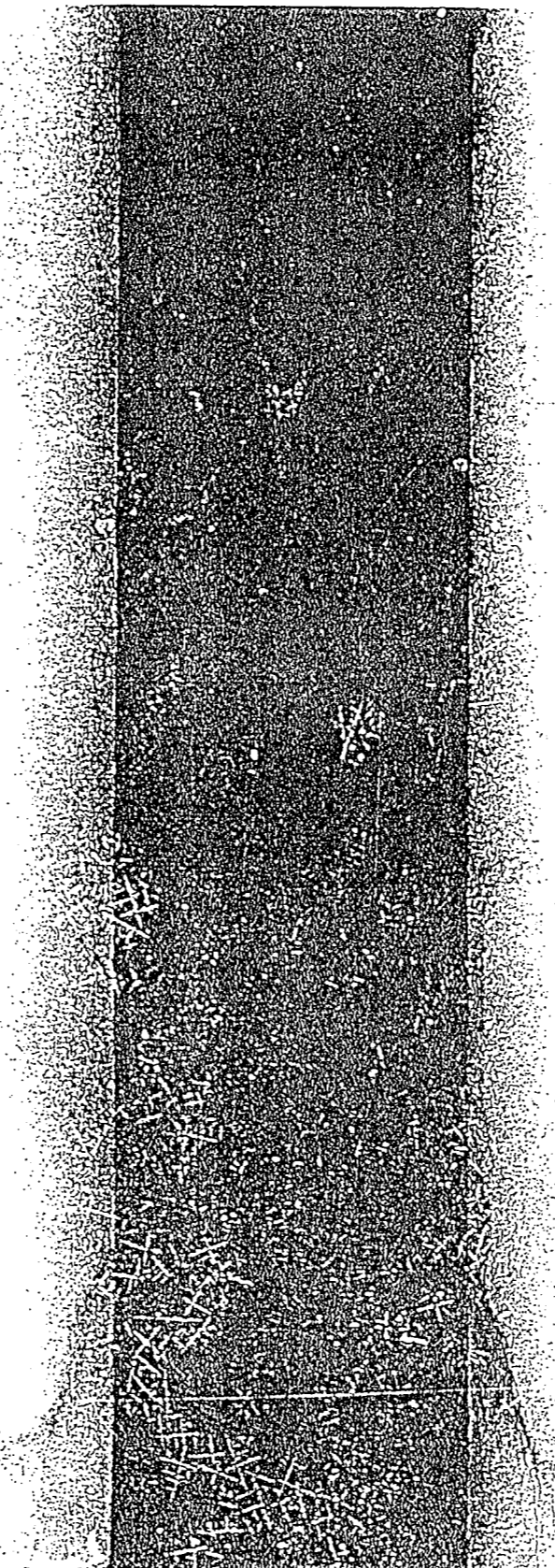
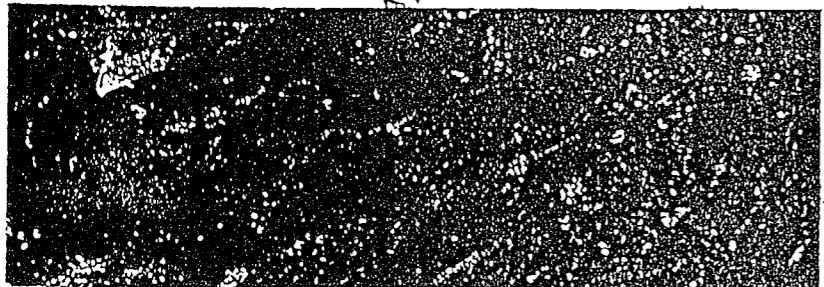


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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SOUTH WEST PACIFIC AREA

A.P.O. 500
16 February, 1945

Published for the information of all concerned.
By command of General MacARTHUR:

R. K. SUTHERLAND,
Lieutenant General, United States Army,
Chief of Staff.

OFFICIAL:
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Brigadier General, G.S.C.,
Asst. Chief of Staff, G-2.

AMENITIES IN THE JAPANESE ARMED FORCES

Classification changed to:
UNC [unclear] [unclear] B #2.
194 [unclear]
C. A. Willoughby
Asst. Lt. Inf.

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#120

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CONFIDENTIAL

ALLIED TRANSLATOR AND INTERPRETER SECTION
SOUTH WEST PACIFIC AREA

RESEARCH REPORT

SUBJECT: AMENITIES IN THE JAPANESE ARMED FORCES		I.O. No. 6310
DATE OF ISSUE	16 February, 1945	No. 120
SUMMARY:		
<p>1. This report covers information available at ATIS on amenities furnished by the Japanese to their armed forces.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>3. Further information has been given as to the availability to the troops of such amusements as shows, movies, geisha entertainment and brothels.</p> <p>4. References are quoted regarding the amount of war news passed on to troops by field newspapers, bulletins and radios.</p>		
SRE/CHR/IR/ER/LL DISTRIBUTION H		<i>Sidney P. Mashbir, Col. S.C.</i> SIDNEY P. MASHBR, COLONEL S.C., CO-ORDINATOR
SOURCES: Captured Documents Statements of Prisoners of War		
(INFORMATION SHOULD BE AWARDED ACCORDINGLY)		

CONFIDENTIAL

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GEISHA AND ENTERTAINMENT TROUPES

"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. Prisoner of War [REDACTED], 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)

e. "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 Summary, No 199, page 14)

8. GEISHA AND ENTERTAINMENT TROUPES

a. HONOLULU

(1) Extract from diary dated March - May 1942, owner and unit unknown:
"29 March. The Young Girls' Club in UTACAURA 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. 38 people came to entertain us."
(ATIS Bulletin No 245, page 1)

(2) Prisoner of War [REDACTED], Second Class Petty Officer, captured NEW GEORGIA, 8 July 1943, stated:

"While at KISAPAYU and various other airfields he saw a traveling unit, something similar to our USO 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 RABAU or heard of them being in foreign countries."
(SOPAC Interrogation Report, Serial No 02004, page 8)

b. PALAU

(1) Prisoner of War [REDACTED] (JA 145346), Civilian Labor Overseer, 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 KOROR where they had places of amusements, shops, cinema, and brothels. He occasionally went to MUKIYAS."
(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No 101, page 8)

c. South West Pacific Area

(1) Prisoner of War [REDACTED], 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 RABAU 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: TAKEMINE, Miyeko; YAMAKI, Sakko. After staying 2-3 days at ERVENTA returned to JAPAN because of United States bombing."
(SOPAC Interrogation Report, Serial No 01459, page 36)

AGENCIES IN THE JAPANESE ARMED FORCES

(2) Prisoner of War [REDACTED], 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 USO) 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

Prisoner of War [REDACTED] (JA 145077), First Class Private, member of 41 Infantry Regiment, captured GONA, 10 December 1942, stated:

"Whenever troops were stationed in a locality in numbers, brothels were immediately established by both the Army and Navy. Korean women and Chinese women were usually employed but occasionally suitable native women would be enrolled. Profits go to the services."
(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No 55, page 7)

a. BURMA

(1) Prisoner of War [REDACTED], Superior Private, member of the 112 Infantry Regiment, captured LEINDEET, 10 February 1944. Although he vehemently maintains that he had never entered an IANSHO he seems well-informed about their organization, and gives the following information:

"Each division had five or six IANSHO 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 preventatives was compulsory and the women were medically examined periodically."
(Source available on request)

(2) Prisoner of War [REDACTED], 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 (MORNDAN), but they did not proceed further forward than RANGOON. There were Korean and Japanese prostitutes in MYAB, and some had been brought up to HPARAYIN and even ALSTHANGYAN, but they had been strictly reserved for officers, a fact that had greatly angered the troops."
(Source available on request)

(3) Prisoner of War [REDACTED], Corporal, member of 55 Mountain Regiment, captured MYAON 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 preventative 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.I. tubes) on application to troop headquarters."
(Source available on request)

b. SUMATRA

Prisoner of War [REDACTED] (JA 145044), First Class Private, member of 228 Infantry Regiment, captured near PAKKI Bridge, 11 November 1942, stated:

"There was an official Army brothel in BELAWAN in which two native women from MARUMONDA and six Chinese women served. Great precautions were taken against venereal disease."
(ATIS Interrogation Report, Serial No 42, page 10)

BROTHELS

c. South West Pacific Area

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

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

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

(2) Prisoner of War [REDACTED] (JA 100029), Sergeant, member of 50 Antiaircraft Regiment, captured T.OBRIANDS Island, 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 [REDACTED] (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 RABAU, 5 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 [REDACTED] (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)

(5) Extract from handwritten diary, dated 8 December 1941 - 6 January 1943, belonging to [REDACTED] 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 DALLAO. 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 [REDACTED], First Class Private, member of 112 Infantry Regiment, captured at SIRZHEIA, 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 [REDACTED] (JA(USA) 147102), Second Lieutenant (Medical Officer), member of 141 Infantry Regiment, captured TALASEA Area, stated:

"No 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 [REDACTED] (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)

AMENITIES IN THE JAPANESE ARMED FORCES

d. Prisoner of War [REDACTED] (JA(USA) 145581); Superior Petty Officer (Pilot), member of 751 Air Unit, captured at oca, HUON Gulf, 22 September 1943, stated:

"At TINIAN, leave was granted once a week or every four days for periods of about 4 hours from 1500 hours to 1900 hours. Prisoner of war went to township and drank and enjoyed himself."

"At RABAU, 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 RABAU Township."

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

AMENITIES IN THE JAPANESE ARMED FORCES

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	
Noncommissioned officers	From 2200	15.00	15.00	10.00	
	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.

BROTHELS

"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

AMENITIES IN THE JAPANESE ARMED FORCES

Name	(?)	(Usakar)		
Date of Birth (Age)			(19 years old)	
Former Occupation	Prostitute	Cook	Female Cotton Mill Operator	Restaurant
Former Residence				
Permanent Residence				
Occupation	Common Law Wife	Clerk	Licensed Prostitute	Operator
Stage Name				

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. 24101, pages 98, 99)

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

"1. This brothel is opening in BURAEN 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 — [redacted] 98 Airfield Battalion Commanding Officer
- Committee Members — [redacted] Sector Paymaster, [redacted] Captain, [redacted] Sector Medical Officer, [redacted] 98 Airfield Battalion Adjutant, [redacted] Second Lieutenant, [redacted] 98 Airfield Battalion Second Lieutenant (Medical), [redacted] 94 Airfield Battalion Second Lieutenant (Paymaster), [redacted] 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 Signal 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.

BROTHELS

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 regarding 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	2.50	2.00	4.00	3.50	10.00	10.00
TOKIWASO	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 profit 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, transportation, 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 basic 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 COUNGOO, MEIKTILA, and at MAYMYO, following their trade, and then arrived at

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

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 MYITKYINA, Colonel [redacted] 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 [redacted], 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 [redacted], 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 [redacted], 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 [redacted] (JA 145044), First Class Private, member of 228 Infantry Regiment, captured near PAPAHI 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 [redacted] (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 [redacted] (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 [redacted] (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 [redacted], 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 [redacted] (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)

(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 [redacted] 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 [redacted] (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 [redacted] (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 [redacted] (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 leave (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, include a diagnosis of the physician) and secure the approval of the mayor, block

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 travelling 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 KOBA-YASHI, Matsushichi, 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 leave."

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

AMENITIES IN THE JAPANESE ARMED FORCES

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 [redacted] (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 RABAUL, letters could not be written home."

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

b. Receipt of Mail

(1) Prisoner of War [redacted] (JA (USA) 147480), Leading Seaman, member of

88 Guard Unit, captured MANUS ISLAND, 23 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 [redacted] (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 RABAUL."

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

17. CIVILIANS

a. Prisoner of War [redacted] (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 RABAUL 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 [redacted] (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 passed 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

- Capital; yen.
- Business partners: (yes or no)
- Number of rooms.
- Place of business.
- Names of hostesses (geisha and waitresses) (Indicate whether Japanese, Formosan or Filipino).
- 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 Payment	Position
[REDACTED]						Manager
[REDACTED]						Waitress
[REDACTED]						Principal Hostess
[REDACTED]						Office Employee
[REDACTED]						Bell-boy

Date: _____ Seal 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:

- Reason:
- Intended destination:
- Amount of forced savings.
- 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 of 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.

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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	Designation	Unit	Unit Price	Amount (Food)	Amount (Money)	Patrons			
						Private (Civilian Employees)	Noncommissioned Officers (Civilian Employees)	Officer	Name
						Assigned Force	Rank	Name	Number of Persons
Restaurant								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)
	Patrons	Time	Number of Persons	Amount	Total	
Business Report	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	Name and seal of person in charge
	Expenditures		Income		Notes	
In- take	Designation	Amount	De- signa- tion Business	Percent Month's Business	Amount	Business expenditures are those directly necessary for the conduct of the business. Purchase of any property is not included.
	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						
Month: (Statement of earnings)				Manager House number - name - seal		
Payment gelaha	Total earnings	Gelaha's share	Debt	Advance Payment	Residue from Advance Payments	Saving
						Notes

AMENITIES IN THE JAPANESE ARMED FORCES

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 month's Expenditure		Net Difference		Items Sold	Units	Price per Unit	Present Month	
			Amount (Food)	Amount (Money)	Amount (Food)	Amount (Money)	Amount (Food)	Amount (Money)	Amount (Food)				Amount (Money)	Amount (Food)

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 8	Dawn Club	[Redacted]	A	Cleaning and orderliness in rooms excellent.
					B	Spreads, pillow-cases 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.
House of Relaxation	38	3	No. 2 House of Relaxation	[Redacted]	B	Cleaning of lavatories not thorough.
					B	Cleaning and orderliness in rooms can barely be said to be good.
					B	Cleaning of bedding satisfactory. Cleaning and orderliness of waiting rooms and corridors not satisfactory.
House of Relaxation	34	4	No. 3 House of Relaxation	[Redacted]	B	Cleaning of lavatories satisfactory. Not fully equipped.
					A	Cleaning and orderliness in rooms good.
					A	Cleaning of sheets and pillow-cases generally quite good.
House of Relaxation	65	8	No. 4 House of Relaxation	[Redacted]	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 wax, shines the floors well, and even one application gives surprisingly good results.
					B	Lavatory cleaning and wash-room equipment good. Employer's bath facilities, needs some attention.
					B	Cleaning and order of rooms satisfactory.
House of Relaxation					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	No. [] House of []	[]	[]	[]
For privates and non-commissioned officers	59	3	No. 5 House of Relaxation	[]	C	Cleaning and order of rooms medium.
					C	Sheets and pillow-cases not clean.
					B	Cleaning and order of waiting-rooms and corridors satisfactory, but no facilities for smoking.
For privates and non-commissioned officers	76	3	No. 6 House of Relaxation	[]	B	Cleaning and equipment in lavatories and wash-rooms satisfactory.
					B	Cleaning and order of rooms medium.
					C	Sheets and other bedding not clean.
					C	Cleaning of waiting-rooms and corridors very poor.
For privates and non-commissioned officers	38	4	No. 7 House of Relaxation	[]	B	Cleaning and equipment in lavatories and wash-rooms satisfactory.
					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.
For privates and non-commissioned officers	52	3	No. 8 House of Relaxation	[]	B	Cleaning and equipment of lavatories and wash-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	[]	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.
					C	Cleaning generally satisfactory except for corridors and waiting-rooms.
For privates and non-commissioned officers	80	1	Fuji Flower Garden	[]	B	Cleaning generally satisfactory except for rooms. Cleaning of bedding is satisfactory.
					B	Generally satisfactory.
					B	Cleaning and order of rooms satisfactory.
House of Relaxation	80	1	Shining Flower Garden	[]	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	[]	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	[] []	[]	[]	[]
House of Relaxation	89	6	Daisy Garden	[]	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	46	1	Coquette Club	[]	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.
					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	[]	C	Cleaning and order of rooms unsatisfactory.
					B	Cleaning and bedding medium.
					B	Cleaning of waiting-rooms and corridors satisfactory.
For Privates and non-commissioned officers	80		Crystal Water Club	[]	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.
					B	Cleaning and order of rooms satisfactory.
					B	Cleaning of bedding satisfactory.
For privates and non-commissioned officers	61	9	Dawn Club	[]	A	Lavatories and wash-rooms well cleaned and equipped.
					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.
Special Club (for officers and high-ranking civilian officials)	71	1	Sea-Flower Villa	[]	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.
					C	Inadequate 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.
House of Relaxation	48	5	MIKUNI Club	[]	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 Chirping 4	Sparrow Palace	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	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		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		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		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 maid 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		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.