UCHIMURA, Seiichi MIYAKE, Hiroshi	B	Cleaning generally satisfactory except for corridors and waiting-rooms.
					B	Cleaning generally satisfactory except for rooms. Cleaning of bedding is satisfactory.
					B	Generally satisfactory.
House of Relaxation	80	1	Shining Flower Garden	HANAI, Kikataro	B	Cleaning and order of rooms satisfactory.
					B	Cleaning of bedding satisfactory.
					B	Cleaning of waiting-rooms and corridors has obviously been done, but needs a little more effort.
					A	Equipment of lavatories and wash-rooms are especially clean and in excellent condition.
House of Relaxation	48	5	MIKUNI Club	URA, Gin	B	Individual rooms are generally good and orderly, but cleaning is not satisfactory in some. Closets and dressing-rooms require some attention.

APPENDIX B

Type	Medical Examination of Geisha and hostesses		Name	Manager	Rating	Police Report
	Number Examined	Number Ill				
					B	Cleaning of bedding is satisfactory.
					C	There are no ash trays supplied in the waiting-rooms and corridors, and ashes may be seen scattered around.
					B	Equipment and cleaning of lavatories and wash-rooms is satisfactory.
House of Relaxation	89	6	Daisy Garden	KAWA-YANAKI, Tsutau	B	Cleaning and order of rooms satisfactory.
					B	Cleaning of bedding satisfactory.
					C	Waiting-rooms and corridors not clean; no ashtrays supplied.
					C	Lavatories and wash-rooms quite dirty, and in need of immediate improvement. Hygienic rules not observed.
House of Relaxation	46	1	Coquette Club	SHUSAI, Akira	B	Cleaning and order of rooms satisfactory.
					C	Bedding dirty and of poor quality. Considerable improvement needed.
					C	Waiting rooms and corridors too close to the bathrooms, ill-equipped and dirty. Suggest immediate measures of improvement. Employees do not observe rules of hygiene.
House of Relaxation	49	2	Drunkards' Flower Garden	SHUSAI, Akira	C	Cleaning and order of rooms unsatisfactory.
					B	Cleaning and bedding-medium.
					B	Cleaning of waiting-rooms and corridors satisfactory.
					C	Cleaning and equipment and lavatories and wash-rooms satisfactory, but employees are in the habit of throwing cigarette butts and ashes out of the windows. This must be brought to their attention.
For Privates and non-commissioned officers	80		Crystal Water Club	MITSUYAMA, Narimichi	B	Cleaning and order of rooms satisfactory.
					B	Cleaning of bedding satisfactory.
					C	Waiting-rooms and corridors, especially near the stairs, not clean.
					A	Lavatories and wash-rooms well cleaned and equipped.
For privates and non-commissioned officers	61	9	Dawn Club	TOYOGAWA, Konen	B	Cleaning and order of rooms satisfactory.
					B	Sheets and pillow-cases are probably changed every third day, but should actually be changed every other day.
					C	Cleaning of waiting-room and corridors unsatisfactory. Few ashtrays are provided.
					B	Lavatories and wash-rooms are clean, but no disinfectant is provided for the wash-water on the second floor. Receptacles are also in need of immediate repair.
Special Club (for officers and high-ranking civilian officials)	71	1	Sea-Flower Villa	NAKAGAMI, Minoru	C	Insufficient hygienic measures are taken in the kitchen, with result that insects are numerous. No discrimination is exercised in the care or use of the chopping-board.
					C	The dining-hall area is quite dirty. No attempts are made at cleaning it.
					B	Cleaning of waiting rooms, corridors and individual rooms is satisfactory, but the lavatories require more care.

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Type	Medical Examination of Geisha and Hostesses		Name	Manager	Rating	Police Report
Special Club (for officers and high-ranking civilian officials)	Number Examined 32	Number III 4	Chirping-Sparrow Palace	NAKAGAMI, Minoru	A	Equipment and cleaning of the kitchen is quite good. Measures against insects were taken before the inspection and seem to have been thorough.
					B	Care of chopping-boards is unsatisfactory. Wash-boards in the wash-rooms are dirty. Improvement is needed in the dining-hall. Care of the lavatories is unsatisfactory.
Special Club (for officers and high-ranking civilian officials)	16	1	Wide Pine	YOSHIDA, Haru	A	Equipment of kitchen quite good.
					B	There is much to be desired in the care and use of the chopping-boards. The dining-hall and bathrooms are clean.
					B	The is. room for some improvement in the cleaning of the lavatories.
Special Club (for officers and high-ranking civilian officials)			Round Pearl	TERAO, Shigeru	C	There are numerous insects in the kitchen. Proper care is not taken of the chopping-boards. The lift to carry the food from the kitchen to the second and third floors and the beer and sake bar on the second floor are too close to the lavatories, with result that there are numerous insects against which no measures have been taken. People are seated too close in the dining-hall. The latter is not clean and insects are numerous.
					A	Lavatories and wash-rooms are clean and well-kept.
Restaurant (for privates and non-commissioned officers)			TOKYO Restaurant	TAKAOKA, Haruyoshi	B	The kitchen is clean, the care of the chopping-boards is unsatisfactory.
					C	The beer and Sake bar on the second floor is not clean; the floors are not properly swept and insects are numerous.
					A	The cleaning and equipment of the dining-hall is quite good.
					B	Cleaning of the lavatories is satisfactory.
Restaurant (for privates and non-commissioned officers)			ASIA Restaurant	CHIN, Sekisei	C	The kitchens are not orderly and little cleaning is done. No care or discrimination in the use of the chopping-boards is exercised.
					C	The maids' rooms are not clean, and require considerable attention.
					B	The cleaning and equipment of the lavatories and dining-hall is satisfactory.
Restaurant (for privates and non-commissioned officers)			MIYAKO Restaurant	AKAMA, Matsutaro	B	The kitchen is clean, but the care of the chopping-boards is unsatisfactory.
					B	Cleaning and equipment of the dining-hall are satisfactory.
					B	Cleaning of the lavatories is satisfactory.

