

CONFIDENTIAL

Read This Alone—And The War Can Be Won*

PREFACE

1. In preparing this book the aim has been to give officers and other ranks a thorough grounding in the purpose and special characteristics of the campaign in South Asia, and attention has been devoted in particular to the following features:

- (i) Military, ideological and economic aspects of the campaign have been treated together.
- (ii) Regulations contained in General Operation Orders have been summarized, and only those relevant to the special conditions of tropical warfare have been here included.
- (iii) From "Notes on Tropical Warfare" a selection has been made of those articles of direct importance to the soldier.
- (iv) The book is designed to be read quickly, without strain, in the cramped conditions of a transport vessel.
- (v) The style is simple, that the sense may be readily understood by all ranks, including N.C.O.s and private soldiers.

2. The book is a synthesis of a variety of already existing materials, is indebted to opinions solicited from many quar-

ters, and incorporates the fruits of training exercises carried out for research under similar conditions. It is intended for distribution to all officers and all other ranks immediately upon embarkation.

Imperial Army Headquarters

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CHAPTER I

THE CAMPAIGN AREA IN SOUTH ASIA—WHAT IS IT LIKE?

1. *A treasure-house of the Far East, seized by the British, the Americans, the French and the Dutch*

The remarkable exploits of Yamada Nagamasa in Siam (the present Thailand) took place more than three hundred years ago, but in the years between then and the 1868 Restoration all overseas expansion by the Japanese was brought to a stop by the rigidly enforced seclusion policy of the Tokugawa shoguns, and in that intervening period the English, the French, the Americans, the Dutch, the Portu-

guese and others sailed into the Far East as if it were theirs by natural right, terrorized and subjugated the culturally backward natives, and colonized every country in the area. India and the Malay Peninsula were seized by the British, Annam by the French, Java and Sumatra by the Dutch, the Philippines by the Americans. These territories, the richest in natural resources in the Far East, were taken by a handful of white men, and their tens of millions of Asian inhabitants have for centuries, down to our own day, suffered constant exploitation and persecution at their hands.

We Japanese have been born in a country of no mean blessings, and thanks to the august power and influence of His Majesty the Emperor our land has never once, to this day, experienced invasion and occupation by a foreign power. The other peoples of the Far East look with envy upon Japan; they trust and honour the Japanese; and deep in their hearts they are hoping that, with the help of the Japanese people, they may themselves achieve national independence and happiness.

2. *A hundred million Asians tyrannized by three hundred thousand whites*

Three hundred and fifty million Indians are ruled by five hundred thousand British, sixty million South-east Asians by two hundred thousand Dutch, twenty-three million Indo-Chinese by twenty thousand Frenchmen, six million Malaysians by a few ten thousand British, and thirteen million Filipinos by a few ten thousand Americans. In short, four hundred and fifty million natives of the Far East live under the domination of less than eight hundred thousand whites. If we exclude India, one hundred million are oppressed by less than three hundred thousand. Once you set foot on the enemy's territories you will see for yourselves, only too clearly, just what this oppression by the white man means. Imposing, splendid buildings look down from the summits of mountains or hills onto the tiny thatched huts of natives. Money

squeezed from the blood of Asians maintains these small white minorities in their luxurious mode of life—or disappears to the respective home-countries.

These white people may expect, from the moment they issue from their mothers' wombs, to be allotted a score or so of natives as their personal slaves. Is this really God's will?

The reason why so many peoples of the Far East have been so completely crushed by so few white men is, fundamentally, that they have exhausted their strength in private quarrels, and that they are lacking in any awareness of themselves as a group, as peoples of Asia.

3. *A world source of oil, rubber and tin*

Without oil neither planes, warships nor cars can move. Britain and America, controlling the greater part of the world's oil and having far more than they can use for their own purposes, have nevertheless forbidden the export of oil to Japan, which is desperately short of it. More than that, they even obstruct Japan from buying oil in South Asia.

Rubber and tin are likewise indispensable for military operations, and the countries of South Asia are the richest sources in the whole of the Far East for these valuable commodities too. Although our country has sought to purchase them by fair methods, the Anglo-Americans have interfered even in this. And in the unscrupulous behaviour of these two countries in these matters lies one of the reasons why the present campaign has been forced upon us. The Dutch East Indies and French Indo-China are clearly in no position by themselves to oppose Japan, but they too, with Anglo-American bolstering, and under intimidation, are maintaining a hostile attitude. If shortage of oil and steel is Japan's weak point, the greatest weakness in America's economy is shortage of rubber, tin and tungsten, and these are supplied to America from South Asia and southern China. If Japan can master these areas not only will she gain control of the oil and steel which she needs for herself, but she will strike

at America where it hurts most. And herein lies the reason for America's extreme dislike of Japan's southward advance, and the malicious manner in which she has striven to obstruct it.

4. *A world of everlasting summer*

This theatre of war knows no seasons. It is subject throughout the year to a heat comparable to that of mid-summer in Japan. Hence we call it a world of everlasting summer. The heat commences soon after sunrise, reaches its peak round about noon, and continues until sundown. The monsoons vary in different localities, but in general south-west winds prevail from May to September, and north-west winds from November to March. At this time thunder and heavy rain is common after midday. These extremely violent cloudbursts, known as "squalls", are in quite a different class from the summer downpoufs we know in Japan. They are welcome in so far as they clear the oppressive atmosphere, but they also crumble roads, wash away bridges, and thus considerably hamper troop movements.

Again, because of the high humidity, gunpowder becomes affected by damp; rifles, artillery and ammunition rust; spectacles mist over; and electric batteries run down quickly.

There are fruits available throughout the year, like bananas and pineapples, but the troublesome malarial mosquito is everywhere, harbouring its grudge. In Java and the Singapore region, where the country has been opened up, motor roads run in all directions, but there are many undeveloped areas of forest or marshland where neither man nor horse can pass.

The temperature is high, as has been stated, but it is by no means an uncomfortable climate in which to live. The sea is near, and there is always a breeze. Indeed, it is for reasons of this sort that so many white people have chosen these lands as their homes.

WHY MUST WE FIGHT? HOW SHOULD WE FIGHT?

1. *Obedying the Emperor's august will for peace in the Far East*

The 1868 Restoration, by the abolition of feudal clans and the establishment of prefectures, returned Japan to its ancient system of beneficent government by His Majesty the Emperor, and thereby rescued the country from grave peril—for the black ships of the foreigners which had come to Nagasaki and Uraga were ready to annex Japan on the slightest pretext. The New Restoration of the thirties has come about in response to the Imperial desire for peace in the Far East. Its task is the rescue of Asia from white aggression, the restoration of Asia to the Asians, and—when peace in Asia has been won—the firm establishment of peace throughout the whole world.

The wire-pullers giving aid to Chiang Kai-shek and moving him to make war on Japan are the British and the Americans. The rise of Japan being to these people like a sore spot on the eye, they have tried by every means in their power to obstruct our development, and they are inciting the regime at Chungking, the French Indo-Chinese, and the Dutch East Indians to regard Japan as their enemy. Their great hope is for the destruction of the Asian peoples by mutual strife, and their greatest fear is that, with the help of a powerful Japan, the peoples of Asia will work together for independence. If the peoples of Asia, representing more than half of the world's population, were to make a united stand it would indeed be a sore blow to British, Americans, French and Dutch alike, who for centuries have battered and waxed fat on the blood of Asians.

Already Japan, the pioneer in this movement in the Far East, has rescued Manchuria from the ambitions of the Soviets, and set China free from the extortions of the Anglo-

Americans. Her next great mission is to assist towards the independence of the Thais, the Annamese, and the Filipinos, and to bring the blessing of freedom to the natives of South Asia and the Indian people. In this we shall be fulfilling the essential spirit of "one world to the eight corners of the earth".

The aim of the present war is the realization, first in the Far East, of His Majesty's august will and ideal that the peoples of the world should each be granted possession of their rightful homelands. To this end the countries of the Far East must plan a great coalition of East Asia, uniting their military resources, administering economically to each other's wants on the principle of co-existence to the common good, and mutually respecting each other's political independence. Through the combined strength of such a coalition we shall liberate East Asia from white invasion and oppression.

The significance of the present struggle, as we have shown, is immense, and the peril which Japan has drawn upon herself as the central and leading force in this movement is greater than anything she has ever faced since the foundation of the country. The peoples of South Asia deeply respect the Japanese and place high hopes upon our success. It is vital, above all, that we should not betray this respect and these hopes.

For this reason close attention should be paid to the points in the following section.

2. *Treat the natives with kindness—but do not expect too much of them*

These hundred million natives, treated as slaves by three hundred thousand white men, are physically—in the colour of their eyes and skin—not unlike ourselves. They should, by rights, have received from the gods at birth the inheritance of homelands which are treasure-houses of the world. And if you stop to wonder for what past sins they now groan beneath

the white man's oppressive rule, you may well pity them.

To the natives—whether you look at the matter from a geographical or from an historical viewpoint—the British, the Americans, the French and the Dutch are mere armed robbers, whilst we Japanese are brothers. At least, we are indubitably relatives. But there are, even among the natives themselves, many who have become the tools of the white men, who spy for them, sell their blood-brothers, and betray Asia. Such peoples are particularly numerous in the higher ranks of the civil service and in the army, and these we should eliminate as persons who do us mischief; but if they come to offer submission we must have the magnanimity to welcome and pardon them.

But countries of great natural blessings, where it is possible for men to live in nakedness and to eat without working, breed large populations of idlers. What is more, after centuries of subjection to Europe and exploitation by the Chinese, these natives have reached a point of almost complete emasculation.

We may wish to make men of them again quickly, but we should not expect too much.

3. *Respect native customs*

The majority of the natives are Mohammedans. Just as the Buddhist faithful revere their Buddhas and Christians revere images of Christ, so Mohammedans, by ancient custom, prostrate themselves reverentially in the direction of Mecca, the ancient city of Central Asia in which Mohammed was born. Again, Mohammedans never in any circumstances eat the flesh of pigs, which are despised as unclean animals. You will see men with white brimless hats on their heads—these are Mohammedans who have made the pilgrimage to Mecca, and they are greatly respected among the natives. In all the villages and towns there are places of worship called mosques, and even people of the most exalted station must remove their shoes before entering here. To enter wearing muddy

boots would be a great affront to the natives. The weekly religious holiday is not Sunday but Friday. Even on normal days it is the custom to cease work for several minutes at certain times in order to bow towards Mecca in worship, and at the end of the year a month-long fast is observed. (No food is taken during the day, and only a light meal at night.)

In our society it is polite to remove one's hat on entering a house, but the native custom is to keep the hat on. Again, the left hand is regarded as unclean. No paper is used in the toilet, but the anus is washed with water by the left hand—hence you must never use this hand in offering things to people, nor must you touch the body of another person with it. The natives rejoice greatly at small profits which they can see with their own eyes, and have no understanding of greater profits in the future. When making purchases be careful to pay at once and to make no unreasonable deals.

In general the natives think of their own special customs and habits as things of the greatest importance and value. If you interfere in those customs, no matter how kindly your intention, you will not be thanked. On the contrary, you will incur resentment. It is essential to refrain from well-meant expressions of your own opinions, to respect the native traditions and customs, and to avoid unnecessary friction.

4. *Destroy the genuine enemy—but show compassion to those who have no guilt*

In the Japan of recent years, where no one who cannot read English can proceed to higher education, and where English is widely used in all first-class hotels, trains and steamships, we have unthinkingly come to accept Europeans as superior and to despise the Chinese and the peoples of the South.

This is like spitting into our own eyes. Bearing in mind that we Japanese, as an Eastern people, have ourselves for long been classed alongside the Chinese and the Indians as an inferior race, and treated as such, we must at the very

least, here in Asia, beat these Westerners to submission, that they may change their arrogant and ill-mannered attitude.

The present war is a struggle between races, and we must achieve the satisfaction of our just demands with no thought of leniency to Europeans, unless they be the Germans and Italians. But pillaging, molesting women, and the heedless slaughter or maiming of people who offer no resistance, or any action which may sully the reputation of Japan as a country of moral rectitude, should be condemned by all in the strongest terms. You must do nothing to impair your dignity as soldiers of His Majesty the Emperor in His Majesty's Army. You must in particular show compassion towards the old and towards women and children.

5. *Who are the "Overseas Chinese"?*

Six hundred and fifty years ago the Mongol Emperor Kublai Khan came to attack Japan, and his invading army suffered almost complete annihilation when smitten by a divine storm [*kamikaze*] in Hakata Bay. Soon after this Kublai Khan sent an expeditionary force against what is now known as Java. Three hundred thousand troops, borne in a fleet of a thousand ships, landed on the north-east coast of Java with the object of seizing the rare treasures of South Asia, but withdrew again—thanks to the cunning of their enemies—with little or no booty. From about that time the Chinese began to emigrate in large numbers to South Asia, and gradually, rising from humble positions as clerks, errand-boys or coolies, they became men of wealth, and by deceiving the naturally lazy natives and colluding with the British, Americans, French and Dutch they increased their economic power, and today there are in this whole area some five million Chinese colonists. They contribute military funds to Chungking, but most of them are either led astray by Chungking propaganda or are forced by terrorists, whether they wish it or not, to make those contributions. We must offer to these people an opportunity for self-examination and

guide them over to our own side. Two points, however, should be noted: first, that these people, by a variety of clever schemes concerted with the European administrators, are steadily extorting money from the native population, and that the greater part of the natives' resentment is directed against them rather than against the Europeans; and, secondly, that for the most part they have no racial or national consciousness, and no enthusiasms outside the making of money. Consequently you must realize in advance that it will be difficult, by merely urging them to an intellectual awareness of themselves as members of an Asian brotherhood, to enlist their co-operation in any scheme which does not promise personal profit.

6. *Be strong, correctly behaved, and self-controlled*

If you look at the history of past campaigns you will see that troops who are really efficient in battle do not plunder and rob, chase after women, or drink and quarrel. Those who flee and hide in the midst of bullets are the great braggarts and the great tormentors of the weak. Bear in mind that the misbehaviour of one soldier reflects upon the good name of the whole Army, and discipline yourself. When a hero of many campaigns is court-martialled for plunder or rape, and finds himself sentenced to several years of penal servitude, there is no excuse. To go back home, remembering the banzais and the stirring emotions of the day you set out for the war, back to the parents, brothers and sisters who have been daily visiting the shrine on your behalf, daily setting a tray for you in your absence, and praying for your safety, and to know that you have been punished for misconduct on the field of battle—what sort of a triumphal return can this be? What manner of apology can you offer to those brave comrades of yours who have died? This is a warning which should be particularly heeded by those who are in camp after the battle has finished, or are assigned to

duties in the rear, far from the sound of bullets. Not to heed it is to invite a failure which can never be lived down.

You must discipline yourselves to correct behaviour, that your meritorious deeds and feats of endurance may not be turned to nothing by a moment of dissipation; and when living in uncomfortable conditions and performing disagreeable tasks you must be patient and self-controlled, in the spirit of your dead comrades.

7. Preserve and protect natural resources

Thanks to the malignity of the Anglo-Americans, Japan is not able to buy anywhere in the world the oil which is vital to her. It is essential for our national survival to gain possession of the oil in South Asia, but it is unlikely that the enemy will surrender it to us easily. We must expect them to try by every means in their power to destroy it first. They will try demolition by bombing or by dynamite, but we must anticipate them, seize all oil-dumps and installations, and keep a strict watch to prevent them from suffering damage. With all other supplies, too, we should capture as many as possible and either utilize them on the spot or transmit them back to the homeland. We must bear in mind that once oil installations, factories, railways or communications are damaged it is no easy task to restore them to their original state. Again, captured vehicles and arms are often rendered useless by being meddled with by people who do not understand the correct procedures. In past wars it has been common practice to destroy or burn all captured enemy supplies on the excuse that they would be an encumbrance. In this war not only must we consider it imperative to seize the enemy's supplies intact and utilize them to the utmost, but it is vital to bear constantly in mind that, on our own side, economy in the use of ammunition, foodstuffs and fuel—be it only a single round saved, a scrap of bread, or a drop of petrol—lessens the drain on our national resources.

8. Is our present enemy stronger than the Chinese Army?

If we compare the present enemy with the Chinese Army, we see that whilst the officers are Europeans, the N.C.O.s and other ranks are almost overwhelmingly native, and that consequently the sense of solidarity in each unit between officers and men is practically nil. Although it must be admitted that they are infinitely more copiously supplied than the Chinese Army with planes, tanks, motorized vehicles and heavy artillery, much of this equipment is nevertheless outdated, and, what is more, the fact that the soldiers who operate it are ill-trained and without enthusiasm renders it worse than useless. Night attacks are what these people most dread.

9. You may be killed in battle—but don't die of disease

There will be, naturally, planes above you, tanks before you, warships blazing away at sea, and submarines operating beneath the surface; but there are yet other dangers, peculiar to the present campaign, which you must heed. A great variety of deadly diseases, and the Great Enemy, the malarial mosquito, are lying in wait for you. It is an historical fact that in all tropical campaigns since ancient times far more have died through disease than have been killed in battle. In tropical areas, as in Japan, the majority of diseases enter through the mouth, but in South Asia you must take precautions also against mosquitoes and snakes. To fall in a hail of bullets is to meet a hero's death, but there is no glory in dying of disease or accident through inattention to hygiene or carelessness. And a further point you would do well to consider is that native women are almost all infected with venereal disease, and that if you tamper with them you will also make the whole native population your enemy.

CHAPTER III

BY WHAT STAGES WILL THE WAR PROGRESS?

1. *From the long voyage to the landing assault*

The battlefields are all in South Asia, separated by many hundreds of sea miles from Formosa. To reach some of them takes a ship a week or ten days. Several hundred warships and transports are now crossing this expanse of sea, but, when you think of it, our ancestors conquered these same turbulent waters in wooden sailing vessels—the so-called Red Seal Ships—some three hundred years ago for purposes of trade, or sailed their length and breadth in “Hachiman” ships on military ventures. When the long and cramped voyage is over you must force a landing in the face of enemy resistance. Landing assaults have always, since ancient times, been held to be perilous undertakings, but our superbly trained, peerless Japanese Army has never yet registered a failure in any operation of this kind. Be confident, be well prepared, and perform feats which will bring upon you the wonder and admiration of the world.

2. *The attack on main positions and fortifications*

The enemy forces in South Asia consist of forcibly recruited, hastily organized armies of natives with a hard core of white troops, and are not in the same class as the Chinese Army, but they have considerable equipment in the way of artillery, tanks, and planes, and, inferior soldiers though they may be, you should not altogether despise them. Since it seems probable that, as a general rule, they will occupy positions at strategic points and resist from behind fortifications, you must not rest after crushing the enemy at the landing points but must make a forced march, or a rapid motorized swoop, through the sweltering tropical terrain and launch an attack at once upon the main positions.

In order to avoid prepared concentration of fire, and to

achieve surprise, it may frequently happen that you will traverse jungle regions or wade through swamps and paddy fields.

3. *Securing enemy supplies and guarding strategic points*

After disposing of all enemy resistance you must secure oil resources, keep guard on important factories, harbours, railways, etc., and take every precaution to ensure that the enemy forces—land, sea or air—are given no opportunity to strike back. At such a juncture it is normal for a small force to garrison a wide area, and to this end a great many schemes must be devised, from the construction of obstacles and military positions to the conciliation and employment of the native population.

4. *A long occupation and the enforcement of order*

Realizing that the war may well be a protracted affair you must carry forward preparations for a lengthy campaign, and as well as making the fullest use of the resources of the country, it will be important to take special care in the preservation of arms and clothing supplies. Since it is no small matter to transport supplies by sea all the way from Japan, you should fight and live on a bare minimum, and you should also—perhaps above all else—take good care to avoid sickness, that you may not succumb to the heat.

CHAPTER IV

WHAT ARE YOU TO DO ON THE SHIP?

1. *Keep your secrets*

The success of the landing assault depends above all upon surprise. If the enemy knows too soon where we intend to effect a landing things can be made very difficult for us. An

innocent remark in a letter can bring about the defeat of a whole army, and the loose talk of soldiers drinking in bars just before embarkation has often acquainted enemy spies with our secrets.

Think of the trials endured by the Forty-seven Loyal Retainers in keeping their plans secret until the day of final revenge upon their lord's enemy, and mutually admonish yourselves to follow their example.

During the current China campaign a soldier who landed in South China wrote a letter and placed it inside an empty beer bottle, which he then sealed and tossed into the sea; and the bottle, carried by the tide, was later washed ashore on the coast of Korea. What if it had been carried to Vladivostok? Aircraft and submarines, seeking to discover the movements of our transport ships, not infrequently gain their first clues from scraps of paper found floating on the sea. In disposing of soiled articles or other rubbish you must carefully observe the ship's regulations.

2. *Settle your personal affairs in case of emergency*

Since much of the action in this war will take place at sea, or since, after landing, small units may frequently be sent on ahead deep into enemy territory, you must resign yourself in advance to the possibility that the bodies of the dead may never be recovered.

Corpses drifting swollen in the sea-depths,
Corpses rotting in the mountain-grass—
We shall die, by the side of our lord we shall die.
We shall not look back.

Such, from ancient times, has been the proud boast and the firm resolve of the men of Japan. Before going into the battle area—in the ship at the very latest—you should write your will, enclosing with it a lock of hair and a piece of finger-nail, so that you are prepared for death at any time or place; and these wills should be gathered together by units

and sent back to the base by some secure means of transmission. It is only prudent that a soldier should settle his personal affairs in advance.

Again, should the ship sink or catch fire it will be necessary for you to take to the boats or the water with only the minimum of equipment, and you should prepare yourself for this eventuality, so that at the time of emergency you may come in good order on to the decks, with lifejacket attached and carrying only your rifle, your water-can, and some bread.

3. *Do not fall ill*

Not only will conditions on the ship be exceedingly cramped and uncomfortable, but the heat will be extreme. In these circumstances troops may easily suffer from sea-sickness or similar stomach disorders and thus lessen their resistance to disease. If only one of those men sleeping side by side on the mess decks, like sardines in a tin, should be carrying an infectious disease, the consequence may be catastrophic. If you wish to avoid distressing others and possibly inflicting losses far greater than a submarine or air attack might cause, take good care what you eat and drink in the period just before embarkation, and do not drink any unboiled water on the ship. If you feel out of sorts go to the M.O. at once for examination and treatment. If you foolishly conceal the fact that you have an infectious disease you will cause distress to the whole ship and kill many of your comrades.

4. *To prevent sea-sickness*

To avoid sea-sickness you will do well to attend to the following points:

- (i) Keep your morale high and be always aware of the importance of the duty you have to perform.
- (ii) If the ship is tossing, sleep with your head and feet

pointing to port and starboard; if the ship is rolling, sleep with your head and feet pointing fore and aft.

(iii) Look only at distant objects, if possible, and do not concentrate on the motion of the ship.

(iv) Distract yourself as far as you can by playing chequers and similar games.

(v) For bad sailors, tightly binding the stomach and practising the Respiration Method can be effective, both on the ship and in the small boats. (The Respiration Method is as follows. When the ship rises breathe in deeply; when the ship falls breathe out deeply. On the ship it is best carried out lying on your side. In a small boat it will be found even more effective if, at the same time, you straighten your legs as the boat rises and bend them as it falls.)

(vi) Over-eating and under-eating are both to be avoided. Always keep your stomach just sufficiently full. If you eat absolutely nothing when sea-sick you will get worse; food may repel you, but you should eat a little.

(vii) Get sufficient sleep.

(viii) For those of you who are fond of sake, a little does no harm; but do not drink to excess.

(ix) Constipation is to be avoided at all costs. Those who are constipated should take medicine to restore regular motions.

(x) Avoid heart-burn. Do not eat oranges or other fruits of strong sugar content and acidity.

(xi) Walk about on deck and do physical exercises.

(xii) Useful as preventatives are bicarbonate of soda pills, stomach tablets, sedatives, "Bisu", and Jintan pills. Care should be taken in all these matters, but most important of all is that you should firmly believe, "I shall not be sea-sick." People who weakly tell themselves, "I may be sick", or "I hope I shan't be sick", are invariably sick. The fact that

children who are too young to worry are the strongest of all on sea voyages should serve as a good example to you.

5. *Be kind to the horses*

Never forget that in the dark and steaming lowest decks of the ship, with no murmur of complaint at the unfairness of their treatment, the Army horses are suffering in patience. On a voyage through the tropics it is essential for horses to have good ventilation, fresh drinking water and clean stalls. As the voyage stretches on horses and men alike suffer from fatigue, but remember that however exhausted you yourselves may feel the horses will have reached a stage of exhaustion even more distressing. Treat them with kindness and sympathy.

Fresh air and cold water are no less essential to horses than to men on a tropical voyage. Moreover, men can walk about on the open decks, but horses grow weak because they cannot be given proper exercise. It is helpful, therefore, to make them move backwards and forwards in their stalls.

6. *Grow attached to your weapons, care for them*

Salt breezes and damp are the enemies of your weapons. On a ship the air is always damp, and sea-breezes blow in ceaselessly from everywhere. If you are not careful your weapons will grow red with rust and be unserviceable when the moment comes to use them. Weapons are living things. The more kindly you treat them, the more you accustom yourself to handling them, the harder they will work for you on the battlefield. Pay good heed, however, not to set them off accidentally and kill your comrades.

7. *Do not waste water*

Water is your saviour. The supply of water carried in the limited water-tanks of a transport ship is small, and if you use the water as you would use it on land it will soon be exhausted. In tropical campaigns, when the water is gone

it is the end of everything. To imagine that because the water in the sea is limitless the water in the ship is likewise is the height of stupidity. Everyone, from staff officers downwards, must practise the most careful economy.

8. *Precautions against fire*

Nothing is more terrifying than a fire at sea. As the ship carries large quantities of petrol, do not smoke except in those places where regulations permit it. Your lifejackets are stuffed with a material called kapok, similar to cotton wool, which is highly inflammable. Do not hold a naked flame in its vicinity.

9. *What to do in an aerial or submarine attack*

To avoid attack by aircraft or submarine abide strictly by the regulations for the closing of all portholes and hatchways at night, regardless of the heat. You must expect, in a long voyage such as this, to be subjected at least once or twice to aerial or submarine attack. At such times the most vital thing of all is that you should not panic.

The shells are not likely to hit their target. Even if the ship is struck and sinks, each vessel is equipped with boats sufficient to hold the whole ship's complement, and each individual has a lifejacket. Proceed calmly, with light equipment, to your allotted emergency stations and there await the orders of your officers. Unnecessary chatter and pointless rushing about are strictly forbidden. Ships never proceed alone, so bear in mind that in an emergency you will certainly receive assistance from other vessels, and that since you are under observation by the soldiers in the nearest vessel, it is imperative that you do nothing foolish or cowardly which will make you a laughing stock for others afterwards. Since aircraft and submarines attack mostly by daylight this last point is doubly important to remember.

10. *A little carelessness can cause a great injury*

The ship is crammed full, within its severely confined

space, with landing craft, motor vehicles, luggage, horses and much else. Amid it all derricks are working, and soldiers on detail or the ship's crew are running about on their several duties. In stormy weather the waves may be washing across the decks. At night it is pitch dark. Men sitting on the ship's rails to cool themselves have not infrequently been lost overboard, and any number of people have been known to slip at the mouth of the hold and fall down to the ship's bottom, or have had their heads crushed by luggage being loaded on to the deck. These are no tales of glory. Watch your step, watch your head, and do not enter into areas of danger or among the lifeboats and landing craft on the ship's deck.

11. *Ammunition, food and water*

One special feature of a landing assault is that no supplies from the rear may reach the fighting troops for anything from five to ten days after the landing, the time varying with the circumstances. In a campaign like the present one, in which we shall be separated from our main base by many hundreds of miles of sea, the problem of supply will be particularly difficult, and, with this in mind, you must carry with you everywhere as much ammunition, food and water as you can possibly manage without hampering your freedom of movement. The limit will doubtless be indicated to you by your officers, and you must not throw any of this into the sea on the excuse that it makes you too hot, or carelessly forget it.

12. *Particular care in the preparations for the landing assault*

When it is time for the landing your ship will anchor some distance from the shore and you will transfer to smaller craft. Each soldier must not only have his weapons and other equipment well arranged that he may retain unhampered freedom of movement in the narrow space of the landing craft, but also he must take good care to check the efficiency of those weapons which he will use immediately upon

landing and to forget no attachments or accessories.

The machine-guns, infantry guns, etc., of the units forming the first wave of the landing assault will be issued to these troops in the ship, and they must be loaded in advance into the landing craft and firmly secured with rope. The equipment of the second and subsequent waves of assault troops will have to be lowered by rope or in straw bags from the ship's deck to the landing craft in the water, and for this it will be essential to have ropes prepared in advance—that is to say, binding ropes for the artillery (or rifles), for the gun covers (serving also as portable shelters), and the tripods (or base plates); binding rope for the accessory boxes and ammunition boxes; and ropes for lowering.

Clothing will vary according to the type of soldier, but, as an example, that for foot soldiers should be as follows:

- (i) Footwear—reinforced socks. No pack, but water-can and holdall slung across shoulders.
- (ii) All ammunition, food, or mess-tins in excess of the regulations should be stuffed into the folded tent, which is carried on the back like a knapsack. Alternatively they should be bound around the waist.
- (iii) Small spoons and such-like should be tucked into your belt at the rear, or hung from the shoulders on string.
- (iv) Respirators should be carried at the ready.
- (v) Wire-cutters should be thrust into your belt at the side.
- (vi) Fit the lifejacket with its release section on your right shoulder that it may not hinder your shooting.
- (vii) Hand-grenades should be carried in the holdall.

13. *Fit makeshift floats to heavy armaments and ammunition boxes*

A convenient way to ensure that machine-guns, infantry guns, other heavy weapons and ammunition boxes do not

sink even if they fall into the water is to fit them with makeshift floats.

At times too it may be necessary to haul heavy armaments ashore through the sea, in which case two or three men can manage by means of ropes attached to the floats.

CHAPTER V

THE LANDING ASSAULT

1. *Transferring to small craft from the mother ship*

When the small boats loaded on the mother ship have been lowered to the water you will climb down to them by rope ladder. For this you must form single file and descend in good order without interruption. Rifles and light automatic weapons should be slung across one shoulder or the back, or it may be found convenient in some cases to place the sling about your neck and rest the gun sideways across the top of the lifejacket or pack. Swords are best thrust into the belt, after the manner of the samurai of old. Ammunition boxes, motor vehicles, etc., should be lowered over the ship's rails to the boats below. In rough seas, when transferring to the boats is a difficult operation, it may be advisable to pack all light automatic weapons and rifles together in a tent and lower them to the boats by straw basket or on ropes. When you descend the rope ladder grasp the central rope firmly, hold the upper part of your body close to the ladder, so that the weight of your body is taken on the shoulders, and move down quickly from rung to rung; and when you are down sit cross-legged in your allotted place at once that you may not obstruct the soldier following you. The landing craft will roll violently when the sea is rough, but it is constructed so as not to capsize. It is safe, no matter how the waves batter it.

So do not move your position but sit calmly where you are, and take care not to obstruct the activities of those who are managing the boat. Officers should post helpers at the top and bottom of the rope ladders.

2. Directing fire from the landing craft

Heavy machine-guns and light machine-guns should be mounted near the bow of the boat, and as the shore is approached and enemy fire is encountered, fire should be returned under the orders of the officer in charge. But the motion of the boat will make accurate aiming difficult. It will therefore be necessary to settle on auxiliary targets in the target area, such as hill-tops, houses and woods, and to sight them and fire in the brief moment when the boat rises to the crest of each wave. In firing light machine-guns one should bend and straighten one's body with the motion of the boat, and when using grenade-throwers it is best to rest the base plate on the gunwale and to fire when the boat is level. A sand-bag should be used beneath the base plate. When firing with machine-guns the elevation-arch and screw-lever should be removed, and the operator should bend and straighten his body with the movement of the boat.

Infantry guns should be immovably fixed in the boat, and set at a suitably standard elevation. The boat's captain should direct the boat on a course coinciding with the required line of fire, and the gunner should fire when the boat reaches the highest point of a wave.

3. Plunge boldly into the water

When you are nearing the shore under concentrated enemy fire and at last your platoon commander gives the order "Jump in!", it is of the greatest importance that you should plunge into the water courageously and without hesitation. Even if the waves are rough or the water deep, with your lifejackets you will be quite safe. Should you be out of your depth the waves will wash you in towards the shore. So don't

worry. Jump in boldly as if you are determined to be behind no one. On coasts where there are sharp hidden rocks you must proceed calmly and cautiously, testing the ground at your feet with a bamboo pole. If you jump in from the right (left) of the boat you should hold your rifle in your right (left) hand, grip the gunwale with your left (right) hand, place your left (right) foot on the foot-hold, step over the gunwale right (left) leg first, and—bending your knees to keep your centre of gravity low, and holding your rifle high—jump with legs apart so that both feet hit the ground at the same time.

In landing a light machine-gun one of the gun-crew should jump in first to receive the gun and then take over its firing, following behind the section leader.

When landing a machine-gun two of the gun-crew should jump in on one side, while two more in the boat should lower the gun backwards from its firing position, attach the forward and rear levers, and hand the gun to the two in the water. These two should then carry it ashore between them. The section leader, after supervising the above operation, should jump in at once and proceed ashore with the gun. At times, if the sea is rough, it is best for four people to carry the gun, or for it to be dismantled and carried in parts.

4. To reach the land is victory

When a turtle gets on to dry land he is helpless, but when we reach the shore we have everything in the bag. The battle is won. Our opponents are even more feeble than the Chinese Army, and their tanks and aircraft are a collection of rattling relics. Victory is certain, and the only problem is how to win in the cleverest way. Conditions will vary according to the place of landing, but there are some regions where asphalt motor-roads have been laid out in all directions, and it might be possible, after quickly commandeering all motor vehicles in the enemy territory, to fight entirely on enemy petrol and enemy food supplies; or perhaps small

and intrepid units could penetrate deep into enemy positions under cover of night. Some such spirit of bold contempt for the enemy is necessary.

5. *Do not throw away lifejackets*

Lifejackets which were precious friends aboard ship are apt to be discarded as nuisances on shore. This is mere thoughtlessness. Under the direction of commanding officers all lifebelts must be gathered together and stacked in easily discoverable spots along the shore, where they are safe from the tide, for use by other units later.

There have been, unfortunately, many cases when landing troops have shamelessly torn the straps from their lifejackets and caused considerable trouble to later units.

6. *Make sure damp weapons do not rust*

Weapons which have been in sea water should be attended to at the very earliest opportunity. If you leave it till later, rifles and swords will rust and gunpowder will fail to ignite.

CHAPTER VI

MARCHING THROUGH THE TROPICS

1. *Water is your saviour*

To say that particular attention should be paid to water in a tropical campaign is perhaps to state the obvious and invite ridicule, but those without experience cannot conceive just how valuable water is, nor how difficult to obtain. It will be to your advantage sometimes to carry water with you not only in your water-can, but in beer bottles or any other containers you may have to hand. The amount of water necessary for one day varies according to the heat, but you

must reckon that, at the very least, one man will consume ten litres, and one horse sixty litres. However, water is not obtainable everywhere, and it is important to use it economically, and to replenish your supplies whenever good water is found. And, no matter how thirsty you are, do not drink in large quantities—it is always better to drink a little at a time. Pineapples and coconuts (the latter contain up to half a pint of fluid) are good for quenching the thirst, and in mountainous areas you will find that lopping a branch of wistaria and sucking at the open end, where the cut has been made, will prove helpful. In tropical areas some wistaria vines grow to a very large size, and these contain water in plenty. To obtain this water you should make an incision at the base of the trunk, and place a container at the cut; then chop through the tree at a point two or three feet higher up, and in this way you can collect the water from the lower portion. Since the water contained in all varieties of wistaria is harmless you may drink without fear.

For the horses, it is necessary from time to time to place salt in their water.

2. *Sleep well, eat well*

As far as the battle situation permits, it is best to make marches in the cool period between nightfall and morning, and to rest at the hottest time of the day; but if such marches are carried out continuously night after night there is a danger that the troops will weaken through sheer lack of sleep. It is necessary, therefore, somehow or other to get sleep on as many occasions as possible. The principal causes of sun-stroke are lack of sleep and an empty stomach. Normally your appetite dwindles to nothing in heat, but it is nevertheless absolutely essential to keep your stomach from becoming empty. You should therefore take your meals in small quantities at a number of times, or chew red peppers, salted plums, etc., all the while, taking as many with you as you can manage.

The following is an example of how meals might be taken on the march:

(i) Breakfast—eat half before departure, the remaining half about two hours later.

(ii) Lunch—divide into two portions, to be taken at roughly 10 a.m. and 1 p.m.

(iii) Supper—as usual; but in the case of a night march it is best to divide it into two or more parts.

3. *Clothing on the march*

When marching through the day, with the sun beating strongly down, it is a mistake to wear clothing which is too light and allows the sun's rays to penetrate to your skin. Protection for the head being vital, you must, of course, wear your cap, and you will find it helpful to cover or line the cap with green grass and twigs, or to fix these into the pack on your back so that they hang forward over your head. Clothing should be as loose as possible to enable the air to circulate, and it is a good idea to carry a fan.

For the horses, too, it is no less necessary to take such precautions as fitting sprigs of green leaves into their saddles and covering their heads with sun-hoods (or some substitute).

4. *When you rest*

Short breaks in the march should be ordered at regular intervals, every thirty or forty minutes, and it is necessary to have a long two- or three-hour rest during the hottest period of the day. On falling out you should, of course, immediately unslung equipment and remove coat and shoes, but you should also beware of poisonous snakes. These lurk in thick grass or lie along the branches of trees, and if you do not watch where you put your feet or hands you may well be bitten. Particular care is necessary at night, and at such times too you must without fail, troublesome though it may be—by using the kit supplied and making smoke with smouldering

grass and tree-branches—take all possible precautions against the deadly malarial mosquito.

5. *Tyres on motor vehicles and bicycles swell in the heat, engines become overheated*

Since heat causes the air inside motor-vehicle or bicycle tyres to expand it is important before starting on any journey of more than half a day to examine tyres closely and to see that the air pressure is 10 per cent below normal. Again, because the high external and internal temperature results in the overheating of engines and loss of oil, thorough checks must be made, particularly of the cooling system. Bearing in mind that there may be no source of water en route, it is advisable to take reserves of cooling water with you from the time of departure.

CHAPTER VII

CAMP IN THE TROPICS

1. *Do not freeze in bed in the early mornings*

Even in the tropics there is a sudden drop of temperature in the latter half of the night. If you sleep in the clothes you have been wearing during the day, which may be damp with sweat or rain, it is likely that you will catch a chill or suffer from diarrhoea. Always remember whenever it is possible to change into dry clothes before settling down to a night's sleep.

2. *Native settlements are nests of fleas, bedbugs and infectious disease*

Native settlements—since the natives' standard of living is extremely low, and their ideas on hygiene are non-existent—are nests of fleas, lice, bedbugs and infectious disease. If at

any time you make use of a native settlement it is advisable, whenever possible, to occupy only the local government offices or the public halls, and to avoid the ordinary houses. When you have no choice but to use ordinary dwellings you should make sure that there is no direct contact between troops and natives. Strictly demarcate an area to be used only by troops, remove all natives from that area, clean it thoroughly, and disinfect it. On most occasions—rather than involve yourself in this troublesome procedure—you will find it far more convenient and agreeable to camp in neighbouring plantations or coconut groves.

3. *When using temples and mosques*

You must do nothing to offend the religious susceptibilities of the deeply superstitious native population. As mentioned before, even the most distinguished local personalities are not permitted to enter a mosque without first removing their shoes. You should bear this in mind, and it is best, if possible to avoid using places of worship altogether.

4. *Precautions against mosquitoes, dangerous animals and poisonous snakes*

Against mosquitoes you must use the equipment with which you are provided. You should be most meticulous in the burning of anti-mosquito incense sticks or powder, the drinking of anti-malarial medicine, and the application of anti-mosquito ointment. The best way to ward off dangerous beasts, provided there is no danger of your being spotted by the enemy, is to light lamps and burn fires. If you discover a dangerous snake, you must of course kill it. You should also swallow its liver raw, and cook the meat. There is no better medicine for strengthening the body.

5. *Fuel for fires*

The wood of mangrove-trees burns well in its natural

state. The husks of coconuts, sugar-cane and rice are also useful as fuel.

6. *Do not let your weapons be stolen*

When you go to sleep, exhausted, you are liable to leave your weapons in places where they may be forgotten by yourself or stolen by the natives. For your own sake, and for the honour of the Army, you should take the greatest care in such matters.

CHAPTER VIII

SCOUTING AND SENTRY DUTY

1. *Carelessness is the great enemy*

Broiling in the heat, dog-tired, dizzy through over-exposure to the sun, you reach the place where you are to camp for the night, and no sooner have you heaved your sigh of relief at the prospect of a well-earned rest than you are detailed to the further—and most important—tasks of sentry duty, visiting rounds, or patrol. The enemy is lying ready for us in land with which he is thoroughly familiar, and, given the slightest opening, he can engineer a counter-attack or an ambush. That the whole Army may be given the opportunity to rest you must whip your tired bodies into renewed strength, keep your eyes and ears even more alert than usual, and accept in full your responsibility to make proper search and give warning of danger.

2. *When you stand sentry*

Choose your position carefully, where there is a cool breeze and protection from the direct rays of the sun. Remove your pack and other encumbrances, and, in return for the weight

removed from your shoulders, accept the full weight of your responsibility as guardian of the Army's safety.

3. *Sending out patrols*

Use motor vehicles whenever possible, and see that the men carry only light equipment. There are advantages in employing natives as guides or intelligence scouts, though they often tell lies, and mistakes frequently occur through language misunderstandings. Natives being also easy prey to the slightest rumour and incapable of independent thought, you should keep their movements under constant supervision.

CHAPTER IX

THE BATTLE

1. *The long voyage, the sweltering march—all has been for this*

When you encounter the enemy after landing, regard yourself as an avenger come at last face to face with his father's murderer. The discomforts of the long sea voyage and the rigours of the sweltering march have been but months of watching and waiting for the moment when you may slay this enemy. Here before you is the man whose death will lighten your heart of its burden of brooding anger. If you fail to destroy him utterly you can never rest at peace. And the first blow is the vital blow.

2. *Squalls, mist and night are our allies*

Westerners—being very superior people, very effeminate, and very cowardly—have an intense dislike of fighting in the rain or the mist, or at night. Night, in particular (though it is excellent for dancing), they cannot conceive to be a proper

time for war. In this, if we seize upon it, lies our great opportunity.

3. *Battle movements in extreme heat*

(i) Sweat running into the eyes

Since this makes it difficult to take proper aim when shooting, it is necessary to bind a cloth about the temples beneath the steel helmet, that the sweat may be absorbed before reaching the eyes.

(ii) Keep the sun at your back

To fight facing the sun not only makes taking aim difficult, but means that the enemy can clearly see us, whilst we cannot discover them. From ancient times great generals have always fought with the sun behind them. Choose the time and direction of your attack carefully.

(iii) Bullets travel further, targets appear nearer

Hot air offers less resistance than cold, and bullets travel further through it. The sun's rays are strong and objects stand out clearly—hence it is easy to judge your target to be nearer than it actually is. You should bear these points in mind when shooting.

(iv) Be considerate to weapons

As a result of excessive external and internal heat gun-barrels may expand and the efficiency of recoil and counter-recoil mechanisms may be impaired. Limit your rate and period of fire within reasonable bounds, check your weapon periodically, and do what repairs you can. And when you rest treat your weapon kindly and give it protection from the direct rays of the sun.

4. *Hindering the flight of the enemy*

To check the withdrawal of enemy forces one of your principal aims should be to outflank the enemy and gain control of catchment areas, wells and springs to his rear.

5. *Guarding strategic areas*

When keeping guard over natural resources, railways and harbours, small bodies of troops will be left to control large areas, and much ingenuity will be required of them. By constructing road-blocks, by winning the natives over to our side, or by utilizing natural obstacles such as cliffs, dense forest and marshland, you must seek to tire the enemy without exhausting yourselves. Together with taking proper measures to ensure your own water-supplies you should contrive ways of denying water to the enemy. You should also exercise particular vigilance at night and in times of rain or mist, to ensure as far as possible that if the enemy launches an attack it can be only from a very considerable distance away and during the heat of the day.

CHAPTER X

ANTI-GAS PRECAUTIONS

1. *Do not discard your respirators*

There is a possibility that the present enemy, unlike the Chinese Army, may use gas. If you discard your respirator as being a nuisance it cannot help you in your time of need.

2. *Movement with respirators fitted*

In hot climates, when standing still it is easy enough to wear a respirator for an hour or more at a time, but to wear it for as much as an hour while on the march or fighting is more than can reasonably be expected.

Movement or operations in complete anti-gas equipment should be limited to fifteen minutes. If this time is exceeded the soldier becomes markedly exhausted, and special care must be taken to allow him time for recovery. Movement

of horses with respirators fitted should generally be restricted to fifteen minutes at a time.

3. *Putting on your respirator*

When fitting the respirator over your face it is apt to slip because of sweat and prove very troublesome to fix. So put your chin well inside the mask, and, using this as a steadier, pull the side straps strongly backwards and upwards with both hands, taking care that the mask fits firmly and correctly over the forehead.

4. *Care of the respirator*

After use it is essential to dry the respirator, removing all sweat with a cloth.

5. *Keep the canister dry*

Because damp is common in tropical regions you must keep the stopper fitted at the base of the respirator canister and the oiled paper firmly attached. When landing or crossing rivers, grasp the flexible hose so that no water enters it, and again, do not forget the canister stopper.

6. *Do not wear anti-gas clothing next your skin*

If you wear the rubber cape next to your naked skin, expecting it to be less hot that way, you will on the contrary expose yourself even more to the direct heat of the sun's rays, and, what is more, you will render yourself more liable to harm from gas. You must always wear some clothing beneath the rubber cape. To relieve the heat a little when in full anti-gas equipment it is permissible at times to pour water over the anti-gas clothing.

CHAPTER XI

FOR SIGNAL TROOPS

1. *Water for the radio earth*

In the dry season ground resistance to the radio earth is exceedingly strong, and in stony places or on sand by the coast you should pour plenty of water on to the ground around the earth. If water is not available you may bury in the ground a quantity of crushed melon, papaya, or vegetables of high water content, and insert the radio earth into this. Or, should you select a place where there are trees and grass, you may sometimes find that two or three hundred metres of old insulated wire (the longer the better) stretched along the ground will serve as an effective substitute for the earth.

2. *Points to note on radio signals*

(i) Special care must be taken to keep the radio free of damp. For this:

(a) If the crystal becomes damp its oscillation powers may be impaired or completely lost. When not in use keep it wrapped in grease-proof paper.

(b) In wet weather the "super" receiver in current use soon ceases local oscillation on short waves. Care must be taken of the tubes and dry battery.

(c) Since both transmission sets for use by Army signal units and fixed-transmission sets are of high voltage, special precautions must be taken in wet weather against damp or drops of rain. Before loading high voltage it is necessary to dry the set either with an electric fan or in the warmth generated by switching on the filaments alone.

(ii) The pigment of "Empire Tube", used for connecting wire throughout the set, melts in the heat, and the wires become glued together, with an adverse effect on insulation.

(iii) Keep the batteries as dry as possible, and store them in a cool place.

(iv) Since air-cooled engines soon suffer in hot weather from insufficient cooling, it is necessary when running them to watch the temperature of the cylinder heads and avoid setting the engines on fire.

(v) Because of static interference it is frequently difficult to use the medium wave.

(vi) Keys short-circuit through sweat from the hands, or reception is rendered difficult by short-circuits in the receivers resulting from sweat flowing from head, face and ears.

3. *When you use semaphore*

Since the strong rays of the sun have an over-stimulating effect on the eyes it is essential for the signaller to wear protective glasses.

For signalling by reflected rays in direct sunlight, red is the most effective colour.

4. *Arrangement of watches for signal troops*

Signal work is tiring, and watches for signal troops should, if possible, last no longer than two hours.

CHAPTER XII

FOR MOTORIZED TROOPS

1. *Get through by determination*

If a man can pass, so can a motor vehicle.

If the road is too narrow, cut a way through; if there is a cliff in the way, let forty or fifty men in a bunch haul you up it.

Motor vehicles get through by determination. Force your

way ahead, even if you have to carry the thing on your shoulders.

2. *Is the vehicle in good running order?*

It only requires a single bolt or nut to work loose and fall off, and the vehicle may not move.

No matter how tired you are, check and grease thoroughly. Do not break down in your moment of peril! Oil, water and air—are they all right? Is the battery charged?

3. *A drop of petrol is a drop of blood*

Petrol is the life-blood of motor vehicles. Without it they cannot move.

Since petrol evaporates quickly in hot climates, do not open the throttle too wide.

Starting is easy, so switch off the engine as soon as you come to a halt.

4. *Do not work the engines recklessly*

Do not shoot off at high speed as soon as you have started the engine.

The oil, being warm, has become thin.

On asphalt roads especially, where the heat is intensified by reflection from the surface, if you suddenly increase the revolutions the spread of oil will cause a fire. Drive gently and slowly for at least the first five minutes.

5. *When they get wet*

If salt water has entered the crank-case change the oil at once. If you leave things as they are the water will be drawn up into the cylinders, where it will rust the pistons or cylinder walls, and result in fire.

If caught in a squall it does not matter if you yourself get wet, but see to it that no water gets to the various electrical fittings. If it does, wipe them dry immediately.

6. *Oil and water*

When oil heats up in hot weather it becomes thin and loses its viscosity. In this state it washes down into the crank-case the soot on the piston heads, which clean the cylinder walls. Consequently you cannot assume that all is well simply because the oil is sufficient in quantity. Test the oil for viscosity between the tips of your finger and thumb, and examine its colour. If it is dark with soot it must be changed.

Examine the cooling water whenever you stop and keep it constantly replenished. But do not use water with any salt content. Take a supply of good water with you when you start out.

CHAPTER XIII

CHERISH YOUR WEAPONS

1. *Rust, mildew, misting*

Rifles, like soldiers, dislike the heat. When soldiers rest they should give their rifles a rest too, offering them, in place of water, large drinks of oil.

Parts containing air or water (e.g., recoil buffers) expand, and precision weapons suffer a marked deterioration in accuracy.

Iron rusts, leather mildews, and glass mists. You must give constant attention to your equipment and weapons to prevent such deterioration.

2. *Keep the gas cylinder lock at its lowest marking*

Since the breech mechanism of automatic weapons moves very freely in high temperature you should keep the gas cylinder lock at its lowest marking. Furthermore, you should use a lubricant of high heat-resistant qualities, and, if necessary, drain some off to reduce the quantity.

3. See that binoculars and optical mechanism do not moisten

Since binoculars and all types of optical mechanisms are particularly sensitive to extreme heat, care must be taken to protect them. A sudden change in temperature, too, can considerably lower their degree of accuracy, perhaps causing moisture to form on the lenses. It is important to wrap them in cloth at night and prevent any great variation between their night and day temperatures.

CHAPTER XIV

PROVISIONS

1. *Water-supplies and disinfection*

You can get dirty water anywhere, but pure water is not so readily available. Since the natives defecate and urinate quite freely in all lakes and streams, and even the water which the natives use for drinking is full of germs, it is safest to drink only water which has been properly purified by filtering. Furthermore, do not neglect to take creosote pills regularly. If you discover a source of good drinking water see that no one defiles it, and if necessary set sentries to watch over it. When you are perspiring heavily drink warm tea with about 0.8 per cent of salt dissolved in it. To disinfect wells, place chloride of lime in an empty bottle, add water, shake until the mixture is clear, and pour the contents into the well. When the water you draw has a faint taste of chloride of lime it is safely disinfected.

2. *How to keep cooked cereals from going stale*

- (i) Pure boiled rice is better than rice and barley hash.
- (ii) Wash the rice well before boiling.
- (iii) After cooking until firm, allow some time for the

moisture to evaporate before packing the rice into your container.

(iv) It is better to cook in a mess-tin than in a large pot.

(v) Take two or three salted plums with each meal.

(vi) When cooking it is best to add a little salt, a salted plum, or a small quantity of vinegar.

(vii) One preservative tablet should be added to each mess-tin of rice during cooking.

(viii) Wash mess-tins and rice baskets in boiling water and dry thoroughly before packing them with rice.

(ix) When carrying enough for two meals, pack each meal separately.

(x) In packing you should pack lightly and, if possible, place a piece of hemp cloth beneath the lid to absorb moisture.

(xi) Attach mess-tins and rice baskets to the outside of your pack, protect them with leafy sprigs, etc., and when you rest do not expose them to the sun's rays.

(xii) As subsidiary foods, dried or tinned goods are recommended. But do not open tins until immediately before the meal.

(xiii) Store all between-meal rations for the march in a dry bag.

(xiv) Keeping the cooked rice in cellophane is extremely effective.

3. *What fruits can you eat?*

The use of fruits can have a great nutritive value. The following types of fruit are dangerous, but most others can be eaten:

(i) Those of excessively vivid colouring.

(ii) Those of excessively strong scent.

(iii) Those of excessively sweet and saccharine taste.

- (iv) Those of excessive beauty in shape.
 - (v) Those growing on low bushes amid beautifully coloured or mottled leaves.
 - (vi) When eating mangoes do not drink milk (goat's milk) or spirits at the same time.
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CHAPTER XV

HYGIENE

As previously explained, a tropical campaign is a war waged against a whole army of diseases. Those which you should be particularly careful to avoid are malaria, sun-stroke, beri-beri, and snake-bite. Besides this there is a year-round danger, throughout the tropics, from such diseases as cholera, typhus, bubonic plague, smallpox, tuberculosis and leprosy. Moreover the enemy may, in desperation, resort to warfare by means of these terrible germs. You must be constantly on your guard, and refrain from incautious use of foodstuffs and wells abandoned by the enemy.

Perhaps because the heat drives even the dogs mad, there is a large incidence of rabies. If you are bitten by a dog you must report at once for medical examination.

1. *How do you contract malaria?*

Malaria is to be avoided at all costs. The success or failure of tropical campaigns has depended, since ancient times, on how far this disease can be checked. One new malaria case in one's own army is a far more dangerous source of infection than any number of cases among the natives. Report for examination and treatment early, not for your own sake alone, but for the sake of the whole Army.

Malaria is carried by mosquitoes. The malarial mosquito

is almost non-existent in Japan, but breeds in large numbers all over the tropics. There are many varieties, but the easiest way to recognize them all is by their peculiarity of keeping their hindquarters raised when at rest. You might think that, since mosquito larvae are generally hatched in dirty stagnant water, the malarial mosquito would have similar tastes, but the malarial mosquito's habits are cleaner and it dislikes stagnant water. It is most commonly found by clear mountain streams or at places near the coast where sea water and river water intermingle.

Since mosquitoes are common in Japan in thick woods, you might expect them to be equally plentiful in jungle regions; but the malarial mosquito is rarely found in the jungle away from the sea. In Java and Malaya, in fact, there are even places where the clearing of jungle areas has been restricted by law as a method of controlling malaria. The malarial mosquito is most active from dusk to midnight, but is less in evidence during the latter half of the night. There is a jungle mosquito too, but, unlike the malarial mosquito, it is active throughout the day. You should be on your guard by day too, since the bite of this mosquito can result in a fever. It is most important, of course, to hang your mosquito net at night, but precautions against being bitten by day are no less necessary. Take your anti-malarial medicine as directed, use your anti-mosquito kit, and apply the anti-mosquito ointment.

2. *What is sun-stroke?*

Sun-stroke is a sickness caused by the sun's rays. People who are in a weak state after an illness, whose appetite is poor, who are suffering from insufficient sleep, or who are chronic malarial cases, should be particularly careful, since it is they who are the most likely victims of this sickness. The first symptoms of sun-stroke are heavy sweating, a high temperature, and a flushed face; but gradually sweating ceases, the vitality weakens, breathing becomes laboured, the

pulse rate quickens, the face turns pallid, and the patient stumbles and seems ready to fall at any moment. If at this stage the patient rests immediately in some shady spot he will revive, but if nothing is done he will lapse into unconsciousness and fall.

3. *To avoid sun-stroke*

The best preventatives are ample stocks of drinking water, sufficient sleep, and a well-filled stomach.

4. *If someone gets it, what do you do?*

Unhitch his pack, remove his clothing, lay him down in a shady spot where there is a breeze, keep his head raised, fan him, give him water to drink, and splash cold water all over his body. If his breathing is weak, apply artificial respiration. Keep him quiet, and even when he has revived do not allow him to move for some time.

5. *Do not be bitten by snakes*

Tropical snakes are of many varieties and all are equipped with deadly poisons. If you do not take immediate counter-measures when bitten the probability is that you will die.

Snakes are found in the greatest number in dense forest on high land or in the vicinity of fresh water, but they live also on the plains and on the branches of trees. Since they move away at the sight of man, soldiers in the vanguard may, without harm to themselves, clear a path for those following by walking along and beating the undergrowth with bamboo poles. People are only bitten when they tread on a snake or accidentally grasp one together with the branch of a tree. When bitten apply tight bandages immediately on the affected limb between the wound and your heart, to prevent the poison from flowing in that direction, and then pierce the wound with some small knife and suck a fairly large quantity of the blood into your mouth. You must then receive treatment from a medical orderly. Since the treatment

varies with the type of snake, it is vitally important that you should be able to describe the snake which bit you.

6. *Do not get beri-beri*

Beri-beri is chiefly a disease arising from vitamin deficiency, and is particularly easy to contract in the tropics. Do not exist on an unbalanced diet. Eat as much fresh vegetables and fruit as you can.

CHAPTER XVI

HYGIENE FOR HORSES

If you do not exercise great care with horses until they have become accustomed to the heat, they will quickly weaken. The first things to watch out for are sun-stroke, heat-stroke, and laminitis. Many horses are also afflicted by tripanosoma infection, caused by worms in the bloodstream. To prevent the occurrence of these diseases is the most important part of horse hygiene in the tropics.

1. *Value your horses*

Horses cannot speak. No matter how hot it is, nor how thirsty or tired they may be, they do as they are told and work on until they die. They deserve your sympathy and loving care.

Things to remember are: fill their stomachs full; give them plenty of green grass and hay; if there are no cereals available, rice stalks or straw will do. Anything which a horse will eat is fodder. Give the horses fresh water several times a day, and do not forget to give them salt to lick. On the move their heads should be protected from the sun's rays by sun-hoods or by the use of grass and leafy branches.

Whenever possible it is best for them to rest by day and move at night.

2. *Sun-stroke and heat-stroke*

The most dangerous disease for horses is very similar to the sun-stroke from which human beings suffer. Their breathing becomes quick and they break out into a great sweat all over the body. Horses soon lose spirit, and even if you rest them they will continue to hang their heads dispiritedly and will refuse food.

The best preventatives are sun-hoods (or grass and branches), plenty of water and fodder, and salt to improve their digestion.

3. *Laminitis, or founder*

This is a disease of the hoofs, inducing severe lameness, which occurs after strenuous activity in the heat, or after long train or boat journeys. At times it is brought on by the same causes responsible for sun-stroke and heat-stroke. A feature of the disease is that the lameness is not discernible while the horse is walking, but becomes clearly noticeable when it stands at rest. For on-the-spot treatment it is good to cool the hoofs in water, stop feeding cereals, and give more green grass and hay.

4. *What is tripanosoma infection?*

This is an infectious disease carried by flies and mosquitoes, and confined to hot-climate countries. It affects cattle and dogs besides horses. When animals contract this disease they are liable, like chronic malaria sufferers among human beings, to occasional bouts of high fever; their spirit flags, their blood gradually deteriorates, and in many cases they die.

The best way to prevent the disease is to devise means of protecting the horses, as far as possible, from horse-fly and other insect bites.

5. *Use of water-oxen and Chinese oxen*

Water-oxen are massively built but comparatively gentle beasts. They are practised in movement through marshy ground and have great strength. When loading things on them, place the load on the rump. Once every hour throw water over them or rub their bodies with mud. For food, give them hay, green grass, and a small quantity of cereals; but it is important to allow them about two hours to ruminate after the feed. Chinese oxen should be treated much as Japanese oxen. It is advisable not to wear or use anything red, as oxen generally dislike this colour.

CHAPTER XVII

MOVEMENT IN SPECIAL TERRAIN

In the tropics bamboo groves, jungles, and sugar-cane plantations are common. Movement in these is much as laid down for forest land. Apart from attention to the usual anti-gas and fire precautions a cloth should be tied across the mouth and nose, and gloves should be worn to give protection from thorns and brambles.

Below are given certain points on which special care should be taken.

1. *Movement in bamboo groves*

The bamboo groves differ from those in Japan in that any number of bamboo canes grow in a cluster from one trunk, and are spiked with thorns, so that it is impossible to step into their midst. When traversing bamboo groves move through the areas where the bamboos are less dense and lop off lower branches or make cuts in trunks so that the white sections will serve as route-markers. Should you make a fron-

tal attack on a bamboo grove, it is best to make a concerted rush from close quarters. When using bamboo groves in defence they are conveniently employed either as obstacles or for concealment; but there is the disadvantage, in this latter respect, that the terrible noise of enemy bullets crashing through the bamboos can have a demoralizing effect upon troops.

2. *Movement in jungle*

By jungle is meant dense forest in which a large variety of trees, grasses and thorny plants are all closely entangled together. Such places are the haunts of dangerous animals, poisonous snakes and harmful insects, and since this is extremely difficult terrain for the passage of troops it will be necessary to form special operation units for the task. This type of terrain is regarded by the weak-spirited Westerners as impenetrable, and for this reason—in order to outmanoeuvre them—we must from time to time force our way through it. With proper preparation and determination it can be done. Maintenance of direction and good supplies of water are the supremely important factors.

3. *Movement in sugar-cane plantations*

In movement through sugar-cane plantations, which are very similar to the kaoliang fields of Manchuria, special care must be exercised to maintain correct direction. For this, scouts should be sent ahead to mark the trail, either carrying ladders or surveying the land from tree-tops. The use of compasses might also prove advantageous.

During an attack such terrain provides opportunities for detours or outflanking movements of a local nature.

In defence a considerable obstacle can be constructed by breaking off lengths (40 to 80 centimetres) of sugar-cane and binding them with rope, criss-crossed and higgledy-piggledy, to steel wires.

4. *Movement in marshy land and paddy fields*

French Indo-China and Thailand come close to Japan in the intensive cultivation of rice, and there are paddy fields everywhere. There are also large stretches of marshland. In traversing such terrain it is often best for each man to be equipped with snowshoes and poles, and for heavy armaments to be pulled along on sledges and covered with sugar-cane, straw or hurdles.

When advancing on snowshoes you should pause between movements as little as possible, to avoid sinking into the mud, and if the shoes should become deeply wedged you should take the full weight of your body on the poles and slowly extricate the shoes one at a time. Wherever possible you should pick your way along places where there is rice stubble to support you or where the mud has dried. Field and mountain artillery, when the ground to be traversed is only slightly damp, may be manhandled across if the wheels are fitted with tank tracks.

CHAPTER XVIII

CONCLUSION

At stake in the present war, without a doubt, is the future prosperity or decline of the Empire. Slowly, little by little, like a man strangling his victim with a soft cord of silken floss, America has been prohibiting the export to Japan of oil and steel. Why such cautious methods? The reason, perhaps, is a fear that to deny all supplies at one stroke might drive Japan, in desperation, to invade South Asia. And if the rubber and tin of the South were to be seized by Japan, it would create a situation far more intolerable to America than even the present lack of steel and oil is to Japan.

America's policy so far has been one of weakening Japan without rousing her to violent indignation.

We have already, perhaps, left things too late. If we remain patient a moment longer Japan's aircraft, warships and road transport may be forced to a standstill. Five years have passed since the outbreak of the China Incident. More than a hundred thousand of your comrades have perished on the mainland; and the greater part of the armaments with which Chiang Kai-shek killed those men was sold to him by England and America. England and America, whose desire it is to hold the Far East in a permanent state of subjugation and colonization, dread the thought of any solidarity between Asian peoples, and for some time all their policies have been directed towards the instigation of war between Japan and China. Our allies, Germany and Italy, are engaged in a life-and-death struggle with England, America and the Soviet Union on the European continent; America, having given full support to England, is already virtually a participant in that war. For the sake of Japan's own existence, and because of our moral obligations as members of the Tripartite Alliance, it is impossible for us to endure the present situation a moment longer. We embark now upon that great mission which calls upon Japan, as the representative of all the peoples of the Far East, to deal a resolute and final blow to centuries of European aggression in these lands. Our peerless Navy is prepared, and ready to strike with its full strength. The formula indicating its numerical strength in relation to the fleets of England and America is 3:5:5, but if you include in the calculation its superiority in equipment and morale that ratio becomes 7:5:5. Half the British fleet, moreover, has been destroyed by Germany. As far as our Navy is concerned, now is the great opportunity. The umbilical cord of the Chungking regime runs to England and America. If this is not speedily cut the Sino-Japanese war will drag on endlessly. The final reckoning of our holy crusade will come on the battlefields ahead. Hundreds of thousands of

the heroic dead will be watching over us. The supreme offering for which the souls of your departed comrades long is victory in this battle. To show our heartfelt gratitude to the Navy, which is dominating a thousand miles of ocean, sweeping the seas clear of enemy obstacles, and protecting us day and night with tireless devotion, we must requite such labours with comparable fruits of battle. We Japanese, heirs to two thousand six hundred years of a glorious past, have now, in response to the trust placed in us by His Majesty the Commander-in-Chief, risen in the cause of the peoples of Asia, and embarked upon a noble and solemn undertaking which will change the course of world history. Officers and men, the eyes of the whole world will be upon you in this campaign, and, working together in community of spirit, you must demonstrate to the world the true worth of Japanese manhood. The implementation of the task of the Showa Restoration, which is to realize His Imperial Majesty's desire for peace in the Far East, and to set Asia free, rests squarely on our shoulders.

Corpses drifting swollen in the sea-depths,
Corpses rotting in the mountain-grass—
We shall die, by the side of our lord we shall die
We shall not look back.