

SECRET
A-134

A Psychological report based on information obtained from interrogations of JAPANESE Prisoners of War in the U. S. during April, 1944. American source. A questionnaire prepared by the Army Medical Corps and appended hereto, was used in these interrogations.

This report includes comments on Japanese Psychiatric casualties, Mental Health of Japanese servicemen, Morale, Opinions on Americans, British, Germans and Russians and kindred and related subjects.

1. Japanese Ps/W generally know little about psychiatric casualties, because the majority of Ps/W interrogated possess limited education. Another reason lies in the Japanese military training which enables the Japanese soldier to endure all kind of hardships and his moral education which destroys his fear of death completely. Thus, the average warrior is imbued with a high sense of responsibility, lacking fear of death. Inner conflicts don't seem to exist, consequently Japanese soldiers are unlikely to become victims of psychoneuroses.

An intelligent and cooperative P/W states that the Japanese soldier is taught to expect death on the battlefield. He possesses the "courage of death", accounting for his fatalist attitude and preventing him from developing into a psychiatric casualty.

According to another P/W, a 2nd class petty officer, a graduate of a technical high school, Japanese soldiers don't pity themselves, even in the toughest battle. He states that the mental make-up of the American and Japanese soldiers vary greatly and ascribes it to the differences in their training. The Japanese military drill emphasizes the warrior-code of "butoke", ordering the soldiers to sacrifice their lives rather than to surrender to the enemy. He had read in a Japanese newspaper in 1943 that 30/o of all American soldiers become psychiatric casualties. According to this paper, American soldiers are being sent back to the United States for further treatment and cure and American hospitals are full of psychiatric casualties. P/W claims there are no

SECRET

SECRET

A-134 -2-

special hospitals for such casualties available in the Japanese military services (?). During the entire length of his Naval service (three years) he had never seen, or heard of any psychiatric casualties.

A high school graduate who served in the Infantry for 1½ years claims that Japanese soldiers don't become psychiatric casualties because they are possessed by the "Japanese spirit", meaning they have high ethics and morals. As an example of how the army tries to develop the mental capacities of soldiers, he mentions that during basic training soldiers are confined individually to bare rooms. There they sit on the floor with legs crossed and hands placed on hips for hours. This training serves to increase their power of concentration and contemplation.

2. A P/W with primary school education who served with the engineers, reports two or three cases of soldiers who seemed to be slightly neurotic. They refused to eat, showed signs of restlessness and were sent to a hospital. These incidents happened in Bougainville in June, 1943.

3. The Japanese expression for "psychiatrist" is self-explanatory; therefore the majority of Ps/W understand its meaning.

4. Incidents of Suicides: All Ps/W state that suicides are practically unknown in the Japanese Army; the only exception being men and officers about to be captured by the enemy.

A sailor rescued in February, 1944, off Kavieng after his ship "KOWA MARU" was sunk by American Consolidated bombers reports that all the officers aboard committed suicide by using their swords, pistols or bayonets because of their "sense of responsibility". The officers belonged to units of the Engineers, Ordnance and Medics. P/W continues "in his opinion" the officers' suicides were unnecessary. According to Japanese officers' code, however, it would be a dishonor to return home after having lost all their men in battle. He confirms previous reports that enlisted Navy personnel and marine personnel committed suicide after their units were destroyed.

A superior petty officer corroborates the previous statement that officers committed suicide after their ship had to be abandoned. This happened aboard the "Nagaura Maru" on 22 February 1944, off Kavieng. (The "Nagaura Maru" was in the same convoy with the "Kowa Maru"). This P/W added he himself would have committed suicide, if he had had any fire arms because according to the Japanese military code it is the greatest dishonor for a Japanese soldier to become a P/W. Japanese Ps/W don't consider themselves subjects of Japan because after they are captured by the enemy they are declared to be legally dead.

A superior petty officer states that while he was on board with his unit after his ship was sunk by an American B-24, he saw several of the "Nagaura Maru" which was torpedoed and sunk nearby. He stated "I saw the Nagaura Maru" and continued to state the National Anthem until the ship was sunk.

SECRET

SECRET
A-134 -3-

A P/W, captured on Bougainville in November, 1943, states that he had heard of soldiers committing suicide by exploding hand grenades on their chests after their respective units had been destroyed by the enemy. He cites the usual reasons for these suicides: they feared cruel treatment by the enemy after their capture and they wished to uphold their honor. In this connection, he expects the Japanese Army authorities to confer with the cabinet on issuing instructions to soldiers on how to behave when captured, commenting that he had never been instructed what to do in the event of capture. He describes his state of mind at the time of the sinking as follows: "While he was very frantic, he had the desire to be saved and he was not." AWOL and Desertions: The consensus of opinion among Ps/W on self-inflicted wounds and desertions was that about ten years ago such incidents happened frequently because of the cruel treatment of newly conscripted men by their non-coms, mainly during basic training. Since this has been abolished in the modern Japanese Army, self-inflicted wounds are non-existent among soldiers. Only isolated cases of desertions are reported.

6. A sailor asserts that enlisted men were given company punishment for being 5 to 10 minutes late when returning from passes. The punishment for desertion is court-martial and death; however, P/W has never heard of any cases of AWOL or desertion. Pictures are taken by civilians of the Japanese Army and Navy installations. A Superior Private deserted from his Engineer Regiment in July, 1943, at Munda after a quarrel with another soldier of his unit whom he subsequently assaulted. He was joined by another man who he thinks was also a deserter. Later on P/W gave himself up to Americans.

A Superior Petty Officer confirms the fact that desertions happened in the Japanese Army before the China Incident, mainly caused by the rigidity of the military training. Desertions in Japan proper were punished with long prison sentences, after which the deserters had to finish their military terms. (Volunteers must sign up for 5 years, non-coms for an additional six years).

An intelligent, co-operative petty officer (2nd Cl.) states that after his capture in February, 1944, he was taken to Guadalcanal and put in a P/W stockade for American prisoners who had committed various offenses like AWOL, desertion, etc. As there were about 50 Americans there he concluded that desertions were frequent in the American armed forces, contrary to the Japanese military forces.

5. No incidences of mass fear reactions are reported by Ps/W interrogated. Navy personnel on Japanese ships sunk by American DD's or American bombers did not show any signs of panic. A 2nd Cl. maintenance petty officer states that while he had no control over his actions when his ship was shelled by an American DD, the men aboard the "Nagaura Maru" which was torpedoed behaved very calmly, shouting "Banzai" ("Long live the Emperor") and continued to sing the National Anthem until the ship submerged.

SECRET

SECRET

A-134 -4-

Another P/W, a superior petty officer, states that when the American planes attacked the "Kowa Maru" the men and officers aboard were utterly calm and did not show any signs of excitement. When bombs struck his ship, P/W lost his consciousness; however he regained it shortly later on before jumping off the sinking ship. He remarked he had no control over his mind but he acted instinctively. When he landed in the cold sea, he regained his self-control but still felt tense.

Another P/W was rescued by an American boat 20 minutes after his ship went down. He describes his state of mind at the time of the sinking as follows: While he was very frantic, he had the desire to be saved and he was glad that he was picked up. Since he has been captured, he often thinks that it would be nice to be able to return to Japan and see his children, if he could be exchanged for an American P/W. He would leave it to fate to decide his future. However, he is afraid of being court-martialed and sentenced to death for "Divulging military secrets", ("since Japanese Authorities would take it for granted that he had talked".)

6. Games and all kinds of sports are very popular among troops, as for instance "go", base-ball and volley-ball, wrestling, swimming, tennis and table-tennis. Also card games are well liked. Once or twice a year, the soldiers or sailors give stage shows for their respective units. Motion pictures are taken by civilians to the various army and navy installations. Pictures are shown once a week, on the average.

A Naval Air Unit P/W states that they had facilities for entertainment in the barracks, such as newspapers, magazines and a phonograph.

A Lance Corporal in an Inf. Regt., asserts that the department which takes care of the sporting equipment, issuing boxing gloves, base balls, etc., is called "Jinjikakari" (somewhat comparable to our Special service Dept.). In addition it is also concerned with soldiers' pay and their decorations. While P/W. fought in China, theatrical groups visited the soldiers frequently.

A P/W who was stationed for several months in Rabaul states that actors visited Rabaul once in two months to entertain Navy and Marine personnel.

A P/W stationed in Japan Proper said that on Sundays every company gave a party for their soldiers who sang, danced and drank sake. At the front they had parties whenever sake was available.

A 2nd Cl. Petty Officer reports that Navy personnel received additional rations, called "Sen kiu hin"; each man obtained 2 bottles of beer, 1 bottle of sake per week, also canned fruit, candy, tooth powder, towel and soap.

SECRET

V-134
SECRET

SECRET

A-134 -5-

Another P/W of a Naval air unit states that they were able to buy liquor at a PX and to have liquor with their regular dinners.

Furlough: One P/W claims that there are no furloughs in the Japanese Army. The only time soldiers are allowed to go home is when they are ordered to take back the remains of soldiers fallen in battle in order to deposit them at the Yasuni shrine for warriors in Tokyo.

A navy non-com states that Navy personnel receive 25 days furlough during the year, 15 days in summer and 10 days in winter, while a sailor reports that EM are given short furloughs each time they reach the home port.

According to another P/W, pilots don't get regular furloughs. If they are on combat missions for one year, they are sent home on a furlough (usually ten days) and subsequently reassigned to a new unit. Flying personnel is not considered to be a preferred category, although members of the air corps do get better food than other soldiers. While the ordinary soldier receives rice and soup for breakfast, pilots receive eggs, fruit and milk.

Pass Privileges: Naval Air Unit: According to a P/W, on the Japanese mainland half of the officers and a quarter of the enlisted men were given overnight passes. On Rabaul one tenth of the EM and officers were given 5 hour passes (if there was no special duty).

Weekend passes: Three quarters of the soldiers who had been in service for 12 years were allowed to go out from Saturday evening to Monday morning; privates were not allowed any weekend passes but only passes for one night out of 4 nights. Men in service for 12 years were allowed to stay out 2 nights out of three.

A P/W who served in China from 1940 to 1943, states only Sunday passes were issued. No overnight passes existed. No weekday passes were available with the exception of one evening per week when the soldiers were marched to the movies.

Navy: According to a 2nd class petty officer shoreleave on the mainland existed from Saturday noon to Sunday 7 a.m. and from Sunday morning to Monday 7 a.m. Non-coms are on shore leave every other day from 4 p.m. to 7 a. m.

SECRET

SECRET

A-134 -6-

Flying Personnel: Pilots who complete their missions during the morning take the afternoon off, those who fly during the afternoon are free the following morning. Night flyers rest during the day.

Houses of Prostitution: As in the German armed forces so also in the Japanese Army and Navy brothels are popular. A Navy non-com who was stationed at Rabaul for five months went to a brothel once in ten days. The girls were of both Japanese and Korean descent. This brothel was open only for members of his unit. Officers and EM had separated facilities. P/W used "C" cream as prophylactic before and after intercourse; however the prophylactic treatment was not compulsory. To contract venereal disease is considered to be dishonorable. He never heard of any cases of venereal disease in the Japanese Navy. While he was stationed in Japan proper, the men were not allowed to visit houses of prostitution.

The P/W of a Naval air unit states that on Rabaul their unit's brothel was located within walking distance from camp. Visiting hours for officers and enlisted men varied. While the EM were permitted to frequent the brothel on certain afternoons, the officers visited it in the evenings.

The P/W who served in China from 1940 to 1943 speaks of an Army brothel located next to the barracks, with Japanese and Chinese girls. He claims that there was very little venereal disease because the girls were inspected before leaving for China and besides there were regular inspections by Army doctors in China. Prophylactic was available, but not compulsory. Soldiers were not permitted to have sexual intercourse with civilians. If they contracted venereal disease, they were forbidden to frequent the brothel (however, they were not punished). Soldiers who went to houses of prostitution entered their names in a book. In case they got venereal disease their names were checked.

7. A P/W who volunteered for the Navy in 1940 states that at that time volunteers could choose their branch, in case they passed the physical and mental test, administered at the beginning of the year. The date of final induction was June 1st. This P/W, who was inducted in June 1940, believes that since then inductions in the Navy happen more than once a year. The mental test consisted of simply checking on the applicant's ability to read and write and solve simple mathematical problems of 6th grade elementary standard. If the candidates failed to pass the tests, they could not go into the service for which they volunteered.

SECRET

SECRET

SECRET

A-135 -7-

According to a superior petty officer, the Navy has quotas for special branches of its service. To fill these quotas the best men are chosen from the available pool of inductees, the rest of the men being sent to other branches of the Navy.

A lance corporal states that draftees have no freedom in choosing their jobs in the Army. Mental and physical tests determine the type of service. The mental test is on higher primary school level and is based mainly on common sense. Most candidates pass the mental examination, but some fail to pass the physical test which is considered to be more strict than the mental test. Men who are slated for the Army Signal and Air Corps have to pass special aptitude tests.

According to a consensus of opinion among army and navy Ps/W, limited service is not available in either Army or Navy.

A P/W states that the place of residence is considered in calling up men for the Army or Navy. Men living near the sea are chosen for the Navy, men living in the hills and mountains are usually inducted into the Army.

Another P/W, inducted into the Infantry in April, 1943, was originally placed in the second reserve because his height did not meet the required minimum standard. At the time of his induction, most men taken into the Army were second reserve material. They were either smaller than those originally accepted or had defective eye-sight; therefore P/W believes that the physical minimum requirements were lowered in 1943. He knows of a rehabilitation unit, called "Hogohai" whose task it is to salvage men who suffer from curable physical ailments. This unit is supervised by army doctors. Salvageable personnel is reclassified for "duty in the zone of interior (Japan) only".

According to a 2nd Class Petty Officer, men with defective eyesight are still excluded from naval service, but men who previously failed to comply with the minimum requirements in regard to height are now accepted. When inducted into the Navy, he was interviewed by a psychiatrist who conversed freely with him, asking him what sort of work he would like to do and similar questions.

A P/W who served in the Army, comments that at induction he was interviewed by a psychiatrist. He states that severe punishments are meted out to soldiers who fake illness. The army provides soldiers with glasses if their eyesight was impaired in line of duty. Men with defective eyesight prior to induction must buy their own glasses.

SECRET

SECRET

SECRET

A-134 -8-

8. Promotions in the Navy are according to seniority and competence. Navy personnel must be in the service a certain number of years before they are eligible; however, only competent men are promoted.

Minimum time required for promotions:

Nitchei	-	2nd Cl. Seaman must serve at least 6 months before promotion to
Itohei	-	1st Cl. Seaman, 1 year to
Jotohei	-	Superior Seaman, 1 year to
Heicho	-	Chief Seaman, 1 year to
Nitcheiso	-	2nd Cl. petty officer, 1 year to
Itoheiso	-	1st Cl. petty officer, 1 year to
Jotoheiso	-	Superior petty officer.

Army promotions are likewise based on seniority and competence. Up to Lance Corporal men are promoted according to seniority; non-coms, beginning with corporal, to Sgt. Major are promoted according to competence. Before the war, future non-coms were chosen from the most capable inductees, segregated from the rest of the men and trained separately. During the war, non-coms can be promoted out of the enlisted men's ranks. Minimum time required for promotions; As in the navy, possibly accelerated in war. Before being promoted, the candidates have to pass promotion tests; otherwise their promotions are postponed for six months.

Demotions are considered very dishonorable and therefore only severe crimes are punished in that manner. Demotions have a demoralizing effect on the men and therefore occur only on rare occasions. Slight offenses are punished with admonition only. Theft in the barracks is considered a slight offense, due to neglect on the part of the owner of the stolen article. If a non-com kills a private without premeditation, it is up to the CO to decide on the punishment. If a soldier kills his superior, he is subject to court-martial and demotion. A P/W who served in the infantry for several years never heard of a single instance of demotion and a P/W who served in the Navy four years never observed any demotions.

9a. All Ps/W cite many reasons for their and Japan's fight. They appear to be thoroughly indoctrinated with Japan's war aims, as advanced by official propaganda. It is obvious that the majority of Ps/W accepts these ideas without any criticism, unable or unwilling to think for themselves. Certain phrases are repeated time and again; however, if asked to explain the meaning of them, only a few know the answers, whereas the rest of the Ps/W admit freely that they lack the knowledge or original thought to give satisfactory explanations.

SECRET

SECRET

SECRET - 10

A-134 -9-

A POW captured during the war for the Emperor, his country and his family. He stated that Japan is over-populated, lacks resources and that Summary of reasons for their fight: Most Ps/W declared that they fought in order to establish East Asia's or Greater Asia's co-prosperity sphere. However, they vary in regard to the countries which are included in this sphere. One Ps/W lists the following countries as belonging to East Asia's co-prosperity sphere: Manchuria, Korea, China, and the Philippines. Since the foreign colonies are owned by the Netherlands East Indies, China, etc., would not will national resources and raw materials to Japan, and led to occupy Japan proper. The Philippines were taken for strategic reasons. Korea and China for the defense of Northern Japan in order to establish air bases. India should also be included because of her rich oil (Ps/W cited with a South Sea Islands aerial) and because she is dangerous to Japan's Southern Sea. All of Asiatic Russia, including Siberia and Japan would have done so. Turkey were not for the fact that the USA are on the offensive in the Balkan Islands and Japan expects to clean up these areas too. He is not sure whether or not Japan wants war with Russia, passage to India and to cut the Burma road. Russia should be divided between Germany and Japan. An intelligent Ps/W, a high school graduate, includes the following in East Asia's co-prosperity sphere:

1. Most Ps/W claim that they have no personal ill-feelings against Americans or individuals. They do express anger at America's aggressiveness in interfering in East Asia's affairs which they think merely a Japanese matter. 2. French Indo China. 3. English. The Chinese people are thought to be strongly pro-Allies. 4. Netherlands East Indies. 5. Philippines. With a few exceptions the Americans are better fighters than the English, and if the Chinese had the same equipment as the Western Allies, they would lead the list. A Navy non-com justifies Japan's attack on the USA by saying it was necessary in the interest of East Asia's co-prosperity sphere. Japanese broadcasts and newspaper articles emphasize this theme. Other Ps/W fought for the Emperor, their country and (less frequently) for their families. "Right or wrong, my country". A superior private distinguishes between the reasons given out by official propaganda and his own. According to propaganda, the Japanese soldier is fighting for East Asia's co-prosperity sphere, for the peace of Japan and the rest of the world. His own opinion is that Japan wages this war because oil-shipments from the Netherlands East Indies were stopped by the Allies. Another states that he fought for "the new order of East Asia" and to expel Western ideas from the East. The superior petty officer declares that Japan attacked the USA because war was imminent and the one who struck first would have the initial advantage. He thinks the Japanese ambassadors negotiated at Washington in order to avoid war but Japan realized shortly afterwards that the USA intended to fight. According to a second class petty officer Japan is fighting for her life. America prevented Japan from making a living. "People in Japan need rice and wood (meaning fuel) to cook the rice". The USA stopped the deliveries of oil and thus prevented Japan from running her industries.

SECRET

SECRET
A-134 -10-

(S) SECRET

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A co-operative Lance Corporal fought for the Emperor, his country and his family. He states that Japan is over-populated, lacks resources and therefore needs more territory (the old German slogan of "Lebensraum" is repeated). Japan simply had to expand into other countries. In order to realize her aims, Japan was forced to expel the foreigners from East Asia in order to protect East Asia's natives from foreign influence. The first step of Japan's program was to occupy Manchuria. However, Manchuria did not possess sufficient resources; consequently Japan must expand to other countries like the Malay peninsula. Since the foreign nations who owned the Netherlands East Indies, China, etc., would not sell natural resources and raw-materials to Japan, she had to occupy those countries. The Philippines were taken for strategic reasons. Kiska was occupied for the defense of Northern Japan in order to establish air bases. Australia should also be invaded because of her riches (P/W cites wool as desirable raw material) and because she endangers Japan's Southern Pacific possessions. Australia should be occupied and Japan would have done so if it were not for the fact that the USA are on the offensive in the Solomon Islands and Japan expects to clean up these areas before waging war against Australia. Japan occupied Burma as a passage to India and to cut the Burma road. Russia should be divided between Germany and Japan after the war.

9b. Most Ps/W claim that they have no personal ill-feeling against Americans as individuals. However, they do express anger at America's aggressiveness in interfering with East Asia's affairs which they think merely a Japanese matter. The same goes for the English. The Chinese people are thought to be strongly influenced by the Western Allies. With a few exceptions the Americans are rated better fighters than the English, and if the Chinese had the same equipment as the Western Allies, they would head the list of Japan's opponents. It goes without saying that they credit themselves as being the best fighters in this war, with the Germans a close second. Russia is thought to be inferior to Germany. Most Ps/W admit begrudgingly the superiority of American weapons; they appear also to be amazed at the quantities available to the Allies. Japanese planes are thought to be better than American aircraft.

Individual Opinions: An intelligent superior petty officer professes no hatred of the Americans individually. However, Americans as a people are greedy, reaching out for things that are none of their business. They concerned themselves with political and economic matters of the Far East, instead of confining themselves to their own sphere. In order to hamper Japan's war efforts in China the USA put an embargo on oil and scrap iron deliveries to Japan. The boycott of Japanese goods in China was instigated by England and the USA. The war against China was started by the Rokokyo incident and China's subsequent attack on Japan.

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SECRET

A-134 -11-

P/W believes that the Chinese are inferior to the Japanese; they are less educated and although once upon a time China had a high standard of culture and civilization, she did not continue to develop. While Japan had received her culture from China originally, she developed and improved her civilization. China remained stagnant, allowing the Western nations to take concessions from her and to control her country. Japan is fighting to eliminate Western control and to set up a government similar to Japan under an Emperor and with the aid of wise men, such as "Koshi" (Confucius) to make a new nation out of China. Chiang-kai-shek is a brilliant leader but the men under him are trying to mislead him.

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The co-operative 2nd Class petty officer speaks in a similar vein. He has no anger at the Americans because they are also human beings. He believes that Americans are "less civilized" than Japanese because they avail themselves of raw materials of small countries. This P/W calls the British "good for nothing" because before the outbreak of the war, Japan and England had a treaty, which however did not prevent the English from becoming Allies of America. During World War Number One, they appointed Japan a guardian over China in order to protect their interests in that country. After Germany's defeat they went back to China and took over. This P/W emphasizes that the puppet government in Nanking has taken steps to introduce Japanese philosophies into China.

A lance corporal, who had fought in China for several years, claims to feel no anger at the Americans as individuals but he is against the American policy to provide China with supplies, thus interfering with East Asia's peace. Before the war America supplied China secretly with weapons. If Japan defeated the USA, the war in China would be quickly ended. Americans are lenient, the Japanese more quick-tempered. The people in the USA are individualists, the masses lack discipline; however Americans as individuals are neat, keeping their houses in good order. After he was taken prisoner, he was treated kindly by American troops in Bougainville. He was astonished to see the lax discipline between officers and EM.

Another P/W admits that his anger at the Americans had been aroused by the fact that before the war the USA restricted Japan from building more battleships. He comments about the fact that Japanese soldiers are told that in the event of their capture they would be run over by American trucks and steamrollers. These stories succeeded in arousing

SECRET

SECRET

SECRET

A-134 -12-

hatred against the American soldiers. After P/W was captured in the Torokina area in November 1943 by US marines, he expected to be killed immediately. On account of the treatment he received, he has come to the conclusion that Americans are kindhearted by nature and that Japanese propaganda is demagogic. Another contends that the Filipinos are an Asiatic people, and therefore are rightfully Japanese subjects and still another P/W maintains that the natives of the Netherland East Indies are Orientals, originally a free people until the Western people arrived and conquered them.

CRITICISM OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS:

Although American Soldiers have superior weapons, they lack fighting spirit and their morale is much poorer than the Japanese. American soldiers give the impression of being undisciplined and allow themselves to be captured. British soldiers while defending Singapore did not put up a stiff defense and seemed unwilling to fight for their country.

According to one P/W, the main faults of the American soldier are: Little patience, too much ambition, weak spirit. He elaborates on his criticism by stating that although the Americans have better weapons than the Japanese they have less courage, fearing death. He considers the Americans stronger than the British but less perseverant than the Chinese. The difference between the Chinese and the American soldier is the fact that once the American soldiers are beaten, they don't counterattack. The Chinese soldiers are very resourceful, even after having lost a battle and been thrown back, they seek to discover the enemy's weakness and immediately counter-attack without waiting for reserves. The American soldiers wait for their reserves to move up before starting a new attack.

SECRET

SECRET

SUPERIORITY OF AMERICAN WEAPONS:

American weapons are superior to Japanese weapons. If the Japanese were given the same fighting equipment, their fighting strength would increase. In particular, the American rifle is superior to the Japanese weapon because it fires more rapidly. (However, one P/W believes that Japan has better planes).

A P/W states that the fire-power of the M 1 is very effective. It can be easily fired from the hip, whereas the Japanese rifle must be fired from the shoulder, which causes a loss of time. According to another P/W, the Americans are superior in small arms, particularly rifles and submachine-guns. The accuracy of American Artillery fire is undisputed, but the fire-power is considered to be less effective. As an example, P/W comments that he had heard that Japanese dugouts were not demolished after they had been subjected to heavy artillery fire. Therefore, he concluded that the shells apparently did not have sufficient explosive power to cause heavy damage. A P/W was impressed by the Garand semi-automatic rifle that can be shot without reloading and the sub-machine-gun that can be fired from the hip. In comparison, the Japanese rifle is less wieldy, heavier and cannot be fired from the hip.

A P/W who served in the Engineer corps and was captured in Vella Lavella on Guadalcanal in October, 1943, considers the Naval fire by DD's near Vella Lavella very effective and accurate. He has no ill-feeling against the Americans who rescued him after his ship was sunk by an American DD. He is completely free from any anger or hatred or any other emotion. He is merely fighting for his own preservation. Another P/W claims to be free from anger at the Americans. Ironically, he remarks that "he feels sorry for the American soldiers who are getting killed on the front instead of returning home to their wives and children."

One P/W believes that there is not much difference between American and Japanese weapons. Japanese soldiers have the offensive spirit; they don't fear death, this "spiritual trait" is very essential in winning this war. A superior private considers the Americans intelligent and civilized because of their advancement in science, but American customs and habits are more luxurious than Japanese and Americans soft. He criticises American bombers as mediocre. Nor does he think that the air-bombing very accurate. While he was stationed on Munda very few casualties resulted from air-raid attacks carried out by American bombers. The principal distinction between American and Japanese pilots lies in the determination of Japanese pilots who on the onset of their missions are willing to sacrifice their lives in order to guarantee the success of their missions. They are daring fighters, bombing and dive-bombing on enemy targets. Often, however, they are foolhardy. He admits finally that American fliers on Munda were also courageous. The British as a people have

SECRET

SECRET
A-134 (P.14)

SECRET

philosophies similar to the American. He asserts that the British Government and not the people have instigated the war against Japan. Another P/W has a high opinion of the Australian soldiers who he thinks more daring than the English and Americans. The English soldiers are very weak contrary to their own belief that they are good fighters.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN AMERICAN AND JAPANESE JUNGLE FIGHTING:

A P/W said that the Americans while fighting in the South Pacific Islands were superior to the Chinese in their tactics. In jungle warfare it is more effective to shoot rapidly in different directions than aiming at one target and shooting methodically, because by scattering the fire power the enemy is more likely to be hit by stray bullets, if not directly. While fighting in China it is more effective to shoot methodically because of the open terrain. Moreover, it is imperative for the Japanese to save ammunition. He continues that the American method of shooting without regard to ammunition employed at the slightest sign of the enemy's existence, is bound to raise the percentage of casualties among the enemy troops. In jungle warfare this is mainly due to the fact that after hitting the trees the bullets will ricochet in different directions and are likely to hit some enemy troops who are hiding on tree tops or behind trunks. If the Americans keep on shooting, the Japanese soldiers will be killed eventually because usually branches of trees fall off, rendering the enemy an easy target for the Americans. The M1 rifle is best suited for jungle fighting because it enables the rifleman to fire at close range.

The Japanese tactic in jungle warfare is to approach the enemy as close as possible and then to fire. This helps to conserve ammunition. This P/W admits that lack of facilities, proper supplies and ammunition are considered to be a severe handicap. He also states that often Japanese soldiers advancing on the enemy are wounded by bullets. Japanese snipers are chosen among rifle experts and men most suitable to infiltrate enemy lines. He comments that the Japanese are well aware of the psychological effect created on American troops by the suspected existence of snipers. Due to the fact that Japanese snipers are usually well camouflaged they contribute greatly to the war of nerves, scaring American troops and preventing them from shooting straight. Thus the snipers are capable of escaping death and on the average snipers suffer only one third or one fourth of the losses which they inflict on the enemy.

REMARKS ABOUT THE CHINESE SOLDIER:

Chiang-kai-shek has done much to discipline the Chinese soldiers who are far superior to the Chinese fighting bandits. The Chinese people are very patient, but their living conditions are unsanitary. This P/W who fought in China for three years summarizes his experiences by saying that whenever the Japanese soldiers attacked with bayonets, the Chinese soldiers became frightened and scattered. Only a minority resisted.

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Authority NND 883020

SECRET

A-134 (P.15)

OPINIONS ABOUT RUSSIA:

One P/W is not concerned with the political system of Russia because it does not affect the lives of the Japanese people. Another contends that the Russians attack during the winter and retreat during the summer months. If there would be war between Russia and Japan, Japan would easily beat Russia. As long as Japan is occupied with her fight in the Pacific and as long as Germany is fighting Russia, war between Russia and Japan is very unlikely. If Russia wins her European war, Japan will have to fight Russia eventually. In 1938 after the Nomonhan incident, Japan was severely beaten by the Russians. Russia had an efficient, mechanized army, both sides possessing a large number of troops. However, the Japanese lacked mechanized equipment, in particular artillery and tanks; therefore, they suffered many casualties. From this incident the Japanese learned that it was necessary for them to mechanize their army. She concentrated the best equipment and fighting men along the Manchurian-Russian border, determined to avenge the defeat suffered in the Nomonhan incident if Russia should ever cross the border into Manchuria again. For this very reason, Japan did not send her best troops into China. The best soldiers have been pulled out from several divisions, forming the nucleus of a highly efficient, mechanized brigade in Manchuria.

9c. Most Ps/W don't believe that Japan will ever be defeated "because Japan has won all her wars in the past." The Japanese soldiers are superior in combat and the Japanese people are efficient in their all-out war effort. Japan may suffer temporary reverses, but she won't lose the war. One P/W thinks that at present Japan is only temporarily on the defense in the South Pacific islands and although he admits that there is a possibility that Japan is going to be attacked by U S armed forces, he still does not think that Japan will be ultimately defeated.

Another states that if Japan is defeated, it would result in losing her existence as a nation and becoming a colony of the Allies. Like the Jewish people, the Japanese won't have any country to go to. Japan will fight to her last man; therefore, if Japan is conquered, the nation as such will be exterminated. Still another P/W contends that if defeated, the Japanese people would have no freedom of movement. If Japan loses, her people would become slaves and he thinks that nine out of ten Ps/W would commit suicide if allowed to go back to Japan. The Japanese Army would never take back Japanese Ps/W but would court-martial them. Although he loves his mother more than anyone else in this world, he does not wish to write a letter to her, nor would she wish to hear from him, or welcome him home on his return. He is sure that his family received an official communication that he had been killed in battle. Should he ever return to Japan, his family would disown him. If a great number of Japanese soldiers are taken prisoner by the Allies, and sent back to Japan, later on, he does not expect the Japanese government to execute them all.

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SECRET

A-134 (P.16)

He assumes that they would be compelled by the authorities to do heavy labor in order to rehabilitate themselves in society.

9d. Not a single P/W expressed distrust or lack of confidence in Japan's present leaders. Most Ps/W think the Emperor holy because he is a "living god." Prince Konoye is called the "pillar of the nation." If both died they would rise in rank posthumously. But one P/W, contrary to the beliefs of most, thinks the Emperor is of human origin (and not of divine descent). Therefore, he will make mistakes. However, P/W has confidence in both Hirohito and Tojo.

A Lance Corporal who fought for several years in China, professes faith in the Emperor and in Tojo. His beliefs cannot be stroyed by American propaganda leaflets, which falsify actual facts and are considered to be naive in their contents. According to American propaganda leaflets, the Emperor had sent his two ambassadors to Washington in order to preserve peace, knowing nothing about the attack on Pearl Harbor. Contrary to American propaganda the war was started with the Emperor's full approval, after the USA had refused to accept the peace offers submitted to Washington by the Emperor's ambassadors.

9e. A superior petty officer comments that he would go through fire and water at the command of his superior officer. Since the Emperor is the supreme commander of all military forces, an officer's order must be carried out, as if it were given by the Emperor himself. He has full confidence that Japan's leaders will carry on the war successfully. An infantry soldier P/W expresses a similar opinion in saying that he would still obey his officer's orders if he were allowed to to take up arms for Japan again.

The relation between privates and non-coms is different from our own concept. During basic training Japanese soldiers are slapped frequently by their non-coms for such offenses as inattentiveness, impoliteness, etc. A Lance Corporal comments about the treatment received when he took basic training. After his face had been slapped ten times by his drill non-com who used both hands it was all swollen. Later on he got used to it. Soldiers expect non-coms to treat them in this manner, taking punishment without the slightest criticism. All members of one squad are punished for one soldier's mistake, (the reason for it being that the rest of the squad did not call the mistake to the offender's attention.) Some soldiers who are not capable of standing constant slapping are punished by being ordered to hold their rifles in the position "present arms" for 30 or 40 minutes at a time. Others are told to hold their barrack's bags over their heads for the same length of time. Other squad members show no ill-feeling towards the soldier who had committed the mistake, admonishing him only to be more alert and cooperative in the future. Non-coms consider face slapping a mere matter of routine. One P/W hit other soldiers in basic training when he became a non-com. All privates are hit until they reach the grade of non-com.

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DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 883020

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SECRET

A-134 (P 17)

If non-coms make mistakes, the COs criticise them, taking them aside. Only on rare occasions do officers hit non-coms and only for severe offenses. This treatment is said to build discipline, confidence and blind obedience in army personnel.

Another typical opinion expressed by many PsW is that whether or not it takes a long time to defeat the Allies, faith in Japan, as their native country, remains unshaken.

CONFIDENCE IN GERMANY:

Ps/W are divided in their beliefs about Germany's dependability.

A Navy non-com has no confidence in the Axis partners because Italy had deserted them. He also distrusts Germany because "there are many different opinions among the German population." Notwithstanding their treaty with Germany, this P/W maintains that the Oriental races are superior to the white races. However, Hitler personally is popular in Japan. Another P/W contends that Hitler cannot be trusted too much since he signed a treaty with Russia before the start of the war. Therefore, Japan will not depend too much on Germany but will rely on herself primarily. A P/W contends that even in the event Germany is defeated, Japan will continue to fight this war while a comrade P/W feels there is no relation between Germany's and Japan's wars. Hitler is well liked by the Japanese people. A superior private claims that he does not know anything about Hitler's real strength. A Naval air unit P/W asserts that Japan trusts Germany and Hitler. He states that Germany did not lose the first war, German soldiers being excellent fighters. Germany was defeated by internal strife, while England was on the verge of losing the war. He claims that he learned these facts 13 years ago when he was still in primary school.

One P/W believes that Germany will win the war because the Germans are a superior race.

Before the war a P/W who dislikes Communism and Socialism, was a member of the newly founded "DAISHU" party which was run along German nationalistic principles. He claimed that this party had several hundred thousand members in Japan. Before the "DAISHU" party was founded, the main political parties in Japan were:

1. "Minseitō")
2. "Seiyūkai") both being controlled by capitalist interests.
3. "Kokumindomei" composed of left wing elements
4. Communist party
5. Socialist party

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SECRET

A-134 (P.18)

According to him, roughly speaking one third of Japan's population belonged to the "Kokumindomei" party, one third were members of the two capitalist parties and a little less than a third entered the "Daishu" party, the smallest percentage being Communist or Socialist. When the present regime came to power, the Communist and the Socialist parties were dissolved. At the start of the war the "Kokumindomei", the "Daishu" and the capitalist parties were disbanded in order to avoid any disunity among the people. Both the "Kokumindomei" and the "Daishu" parties were composed of young and fanatical members and flourished. Even militarist and professional circles were to be found in these parties which exerted a great pressure on the Japanese government.

9f. Most Ps/W have confidence in their military self-skill.

10a. No "thought-control officers" exist in the Japanese armed forces.

PK-Note * 10b. A Lance Corporal states that the official Army information bureau which is responsible for the dissemination of propaganda is called "JOHOBUE." The "JOHOBUE" maintains various branches in different Corps areas, collecting and distributing news concerning military information. Each regiment has one officer who is in steady contact with the "JOHOBUE", obtaining news from this bureau. Subsequently, this officer disseminates the news through official channels. Another P/W claims that one of the "JOHOBUE's" branches informs the public about army news. (He calls the "JOHOBUE": A news agency run by the army.) The main bureau is located in Tokyo.

According to a Navy non-com, Navy personnel are permitted to receive letters; however, they are allowed to send but only postal cards.

10c. The C.O. of each unit informs his men of important events but these informal talks are not given regularly. Military news is also discussed in an instruction period in the "off hours" after supper before going to bed.

10d. Bulletins distributed by the information bureaus are posted on bulletin boards, to be read by each unit.

A P/W confirms previous statements of Ps/W that Allied leaflets are thought to be childish, having no effect whatsoever on the fighting spirit of the Japanese soldiers. P/W who was stationed on Rabaul, noticed American propaganda leaflets in November 1943 which were written in the form of comics merely amusing Japanese soldiers. The leaflets were written in good Japanese.

10h. Public criticism in Japan is mostly directed against the person of President Roosevelt, suggesting that he was to blame for the war. Stalin is thoroughly disliked because he is the representative of communism which is abhorred by the Japanese people. Cartoons of the President are to be found frequently in Japanese newspapers.

*10b. "Senichi Nippo" is a front newspaper, consisting of one page. It is published every day, bringing the most important military news. SECRET

SECRET

SECRET
A-134 (P. 19)

When asked to explain the meaning of "Communism" one P/W states that he understands under communism a left wing movement to eliminate the Emperor in order "to set up a person like President Roosevelt" and to grant liberty to the Japanese people. All communists in Japan are executed because they might start riots and overthrow the government.

A P/W understands under "democracy" a form of State close to communism, but admits that he does not know much about democracy. The main reason, why the Japanese are against a democracy is that they have been led to believe that in the event Japan became a democracy, the Emperor would be eliminated. The propaganda teaches if Japan becomes a democracy, there would be no need for an Emperor. In a democratic nation the people would run the government and the Emperor would have no influence.

(This P/W thinks that in England the sovereign has no real powers left and that the Prime Minister is the real head of the government. If Japan would have a constitution similar to England, a revolution would rise against such a regime sweeping it away.)

At the time of the American air-raid on Tokyo, public opinion was incensed by official propaganda that Americans had strafed school-children. However, one P/W does not think that the death penalty imposed upon the American flyers was justified. When told about the death march of American P/W captured at Corregidor, he replies that Prisoners of War must expect to be tortured and killed.

11a. Attempts are made to consider the company a "family unit" with the C.O. the head of the family. Drinking and folk-dances are encouraged; officers participate.

11b. The Emperor is considered to be the real leader of Japan.

11c. When soldiers complete their military missions successfully, the C.O. congratulates them personally.

11d. There is no K.P. duty similar to that in the American Army. However, soldiers are punished for slight offenses by making them wait on fellow-soldiers during meal times.

11e. Men fight for their country, according to a P/W. Reverses are taken for granted in the course of the war and single individuals should not be blamed for them. Credit for victories goes to all the people. But another

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A-134 - P.20

says that reverses are blamed on the Chief of Staff. However, a third P/W contends that every soldier shares the responsibility for reverses and it would be unfair to blame a superior officer for defeats. In regard to the Japanese reverses on Attu and Rabaul, he thinks that the responsibility does lie with the higher officers and the Chief of Staff. He excuses them by saying "that they are no gods and therefore make mistakes, contrary to the Emperor who is a divine being. He never commits any mistakes at all, it is only the people who are at fault."

12. Most Ps/W repeat the well known propaganda line that the war is going to last "a hundred years"; only a minority feel free to express their own opinions, stating that the war will last from two to twenty years. No P/W foresees an early end. All Ps/W with only one exception believe that Japan will triumph in the end.

Individual opinions of Ps/W:

A superior private thinks that the war is going to last 5 or 6 years and that Japan will win because of the Japanese spirit.

The war against China is going to last as long as the war in East Asia, probably a hundred years; the same goes for Japan's resources which will be available for a hundred years.

The war will last a hundred years, only if the Japanese run out of raw material and manpower will they lose. He does not think a compromise possible unless sought by the USA.

"While the official version is a hundred years", a P/W believes that Japan will win within the next five years. After Japan has conquered her enemies all countries in Asia will become independent. They will live in harmony with each other.

Despite the official belief that the war won't be over before a hundred years one man thinks that it will last "only" ten more years with the Japanese the final victors over the USA, "because there is no unity among the various groups of Americans." If Japan wins she will get along with the USA. An American victory over Japan would bring about a revolution in Japan. However, Japan will have sufficient raw-material for a long war and if she ever runs out of soldiers she'll get sufficient man-power from China.

Japan will never lose the war, nor will her government suffer defeat. All Japanese soldiers believe in ultimate victory.

Japan will be victorious four or five years hence. He does not expect the Japanese standard of living to rise, even in the event of Japan's victory.

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A-134 - (P.21)

A P/W thinks that it would not be better to hope for an early ending of the war, because in that event there would be another war shortly afterwards. Even if Japan conceded part of her territories to the Allies, they in turn must guarantee that they would not interfere with Japanese held possessions in the future.

Japan will win and control all of East Asia. America will be in control of the Western hemisphere and Germany in charge of Europe. If America -- contrary to the general expectations -- wins, she would station troops in Yokohama, Tokyo, and Osaka and disarm Japan completely. P/W does not expect this war to be over in less than 20 years. Before the start of the war, the Japanese people were hoping that the ambassadors would be able to secure peace. However, he read in the papers that the Japanese representatives in Washington informed their government that the peace-parleys had been abruptly ended by Washington on November 26th, 1941. Questionnaire attached:

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G-2, Honolulu	107	
S.W.P.	108	
G-2, Noumea	109	
Rear Echelon, New Delhi	110	
Fwd Echelon, Chungking	111	
S.E.A.C.	112	
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THE QUESTIONNAIRE PREPARED BY THE ARMY MEDICAL CORPS

1. Incidence and type of psychiatric casualties.
2. Treatment of psychiatric casualties: at what echelon; drugs used; sodium amytal; shock treatment; electro-shock, insulin; metrazol.
3. Does average soldier know what a psychiatrist is?
4. Incidence of mass fear reactions.
5. Incidence of suicide, A. W.O.L., self-inflicted wounds.
6. Provisions for recreation and entertainment of troops.
7. Classification system in the Army. Is there limited service? How are men chosen for jobs? Is there any freedom of choice for jobs? Are psychiatric cases used for duty; psychoses, psychoneuroses, psychopaths, mentally deficient?
8. Promotion system: by seniority, competence? Frequency of demotion in company and field grade officers.
9. Attitude of troops.
 - a. "A cause"-- reason to fight
 - b. Anger at Americans, British, Russians
 - c. Fear of consequences of defeat.
 - d. Confidence in leaders.
 - e. Confidence in Army, country, allies.
 - f. Confidence in self-skill, strength, etc.
10. Propaganda setup:
 - a. Are there "thought control officers." Political commissars?
 - b. What are the sources of news to the troops?
 - c. Do line officers give news and ideology talks to troops, non-commissioned officers? Are there formal group discussions of news and ideology?
 - d. What media are used for propaganda: Movies, posters, radio, pamphlets, newspapers?
 - e. Is propaganda for the Army run by the same outfit that puts out propaganda for civilians?
 - f. Do psychiatrists participate in propaganda -- in formulation and presentation?

SECRET

SECRET

SECRET

A-134 (P. 23)

g. Are opinion surveys conducted on troops or civilians in a systematic way?

h. Do they try to arouse anger at Americans? How? What do they say in order to arouse anger? Does it work; namely, are attempts to arouse anger at Americans successful?

11. Discipline.

- a. Is it true that there is an attempt to make the company a "family unit"?
- b. Who do the men feel is the real leader: Company Commander, top sergeant, Emperor, colonel?
- c. What do they do to make the individual soldier feel important. Does his colonel really congratulate him personally on his birthday?
- d. Is K.P. used as punishment?
- e. Responsibility --- Are orders arbitrary or "reasoned"? Do the men fight for themselves, for their company commander, their colonel, Emperor? Whom do they blame for reverses--themselves, the brass hats, civilians? Whom do they give credit for victories: themselves, leaders, civilians, Emperor? Is fear used to obtain obedience?

12. Belief as to length and outcome of war.

13. How do they rate Americans, British, Russians, Chinese as fighters.

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