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RG 331 (Allied Operational and Occupation  
Headquarters, World War II)

SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS (SCAP)  
Legal Section  
Administrative Division  
"Area" Case File  
1945-48

Fukuoka POW Camps #13-#14

Box 924<sup>5</sup>

Fu 13 - Fu 14

SCAP

Legal Section  
Administrative Division

2890

DECLASSIFIED

DECLASSIFICATION REVIEW PROJECT

775011

RECORD  
GROUP

ENTRY

BOX

331

924<sup>5</sup>

GSA FORM 6801-C (REV. 1-73)



FU-13

VOLUME 1

FU-13  
Volume I  
(A-B)

**DECLASSIFIED**  
Authority 775011

A-B

LIST OF PAPERS

File under No. FU-13

Serial Number	Subject	Date	Type of Document
1.	ADLER Victor George	11 July 47	Testimony
2.	AKI Patrick Kahaunea	16 Oct. 46	Testimony
3.	AKI Patrick Kahaunea	15 Sept. 46	Questionnaire
4.	AKI Patrick Kahaunea	17 Sept. 46	Testimony
5.	AKIYAMA, Umetaro	16 Apr. 47	Testimony
6.	ANDERSON Roy L.	20 Sept. 46	Testimony
7.	ANDERSON Roy Lee	17 Sept. 46	Questionnaire
8.	ARAMBARI Frank I.	29 Oct. 46	Affidavit
9.	ARAMBARI Frank I.	23 Apr. 47	Affidavit
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11.	BARBOUR Thomas J.	20 May 47	Affidavit
12.	BARBOUR Thomas J.	15 Jan. 47	Affidavit
13.	BARBOUR Thomas John	15 Aug. 46	Affidavit
14.	BARNETT Ryland F.	28 Apr. 47	Affidavit
15.	BARNETT Ryland F.	15 Aug. 47	Affidavit
16.	BARNETT Ryland F.	10 Aug. 46	Affidavit
17.	BARNETT Ryland F.	26 Aug. 47	Affidavit
18.	BARNETT Ryland F.	No Date	Affidavit
19.	BARNETT Ryland F.	16 Aug. 46	Affidavit
20.	BARNETT Ryland F.	30 Jan. 46	Affidavit
21.	BARNETT John Franklin	12 Sept. 46	Affidavit
22.	BEIJER Jacques Willem	8 July 47	Testimony
23.	BINKHULLEN Albertus Nicolaas	3 July 47	Testimony
24.	BOGAARDT W.H.E.	No Date	Testimony
25.	BOHS J.W.G.	No Date	Testimony
26.	BOWEN Ray E.	10 Nov. 47	Affidavit
27.	BOWEN Ray Elven	9 July 47	Affidavit
28.	BOWEN Ray Elven	27 Nov. 46	Testimony
29.	BRUNEL Jan	14 Aug. 47	Affidavit
30.	BROOKS Grover Cleo	22 Mar. 47	Testimony
31.	BRUNSDAHL J.E.J.	No date	Summary
32.	BUCHE Cyril Edward	24 Jan. 46	Affidavit
33.	BURKI Max Henri	2 July 47	Testimony
34.	BURNS Edgar Franklin	7 May 47	Affidavit
35.	BURNS Edgar Franklin	23 Aug. 46	Affidavit
36.	BURNS Edgar Franklin	23 Aug. 46	Affidavit
37.	BURNS Edgar Franklin	14 Sept. 46	Questionnaire



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OVER

WAR CRIMES OFFICE

When completed this document  
must be classified as  
RESTRICTED

DATE: 14 Sept 19 45

1. YOUR NAME: BURNS EDGAR FRANKLIN  
Last First Middle

2. RANK: CIVILIAN SERIAL NO. \_\_\_\_\_  
(If civilian, write in word "Civilian" (Armed Forces personnel only)  
PERMANENT

3. HOME ADDRESS SOUTH 11- CEDAR SPOKANE WASHINGTON  
Street No. City State

4. AT WHAT ENEMY CAMPS AND HOSPITALS WERE YOU CONFINED AND WHEN WERE YOU AT EACH, (If never a prisoner of war or internee, then state principal places you have been from time to time while overseas).

WAKE ISLAND - 23 Dec 41 to 30 Sept 42

SESABUE-QUSHU, JAPAN - 11 Oct 42 to 17 April 44

FUKUOKA-QUSHU ISLAND - 17 April 44 to 10 Sept 45

5. DO YOU HAVE ANY INFORMATION ABOUT ANY ATROCITIES AGAINST, OR MISTREATMENT OF AMERICANS, PRISONERS OF WAR, CIVILIAN INTERNEES, OR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION FOR WHICH YOU THINK THE PERPETRATORS SHOULD BE PUNISHED, (Answer by stating YES or NO in the spaces provided below).

- |                                                                                                                        |                         |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Killings or executions -----                                                                                       | <u>Yes</u><br>yes or no |
| (b) Torture, beatings or other cruelties -----                                                                         | <u>No</u><br>yes or no  |
| (c) Imprisonment under improper conditions -----                                                                       | <u>No</u><br>yes or no  |
| (d) Massacres, wholesale looting or burning of towns -----                                                             | <u>No</u><br>yes or no  |
| (e) Use of prisoners of war on enemy military works or operations -----                                                | <u>Yes</u><br>yes or no |
| (f) Exposure of prisoners of war to danger of gunfire, bombing, torpedoing, or other hazards of war -----              | <u>No</u><br>yes or no  |
| (g) Transportation of prisoners of war under improper conditions -----                                                 | <u>No</u><br>yes or no  |
| (h) Public exhibition or exposure to ridicule of prisoners of war -----                                                | <u>No</u><br>yes or no  |
| (i) Failure to provide prisoners of war with proper medical care, food or quarters -----                               | <u>Yes</u><br>yes or no |
| (j) Collective punishment of a group for offense of others --                                                          | <u>No</u><br>yes or no  |
| (k) Any other atrocities not specifically mentioned above for which you think the guilty persons should be punished -- | <u>No</u><br>yes or no  |

IF ANY QUESTION IS ANSWERED YES, THEN STATE THE FACTS BRIEFLY ON REVERSE SIDE OF THIS SHEET.

Incl #3 (2 pages)

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O V E R

DETAILS OF ATROCITIES

KIND OF CRIME	WHERE IT HAPPENED	WHO WAS THE VICTIM (include name, nation- ality & whether military personnel or not).	STATE IF YOU SAW IT YOURSELF. IF YOU DID NOT SEE IT, WHO TOLD YOU ABOUT IT.
------------------	----------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

1. A. Execution on Wake Island of Babe Hoffmeister by decapitation on 10 May 1942. He was a civilian contractor. I saw this.

E. From Jan 1942 until Sept 1942 I was forced to build fortifications on Wake by Japs. Built air-drome and beach pill boxes.

2. I. During internment at Sesaboe, Oshu Island, Japan, we were forced to live in an old cement warehouse. At this camp administered from 11 Oct 1942 until 12 Oct 1943 by Jap Naval authorities had no medical care and very little food. As a result from our company of 250 men, we lost 51 men during the first 6 months stay from exposure and lack of food and general mistreatment. This camp was known after turning over on 12 Oct 43 to Jap Army as Fukuoka No. 18.

3.

4.

5.

HAVE YOU PREVIOUSLY BEEN QUESTIONED BY ANY MILITARY OR NAVAL AUTHORITIES ABOUT ATROCITIES OR MISTREATMENT, No. IF YES, BY WHOM, WHERE, WHEN  
yes or no

DID YOU MAKE A SIGNED STATEMENT, No.  
yes or no

/s/ Edgar F. Burns  
Sign your name here.



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A F F I D A V I T

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STATE OF Washington

COUNTY OF Spokane

I, EDGAR FRANKLIN BURNS, age 32, 1012 East 14th Avenue, Spokane, Washington, being duly sworn, depose and say that:

I was employed by the CPNAB (Contractors, Pacific Naval Air Bases) from about the first of October, 1941, and was assigned to duties at Wake Island, arriving there 28 October 1941. I was taken prisoner by the Japanese on Wake Island on 23 December 1941. I remained on Wake Island with a group of about 365 prisoners until 30 September 1942, when 265 of us prisoners were transported to Yokahama. From there we went by train to Sasebo, and were interned under the Japanese Navy at a camp at Onuneke Dam, which camp was later designated as Fukuoka Camp No. 18.

On or about 12 August 1943, I was in my bed when a group of Japanese sailors headed by Egawa Hasoe came into the barracks and forcibly dragged me, Jerry Rogers, a boy known as "Small John from Boise, Idaho", Harry Reed of Portland, Oregon, (who later died in Japan), and several other prisoners, from their beds. This group of sailors then beat the prisoners with huge clubs. Harry Reed and I were beaten first, being given about nine blows apiece, and then released, whereupon we crawled back into our beds while the other prisoners were beaten. A short time later the group of sailors headed by Egawa Hasoe returned to my bed, and at the instigation of Egawa, a Japanese Seaman 1st Class by the name of "Fakuda", (referred to by the prisoners as the "Snake"), administered a beating to me of about 34 blows with his club. I "passed out" and was carried back to my bed by the fellows in my squad. I believe that I was beaten because the Japanese suspected me of stealing food stores. During my beating Egawa Hasoe kept urging Fakuda to beat me harder.

On or about 12 October 1943, the jurisdiction of the camp proper was taken over by the Japanese Army, although work details outside the camp were still supervised by Egawa Hasoe, Fakuda, and the other naval personnel. In the Spring of 1944, prior to Fakuda's transfer away from the camp, Harry Reed and I were on a work detail carrying sand for the water filter

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RESTRICTED

system. We were carrying this sand by means of a container slung on a bow which rested on our shoulders, and Fakuda, stating that we were not working fast enough, commanded us to lay prone with our weight supported solely on our fingers and toes. Fakuda then beat us severely with the carrying bow (a wooden pole about five feet long, roughly one and one half inches in diameter at the ends, expanding towards the center to about a maximum diameter of three inches) while we were in the "pushup position", administering about 10 blows. This beating was particularly hard on Harry Reed because he was hunch-backed and crippled.

Fakuda, to the best of my knowledge, resides in the suburbs of Fukuoka, about one mile from the city center. This suburb is named Hakasaki, and is the first station on the electric train line from Fukuoka to Kashi.

To the best of my knowledge, the testimony I have given herein covers all pertinent details of this incident.

*Edgar Franklin Burns*  
EDGAR FRANKLIN BURNS

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23 day of August 1946  
at Spokane, Washington.

*Roy E. Nelson*

ROY E. NELSON, Capt., Air Corps  
Asst Adjutant, USA Recruiting Sv,  
Washington Dist, Sixth Army Area.  
Spokane, Washington

C E R T I F I C A T E

STATE OF Washington

COUNTY OF Spokane

I Dwight P Miller Jr, certify that Edgar Franklin Burns  
personally appeared before me on the 23 day of August 1946, at  
Spokane, Washington, and made the foregoing statement concerning  
war crimes

*Dwight P Miller Jr*  
Special Agent, CIC  
Dwight P Miller Jr

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# RESTRICTED

## A F F I D A V I T

STATE OF Washington

29  
COUNTY OF Spokane

I, EDGAR FRANKLIN BURNS, age 32, 1012 East 14th Avenue, Spokane, Washington, being duly sworn, depose and say that:

I was employed by the CPNAB (Contractors, Pacific Naval Air Bases) from about the first of October, 1941, and was assigned to duties at Wake Island, arriving there 28 October 1941. I was taken prisoner by the Japanese on Wake Island on 23 December 1941. I remained on Wake Island with a group of about 365 prisoners until 30 September 1942, when 265 of us prisoners were transported to Yokahama. From there we went by train to Sasebo, and were interned under the Japanese Navy at a camp at Onuneke Dam, which camp was later designated as Fukuoka Camp No. 18.

During the early part of January, 1943, Fred Zay and a group of prisoners were searching the camp garbage pile for something edible, when Egawa Hasoe, a chief petty officer in the Japanese Navy struck Zay with a club resembling a peavy and beat Zay until he was uncouscious. Zay died a few days later from the effects of this beating.

To the best of my knowledge, the testimony I have given herein covers all pertinent details of this incident.

Edgar Franklin Burns  
EDGAR FRANKLIN BURNS

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23 day of August 1946  
at Spokane, Washington.

Roy E. Nelson  
ROY E. NELSON, Capt., Air Corps  
Asst Adjutant, USA Recruiting Sv,  
Washington Dist, Sixth Army Area,  
Spokane, Washington

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**RESTRICTED**

C E R T I F I C A T E

STATE OF Washington

COUNTY OF Spokane

I Dwight P Miller Jr, certify that Edgar Franklin Burns  
personally appeared before me on the 23 day of August 1946, at  
Spokane, Washington, and made the foregoing statement concerning  
war crimes

*Dwight P Miller Jr.*  
Dwight P Miller Jr  
Special Agent, CIC

F4-13







STATE OF Washington

COUNTY OF Spokane

I, Edgar Franklin Burns, of legal age, 1012 E. 14th Avenue, Spokane, Washington, being duly sworn, depose and say that:

The person whose picture appears on the reverse side is identified by me as 'Orito), Naval Commander of Sesabo Naval Camp, Kyushu, Japan, from date of our arrival to time he was relieved by Naval Commander, 'Watanabe', and that 'Orito' had knowledge of all beatings, atrocities and camp conditions during this command and in spite of being approached such treatment continued through his entire command.

Edgar Franklin Burns  
Edgar Franklin Burns

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7 day of May, 1947,  
at Spokane, Washington

C. E. Evanson  
Notary Public

C E R T I F I C A T E

STATE OF Washington

COUNTY OF Spokane

I, Robert L. Ryser, certify that Edgar Franklin Burns, personally appeared before me this 7 day of May, 1947, at Spokane, Washington, and made the foregoing statement concerning war crimes.

Robert L. Ryser  
Robert L. Ryser, S/A, CIC, 6th Army

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STATE OF Washington

COUNTY OF Spokane

I, Edgar Franklin Burns, of legal age, 1012 E. 14th Avenue, Spokane, Washington, being duly sworn, depose and say that:

The person whose picture appears on the reverse side is identified by me as 'Orito', Naval Commander of Sesabo Naval Camp, Kyushu, Japan, from date of our arrival to time he was relieved by Naval Commander 'Watanabe', and that 'Orito' had knowledge of all beatings, atrocities and camp conditions during this command and in spite of being approached such treatment continued through his entire command.

Edgar Franklin Burns  
Edgar Franklin Burns

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7 day of May, 1947,  
at Spokane, Washington

C E Evanson  
Notary Public

C E R T I F I C A T E

STATE OF Washington

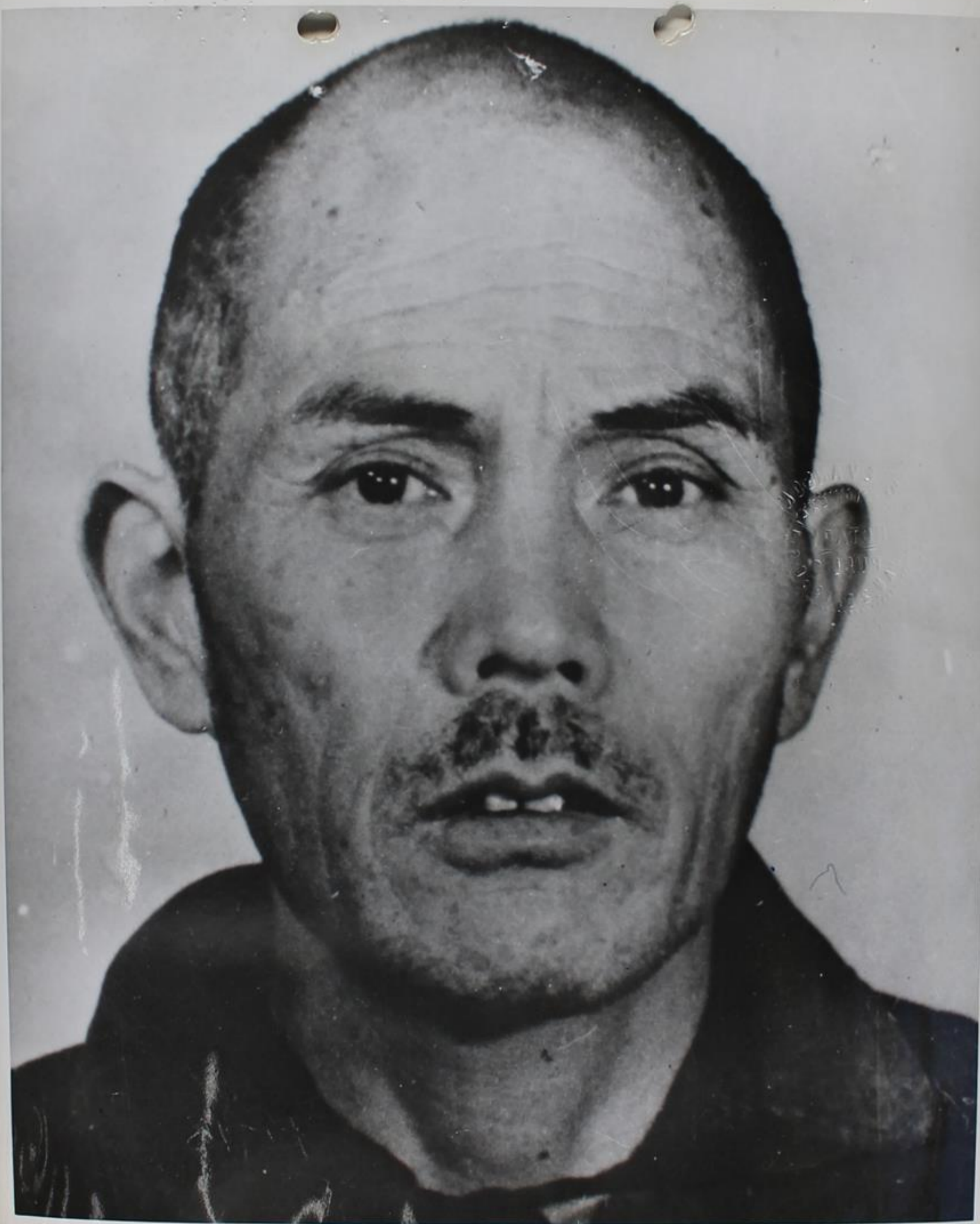
COUNTY OF Spokane

I, Robert L. Ryser, certify that Edgar Franklin Burns personally appeared before me this 7 day of May, 1947, at Spokane, Washington, and made the foregoing statement concerning war crimes.

Robert L. Ryser  
Robert L. Ryser S/A, CIC, 6th Army

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... .. During the



#2  
STATE OF Washington

COUNTY OF Spokane

I, Edgar Franklin Burns, of legal age, 1012 E. 14th Avenue, Spokane Washington, being duly sworn, depose and say that:

The person whose picture appears on the reverse side is identified by me as 'Watanabe', 2nd Naval Commander, who relieved 1st Naval Commander 'Orito'. Watanabe did not make any attempt to better camp conditions or prevent atrocities committed while in his command. Under 'Watanabe's' command beatings were continued to be given out on any excuse and altho being approached and atrocities protested to, refused to change such conditions. Red Cross supplies and medical care were non-existent under Watanabe's command.

Edgar Franklin Burns  
Edgar Franklin Burns

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7 day of May, 1947,  
at Spokane, Washington

P. E. Egan  
Notary Public

C E R T I F I C A T E

STATE OF Washington

COUNTY OF Spokane

I, Robert L. Ryser, certify that Edgar Franklin Burns personally appeared before me this 7 day of may, 1947, at Spokane, Washington, and made the foregoing statement concerning war crimes.

Robert L. Ryser  
Robert L. Ryser, S.A., CIC, 6th Army

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#9

murder was generally present and had an active part in them. During the





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STATE OF Washington

COUNTY OF Spokane

I, Edgar Franklin Burns, of legal age, 1012 E. 14th Avenue, Spokane Washington, being duly sworn, depose and say that:

The person whose picture appears on the reverse side is identified by me as 'Watanabe', 2nd Naval Commander, who relieved 1st Naval Commander 'Orito'. Watanabe did not make any attempt to better camp conditions or prevent atrocities committed while in his command. Under 'Watanabe's' command beatings were continued to be given out on any excuse and altho being approached and atrocities protested to, refused to change such conditions. Red Cross supplies and medical care were non-existent under Watanabe's command.

Edgar Franklin Burns  
Edgar Franklin Burns

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7 day of May, 1947,  
at Spokane, Washington.

C. E. Evanson  
Notary Public

C E R T I F I C A T E

STATE OF Washington

COUNTY OF Spokane

I, Robert L. Ryser, certify that Edgar Franklin Burns personally appeared before me this 7 day of May, 1947, at Spokane, Washington, and made the foregoing statement concerning war crimes.

Robert L. Ryser  
Robert L. Ryser, S/A, CIC, 6th Army

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3 STATE OF Washington

COUNTY OF Spokane

I, Edgar Franklin Burns, of legal age, 1012 E. 14th Avenue, Spokane, Washington, being duly sworn, depose and say that:

The person whose picture appears on the reverse side is identified by me as 'Fukuda', henchman for Naval Officers Orito and Watanabe, at Sesabo Naval Camp, Kyushu, Japan. Fukuda was the most treacherous of the Japanese guards and took active part in all beatings given at Sesabo Naval Camp. Fukuda repeatedly refused medical care to sick men and forced them to work when ill. Fukuda was guilty of many other violations of international warfare as stated in the accompanying affidavit.

Edgar Franklin Burns  
Edgar Franklin Burns

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7 day of May 1947,  
at Spokane, Washington.

C. E. Evanson  
notary public

C E R T I F I C A T E

STATE OF Washington

COUNTY OF Spokane

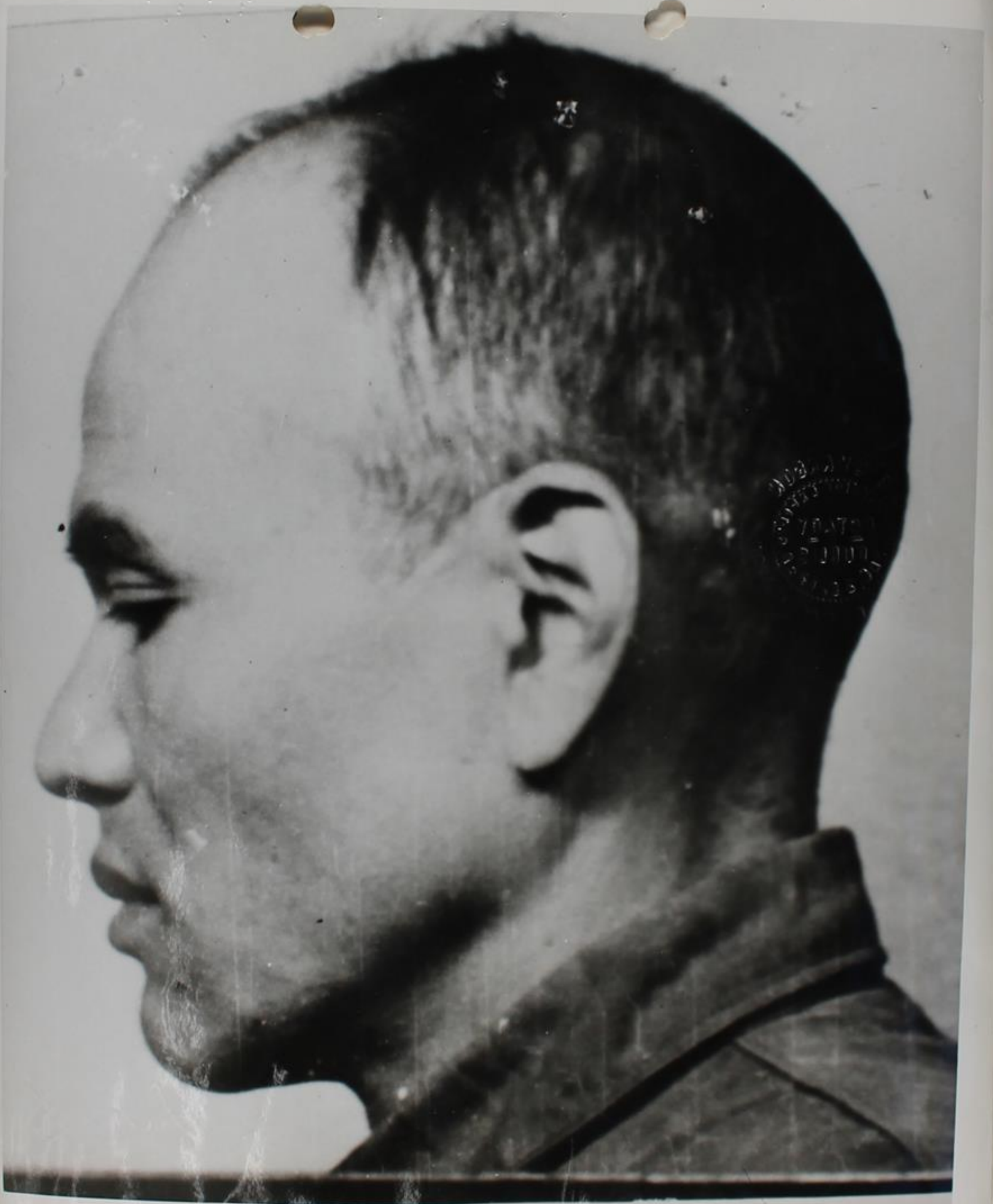
I, Robert L. Ryser, certify that Edgar Franklin Burns, personally appeared before me this 7 day of may, 1947, at Spokane, Washington, and made the foregoing statement concerning war crimes.

Robert L. Ryser  
Robert L. Ryser, S/A, CIC, 6th Army

70-13

#9







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STATE OF Washington

COUNTY OF Spokane

I, Edgar Franklin Burns, of legal age, 1012 E. 14th Avenue, Spokane, Washington, being duly sworn, depose and say that:

The person whose picture appears on the reverse side is identified by me as 'Fukuda', henchman for Naval Officers, Orito and Watanabe, at Sesabo Naval Camp, Kyushu, Japan. Fukuda was the most treacherous of the Japanese guards and took active part in all beatings given at Sesabo Naval Camp. Fukuda repeatedly refused medical care to sick men and forced them to work when ill. Fukuda was guilty of many other violations of international warfare as stated in the accompanying affidavit.

Edgar Franklin Burns  
Edgar Franklin Burns

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7 day of May 1947,  
at Spokane, Washington

P E Evanson  
Notary Public

C E R T I F I C A T E

STATE OF Washington

COUNTY OF Spokane

I, Robert L. Ryser, certify that Edgar Franklin Burns, personally appeared before me this 7 day of May, 1947, at Spokane, Washington, and made the foregoing statement concerning war crimes.

Robert L. Ryser  
Robert L. Ryser, S/A, CIC, 6th Army

70-13

#9



A F F I D A V I T

STATE OF WASHINGTON )  
(SS  
COUNTY OF SPOKANE )

I, Edgar Franklin Burns, of legal age, 1012 E. 14th Avenue, Spokane, Washington, being duly sworn, depose and say that:

I, Edgar Franklin Burns, civilian dredge carpenter on Wake Island was captured on Wake Island on 23 December 1941. After my capture, I remained on Wake Island as a prisoner of war until 30 September 1942 at which time we were loaded on a transport and taken by the Japanese to Yokohama, Japan; from there we were taken by train to Sesabo Naval Camp, arriving at Sesabo in the month of October 1942. We remained at Sesabo until 18 April 1944, at which time we were transferred to Fukuoka No. 18B, Kyushu, Japan, where we remained until liberated by the American forces on the 10th of September 1945. I arrived in the United States on 16 October 1945 and my present address is 1012 E. 14th Avenue, Spokane, Washington

When I arrived at Sesabo Naval Camp, our Japanese Commander was a naval officer identified by me in the accompanying photograph as 'Orito'. First Naval Commanding Officer Orito during my stay never took an actual part in any of the many beatings and atrocities committed, but he did have knowledge and approved of everything that happened in the camp. Orito was approached a number of times in protest to the numerous and unnecessary beatings and to the camp conditions, such as: medical care and lack of food, but these approaches were to no avail.

During Orito's command of the camp, many men died as a result of exposure, malnutrition and lack of medical care. Medical care was practically non-existent inasmuch as there were no Japanese doctors or American doctors at this camp, and medical supplies and hospitalization were refused. The full extent of medical supplies and how they were received by the American prisoners of war, was the doling out of small amounts of a black tarlike substance for the doctoring of wounds and infections, and paper cement sacks which we were told to, and did, use for bandages.

On one occasion, the Naval Commanding Officer Orito forced American prisoners of war to carry such men who were physically unable to work, and even men who were dying, out to the job which they were assigned and forced them to work. On many occasions these men whom we were ordered to carry out, died on the job given them.

Second Naval Commanding Officer Watanabe, who relieved First Naval Commanding Officer Orito, operated the camp in the same manner and refused to change living conditions in the camp, despite the fact that protests were made to him on many occasions asking that such conditions be improved.

Watanabe was directly approached by a committee of American prisoners of war on various occasions and asked to provide medical care, and also permission to improve our living conditions regarding quarters, food, and sanitation, but we received negative results from these approaches and after such approaches were forced to work from 14 to 16 hours a day, and on some occasions worked for 20 to 24 hours at a stretch with no relief. Second Naval Commanding Officer Watanabe was also cognizant of all atrocities and camp conditions about which we protested.

An enlisted man named 'Fukuda' acted as henchman for both the First and Second Naval Commanding Officers and is identified by me in the accompanying photograph as being 'Fukuda'. Fukuda was in charge of the hospital at one time, and later was put in charge of the bakery. He seemed to run the whole camp and any time there was punishment being doled out or beatings given, Fukuda was generally present and had an active part in them. During the



winter of 1943--1944, Fukuda acted as a guard at Sesabo, and he took part in the beating of an American prisoner of war named 'Harry Reed' and myself. Harry Reed is now deceased. This incident took place during work hours one day when Harry Reed and myself were carrying a wooden bow with a basket attached loaded with sand. This wooden bow was about five feet long and two and one-half inches in diameter. Because Fukuda said we were not working as fast as we should have been, he took this bow and severely beat both Harry Reed and myself with it. Harry Reed, altho being a cripple and unable to move fast, ducked the blows dealt out by Fukuda, but suffered very severely from this beating. Fukuda seemed to take particular delight in beating and punishing Harry Reed because of his affliction and repeatedly did so on many occasions without any provocation whatsoever. When Fukuda was put in charge of the hospital, upon taking over these duties he removed many of the sick men in the hospital and forced them to report tack to their work assignments. These men were suffering from beri beri, malnutrition, exposure, and pneumonia. They were physically unable to do even light duty. He also refused medical aid to men suffering from scurvy and scurvy sores, and altho some bandages and medical supplies were available at the Korean Hospital at Kyushu, Japan, these men were forced to use paper cement sacks to wrap their legs, arms, and sores.

Fukuda was known throughout all the camp as the 'Snake' because of his vicious nature, and because of the fact that he seemed to take particular delight in dealing out beatings to American prisoners of war.

On another occasion, while we were standing at attention, and on many such occasions as this, Fukuda would come down the line and slap us in the face and flip us on the end of the nose with his fingers or hand until we flinched or tears came in our eyes. Then he would laugh at us or punish us for not standing at attention.

On another occasion, Fukuda beat me severely at the order of Navy Officer Egawa who has to my knowledge already been tried. We were beaten because Fred Says and myself were seen taking food waste out of the garbage cans.

Fukuda was the principal instigator and offender who took part in practically all the beatings under Naval Officer Orito, Naval Officer Watanabe, and Naval Officer Egawa.

During my entire stay at Sesabo Naval Camp, Red Cross supplies under Orito and Watanabe were non-existent. We did not receive any Red Cross supplies during our stay under either of these commanders. We later received two packages which were packed for one man, to be divided between 20 of us -- this was when the Army had taken over this camp.

Edgar Franklin Burns  
Edgar Franklin Burns

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7 day of May 1947,  
at Spokane, Washington.

C E Evanson  
Notary Public

C E R T I F I C A T E

STATE OF WASHINGTON )

COUNTY OF SPOKANE )

I, Robert L. Ryser, certify that Edgar Franklin Burns personally appeared before me this 7 day of May 1947, at Spokane, Washington, and made the foregoing statement concerning war crimes.

Robert L. Ryser  
Robert L. Ryser, S/A, CIC, 6th Army



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Grover Cleo BROOKS after having been duly sworn, testified at Manila, Philippines on 19 March 1947, as follows:

Q Please state your full name, age, nationality and occupation?

A Grover Cleo Brooks, 39 years of age, American, Construction superintendent.

Q What is your present address?

A 2759 Herran, Santa Ana, Manila.

Q During the last war were you a member of the armed forces of the United States of America?

A I was not, I was an internee.

Q Where were you during the last war?

A The first 9 months of the war I was at Wake Island.

Q What were you doing in Wake Island?

A I was a prisoner of the Japanese Navy.

Q How long were you a prisoner of the Japanese Navy in Wake Island?

A 9 months.

Q Will you relate your experiences while a prisoner in Wake Island?

A I acted as chief draftsman designing homes of Japanese Navy officer to be built on Wake Island, Honolulu and Tokyo. I do not believe I was mistreated there aside for the first two or three days from my capture.

Q How many other Americans were in Wake Island with you?

A I do not remember exactly but there were approximately 1150 American civilians and about 400 marines. The number of the navy personnel was I think 17 or 18.

Q Do you know of any American prisoners who were being mistreated while you were in Wake Island?

A Yes, I do.

Q Go ahead and relate what this treatment consisted of.

A One man by the name of Hoffmaster was beaten because of pilfering and mostly men were beaten because of pilfering and breaking into stores. We had then quite a lot of American money and the Japanese were strict against gambling. Men were also beaten for gambling. There were two or three who were mistreated very badly. At that time they seemed to have been beaten very badly because we were not used to such kind of punishment before.

Q Do you know the names of any of the Japanese officers at Wake Island?

A No. I only know the interpreter but I do not recall his name.

Q What was the period of time that you were a prisoner at Wake Island?

A From December 22, 1941 until I think about the 30th of September 1942. It was practically 9 months when we left.

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Q Were you confined in any place else as prisoner?  
A Yes, I was confined at Inoku, that was what they called it. Approximately 40 kilometers from Sesapo, Japan, a Japanese Naval Reservation.

Q When did you arrive at this camp?  
A I think the 16th of October 1942.

Q And how long did you stay there?  
A I was there for 18 months.

Q Relate your experiences while you were in this camp.  
A Treatment at this camp were very different from Wake Island. Under the navy we were issued one piece of clothing, one bar of soap for the period of 9 months. Treatment was very severe. The prisoners were civilians that knew no military training, knew nothing about marching, etc., and there were old men with us, of the age of 72, and the Japanese were very harsh on these people especially when they got sick and could not go to work.

Q In what way were the Japanese very harsh?  
A By beating, starvation and all sorts of indignities. They made fun of the men who became sick of dysentery and all that. At first they were beaten with fists by the guards but after two or three days they started lining us up and begun the clubbing. Along the first week we received fairly substantial diet and then the prisoners got sick because of the change in the diet. When we were on the transport many of the prisoners contacted all sorts of stomach ailments and because of their weakened condition were unable to work which brought about the first beatings and clubbings. Later, for any small infraction of the rules we were lined up in front of the rest of the men and were clubbed. Hizo Egawa was the Japanese in charge of the guards and was the one who ordered the daily beating, clubbing and other mistreatment of the prisoners. He was present when these mistreatments were inflicted.

Q For how long a period of time was this mistreatment?  
A Until the Japanese Army recovered us and took us under their control. The Army was more strict than the Navy but the food was better; mistreatment was similar, more soap were given to us to keep us cleaner but clubbing was universal as far as they were concerned. Daily clubbings continued in the army.

Q Were you ever mistreated personally?  
A Yes, many times.

Q What did this mistreatment consists of?  
A One time I was clubbed across the mouth for failing to salute an officer and as a result I lost three teeth. I did not know he was an officer. The second time I was clubbed was that time when I objected to a guard slapping an old man. I received a very severe beating for that and the old man received more. This mistreatment of clubbing and beating continued until about 14 of August 1945.

Q Daily?  
A Yes, there was someone who received daily beatings.



Q Do you know the Japanese who beat you?  
A Yes, we used to call him Tokuro Fukuda. For infraction of discipline, he beat me several times and clubbed me.

Q Did Tokuro Fukuda mistreat other prisoners?  
A Yes. He was in charge of the prisoners that were too sick to work and I remember that all of them were beaten because they could not go to work, but Hizo Egawa probably caused more deaths directly or indirectly among the prisoners he was with than any other Japanese who had something to do with us.

Q In what way did he cause the deaths of these Americans?  
A Severe punishment that he imposed upon the prisoners on any infraction of the rules.

Q Do you know the name of the Commander of the camp at that time?  
A No, but I would recognize him if I would see him.

Q Do you know Denkichi Orito?  
A No, I do not remember him.

Q Can you give me some of the names of some of the American prisoners that were mistreated?  
A Louis Angara, Bob Ailan, Ed Hensel, Captain Gahmon, Captain Dyre, Jerry Roggers.

Q Do you know their addresses?  
A I do not know.

Q How many American prisoners were stationed in this camp?  
A We had at least 197 prisoners in this camp.

Q How was the condition of your quarters?  
A Very poor. We were quartered on the floor; no fires; no water for bathing. We did not bath for 6 or 7 months. No soap, no clothing, only sacks. We were allowed to take one blanket which we cut up and made under wear out of it.

Q Were any clothings supplied at all?  
A Only one suit after about 6 or 7 months.

Q What kind of food was given to you?  
A Insufficient food for the work required.

Q What did the food consists of?  
A Rice and fish for the first three or four months and then the fish was cut out and we had only rice.

Q Did you have any medical care?  
A None.

Q Was it needed then?  
A Yes.

Q Did the prisoners do any kind of work while there?  
A Yes, all the time. We were allowed two days a month to mend our clothes and then the rest of the time we worked on the dam, carrying cement and doing excavation work by hand.

Q Was this labor forced?  
A Forced labor, yes.



Q How long was this forced labor used for the construction of the dam?  
A For the 18 months that we were there. Until the dam was finished.

Q Was that dam used for a military installation or operations?  
A It was used for water conservation for the city of Sesapo which was under Naval control.

Q How many hours a day did the prisoners work?  
A 9 hours a day.

Q Any time off for lunch?  
A 30 minutes.

Q Where did you go after you left this camp?  
A We went to Fukuka and worked on an airstrip.

Q When did you go to Fukuka?  
A I think 17 March 1944.

Q How long were you there?  
A Until the war ended.

Q Please relate your experiences while you were there.  
A It was very similar with those in the other camps except that we were run by the army instead of the navy. Treatment was similar and food was less.

Q Were you beaten daily?  
A Someone beat us, yes, with clubs.

Q Were you forced to do manual labor?  
A Yes, at all times. Excavation, carrying materials to build paddies for the construction of the airport which was used as a base for Japanese flyers.

Q Do you know any of the Japanese in charge of this camp?  
A Yes, I know the interpreter who was an American-Japanese. His name was Katsura. He caused many deaths of the prisoners by imposing severe penalties on them. I do not remember any of the guards' names now.

Q Have you anything further to add to your statement?  
A None.

Grover Cleo Brooks  
GROVER CLEO BROOKS

REPUBLIC OF THE PHILIPPINES )  
) SS  
CITY OF MANILA )

I, Grover Cleo Brooks, being duly sworn on oath, state that I have read and understood the foregoing transcription of my interrogation and all answers contained therein, consisting of four (4) pages, are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Grover Cleo Brooks  
GROVER CLEO BROOKS

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22<sup>nd</sup> day of March 1947.

Charles T. Pearson  
CHARLES T. PEARSON, CS  
Prosecutor



C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Charles T. Pearson, CS, Prosecutor, Legal Section, Manila Branch, GHQ, SCAP, certify that on 22<sup>nd</sup> day of March, 1945, personally appeared before me Grover Cleo Brooks, and gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth; that after his testimony had been transcribed, the said Grover Cleo Brooks read the same and affixed his signature thereto in my presence.

*Charles T. Pearson*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
CHARLES T. PEARSON, CS  
Prosecutor



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I

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

changed by order of the JAGD  
C. A. [unclear] 2 Sept 46  
9SC-EB-2684

IN THE MATTER OF THE Beheading of )  
 "Babe HOFMISTER, a Civilian, at Wake ) Deposition of Ray Elven BOWEN,  
 Island, and Other Incidents of ) Civilian, Formerly Employed by  
 Inhumane Treatment and Cruelties ) Pacific Naval Air Base Contractors,  
 of Prisoners at Camps No. 1 and 18 ) at Wake Island  
 at Fukuoka, Japan. )

Taken at Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Vallejo, California.

Presence: Lieutenant S. A. CRANE, USNR. Date: 25 October 1945.

\* \* \* \* \*

1. What is your name, age and permanent home address?  
 A. Ray Elven BOWEN, civilian. I am thirty-three years of age and my permanent address is 1517 West First Street, Aberdeen, Washington.
2. State whether you are or ever have been in the military service of the United States and, if so, give the dates you entered such service, were sent overseas and returned from overseas.  
 A. No. I was a civilian employee of the Pacific Naval Air Base Contractors, and I was sent to Wake Island in 1941 and returned from overseas on 24 October 1945.
3. Were you ever held as a prisoner of war by the Imperial Japanese Government or any of its allies?  
 A. I was held in custody as a prisoner of war by the Imperial Japanese Government from 23 December 1941 to 2 September 1945.
4. State the organization with which you were serving at the time of your capture, your assignment therein and when, where and by whom you were made a prisoner of war.  
 A. At the time of my capture I was serving as civilian employee of Pacific Naval Air Base Contractors. I was captured on 23 December 1941 at Wake Island by the Imperial Japanese Army.
5. What were your major places of imprisonment and your major movements while you were a prisoner of war?  
 A. Wake Island 23 December 1941 to 1 October 1942  
 Sasebo, Japan, Camp No. 18, October 1942 to April 17, 1944  
 Fukuoka, Japan, Camp No. 1, April 17, 1944 to September 2, 1945
6. Name or identify, if you can, any of the enemy officers or persons in authority at your places of imprisonment.  
 A. At Camp No. 18, Sasebo, Japan, were IKIGAMI, Socho, Japanese Army, and later IGAWA, Haso, Japanese Navy. At Camp No. 1, Fukuoka, Japan, was SAKAMOTO, Chui.
7. What, if any, office or position in any prisoner organization did you hold at any of your places of imprisonment?  
 A. None.
8. Do you have direct personal knowledge of any incident occurring while you were overseas which improperly subjected any American national to harm or the possibility of harm because of the act or omission of any enemy national?  
 A. Yes.

R. E. B.

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9. Describe this incident in detail, with particular reference to the circumstances under which it occurred, the manner in which it happened and the identity and nationality of the persons involved.
- A. On 10 May 1942 at Wake Island I witnessed the beheading of "Babe" HOFMISTER, a civilian employee of Pacific Naval Air Base Contractors, who formerly resided at 175 - 25th Avenue, San Francisco, California. There were about twenty-two American civilians who witnessed this occurrence. HOFMISTER had been accused of disobedience to the guards, stealing from the warehouses, and getting drunk. Just before the execution and while HOFMISTER was in a kneeling position over a grave that had been dug, a long indictment of his offenses was read by an officer in both Japanese and English. The Japanese Commandant of Wake Island and most of his staff officers were present and witnessed the execution. I do not know if HOFMISTER received any kind of a trial or not. It was generally understood that the case had been submitted to Japanese authorities in Japan and it was decreed at that point that the penalty should be beheading. *THE SECOND IN COMMAND NAME WAS FUJISU, CHEWI, - P.E.B.*
10. Was any reason for, or explanation or justification of this incident ever given to you by any enemy national?
- A. No, except as related above.
11. Do you know the name of or can you identify any person not heretofore mentioned who was superior to or responsible for the conduct of the enemy nationals who were immediately involved in this incident?
- A. No.
12. Name or identify, if you can, any enemy high official, civil or military, who was present at this incident or who knew or must have known of it, or who visited any of your places of imprisonment at any time.
- A. The Japanese Commandant of Wake Island and various officers of his command.
13. Describe any physical evidence which you have, or know the location of, relating to this incident.
- A. I have a diary in my possession containing names of witnesses to this execution and other incidents.
14. Does the testimony you have given cover all the pertinent details of this incident which you are now able to remember?
- A. Yes.
15. Do you have direct personal knowledge of any other incident that occurred while you were a prisoner of war that improperly subjected an American national to harm or injury because of the act or omission of any enemy national?
- A. Yes. In July 1942 at Wake Island I was severely beaten with a steel wrecking bar (about seven blows) by a Japanese soldier for refusal to comply with his orders which were in direct contradiction to orders of higher authority. As a result of this beating my kidneys were injured and I urinated blood for two or three weeks and did not receive medical attention.

In January 1943 at Camp 18, Elbert KNOX, a civilian employee of Pacific Naval Air Base Contractors, formerly of Cuba City, Wisconsin, was accused of cutting up a blanket to make shoes or sandals and was placed in the "dog house." All the buttons were cut off his clothes, he was given only two blankets, and was allowed only one small rice ball per day. It was below freezing. As a result KNOX died of starvation and exposure after being in the "dog house" for about ten days.

P.E.B.

Jan-13



Washington  
STATE OF CALIFORNIA :  
Gray Harbor :  
County of Solano :

I, Ray Elven BOWEN of lawful age,  
being duly sworn, state that I have read the foregoing transcription of my  
interrogation, consisting of four pages, and that all answers contained  
therein are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Ray E. Bowen

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27 day of  
November, 1945, at Aberdeen Wn.

Archibald H. Billings  
(Rank) 1st Lt., CAC  
Summary Court

STATE OF CALIFORNIA :  
County of Solano :

I, Lieutenant S. A. CRANE, USNR, certify that  
(Name) Ray Elven BOWEN, (Rank) civilian (ASN) \_\_\_\_\_,  
personally appeared before me on the 25th day of October, 1945,  
and testified concerning war crimes; and that the foregoing is an accurate  
transcription of the answers given by (him) (~~her~~) to the several questions  
set forth.

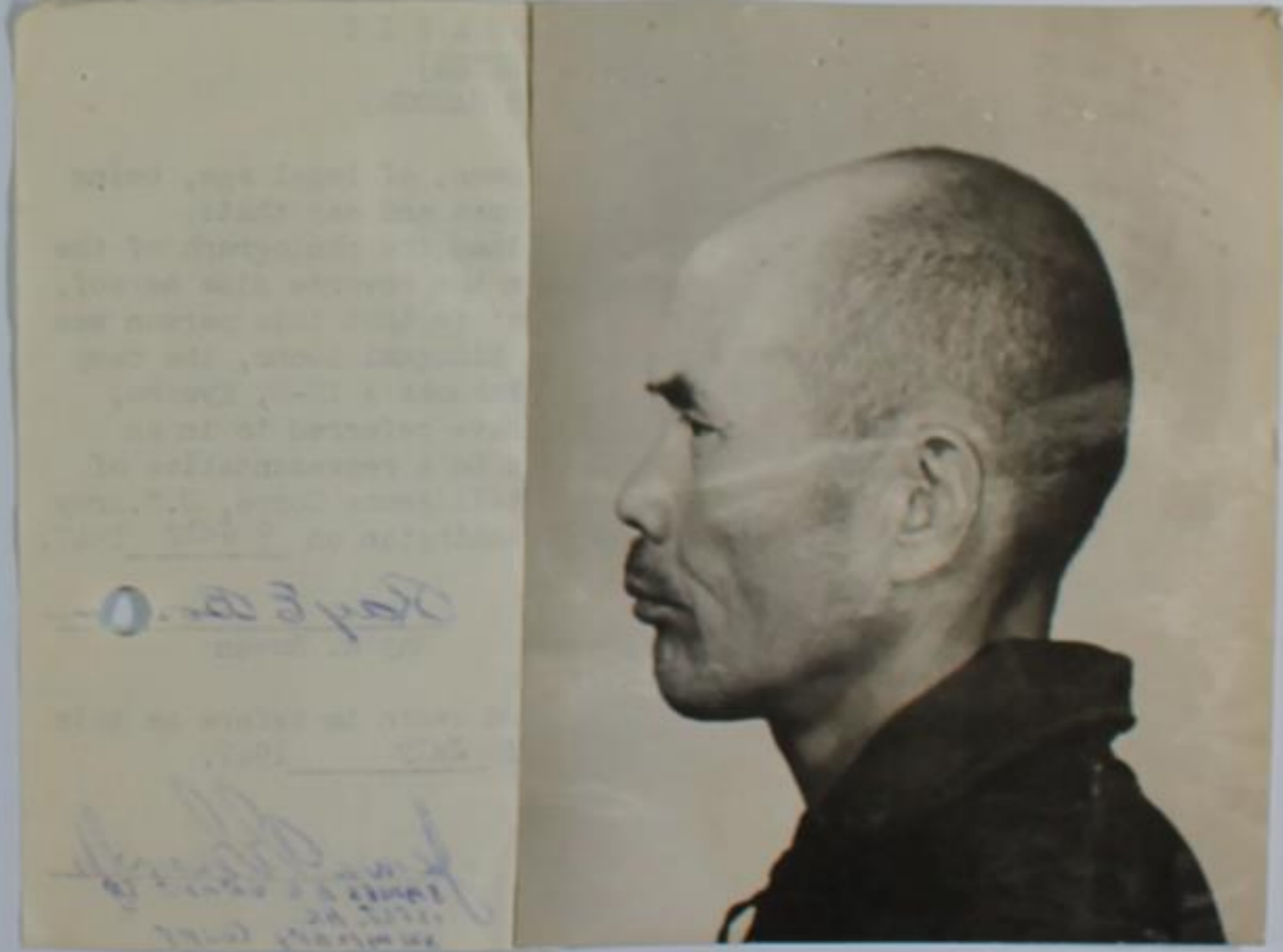
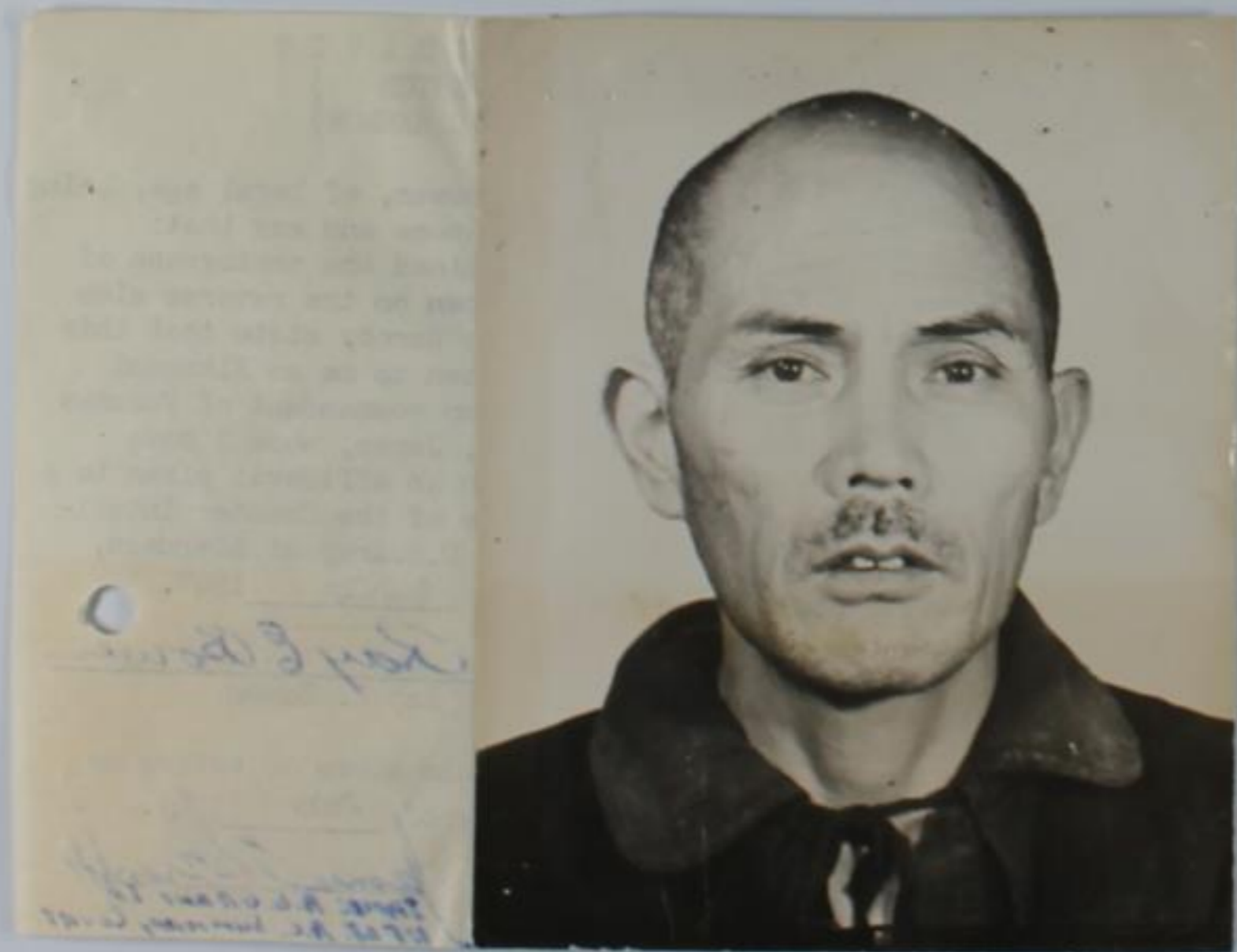
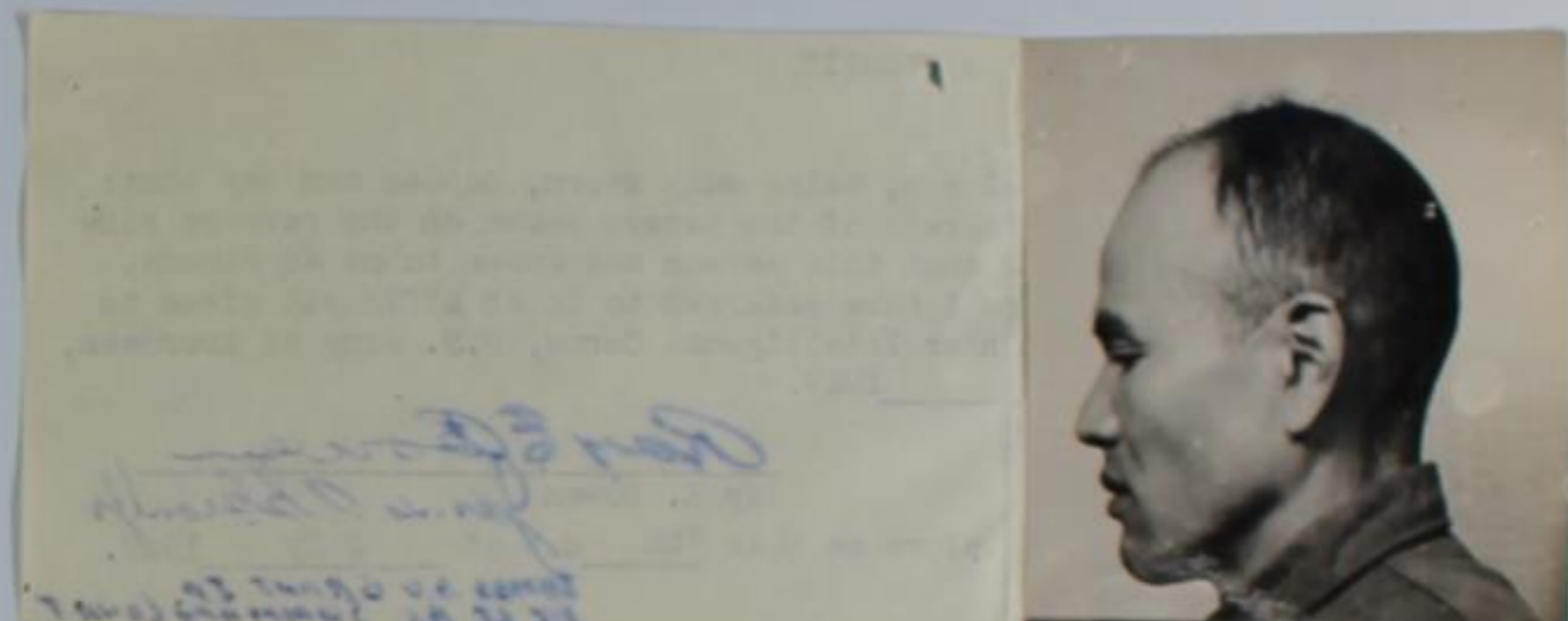
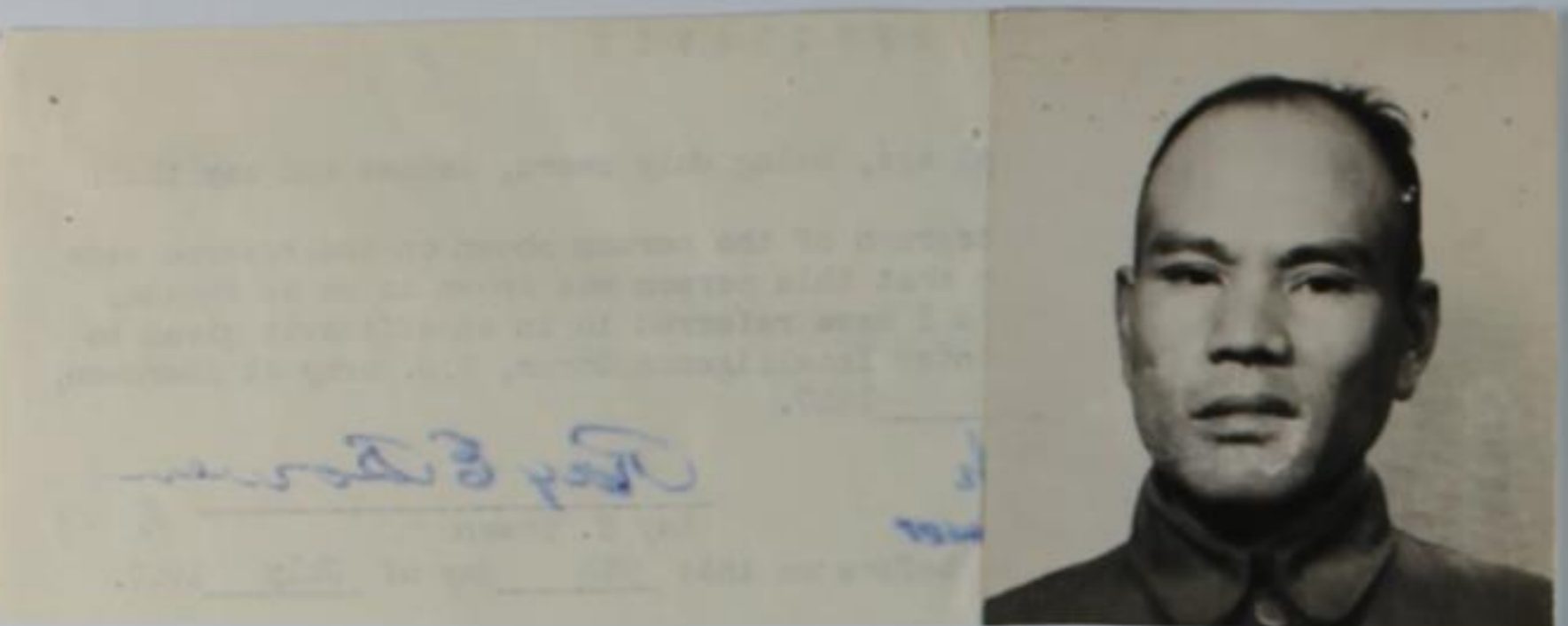
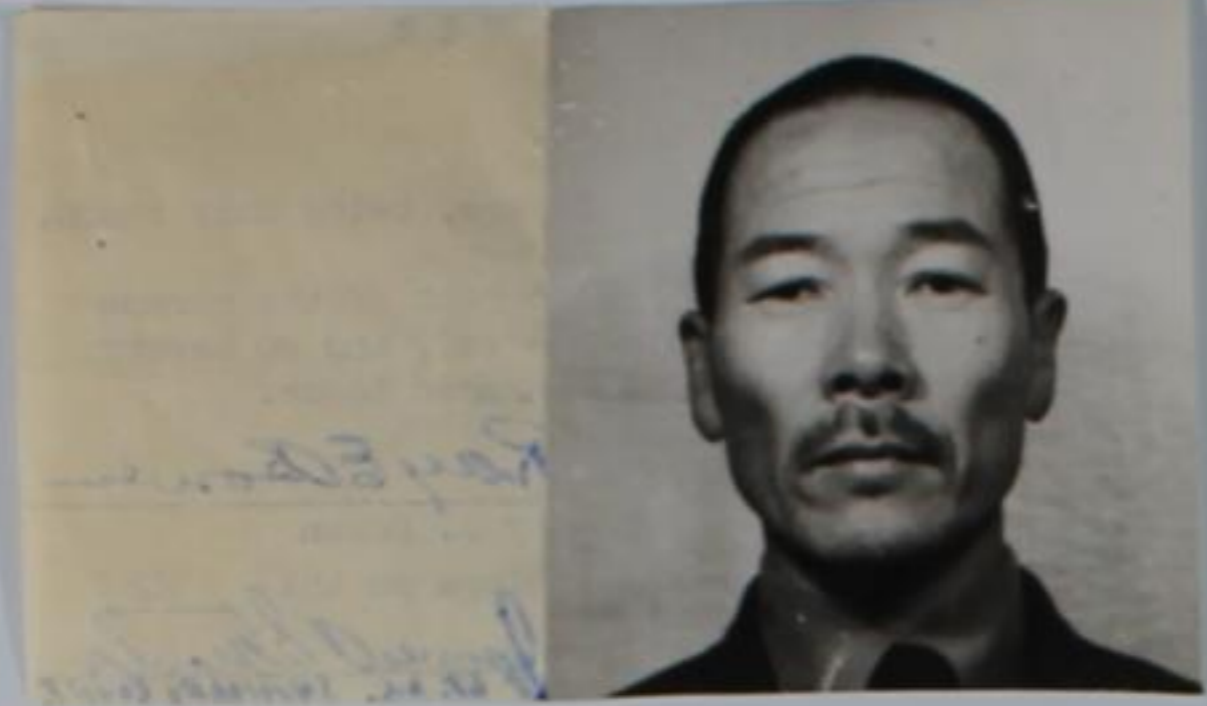
Place: Vallejo, California  
Date: 29 OCT 1945

S. A. Crane

Page four of four pages.

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A F F I D A V I T

STATE OF WASHINGTON )  
 COUNTY OF GRAYS HARBOR)

I Ray E. Bowen, of legal age, being duly sworn, depose and say that:  
 I have examined the photograph of the person shown on the reverse side hereof, and do hereby state that this person is unknown to me.

*Ray E Bowen*  
 Ray E. Bowen

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of July 1947.

*James A. Grant Jr.*  
 JAMES A. GRANT JR. 1ST LT. A.C. SUMMARY COURT

*File-13*

A F F I D A V I T

STATE OF WASHINGTON )  
 COUNTY OF GRAYS HARBOR)

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*James A. Grant Jr.*  
 JAMES A. GRANT JR. 1ST LT. A.C. SUMMARY COURT

*File-13*

A F F I D A V I T

STATE OF WASHINGTON )  
 COUNTY OF GRAYS HARBOR)

I, Ray E. Bowen, of legal age, being duly sworn, depose and say that:

I have examined the photograph of the person shown on the reverse side hereof, and do hereby state that this person was known to me as Fakuda, alias "The Bread King", whom I have referred to in an affidavit given to a representative of the Counter Intelligence Corps, U.S. Army at Aberdeen, Washington on 9 July 1947.

*Ray E Bowen*  
 Ray E. Bowen

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of July 1947.

*James A. Grant Jr.*  
 JAMES A. GRANT JR. 1ST LT. A.C. SUMMARY COURT

*File-13*

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*Ray E Bowen*  
 Ray E. Bowen

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of July 1947.

*James A. Grant Jr.*  
 JAMES A. GRANT JR. 1ST LT. A.C. SUMMARY COURT

*File-13*

A F F I D A V I T

STATE OF WASHINGTON )  
 COUNTY OF GRAYS HARBOR)

I, Ray E. Bowen, of legal age, being duly sworn, depose and say that:  
 I have examined the photograph of the person shown on the reverse side hereof, and do hereby state that this person was known to me as Eikagami Socho, the camp commandant of Fukuoka #18-B, Kyushu, Japan, whom I have referred to in an affidavit given to a representative of the Counter Intelligence Corps, U.S. Army at Aberdeen, Washington on 9 July 1947.

*Ray E Bowen*  
 Ray E. Bowen

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of July 1947.

*James A. Grant Jr.*  
 JAMES A. GRANT JR. 1ST LT. A.C. SUMMARY COURT

File No. 106  
 Serial No. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Initials \_\_\_\_\_

LEGAL SECTION  
 INV. DIV.

*File 5, File 13*

A F F I D A V I T

STATE OF WASHINGTON )  
 COUNTY OF GRAYS HARBOR)

I, Ray E. Bowen, of legal age, being duly sworn, depose and say that:  
 I have examined the photograph of the person shown on the reverse side hereof, and do hereby state that this person was known to me as Eikagami Socho, the camp commandant of Fukuoka # 18-B, Kyushu, Japan, whom I have referred to in an affidavit given to a representative of the Counter Intelligence Corps, U.S. Army at Aberdeen, Washington on 9 July 1947.

*Ray E Bowen*  
 Ray E. Bowen

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of July 1947.

*James A. Grant Jr.*  
 JAMES A. GRANT JR. 1ST LT. A.C. SUMMARY COURT

Serial No. 106

LEGAL SECTION  
 INV. DIV.

*File-13*



A F F I D A V I T

STATE OF WASHINGTON )  
                                  )  
COUNTY OF GRAYS HARBOR)

I, RAY ELVEN BOWEN, of legal age, residing at 1517 West First Street, Aberdeen, Washington, being duly sworn, depose and say that:

I was formerly employed, in a civilian status, by Contractors Pacific Naval Air Bases at Wake Island. For seven months prior to the outbreak of the war with Japan. I received military training under the Marine Corps at Wake, and upon commencement of hostilities, I fought with the Marine Corps against the Japanese. On 23 December 1941, we were compelled to surrender to personnel of the Japanese Navy. I was imprisoned at Wake Island until 1 October 1942, when I was shipped to Japan, landing at Sasebo Naval Base on 13 October 1942. I was held at the POW Camp here until 17 April 1944, when I was transferred to POW Camp #1, Fukuoka, and remained at that camp until my liberation by forces of the United States Army on 2 September 1945. I returned to the United States on 29 October 1945. My permanent home address is 1517 West First Street, Aberdeen, Washington.

During my imprisonment at Sasebo Naval Camp, which was later redesignated Fukuoka 18-B, I was forced to work on a dam under construction near the camp. One of the Japanese civilian foremen under whom I worked was nick-named "Grandma". I believe his proper name was Mori. Mori was about 5 feet, 4 inches to 5 feet, 5 inches in height, weighed about 120 pounds, and about 30 years of age. He was thin-faced, had a large, loose mouth, several gold teeth, and had a scar above one eye and ear. His left, I believe.

This foreman seemed to have taken a particular dislike to a civilian prisoner of war named George Dillon, and beat him frequently for no apparent reason. One morning in November or December 1943, shortly after we had gone to work, "Grandma" walked up behind Dillon, and for no reason whatever, hit him with a wooden sword. Dillon lost his temper, and struck "Grandma" with a shovel. "Grandma" turned Dillon over to a Japanese Navy guard named Fukuda, who returned him to the camp. Dillon was tried about two weeks later and sentenced to ten years imprisonment. I am not positive about this sentence, but I believe that

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R.E.B.



was the sentence. After being sentenced, Dillon was placed in a small, poorly built shack which was open at one end, and forced to sit on the bare ground, with his hands tied behind his back. Dillon was kept here for about two weeks, and then taken away. I do not know where he was taken, nor what happened, but some time later his ashes were returned to the camp.

The camp commander at the time of this incident was Eikagami socho. The man who really was in charge of the camp at this time, however, was a Sergeant Egawa Haso, nick-named "Guywire", and I hold him responsible for the improper imprisonment of Dillon.

On another occasion, some time in July 1943, "Grandma" succeeded in having John Barney appointed as our Squad Leader, against the wishes of the men in the squad. "Grandma" was boasting about this, and I stated it was no good. This infuriated "Grandma", and he beat me with a wooden sword. He struck me about fifteen times on the back with the sword. This beating contributed to injuries to my kidneys and liver, forcing my kidneys to drop down and I urinated blood for several weeks afterward. As a result of this, and other beatings I received, my liver later became abscessed, necessitating an operation after my liberation.

Another time in the Fall of 1943, the Japanese discovered that some prisoners had made some electric cigaret lighters. Such activity had evidently been forbidden, but this fact was unknown by the prisoners. Eikagami called all the prisoners to attention in our quarters and demanded that the men responsible step forward, stating that if the guilty ones failed to do so, all of the prisoners would be punished. A prisoner named Lyle stepped forward and admitted his guilt. Curly Howard had also made one, but at first refused to admit it. He finally admitted his guilt, after several men, including myself, had volunteered to accept the punishment. After Howard admitted his guilt, Eikagami ordered all the prisoners outside to be beaten. Every man was beaten at least ten times across the back of the legs and thighs with heavy sticks, many men being knocked to the ground. Several of us, including myself, received more than ten blows. I personally received eighteen. In addition to the men who had been in our quarters Eikagami ordered hospitalized men brought out to be beaten. There were twenty seven of these men, including Marty Martinal of Boston, Massachusetts; Cleal

O.P.E.B.



NEVADA  
T.E.B.

Morris; Stan Simmons; and Nicholas (Nick) Kurt of Las Vegas, whom I helped hold up while he was beaten. Several of the other sick men had to be held up by other prisoners while they received their beating. All of us could hardly walk after this beating, and about forty men could not walk at all. All of the guards participated in this beating, and Eikagami personally beat Curly Howard.

Another time in the Fall of 1943, I was scuffling with a Japanese Navy guard at this camp named Fakuda, nick-named "The Bread King", and I refused to let him throw me. Because of this, two days later, Fakuda beat me across the back several times with a wooden sword. Witnesses to this beating were Jerry Rogers; Ike Wardle, Boise, Idaho; John Barney, Los Angeles, California; and Cliff Edwards, Baker, Oregon.

On another occasion in March 1943, we were given a day of rest, but the Japanese forced us to play baseball. Fakuda told me to play ball, but I was weak and told him I couldn't. He insisted on it, and when I refused again, he struck me twice with a baseball bat. I then entered the game, and shortly thereafter was hit hard by a player sliding into base. The impact injured my left elbow so that it swelled up to about three times its normal size. I was given no medical care for my arm and was forced to work with my arm in this condition. Three days later the wound on the arm was reopened by two Korean medical corpsmen to allow the pus and dirt and splinters of bone to drain out. I was given no further medical care and forced to continue working, although my arm was badly swollen from infection, and despite the fact that chips of bone occasionally worked out. Fakuda was in charge of the hospital at this time, but refused to permit me to be treated.

Fakuda and Egawa Haso were also responsible for the death of Ted (Dad) Hensel in the Spring of 1943. Hensel was weak and sick and needed hospital care, but Fakuda refused to admit him to the hospital and Egawa forced him to continue working. Hensel was taken to the hospital four times and each time he was kept only for a few hours or not admitted at all. The last time he went to the hospital I helped carry him there. Fakuda refused to treat him, and three days later, Hensel died of malnutrition, overwork, and lack of medical treatment.

T.E.B.

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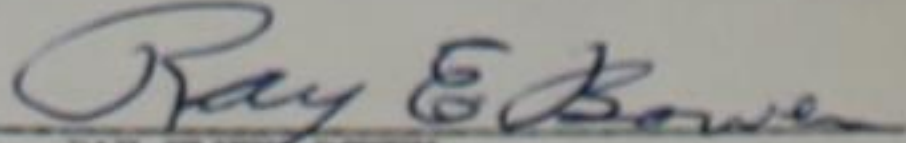


I hold Egawa Haso responsible for the death of Lester Hill. I personally witnessed the beating of Hill by Egawa Haso for "garbaging". "Garbaging" was exactly what it implies; going through the garbage piles in search of something to eat. As the result of this and other beatings ordered by Egawa Haso, and malnutrition, Hill died.

Egawa Haso was also responsible for the death of Elbert Knox of Cuba City, Wisconsin, in January 1944. Knox was found to have stolen a Japanese blanket with which to make shoes. Knox was beaten by a guard whom I cannot name or describe and then put in what we called the "dog box". I witnessed this beating and saw Knox in the "dog box". He was fed one rice ball per day, and about ten days after being placed there, he died. Since Egawa Haso was in charge of the camp, I hold him responsible for Knox's death.

The Superintendent of the dam at Sasebo was responsible for having many prisoners beaten and also for reductions in our rations. Whenever our work at the dam displeased him, he complained to Japanese Army authorities, and as a result, we were beaten and our rations of food and tobacco were cut. On several occasions, I saw this man take food from supply trucks which was intended for the prisoners. This Japanese was a civilian, and his proper name is unknown to me. We called him the "Number One Man". He was about 46 to 49 years of age, about 5 feet, 7 inches to 5 feet, 9 inches in height, of slender build. He was quite light skinned for a Japanese, and had mixed grey hair. His eyes were a peculiar color, and one got the impression they were blue. He dressed neatly and usually wore riding breeches, rubber boots, and a light brown jacket. He lived about five miles from Camp 18-B, on the road to Sasebo.

To the best of my knowledge, the testimony I have given herein covers all pertinent details of these incidents.

  
RAY ELVER BOWEN



Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of July, 1947,  
at Aberdeen, Washington.

James A. Grant Jr.  
JAMES A. G. GRANT JR.  
1st Lt., AC  
Summary Court

C E R T I F I C A T E

STATE OF WASHINGTON )  
COUNTY OF GRAYS HARBOR )

I, RALPH E. BYRNE, certify that RAY ELVEN BOWEN, personally  
appeared before me this 9th day of July, 1947, at Aberdeen,  
Washington, and made the foregoing statement concerning war crimes.

Ralph E. Byrne  
RALPH E. BYRNE, S/A, CIC, 6A

R. E. B.

Fm-13







AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF WASHINGTON )  
COUNTY OF GRAYS HARBOR )

I, RAY E. BOWEN, of legal age, being duly sworn, depose and say that:

I have examined the photograph of the person shown on the reverse side hereof, and do hereby state that this person is unknown to me.

Ray E Bowen  
RAY E. BOWEN

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10 day of Nov 1947.

H. P. Ryler  
NOTARY PUBLIC 621  
Fw-13

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF WASHINGTON )  
COUNTY OF GRAYS HARBOR )

I, RAY E. BOWEN, of legal age, being duly sworn, depose and say that:

I have examined the photograph of the person shown on the reverse side hereof, and do hereby state that this person is unknown to me.

Ray E Bowen  
RAY E. BOWEN

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10 day of Nov 1947.

H. P. Ryler  
NOTARY PUBLIC 621  
Fw-13

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF WASHINGTON )  
COUNTY OF GRAYS HARBOR )

I, RAY E. BOWEN, of legal age, being duly sworn, depose and say that:

I have examined the photograph of the person shown on the reverse side hereof, and do hereby state that this person is unknown to me.

Ray E Bowen  
RAY E. BOWEN

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10 day of November 1947.

H. P. Ryler  
NOTARY PUBLIC 621  
Fw-13











S T A T E M E N T

PERPETUATION OF TESTIMONY OF

JOHN FRANKLIN BARNEY  
638 West 119th Street,  
Los Angeles, California  
(C.P.N.A.B. No. 2717)

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My name is John Franklin Barney. My permanent home address is 638 West 119th Street, Los Angeles, California. I am now 27 years of age. I was formerly employed in a civilian capacity with the C.P.N.A.B., under No. 2717. I entered the employe of the C.P.N.A.B. on January 30, 1941. My contract of employment was signed in Los Angeles, California, about January 27, 1941.

I left the continental United States on January 30, 1941, being shipped to Honolulu, and from Honolulu to Wake Island, arriving at Wake Island on March 16, 1941.

I immediately entered upon my duties with the C.P.N.A.B. as a service truck operator. I worked on the island until December 23, 1941, when Wake Island fell to the Japanese. During the Japanese occupation we were forced to work on the island in the same capacity in which we were working before.

On January 12, 1942, approximately 750 civilian employees were sent from Wake Island to Shanghai, leaving approximately 360 of us on the island. I was one of those left on the island.

During the period of Japanese occupancy on Wake Island the treatment accorded us, by American standards, was extremely rough. The treatment accorded us, by Japanese standards, I do not believe could be measured in the same degree as American standards.

We were finishing construction of a runway at the airport and during this period, until September 30, 1942, the sadistic characteristics of the Japanese were brought to our attention.

The one beating administered which I most vividly recall, was administered to Ray Chisholm. Ray Chisholm was beaten with an iron wrecking bar by one of the Japanese guards. The guard was a non-commissioned officer in charge of shop repairs. His name I do not recall. The treatment accorded me, personally, was rough but was not of a sadistic nature.

I was transported from Wake Island, September 30, 1942, arriving at Yokohama, September 11, 1942. During the trip from Wake Island to Yokohama, we were put into a reconditioned oil tanker. The men were broken into squads of 15 men each. We had three meals a day consisting of rice and soup. Our water ration consisted of approximately 1 gallon to 15 men for 24 hours.

The blowers in the ventilating system were supposed to be turned on 10 minutes of every hour, but they would forget, and we would get about 30 minutes of ventilation for a 24 hour period. We were allowed above deck one hour each day. Conditions were so crowded that it was very difficult for all men to lie down at the same time.

Upon arriving in Yokohama, we were put aboard a train for Nagasaki. We had no sleeping accommodations. The lights were never turned ~~off~~ and we had no heat in the cars. We arrived at Sesabo on September 13, and were taken to Fukuoka Camp No. 18. This camp was not known as Fukuoka Camp No. 18 at

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the time of our arrival. Approximately one year later this camp became Fukuoka Camp No. 18. I do not know the name of the camp prior to the time that it became Fukuoka Camp No. 18.

When we left Wake Island to be transported to Japan, no one was ever notified that we were being removed from Wake Island. As a result thereof, upon our arrival at Sesabo we were spirited from the train by Japanese guards of the Japanese Imperial Navy and hidden in Fukuoka Camp No. 18.

This camp was guarded by Japanese sailors, many of whom were suffering from mental disturbances. <sup>N</sup>Taniguchi was one of these. He would come in any <sup>JB</sup> hour of the day or night and would stand one squad at attention and berate them all during his period of duty, which was two hours. We only had one Japanese sailor on guard duty and he was entirely in charge while on duty.

The Japanese guards and sailors would come in singing at any time during the night and awaken all the men, bringing some of the men from their beds and standing them at attention.

<sup>T</sup>Taniguchi was what we called "easy with the stick". He never, so <sup>JB</sup> far as I know, gave a severe beating to anyone, but he was always swinging his stick at someone, trying to hit their head or face or any part of the body he could.

We had a guard by the name of <sup>Sokaba</sup>Sokaba who, during this period, broke <sup>JB</sup> a man's hand with his club, while one of our mass beatings was going on.

All of the guards at the camp carried a wooden sword made out of hickory and made to resemble a Sumarai sword.

"Mori", a Japanese guard in Fukuoka Camp No. 18, was one guard who exhibited sadistic tendencies. On many occasions I saw him beat a prisoner because the prisoner had failed to address him as "Morison". In the same camp I saw other guards administer to the prisoners many mass beatings.

"Egawa" was the non-commissioned officer in charge of the camp. He presently is on trial.

"Oto", also a guard, was one of the best Japanese guards that we had. Another guard by the name of "Fukuda" personally treated me very well but on several occasions I saw him slap sick men and saw him send them out to work when they were extremely ill. He would send these men out to work, not upon his own information that they were sick, but upon hearsay evidence.

A man by the name of <sup>NICKNAME</sup>"Yeskanoka" was also a guard and about the <sup>JB</sup> most sadistic one in the camp. I have personally seen him line up prisoners and with a piece of baboo, he would slap the prisoners on the nose with it. This was apparently done without reason or provocation. I also saw "Yesanoka" severely beat a small prisoner by the name of Elbert Knox across the buttocks at least fifteen times when Knox had lost so much weight that there was no flesh or padding to absorb the blows. I also saw "Yeskanoka" kick Knox in the head after Knox had fallen to the ground after one of the beatings. Elbert Knox later died.

"Ikegami", commander of the camp, was later tried and sentenced to be, and was, hanged, for Knox's death.

<sup>NICKNAME</sup>"Megina Sailor" was a well liked older guard. He apparently paid <sup>JB</sup> attention only to his own business and did nothing concerning the administration of beatings to the prisoners.

Jan-13



"Simioki", another guard, was seen by me to kick a fellow prisoner by the name of Walter Gell. Walter Gell was kicked in the head by "Simioki" while "Simioki" was wearing steel pointed shoes. At the time Gell was kicked he was extremely ill and was running a temperature of at least 103 degrees. These beatings were administered to Gell because he had refused, during his illness, to go out and take the exercise required and to work.

NICKNAME

In April, 1944, I was moved to Fukuoka Camp #1, where they had two sets of civilian guards working for the Army. A guard by the name of "Buck Tooth" was apparently mentally deranged. I have seen "Buck Tooth" hit innumerable prisoners because they have gone into <sup>the</sup> huts without removing their hats. On occasions too numerous to mention I have likewise seen "Buck Tooth" swing on prisoners without any reason or provocation.

Another guard by the name of, or called, "The Fox" would walk through the barracks while the prisoners were lying in their bunks and slap them with his club.

A doctor at Fukuoka Camp No. 1, whose name I do not recall, but who was called "Never Mind", would examine the prisoners who were extremely ill and tell them "Never Mind, tomorrow you go to work".

These are the names of the individuals at the various camps at which I was imprisoned and the things they did that I observed and can remember. I received the same beatings and treatment accorded my fellow prisoners.

*John Franklin Barney*

STATE OF CALIFORNIA )  
                                  ) ss.  
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES )

I, John Franklin Barney, of lawful age, being duly sworn on oath, state that I have read the foregoing statement consisting of three pages, and that it is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

*John Franklin Barney*

SUBSCRIBED and SWORN to before me at Los Angeles, California, U. S. A., this 12th day of September, 1946.

~~Notary Public, in and for County of Los Angeles, State of California.~~

(Notarial Seal)

~~My commission expires \_\_\_\_\_~~

Edmund L. Smith, Clerk U. S. District Court,  
Southern District of California

By *Edw. F. Drew* Deputy  
Edw. F. Drew

*Jan-13*







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in by Egawa, or he stood by and watched. This man would play favorites among the prisoners of war, but after a prisoner had decided that Egawa was his friend then the Jap would turn on him and either beat him personally or see that it was done. Let me say again that in this camp, Egawa, in almost every instance, was present at all beatings and generally participated in them. Concerning the beating of Zay by Egawa, I was not an eye witness but my information is from hearsay - first-hand - from men who did see it. About 5 January 1943, Zay was working on the Uneke Dam at Sasebo. Naturally all the prisoners of war were desperately hungry because of the poor quality and quantity of food issued to us by the Japanese. While at the work site, Zay and other American prisoners of war were picking onions and other scraps of food from a garbage pile. Egawa saw Zay and rushed over to him and began beating him with a club that was longer than a baseball bat. These clubs were carried by all the Japanese guards and were used very frequently as weapons. After Zay went limp from the beating, Egawa threw water on him to revive him and then the Jap continued to beat Zay all over the body for about an hour and a half. To the best of my recollection, Zay died in the early part of 1944, in the month of January or February. The cause of his death was malnutrition and starvation, and the result of many beatings which were administered at a later time than the one given in January 1943. I was one of the burial party which buried Zay, his place of burial being about one-half mile from the camp. I believe that Aki's affidavit, where he stated that Zay died during the month of January 1943, is in error by one year. Zay was badly beaten by Egawa on the average of every two weeks, inasmuch as the Japanese felt that Zay should do more work than he was doing, but I do know that Zay was a very sick man and was actually doing the best he could under the circumstances.

Reference is made to the death of Lester Meyers. Meyers had been very ill all the time that he was in this camp, and had finally become mentally deranged. In fact he had gotten to the point where he had to be tied to his bed. Meyers died in March 1943 from starvation, but I do believe that the beatings which he received from Egawa, or at Egawa's direct orders to the guards, were most certainly the cause of Meyers' mental deterioration and subsequent death. I can cite another incident where a prisoner's death can be attributed directly to Egawa. This man's name is Harry Reed, a civilian from Wake Island. Reed couldn't get along with the Japanese

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and wouldn't try. He was constantly in trouble with Egawa and received several brutal beatings from this Jap. About fifty men were transferred from this Fukuoka Camp to Camp No. 3, Nagasaki Area. Egawa had been sent there a short time prior to the time of this transfer. When Egawa left our camp he made the statement that some day he would get Reed. As it turned out Reed was among this fifty man detail that was sent to the camp where Egawa had been sent. I don't recall the exact time but eventually Egawa caught Reed stealing food in the Nagasaki Camp. Egawa beat Reed so badly that Reed died a short time later in the jail of this camp.

Another man that Egawa brutally beat in this Nagasaki Camp was another man from Wake Island by the name of Kelly. Kelly, however, lived through it and was liberated. I can give you the name of a fellow whom you might interrogate further concerning the brutality of Egawa. This man's name is Lee Wilson Wilcox, 1128 22nd Street, Santa Monica, California. Wilcox kept a very complete and comprehensive diary while he was an American prisoner of war and I know that he signed depositions against Egawa when he was liberated. If any further information is needed in the case of Egawa I am sure that Wilcox would gladly furnish it.

That is about all the information I can give you at this time, but I will gladly answer any further questions at any future date.

*John F. Barney*  
JOHN F. BARNEY

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Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16 day of August 1946, at Los Angeles, California.

*Philippe de Garnier*

PHILIPPE de C. GARNIER  
Captain, 21  
SUMMARY COURT

**CERTIFICATE**

STATE OF CALIFORNIA }  
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES } SS

I, Ralph E. Boyd, Special Agent, CIC, 6th Army, certify that John F. Barney, personally appeared before me on 16 August 1946, at Los Angeles, California, and made the foregoing statement concerning war crimes.

*Ralph E. Boyd*  
RALPH E. BOYD, S/AGENT, CIC

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

*Chief of Security of War*  
*2 sep 45.*  
*Henry P. ...*  
*Capt, JAGD*

A F F I D A V I T

STATE OF Idaho )  
COUNTY OF Ada )

SS:

9SC-WC-2794

I, RYLAND FRANCIS BARNETT, 1000 Grant Street, Boise, Idaho, being duly sworn, depose and say that:

I was employed as a construction worker on Wake Island by the Morrison Knudsen Company until the island was occupied by forces of the Imperial Japanese Army, at which time I was ~~interned~~ *imprisoned as a P.O.W. (P.O.B.)* as an American civilian. I was first held by the Japanese on the island itself and subsequently was transferred on a date *10/30/42 R.F.B.* which I do not recall to Camp Fukuoka #18. I was subsequently held for varying periods at Camp Fukuoka Numbers 1, 2 and 9 until liberated at the cessation of hostilities and delivered by American occupation troops.

While I was interned by the Japanese at Camp Fukuoka #18, I witnessed the beating, and ultimate death, of a Mr. Thomas, an American blacksmith of about seventy-six years of age, who had been a civilian employee on Wake Island prior to the Japanese occupation.

As a result of his advanced age, complicated by malnutrition, Mr. Thomas was permitted by the Japanese camp commander to remain in his quarters most of the time and was rarely required to perform any duties. Early one morning during the month of April 1943, the men of our barracks were preparing to form in the outside area at the regular reveille call when a Japanese guard named Shigashi San entered our barracks. This guard walked through the barracks and found Mr. Thomas in bed. The Guard asked both Jerry Rogers of Boise, Idaho, and myself why Mr. Thomas was not preparing to answer the reveille call. We explained to Shigashi San that Mr. Thomas was sick, old, and weak, and lacked the strength to join the reveille formation. At this, Shigashi San dragged Mr. Thomas from his bed, held him erect by the shoulders, and shouted to him Japanese orders to work. Mr. Thomas did not answer apparently because he could not hear the orders or because he could not understand the Japanese language of the guard.

After violently shaking Mr. Thomas several times by the shoulders, Shigashi San released his grip and allowed Mr. Thomas to fall to the floor. Jerry Rogers became angered by this treatment of Mr. Thomas and berated the guard for his conduct. The guard then left the barracks, and we put Mr. Thomas back on his bed, which consisted only of several blankets. We felt for a pulse or heartbeat on Mr. Thomas then and could find neither. We both decided that Mr. Thomas was dead, and we then left the barracks to join the reveille formation.

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I did not see Mr. Thomas buried, but I believe a Reverend Orea<sup>1</sup> Johnson, an ordained Methodist minister of Boise, Idaho, presided at the funeral.

Shigashi San, the Japanese guard responsible for this death of Mr. Thomas, was an enlisted man of the Japanese Navy who claimed to have had two years of medical training at a college in Manchuria. He was called the "doctor-sailor" by other members of the Japanese guard force. Shigashi San held the naval rank of Seaman First Class, and I believe his family name to be Fuminaro. In appearance, he had sharp features, a large head, and an unusually light complexion.

I cannot recall any further details regarding this incident nor can I further identify the Japanese personnel responsible.

To the best of my knowledge, the testimony I have given herein covers all pertinent details of this incident.

*Ryland Francis Barnett*  
RYLAND FRANCIS BARNETT

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30 day of January 1946, at Boise, Idaho.

*Robert T. Canfield*, Notary Public  
Residence, Boise, Idaho

C E R T I F I C A T E

STATE OF Utah )  
COUNTY OF Salt Lake ) SS

I, Robert T. Canfield, certify that Ryland Francis Barnett personally appeared before me on the 10<sup>th</sup> day of January 1946 at Boise, Idaho, and made the foregoing statement concerning war crimes.

*Robert T. Canfield*  
Agent, SIC

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AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF IDAHO )  
                  ) ss.  
County of Ada )

RYLAND FRANCIS BARNETT, Being first duly sworn, upon oath deposes and says:

That I make this affidavit voluntarily with the knowledge that the same is to be used in connection with war crimes prosecutions in the Asiatic area. My present occupation is the contracting of landscaping and tree surgery, and my present address is 1000 Grant Street in the City of Boise, Ada County, Idaho.

In the year 1941 I was employed by the Pacific Naval Air Base Contractors as an apprentice electrician, and in the year 1941 travelled to Wake Island where, during all the times hereinafter mentioned, I was a civilian employee working for the said Pacific Naval Air Base Contractors.

On the 23rd day of December, 1941, I was on Wake Island at the time it was surrendered to a Japanese Navy Task Force. That immediately after the surrender on December 23, 1941, the first landing parties gathered the American personnel into one group on the landing strip, where they were detained until the 25th day of December, at which time they were marched back to the civilian barracks. On the afternoon of December 24, 1941, while the American personnel was grouped on the landing strip, I first saw Seishi Katsumi, who was easily distinguishable from the rest of the Japanese occupation force by reason of his what appeared to the Americans to be a ridiculous dress.

Katsumi at this time was wearing a Japanese naval cap, an ordinary white sport shirt, a pair of white shorts which came below his knees, white tennis shoes and socks, and garters. He also was wearing an automatic pistol in a holster. Katsumi was unusually thin, and had prominent veins in his legs. He wore steel rimmed glasses, and bobbed his head much in

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the manner of a bird as he trotted around the landing strip carrying a handful of papers.

About two o'clock in the afternoon, a tall Japanese naval officer stood up in front of the group of Americans, and Katsumi in English called for attention and then read us a proclamation in English of our new status as property of "The great empire of Japan". The proclamation included a long list of the penalties which would be inflicted for disobedience of orders.

Throughout the following months on Wake Island, I noticed that Katsumi gave the American personnel most of the group orders which were issued, and he appeared to take the Americans under his particular charge and was constantly with us.

On the 12th of January, a roll call was held on the parade ground under Katsumi's direction, and approximately 800 civilians and 300 marines were shipped away from Wake Island aboard the WITTA MARU. The remainder of the Americans constituted approximately 350 civilians and 30 marines, and I was one of the remaining civilians. All of us were assigned jobs on the Island, supposedly based on our previous experience, but apparently through an error in translation I was assigned work as an electric welder instead of my previous work as apprentice electrician.

About seven o'clock in the morning on February 24, some naval vessels, which appeared to be about six miles West of Wake Island, opened fire on a Japanese float plane which was patrolling. All of the American prisoners, including myself, ran to a large underground shelter, and immediately the Japanese posted armed guards at the entrance to the shelter. The naval vessels sailed around the Island, constantly shelling it, and carrier aircraft were bombing and strafing. About eleven o'clock in the



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morning, Katsumi came down into the shelter and ordered all men who had been assigned to the dirt-moving crew to come out and repair the landing strip, stating that the same had been damaged by shell fire. These men who had been assigned to the dirt-moving crew had been constantly employed on the landing strip ever since the remaining Americans were assigned jobs.

In view of the fact that shelling was still going on, the dirt-moving crew was reluctant to leave the shelter. Immediately Katsumi fell into a rage and drew his automatic pistol, whereupon he threatened to shoot a man named Swede Hokanson if he did not get out of the shelter and get to work. After Katsumi had brandished the pistol, the dirt-moving crew went out to the air strip and worked on it from shortly after eleven o'clock in the morning until about nine o'clock that night. The shelling ceased about three o'clock in the afternoon.

Prior to and subsequent to this incident, the American personnel were frequently employed on military installations. I was very often employed to work on the removal of two five-inch guns from a beached Japanese destroyer, which guns we got ashore and mounted as coastal defense guns. I also worked on the changeover of approximately fifty fifty-caliber aircraft type machine guns into aircooled, tripod-mounted machine guns, and I was also employed at making land mines which, after their completion, were taken from us by the Japanese and buried in locations which were not disclosed to the Americans.

Shortly after the first of May, a roofer named Babe Hoffmeister, who was one of the American civilians, was accused by the Japanese of stealing cigarettes from the Japanese naval stores. He was taken to a small sheetmetal-covered shed, where he was kept for about a week. During his confinement in this small shed, on two occasions I saw Katsumi go into the shed alone, and then I could hear Hoffmeister screaming. On the 12th of May, Hoffmeister was taken under guard to an open grave,



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forced to kneel by the grave, and was then executed by one of the Japanese sailors, who used a large sword to cut off his head. All the orders for this execution were issued by Katsumi and, on this occasion as on all other occasions when he was issuing orders, he used the phrase "I order". Whether he was the originator of the order of execution or not I do not know, as he may only have been transmitting orders received from the Japanese naval personnel.

About the 15th day of June, three men in the dirt crew, of whom two were Glenn Fontes and Joe Dunn, had just come off their regular shift and were in the barracks where I was at that time. Katsumi came in and ordered them to go out on a work party. When they refused, he called in the Japanese naval guards, who were carrying rifles with fixed bayonets, and, while these three men were under guard, Katsumi beat all three of them with a six-foot two-by-four. The beating lasted for about twenty minutes, and was concentrated on the backs of the men over the kidneys. At the conclusion of the beating, one man fell unconscious and another fell and couldn't get back up. I saw these three men later on and each of them had bruises and welts across the small of their backs.

Some time in August, while I was removing a tractor from the warehouse, acting under Katsumi's orders, I asked him to get out of the way so I could drive the tractor out of the warehouse as he had ordered, at which time he drew the automatic pistol from the holster and waved it at me, at the same time yelling at me to repeat what I had said. After a while he replaced the automatic in its holster and I went ahead and drove the tractor out of the warehouse.

I left Wake Island on the 30th of September, 1942, and at the time I left Katsumi was still there. During all the months that I knew this man, he was constantly around the American personnel, and on many occasions I heard him talk about his prior life in the United States. He was an

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unusually talkative individual, and told us in great detail that he had lived in the United States for twenty-one years, most of the time in the vicinity of Chicago, Illinois. He particularly emphasized the fact that he had been a Japanese Consular Attache, and also the editor and publisher of a Japanese-American trade paper, and was constantly bragging to us about the fact that during all his time in the United States he had been obtaining information for the Japanese Government.

I have read the foregoing affidavit, consisting of this and the preceding four pages, and it is true to the best of my knowledge.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Ryland Francis Barnett

Subscribed and sworn to before me this \_\_\_\_\_ day of February, 1947.

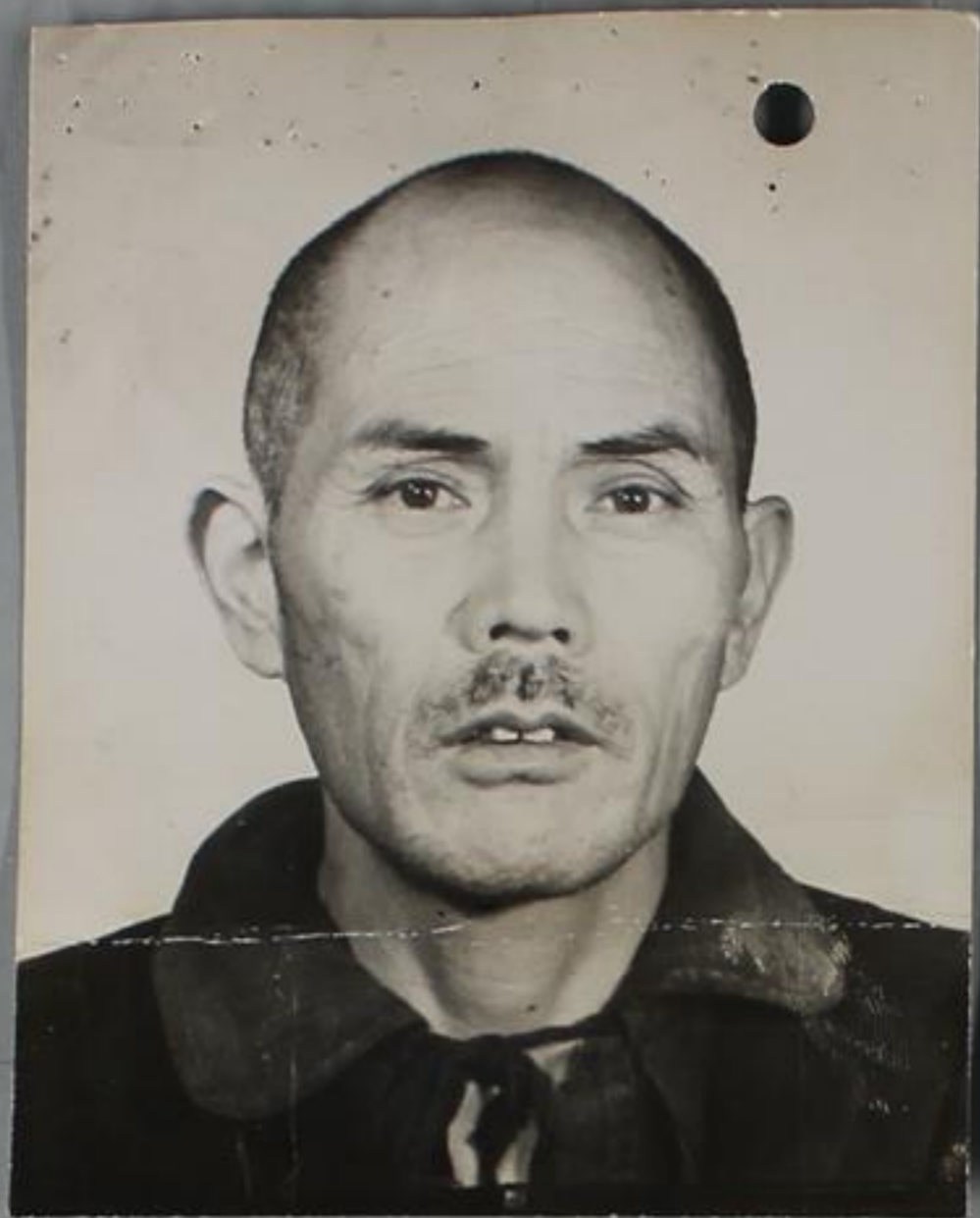
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\_\_\_\_\_  
Notary Public for Idaho  
Residence: Boise, Idaho

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I, John F. Barney, being duly sworn according to law, depose and say that; the person whose photograph appears on the reverse side hereof is the same person referred to by me as, the Warrant Officer in command of the Sasebo Naval Camp, Kyushu, Japan from about December 1942 or January 1943 until September 1943, in a statement given by me to a representative of the Counter Intelligence Corps on 2 July 1947.

*John F. Barney*  
JOHN F. BARNEY

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18 day of July 1947, at Los Angeles, California.

*Joseph P. Stapowich*  
JOSEPH P. STAPOWICH  
Captain, TC  
Summary Court

*Jul 5*

I, John F. Barney, being duly sworn according to law, depose and say that; the person whose photograph appears on the reverse side hereof is the same person referred to by me as, the Warrant Officer in command of the Sasebo Naval Camp, Kyushu, Japan from about December 1942 or January 1943 until September 1943, in a statement given by me to a representative of the Counter Intelligence Corps on 2 July 1947.

*John F. Barney*  
JOHN F. BARNEY

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18 day of July 1947, at Los Angeles, California.

*Joseph P. Stapowich*  
JOSEPH P. STAPOWICH  
Captain, TC  
Summary Court

*Jul 6*

I, John F. Barney, being duly sworn, depose and say that the person whose photograph appears on the reverse side hereof bears a resemblance to the Japanese WO in command of Sasebo Naval Camp during September and October 1943 referred to in my statement given on 2 July 1947.

*John F. Barney*  
JOHN F. BARNEY

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18 day of July 1947 at Los Angeles, California.

*Joseph P. Stapowich*  
JOSEPH P. STAPOWICH  
Captain, TC  
Summary Court

*Jul 3*

I, John F. Barney, being duly sworn, depose and say that the person whose photograph appears on the reverse side hereof bears a resemblance to the Japanese WO in command of Sasebo Naval Camp during September and October 1943, referred to in my statement given on 2 July 1947.

*John F. Barney*  
JOHN F. BARNEY

Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of July 1947 at Los Angeles, California.

JOSEPH P. STAPOWICH, Summary Court

I, John F. Barney, being duly sworn, depose and say that; the person whose photograph appears on the reverse side hereof is the person referred to by me as Fakuta in my statement taken by a representative of the CIC on 2 July 1947.

*John F. Barney*  
JOHN F. BARNEY

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18 day of July 1947, at Los Angeles, California.

*Joseph P. Stapowich*  
JOSEPH P. STAPOWICH  
Summary Court

*Jul 7*

I, John F. Barney, being duly sworn, depose and say that; the person whose photograph appears on the reverse side hereof is the person referred to by me as Fakuta in my statement taken by a representative of the CIC on 2 July 1947.

*John F. Barney*  
JOHN F. BARNEY

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18 day of July 1947, at Los Angeles, California.

*Joseph P. Stapowich*  
JOSEPH P. STAPOWICH  
Captain, TC  
Summary Court

*Jul 2*



A F F I D A V I T

In the matter of mistreatment of Allied prisoners of war at Sasebo Naval Camp, later Fukuoka No. 18-B, Kyushu, Japan from October 1942 until April 1944.

Perpetuation of the Testimony of John Franklin Barney, presently residing at 638 West 119th Street, Los Angeles, California.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA )  
                                  ) SS  
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES)

I, John F. Barney, being first duly sworn according to law, upon my oath depose and say that:

My full name is John Franklin Barney. I was born at Lake Crystal, Minnesota on 6 April 1919. My present permanent home address is 638 West 119th Street, Los Angeles, California. On 16 March 1941 I landed on Wake Island as a caterpillar operator for the Pacific Naval Air Base Contractors. I was captured at Wake Island by the Imperial Japanese Forces on 23 December 1941 and remained on Wake Island working for the Japanese until 30 September 1942, at which time I was placed aboard a Japanese transport which arrived at Yokohama, Japan on 11 October 1942. I was then sent by rail to Sasebo, Japan, arriving there on 13 October 1942. I was held at the Sasebo Naval Camp, also called Fukuoka No. 18-B, Kyushu, Japan until 12 April 1944 when I was sent to Fukuoka Camp No. 1 where I remained until October 1944. From October 1944 until June 1945 I was held in a Military Hospital in the city of Fukuoka from where I was sent to Fukuoka Camp No. 9. I remained there until liberated by the American forces on 1 September 1945.

SASEBO NAVAL CAMP, LATER FUKUOKA NO. 18-B, KYUSHU, JAPAN

I was held in the Sasebo Naval Camp from 13 October 1942 until 12 April 1944. From October 1942 until October 1943 the camp was under the jurisdiction of the Japanese Navy. During this time three different Japanese Officers acted as Camp Commander. I believe they all had the rank equivalent to our Warrant Officer. The first officer was in command for about two months; the second was in command from about December 1942 or January 1943 until about September 1943; the third was in command during September and October 1943, just prior to the camp being turned over to the Army in October of 1943.

The first few months in the Sasebo camp we had no doctor and no

J.F.B.

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facilities to care for the sick. The prisoners were forced to work during this period, regardless of whether or not they were sick. Only on rare occasions were men excused from work because they were sick. During this time there were at least two or three prisoners who were worked to within a day or two of the day they died. A prisoner named Peterson, who died in October 1943, was one person who, I recall, died in the barracks with no doctor or medical care. Another prisoner who died about a month later, and whose name I recall, was a man named Lindquist. Lindquist was worked right up to within a day or two of his death, although I believe that at this time we did have a hospital and that Lindquist was taken to the hospital before he died. Some of the prisoners were beaten by the naval guards when they complained of being too sick to work, but I cannot recall any specific incident. All the while we were in this camp we were made to do Japanese exercises before going to work. If the prisoners did not do the exercise properly they were all made to assume a position with their bodies horizontal to the ground and supported on stiffened arms and toes. If a prisoner relaxed while he was in this position, he would be struck by a rifle butt or a stick. These exercises were supervised by Egawa, the Japanese non-commissioned officer, who was directly under the Camp Commandant, and on a few occasions were supervised by Fakuta, the Japanese who was second to Egawa.

In February 1943, Fakuta ordered that the camp hospital, which had been made available a short time before, be disinfected. I, and several other prisoners, were ordered to move all of the patients out of the hospital so that it could be cleaned. We had no doctor, but Ben Marsh, who had been placed in charge of the hospital, tried to talk Fakuta out of moving the very sick prisoners. We all tried to make Fakuta realize that some of the men were too sick to be exposed to movement and the cold air, but Fakuta still demanded that all of the men be removed. McKean, one very sick patient, who appeared to us to be getting better up to the time of this move, died two or three days after he was exposed to the cold weather due to the order by Fakuta. It was the general opinion of other prisoners, and myself, that McKean's exposure at this time was contributory to his death.

J. F. B.

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One of the beatings given to prisoners which I witnessed took place in the camp hospital in March or April 1943. A prisoner named Hardisty was placed in the hospital because, according to Sam Kern who was acting as medical orderly, his stomach had turned upside down. Hardisty was very weak and unable to eat. Hardisty was a good friend of mine and I tried to get him to eat something. I asked Fakuta if he could get some sugar for Hardisty and shortly after this Fakuta produced a couple of spoonful of sugar. I gave the sugar to Hardisty, but evidently he was unable to eat it because the next morning when I went to see him, he told me the sugar had been stolen. Shortly after this Fakuta asked me how Hardisty liked the sugar and I told him it had been stolen. Fakuta became very angry and went to find Ben Marsh, who was in charge of the hospital. Evidently Fakuta figured that because Marsh was in charge he was responsible. I went outside, but I could see through the window that Fakuta was beating Marsh with his fist. Fakuta beat Marsh with his fist until Marsh fell to the ground, and then waited until he got up and then resumed the beating. This went on for about ten or fifteen minutes. After the beating Fakuta returned with some more sugar for Hardisty.

Jerry Rogers, Jim Stone and I had stolen a cabbage and when we brought it in to camp to have it cooked one of the Americans, who is now dead, informed on us. The informant included John Schnaljon, who had cooked the cabbage, in the place of Stone and as a result Rogers, Schnaljon and I received a terrific beating. Egawa and Sekabi, who was nicknamed the "clown", were the two guards who beat me. Fakuta was present, but he did not strike me and I do not know whether or not he participated in beating the other two. The beating took place in the spring of 1943. These two guards took turns beating me with a stick made of very hard wood and shaped in the form of a Japanese saber. The club was dipped in water so the blows would be more effective. During the beating, which lasted at least thirty minutes, I was struck at least fifteen or twenty times with the stick and the blows were so hard that it was difficult for me to walk during the next week and I was sore for about two weeks.

In April or May 1943, one of the civilian bosses saw a prisoner in blue shorts outside the camp. He was unable to catch the prisoner, but

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J.F.B.



later pointed out a prisoner named Burns as the man because Burns was wearing blue shorts. As a result of this accusation, on the flimsy evidence of the blue shorts, Burns was given a severe beating by the Naval guards. As I recall, the three guards who participated in the beating were; a Naval seaman named Mory, a Naval seaman named Sekabi the "Clown", and a Naval seaman nicknamed "Yes Ka No Ka". These three guards took turns in beating Burns with one of the sticks shaped like a Japanese saber, and made of very hard wood. During the beating, which went on intermittently for about an hour and a half, I would estimate that I saw Burns struck at least forty times in the area between his hips and his knees.

At about this same time I saw a prisoner of war named Barnett beaten by Sekabi. I do not recall the reason for Barnett's beating, but I saw Sekabi strike Barnett about twenty times with a stick similar to the one Burns was beaten with.

Fakuta was present at most of the beatings in camp, but I cannot recall any other incidents in which I saw Fakuta actually administer the beating.

I do not recall that any of the three Naval Warrant Officers who were in command were present when the beating of prisoners took place, but they must have been aware of most of the beatings, and I am sure that the two officers in command of the camp during the winter of 1942 and 1943 must have been aware that the prisoners were being worked beyond their physical capabilities.

In the spring of 1943 I saw the guard nicknamed "Yes Ka No Ka" beat a prisoner of war named Knox with his fists. Most of the prisoners were awakened by the guard screaming at and beating Knox. I understood a very little Japanese at this time, but could understand that the guard was accusing Knox of urinating before he got to the latrine and Knox was denying it. I saw "Yes Ka No Ka" slug Knox with his fist intermittently for about twenty or thirty minutes, trying to get Knox to admit that he had not used the latrine. Knox was knocked down several times. I finally intervened and made the guard understand that Knox admitted he had done the deed and that he was very sorry, whereupon the guard turned Knox loose, but Knox still denied the accusation.

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J. F. B.



A description of the guards named by me heretofore is as follows: Mory was about five feet, two inches tall, weighed about one-hundred, thirty-five pounds, was inclined to be fat, was about twenty years old and was of the lowest Navy rank; Sekabi, the "clown" was about five feet, four inches tall, weighed about one-hundred, forty pounds, was about thirty or thirty-five years of age, and ranked about the same as a seaman 3rd class; the guard nicknamed "Yes Ka No Ka" was about five feet, five inches tall, weighed about one-hundred and ten pounds, was very thin in face and body, was about twenty-eight years old, ranked about the equivalent to a seaman 2nd class, had two or three small round scars on the back of his head, spoke a little English and seemed to be more educated than the rest of the Japanese guards.

The Army took over this camp in October 1943 and an Army Officer by the name of Ekagami was placed in command. While Ekagami was in command the camp was subjected to two mass beatings by the order of Ekagami. The first beating took place about two weeks after Ekagami took over. Every man in camp, including the sick men, was beaten because a cigarette lighter which one of the prisoners had constructed from one of the power lines was discovered by the Japanese. All of the prisoners were beaten with a bamboo pole about two inches in diameter and about six or seven feet long. Each prisoner was struck at least four or five times and some of them were beaten more severely. If the guards who were doing the beating did not hit hard enough and Ekagami saw it, he would strike the guard. Consequently, most of the prisoners were struck very hard. I was struck at least eight or nine very hard blows.

During the first part of December 1943, we were subjected to the second of these mass beatings by the order of Ekagami. A prisoner named Dillon had slugged a Japanese civilian with a shovel, and consequently all the prisoners were subjected to a beating very similar to the first mass beating. Dillon was placed in a crate just large enough for him to sit up in, and was kept in the crate for a week without food. Dillon was taken out and tried in a Japanese civilian court, according to what he told me after he was brought back to camp. Dillon told me that after the trial one of the Judges said "you are free now; you can go home and go to

Fw-13

J. F. B.



bed". Dillon was not set free. After a few more days in the cage he was taken away to a civilian prison where he ultimately died. A month or so later Dillon's ashes and clothes were returned to the camp. I saw his clothes, and they were the same clothes he had left the camp with. He had just a shirt and thin pants, neither of which had buttons or means of keeping them on.

Once in January 1944 and once in February 1944, we were forced by Ekagami to work for thirty hours without rest. Two men, whose names I do not recall, died immediately after these forced work periods, and it is my opinion that their deaths were caused or brought on by the long periods of work without rest.

A few of the Japanese blankets had turned up missing after the army took over, and although we said the navy had probably taken them when the camp changed hands, Ekagami made the declaration that if any prisoners were caught trading the blankets or tearing them up the guilty person would be killed and the rest of the camp beaten. In the early part of 1944 a prisoner by the name of Knox tried to trade a piece of blanket to a Japanese civilian. Knox was placed in the guard house as a result of this. He was placed in a small cage in the guard house with little clothing and no blankets. He was given a ball of rice about the size of a baseball once a day. I do not think he was given any water. After about two weeks in the cage Knox was taken out dead. Many times during the night, before he died, I could hear Knox yell out and I am sure that he was being beaten by the guards.

I have related the incidents which I recall having taken place in the Sasebo Camp, also called Fukuoka Camp No. 18-B, to the best of my knowledge and ability.

*John F. Barney*  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 JOHN F. BARNEY

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18 day of July 1947, at  
 Los Angeles, California.

*Joseph P. Stajovich*  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 JOSEPH P. STAJOVICH  
 Captain, TC  
 Summary Court

*Fw-13*



CERTIFICATE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA )  
                                  ) SS  
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES)

I, Stanley A. Childs, Special Agent, CIC, Sixth Army, certify that John Franklin Barney personally appeared before me on the 2nd day of July 1947, at Los Angeles, California and made the foregoing statement concerning war crimes.

*Stanley A. Childs*  
STANLEY A. CHILDS, S/AGENT, CIC



33

## RESTRICTED

## A F F I D A V I T

STATE OF IDAHO )  
 ) ss.  
 County of Ada )

I, RYLAND F. BARNETT, Civilian former employee of P.N.A.B. on Wake Island, Badge No. 2953, being duly sworn depose and say:

That I was a prisoner of War in Camp 18, Fukuoka District, Island of Kyshu, located seven miles east of Sasebo from October 13, 1942 to April 17, 1944.

On November 20, 1942, Egawa Heso, Petty Officer of the Japanese Navy, arrived to take over the duties of the Executive Officer of the Camp. For a few days he was very congenial to the prisoners and expressed his sympathy for their lot. By this means he obtained the confidence of several of the prisoners and from them got information which he used as an excuse for trumped up charges and punishment. Among his victims was Fred Zeh of San Francisco, California.

Zeh was beaten and punished many times both by Egawa's order and personally. Fred Zeh was part of my detail working on Unoki Dam in Sasebo Japan. Zeh and other Americans were picking up onions and other scraps of food from a garbage pile when Egawa CPO Jap Navy came up with a club longer than a baseball bat. Egawa beat Zeh until his body went limp, whereupon he threw water on him to revive him. Then he continued to beat Zeh all over the body for about an hour and a half. Zeh died a short time later during the month of January 1943. This beating and malnutrition caused his death. Benjamin Marsha, another civilian from Wake Island prepared Zeh's body for burial and I witnessed the burial about one half mile from camp.

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 R.F.B.

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R E S T R I C T E D

In the spring or early summer of 1943, one Lester Meyers, Civilian employee of P.N.A.B. on Wake Island, a prisoner in Camp 18, Fukuoka District, Island of Kyshu, whose glasses had been broken and was so near-sighted that he could not see without the glasses, was on his way to the latrine. He passed a guard named "Kokami" and failed to salute him. Kokami knocked him down and kicked him, then carried him to the guard house and threw him on the ground and reported his action to Egawa Heso. Egawa picked up a club and beat Meyers until he was unconscious, and continued beating him after he had lost consciousness. When he tired of this sport, he allowed several other prisoners to carry Meyers to the Camp Hospital. When Meyers recovered consciousness he was totally insane and unable to care for himself. He died three or four days later.

In the early winter of 1943, George Bailey, 60 years of age, was ill with a high fever, but was forced to work loading tram cars in a narrow muddy cut in a mountain on the Unaki Dam project. An airline hose was dislodged from the cliffs above him and struck Bailey on the head knocking him down. While he was resting from the effect of this blow, Egawa Heso inspected the job. Egawa was wearing two pair of gloves and other heavy clothing as protection against the severe weather. He strode up and laid the back of his gloved hand on Bailey's forehead and said Quote Netsu nai. Shigoto Hajimai end of quote. Translation. "No Fever, Get back to work". Two days later Bailey died.

In the spring of 1943, clothing made of a type of burlap was issued to the prisoners of War in Fukuoka Camp No. 18 located near Sasebo on the island of Kyshu. Egawa Heso was in charge of the distribution. He established a complicated ritual as each man was called by his number, he was supposed to bow deeply to Egawa Heso and recite a stilted form of thanks in Japanese. If he failed by as much as one word, he received a sound cuffing and face slapping from Egawa Heso. Many of the men could not understand his instructions, let alone repeat them, so at least 60 percent of the



men in the camp were punished that night.

Some time during the early winter of 1944, Egawa Heso <sup>TP1</sup> bribed three prisoners at Camp Fukuoka No. 18, near Sasebo on the Island of Kyshu to write letters of recommendation to his wife and to his Naval Commandant expressing his good care and treatment of the prisoners at the Camp and requesting the Commandant not to transfer him to another Camp. The prisoners' names were: Chas. Hon, Robert Nailand and Lindeweg. Lindeweg was an avowed Nazi. These letters were false and wholly unjustified.

On or about January 5, 1944, one Albert Knox of Wisconsin, a prisoner at Camp Fukuoka No. 18, near Sasebo on the Island of Kyshu was accused of cutting a piece from a Japanese Navy Issue Blanket to make warm clothing. He was given a mock trial by Ikegami Showi and thrown into an unheated jail cell 4'x4'x4'. Lt. Ikegami boasted in the presence of myself and other prisoners that Knox would never come out of the jail cell alive. On or about January 15, Knox died of malnutrition and exposure. He was fed one rice ball daily during this period and the outside temperature ranged near zero.

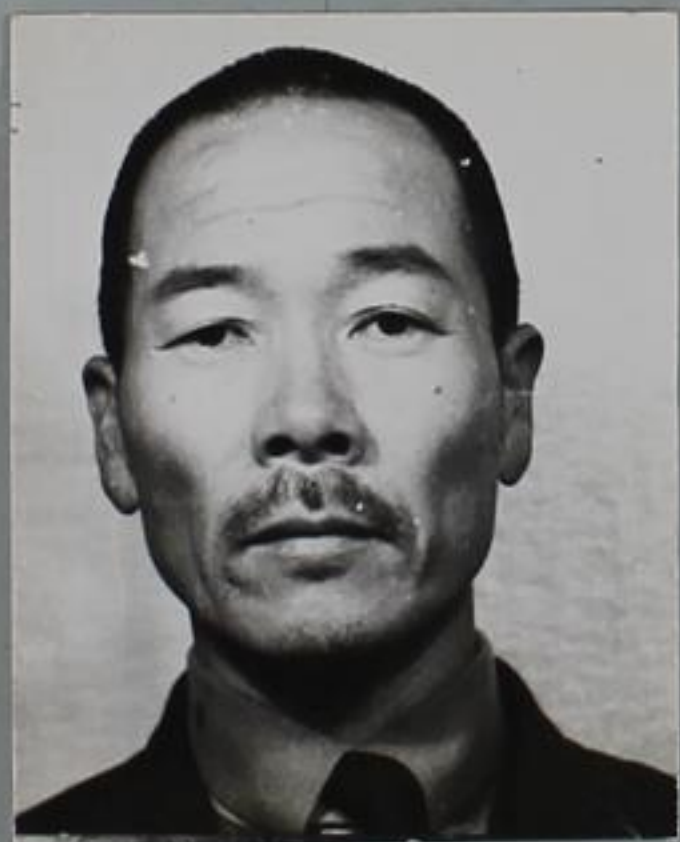
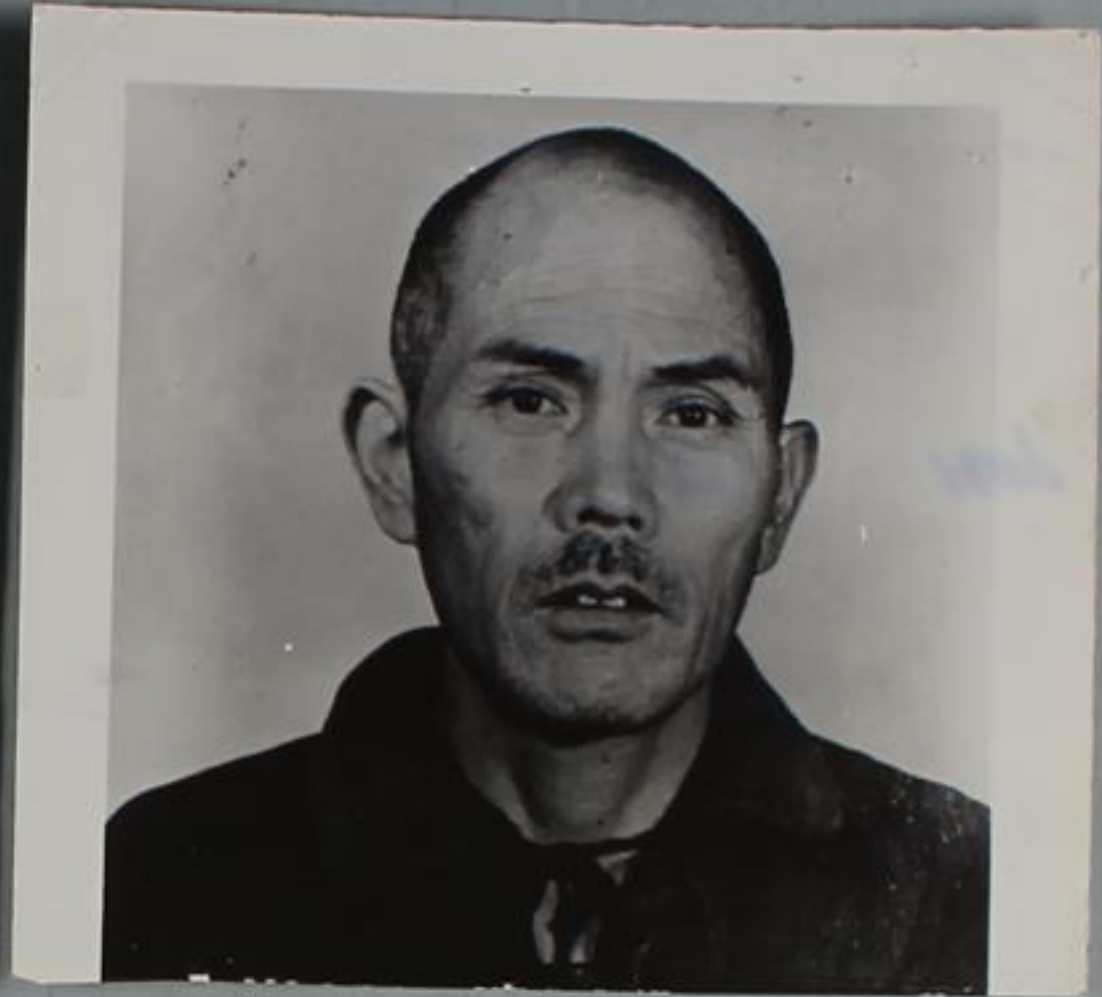
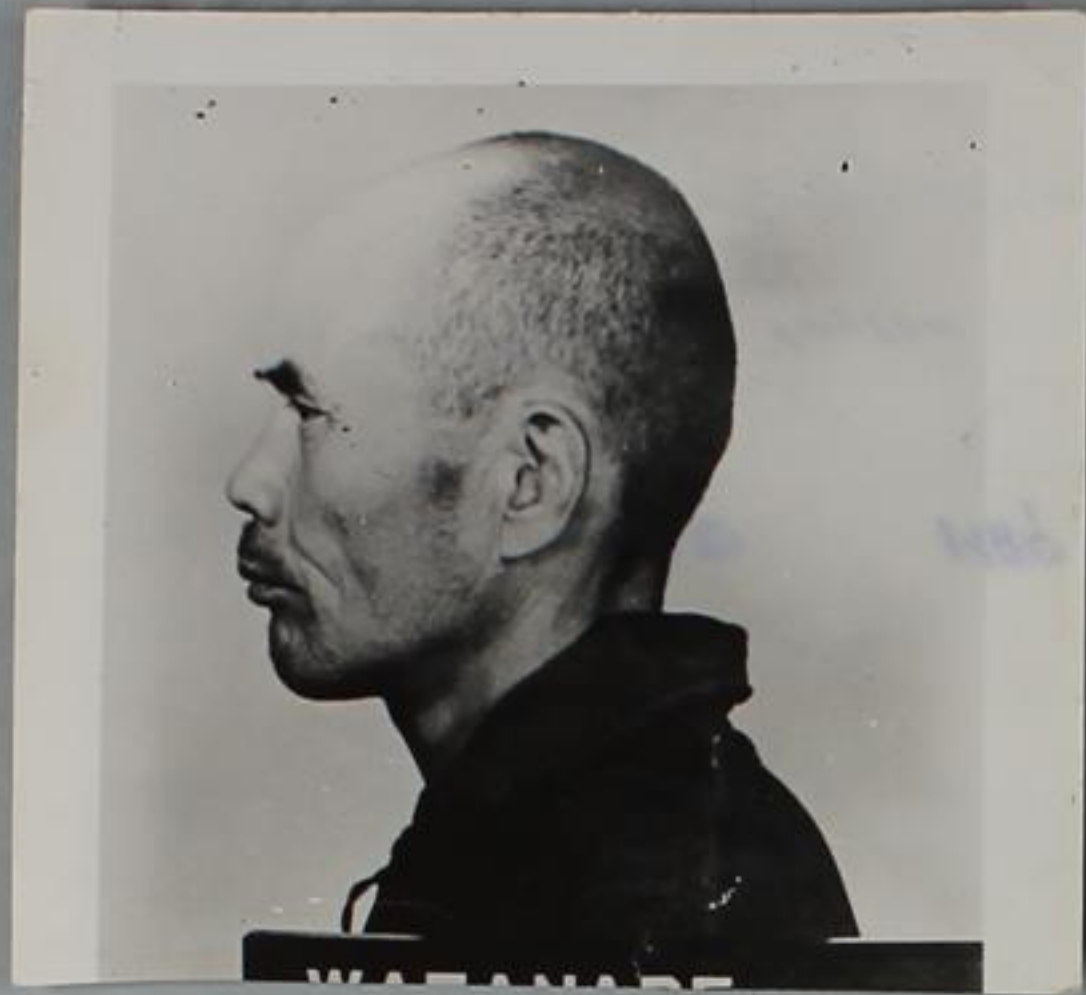
Lt. Ikegami Showi appropriated and misused Red Cross supplies and denied them to the prisoners. These supplies entered the Camp subsequent to December 10, 1943. Lt. Ikegami Showi took charge of the Camp on October 10, 1943.

On or about December 10, 1943, the prisoners were informed that contact had been made through Swiss Legation and that all prisoners would be allowed to write letters to their homes. When the Camp was closed on April 17, 1944, these letters were found still in the files of the Camp and had never been forwarded, and were burned by the Clean Up Detail on that date.

I personally witnessed all incidents stated herein, and to the best of my knowledge the testimony I have given covers all the pertinent details of these incidents.

R. G. B.  
FU-13







STATE OF OREGON) *9702*  
COUNTY OF MULTNOMAH) SS

I, Thomas J. Barbour, of legal age, being duly sworn, depose and say that:

The person whose photo appears on the reverse side hereof is unknown to me.

Thomas J. Barbour  
Thomas J. Barbour

Sworn to before me this 20 day of MAY 1947.

Myron N. Layton  
MYRON N. LAYTON  
LT. COL. CAC  
SUMMARY COURTS OFFICER

STATE OF OREGON) *5704*  
COUNTY OF MULTNOMAH) SS

I, Thomas J. Barbour, of legal age, being duly sworn, depose and say that:

The person whose photo appears on the reverse side hereof is unknown to me.

Thomas J. Barbour  
Thomas J. Barbour

Sworn to before me this 20 day of MAY 1947.

Myron N. Layton  
MYRON N. LAYTON  
LT. COL. CAC  
SUMMARY COURTS OFFICER

STATE OF OREGON) *5704*  
COUNTY OF MULTNOMAH) SS

I, Thomas J. Barbour, of legal age, being duly sworn, depose and say that:

The person whose photo appears on the reverse side hereof was known to me as Fukuda, whom I have referred to in an affidavit given to a representative of the U.S. Army Counter Intelligence Corps on 20 MAY 1947.

Thomas J. Barbour  
Thomas J. Barbour

Sworn to before me this 20 day of MAY 1947.

Myron N. Layton  
MYRON N. LAYTON  
LT. COL. CAC  
SUMMARY COURTS OFFICER

STATE OF OREGON) *9702*  
COUNTY OF MULTNOMAH) SS

I, Thomas J. Barbour, of legal age, being duly sworn, depose and say that:

The person whose photo appears on the reverse side hereof is unknown to me.

Thomas J. Barbour  
Thomas J. Barbour

Sworn to before me this 20 day of MAY 1947.

Myron N. Layton  
MYRON N. LAYTON, LT. COL. CAC, SUMMARY COURT

STATE OF OREGON) *9704*  
COUNTY OF MULTNOMAH) SS

I, Thomas J. Barbour, of legal age, being duly sworn, depose and say that:

The person whose photo appears on the reverse side hereof is unknown to me.

Thomas J. Barbour  
Thomas J. Barbour

Sworn to before me this 20 day of MAY 1947.

Myron N. Layton  
MYRON N. LAYTON, LT. COL. CAC, SUMMARY COURT

STATE OF OREGON) *9704*  
COUNTY OF MULTNOMAH) SS

I, Thomas J. Barbour, of legal age, being duly sworn, depose and say that:

The person whose photo appears on the reverse side hereof was known to me as Fukuda, whom I have referred to in an affidavit given to a representative of the U.S. Army Counter Intelligence Corps on 20 MAY 1947.

Thomas J. Barbour  
Thomas J. Barbour

Sworn to before me this 20 day of MAY 1947.

Myron N. Layton  
MYRON N. LAYTON, LT. COL. CAC, SUMMARY COURT



A F F I D A V I T

STATE OF OREGON        )  
                              ) SS  
COUNTY OF MULTNOMAH)

I, THOMAS J. BARBOUR, of legal age, residing at 5105 S.E. 38th Ave., Portland, Oregon, being duly sworn, depose and say that:

I was a civilian employee working for the U. S. Navy under contract for the Morris Knudson Co., when I was taken prisoner and interned by the Japanese Navy, 23 December 1941, on Wake Island. I was held on Wake Island until October, 1942 at which time I was shipped to Sasebo Naval Camp, Japan, where I stayed until April, 1944. I was then sent to Fukuoka Camp No. 1, where I stayed until 25 September 1945, when I was liberated by the U. S. Army. I arrived in San Francisco, California on 25 October 1945. My permanent home address is 5105 S. E. 38th Ave., Portland, Oregon.

I remember very well one Japanese Naval guard at Sasebo Naval Camp, known to me as Fukuda, about 160 pounds, about 5 ft. 11 in. tall, light complexion, partially bald, with a perpetual scowl, who was in charge of our camp bake shop. Whenever Red Cross supplies, bread and flour, were shipped into camp they were stored in Fukuda's bake shop. About half of these supplies were actually issued to the prisoners. I know this to be true because I helped unload these supplies and am positive we only received a meager portion of what was in storage in the bake shop. On several occasions I personally saw Fukuda and other guards, whom I did not know, carrying supplies out of camp after dark. I do not remember the actual dates of such incidents.

Orito and Watanabe are not known to me. If they were the 1st and 2nd commanders of our camp, they were never around to see what the guards were doing.

Sasebo was the worst camp we were ever in due to lack of food, mistreatment and lack of medical care.

Due to the fact that it has been about two years since I was a POW, I cannot recall any other specific dates, places or incidents.

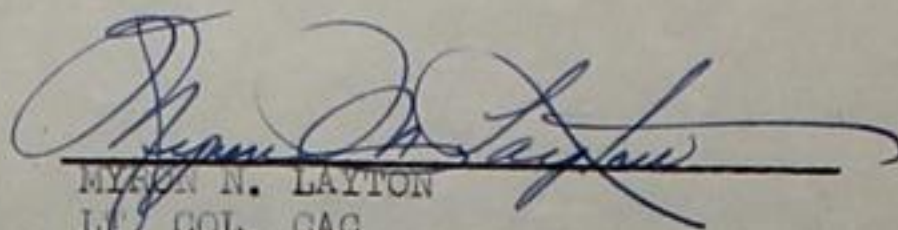
Thomas J. Barbour  
THOMAS J. BARBOUR

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Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of May 1947,  
at Portland, Oregon.

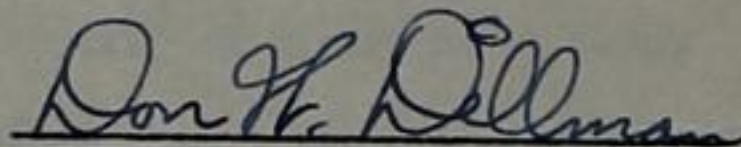


MYRON N. LAYTON  
LT COL. CAC  
Summary Courts Officer

C E R T I F I C A T E

STATE OF OREGON )  
                          ) SS  
COUNTY OF MULTNOMAH )

I, Don W. Dillman, certify that Thomas J. Barbour  
personally appeared before me this 20th day of May 1947, at Portland,  
Oregon, and made the foregoing statement concerning war crimes.



Don W. Dillman S/A 6th Army

7963  
Fu-13



A F F I D A V I T

STATE OF IDAHO )  
                  ) SS:  
COUNTY OF BLAINE )

I, FRANK I. ARAMBARRI, civilian, Hailey, Idaho, being first duly sworn, depose and say that:

My name is FRANK I. ARAMBARRI. My permanent home address is Hailey, Idaho. I am twenty-nine years old. I was formerly a civilian worker for Morrison & Knudson Company, Boise, Idaho, I went overseas 1 October 1941 and returned to the states 16 October 1945.

I was captured at Wake Island on 23rd of December 1941 by a Japanese Naval landing party, the name of which is unknown to me.

I was required to help operate and teach the Japanese how to operate a dredge. In addition I was compelled to help build pill boxes for over two months. From the 23rd of December until the 30th of September 1942 we were confined to Wake Island and as prisoners we were treated fairly decent. I was only mistreated once and that was a slap by a guard with a shovel due to my violating an order.

On 30 September 1942 I and about 255 other prisoners were placed aboard ship. We docked at Yokohama, Japan, where we then boarded a train and were sent to Sasebo, Japan. There I remained for eighteen months.

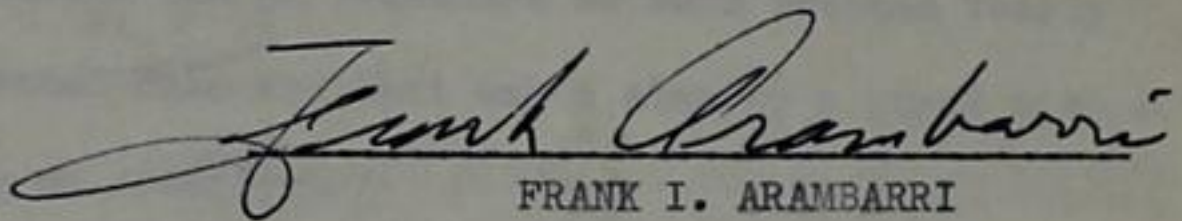
While at Sasebo, Japan, known as Fukuoka District Camp No. 18, we received very miserable treatment. There were 251 assigned to this camp but only 198 were alive at the time I left 20 April 1944. During the month of March 1944 all prisoners were beaten one evening because one prisoner had defied a guard, nicknamed "Grandma". Lt. Ikagami, nicknamed "Little Ike", Commanding Officer of the camp, issued orders and we were beaten with bamboo poles. I received 15 licks. In December 1943 every prisoner received an average of seven licks each because of a violation by one prisoner. Anytime a prisoner was punished all had to watch. One time a prisoner by the name of Frank Burns was severely beaten with wet paddles. A Japanese by the nickname of "Guywire", a Chief Petty Officer of the Navy, did the beating. He was not authorized to do this

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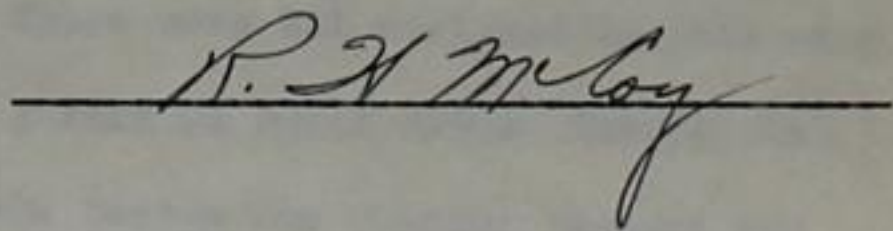


beating by any higher authority. Frank Burns was beaten until he passed out and then they revived him and continued to beat him until he again was unconscious. There were other beatings but I can't recall names or dates. The food was poor and I believe that at least 40 of the boys died because of the starvation diet. I remember Julius Larsen of Hailey, Idaho who when I first knew him weighed 218 pounds but due to the poor food he lost over 90 pounds and died February 1943.

On 20 April 1944 about 200 of the men were transferred to Fukuoka No. 1. At this camp the Americans were not mistreated so much but the English and Dutch were mistreated often. I saw a Japanese, nicknamed "The Beast", beat a Dutch prisoner so badly that others had to carry him back to camp from our work. He was finally taken to a hospital and later died as the result of this beating. Skamoto, 1st Lt., was commander of the camp and he discharged the Japanese who did the beating, when he learned of it. Shamoto worked the men hard and required that all rules be obeyed.

  
FRANK I. ARAMBARRI

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23 day of April  
1947 at Hailey Idaho.



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VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

55

PERPETUATION OF TESTIMONY OF

YOUR FILE REFERENCE:

FRANK I. ARAMBARRI

IN REPLY REFER TO:

(Formerly Civilian worker for Morrison & Knudson Co.

Hailey, Idaho

My name is Frank I. Arambarri. My permanent home address is Hailey, Idaho. I am 29 years old. I was formerly a civilian worker for Morrison & Knudson Company, Boise, Idaho. I went overseas October 1, 1941 and returned to the states October 16, 1945.

I was captured at Wake Island on 23rd of December, 1941 by a Japanese Naval landing party. The name of which is unknown to me.

I was required to help operate and teach the Japanese how to operate a dredge. In addition I was compelled to help build pill boxes for over two months. From the 23 of December until 30 of September, 1942 we were confined to Wake Island and as a prisoner we were treated fairly decent. I was only mistreated once and that was a slap by a guard with a shovel due to my violating an order.

On September 30, 1942 I and about 255 other prisoners were placed aboard ship. We docked at Yokohama, Japan where we then boarded a train and was sent to Scsabo, Japan. There I remained for 18 months.

While at Scsabo, Japan, known as Fukuoka District Camp # 18, we received very miserable treatment. There was 251 assigned to this camp but only 198 were alive at the time I left April 20, 1944. During the month of March, 1944 all prisoners were beaten one evening because one prisoner had defied a guard, nicknamed "Grandma". Lt. Ikagami, nicknamed "Little Ike", C.O. of the Camp, issued orders and we were beaten with bambo poles. I received 15 licks. In December, 1944 every prisoner received an average of seven licks each because of a violation by one prisoner. Anytime a prisoner was punished all had to watch. One time a prisoner by the name of Frank Burns was severely beaten with wet paddles. A Japanese by the nickname of "Guywire", a Chief Petty Officer of the Navy, did the beating. He was not authorized to do this beating by any higher authority. Frank Burns was beaten until he passed out and then they revived him and continued to beat him until he again was unconscious. There was other beatings but I can't recall names or dates. The food was poor and I believe that at least 40 of the boys died because of the starvation diet. I remember Julius Larsen of Hailey, Idaho who when I first knew him weighted 218 pounds but due to the poor food he lost over 90 pounds and died February 1943.

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and #1.

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VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

YOUR FILE REFERENCE:

IN REPLY REFER TO:

On April 20, 1944 about 200 of the men were transferred to Fukaoka No. 1. At this camp the Americans were not mistreated so much but the English and Dutch were mistreated often. I saw a Japanese, nicknamed "The Beast", beat a Dutch prisoner so badly that others had to carry him back to camp from our work. He was finally taken to a hospital and later died as the result of this beating. Skamoto, 1st Lt., was commander of the camp and he discharged the Japanese who did the beating, when he learned of it. Shamoto worked the men hard and required that all rules be obeyed.

Frank I. Arambarri
Frank I. Arambarri

State of Idaho )
County of Blaine ) ss

I, Frank I. Arambarri, of lawful age, being duly sworn on oath, state that I have read the foregoing statement consisting of two pages, and that it is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Frank I. Arambarri
Frank I. Arambarri

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of October, 1946.

B. P. Thamm,
Notary Public

7u-13



E  
OVER

*John*

WAR CRIMES OFFICE

When completed this document  
must be classified as SECRET

DATE: 17 Sept 19 45

1. YOUR NAME: Anderson Roy Lee  
Last First Middle

2. RANK: Civilian SERIAL NO. \_\_\_\_\_  
(If civilian, write in word "Civilian" (Armed Forces personnel only)

3. HOME ADDRESS Bassett St. Agnew Cal.  
Street No. City State

4. AT WHAT ENEMY CAMPS AND HOSPITALS WERE YOU CONFINED AND WHEN WERE YOU AT EACH? (If never a prisoner of war or internee, then state principal places you have been from time to time while overseas).

Camp #18 at Sisabo, Japan - 13 Sept. '42 - 17 April '44

Camp #1 in Fukioki, on Honshu - 17 Apr '44 - 17 Jan '45

Another Camp #1 also in Fukioki, 17 Jan '45 - 20 Jun - '45  
Camp #9 20 Jun - 12 Sept 45

5. DO YOU HAVE ANY INFORMATION ABOUT ANY ATROCITIES AGAINST, OR MISTREATMENT OF AMERICANS, PRISONERS OF WAR, CIVILIAN INTERNEES, OR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION FOR WHICH YOU THINK THE PERPETRATORS SHOULD BE PUNISHED? (Answer by stating YES or NO in the spaces provided below).

- (a) Killings or executions ----- Yes  
yes or no
- (b) Torture, beatings or other cruelties ----- Yes  
yes or no
- (c) Imprisonment under improper conditions -----  
yes or no
- (d) Massacres, wholesale looting or burning of towns -----  
yes or no
- (e) Use of prisoners of war on enemy military works or operations -----  
yes or no
- (f) Exposure of prisoners of war to danger of gunfire, bombing, torpedoing, or other hazards of war -----  
yes or no
- (g) Transportation of prisoners of war under improper conditions -----  
yes or no
- (h) Public exhibition or exposure to ridicule of prisoners of war -----  
yes or no
- (i) Failure to provide prisoners of war with proper medical care, food or quarters -----  
yes or no
- (j) Collective punishment of a group for offense of others --  
yes or no
- (k) Any other atrocities not specifically mentioned above for which you think the guilty persons should be punished ---  
yes or no

IF ANY QUESTION IS ANSWERED YES, THEN STATE THE FACTS BRIEFLY ON REVERSE SIDE OF THIS SHEET.

Incl #3 (2 pages)

OVER

(4)

~~SECRET~~  
FU-13



O V E R

DETAILS OF AIROCITIES

<u>KIND OF CRIME</u>	<u>WHERE IT HAPPENED</u>	<u>WHO WAS THE VICTIM (include name, nationality &amp; whether military personnel or not).</u>	<u>STATE IF YOU SAW IT YOURSELF. IF YOU DID NOT SEE IT, WHO TOLD YOU ABOUT IT?</u>
1. (a) Beheading on Wake		("Babe" Hoffmeister)	I saw
		( Amer Civilian )	
(b) Beaten to death -		Beatings were a daily occurrence	
A Camp #18 )		long stout clubs used - many died of	
		wounds, broken bones - 24 hours labor on	
		one bowl of rice - many men died of	
2.		exposure or pneumonia - 57 men out	
		of 249 died in camp #18 - Some	
		were starved to death - no doctors	
		or medical supplied whatever	
		man with broken leg suffered 14	
3.		months untreated - man left in	
		guard house froze to death.	
		In 18 months Red Cross packets	
		were issued on 3 occasions - one issue	
		was one box to 22 men - the other	
4.		two averaged one box to eight men	
		Little or no heat in very inadequate	
		barracks.	
		Worked on hydro electric plant and	
5.		dam at Cisabo	
		at Camp #18 Jap camp cmdr.	

EGDWA HASO

HAVE YOU PREVIOUSLY BEEN QUESTIONED BY ANY MILITARY OR NAVAL AUTHORITIES ABOUT AIROCITIES OR MISTREATMENT? No . IF YES, by WHOM, WHERE, WHEN  
yes or no

DID YOU MAKE A SIGNED STATEMENT? No  
yes or no

CERTIFIED A TRUE COPY:

/s/ ROY L. ANDERSON  
Sign your name here.

WILLIAM H. BROWN, CAPT., INF.



RESTRICTED

ANDERSON, ROY L., a MALE  
 (Male, female)  
American citizen, after being duly sworn at 29th Replacement  
Depot, Luzon, P. I. on 20 September, 1945, tes-  
 tified as follows:

- Q. How old are you?  
 A. 54.
- Q. Were you interned by the Japanese or made a prisoner of war, and if so, when and where?  
 A. Wake Island - 23 December 1941.
- Q. Where did you reside at the time of your capture?  
 A. Pacific Naval Base Contractors, Wake Island.
- Q. By what Japanese unit were you captured?  
 A. Navy land forces.
- Q. Do you expect to be repatriated, and if so, to what country?  
 A. Yes - U.S.A.
- Q. What will your complete address be after your repatriation?  
 A. Bassett St., Agnew, California.
- Q. Will you state the names and locations of the camps at which you were held as a prisoner of war and the dates you were confined at each camp?

<u>Compound or</u> <u>Camp</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Dates</u>
A. Wake Island	Same	23 Dec 41 - 1 Sep 42
Oil Boat (name Unknown) enroute to	Japan	1 Sep 42 - 10 Sep 42
Camp #18	Sisabo, Japan	13 Sep 42 - 17 Apr 44
Camp #1	Fukuoka, Japan	17 Apr 44 - 17 Jan 45
Camp #1 (Different camp)"	" "	17 Jan 45 - 20 Jun 45
Camp #9	" "	20 Jun 45 - 12 Sep 45

- Q. Do you know or have you reason to believe that the Imperial Japanese Forces failed to treat prisoners of war with humanity or otherwise committed atrocities or war crimes against them?  
 A. Yes.











ISLE OF KIUSHU

CAMP SISABO

DEATH LIST VETERAN

✓ Cap. Peterson ✓	Boise, Idaho
H. E. Jamison ✓	" "
Al Hewson ✓	Rowe, N. Y.
Mark Franklin ✓	Honolulu
John Nicklaus ✓	Germania, Penn.
Geo. Bailey ✓	Los Angeles, Calif.
Chas. Miller ✓	Enfield, Ill.
Richard Fowlowski ✓	Portland, Oregon
Julius Larson ✓	Boise, Idaho
Wayne Esmay ✓	Cody, Wyo.
Bill Lindquist ✓	Mayward, Wis.
Lloyd McKeenan ✓	S.F., Calif.
Tharon Dixon ✓	Portland, Oregon
Jack Huntley ✓	Billings, Mont.
Don Williams ✓	
Fred Kelly ✓	Electric City, Wash.
Elmer Pursetti ✓	S.F., Calif.
W.B. Grimm ✓	Portsmouth, N.H.
John Oneal ✓	Glendale, Calif.
Andy Nygard ✓	S.F., Calif.
Louis Grevie ✓	Flagstaff, Arizona
Bill Hart ✓	Bill Hart, Boise
Clinton Stone ✓	Portland, Oregon
Si Miller ✓	Nampa, Idaho
Ed Villa ✓	Gresham, Oregon
Ralph McEvers ✓	Portland, Oregon
Laurence Proteau ✓	Portland, Oregon
Frank Follett ✓	Portland, Oregon
Paul Robbins ✓	
George Proteau ✓	Portland, Oregon
Knute Forstedt ✓	Portland, Oregon
Ed Johnson ✓	Carmel, Calif.
Quenton Nicks ✓	
David Kelso ✓	Emmett, Idaho
Lee Davis ✓	Los Angeles, Calif.
John Hance ✓	Boise, Idaho
Frank Miller ✓	San Francisco, Calif.
Lester Myers ✓	S.F., Cal.
Owen Thomas ✓	Portland, Oregon
Theodore Hensel ✓	Burbanks, Wash.
George Walker ✓	John Day, Ore.
Richard Brown ✓	
Lester Hill ✓	Clarkston, Wash.
Art Hardesty ✓	John Day, Ore.
Russ Reid ✓	Phoenix, Ariz.
Pat Dyer 10-1-43 ✓	Frisco
Sam Kelly ✓	
John Yeram ✓	
Elbert Knox X	
Cap Gayman. Ralph ✓	
George Easter ✓	
Fred Zeh Died 2/29/44 ✓	
Lloyd Kent ✓	
George Dillon ✓	

EXHIBIT A

CERTIFIED A TRUE COPY:

WILLIAM H. BROWN, CAPT., INF.

~~FU-13~~







O V E R

DETAILS OF ATROCITIES

<u>KIND OF CRIME</u>	<u>WHERE IT HAPPENED</u>	<u>WHO WAS THE VICTIM</u> (include name, nationality & whether military personnel or not).	<u>STATE IF YOU SAW IT YOURSELF. IF YOU DID NOT SEE IT, WHO TOLD YOU ABOUT IT?</u>
----------------------	--------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

1. (a) Beheading on Wake ("Babe Hoffmeister)  
( Amer Civilian )

I saw

(b) Beaten to death - Beatings were a daily occurrence

A Camp)  
#18 )

long stout clubs used - many died of  
wounds, broken bones - 24 hours labor on

2. one bowl of rice - many men died of

exposure or pneumomia - 57 men out

of 249 died in camp #18 - Some

were starved to death - no doctors

or medical supplies whatever

3. man with broken leg suffered 14

months untreated - man left in

guard house froze to death.

In 18 months Red Cross packets

were issued on 3 occasions - one issue

4. was one box to 22 men - the other

two averaged one box to eight men

Little or no heat in very inadequate

barracks.

5. Worked on hydro electric plant and

dam at Cisabo

at Camp #18 Jap camp cmdr.

EGDWA HASO

HAVE YOU PREVIOUSLY BEEN QUESTIONED BY ANY MILITARY OR NAVAL AUTHORITIES ABOUT ATROCITIES OR MISTREATMENT? No. IF YES, by WHOM, WHERE, WHEN  
yes or no

DID YOU MAKE A SIGNED STATEMENT? No  
yes or no

CERTIFIED A TRUE COPY:

/s/ ROY L. ANDERSON  
Sign your name here.

WILLIAM H. BROWN, CAPT., INF.



RESTRICTED

Roy L. Anderson, a Male  
(Male, female)  
U.S. citizen, after being duly sworn at 29th Repl.  
Depot, Luzon, P.I. on 20 Sept., 1945, tes-  
 tified as follows:

Q. How old are you?

A. 54

Q. Were you interned by the Japanese or made a prisoner of war, and if so, when and where?

A. Wake Island - 23 Dec. 1941

Q. Where did you reside at the time of your capture?

A. Pacific Naval Base Contractors, Wake Island

Q. By what Japanese unit were you captured?

A. Navy land forces

Q. Do you expect to be repatriated, and if so, to what country?

A. Yes - U.S.A.

Q. What will your complete address be after your repatriation?

A. Bassett St. Agnew, Calif.

Q. Will you state the names and locations of the camps at which you were held as a prisoner of war and the dates you were confined at each camp?

<u>Compound or Camp</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Dates</u>
A. Wake Island	Same	23 Dec. '41 to 1 Sept '42
Oil Boat (name unknown)	Enroute to Japan	1 Sept. '42 to 10 Sept '42
camp # 18	Sisato, Japan	13 Sept '42 to 17 Apr. '44
camp #1	Fukuoka, Japan	17 April '44 to 17 Jan '45
camp #1 (different camp)	" "	17 Jan '45 to 20 June '45
Camp #9.	" "	20 June '45 to 12 Sept. '45

Q. Do you know or have you reason to believe that the Imperial Japanese Forces failed to treat prisoners of war with humanity or otherwise committed atrocities or war crimes against them?

A. yes

6



RESTRICTED

Q. Will you state all facts in detail pertaining to atrocities, war crimes, violations of Rules of Land Warfare and human decency at #18, Sisabo, Japan, the dates thereof, the perpetrators, giving their names, ranks, units and other identifying information.

A. At this camp between 13 Sept 42 and 17 April 44, 57 civilians who had been captured on Wake Island on Dec. 23, 1941 died of beatings, starvation, malnutrition, dehydration and lack of medical care. The Jap guards would come in nightly and line all of the prisoners up and take turns beating them, hitting each man from 5 to 25 times with a heavy club, about 4 to 4 1/2 feet long and weighing approximately 5 lbs. These beatings broke countless numbers of bones and left the men cut, bruised and bleeding. There was no provocation for the beatings and they were an everyday occurrence at the camp.

There was no medical care of any kind at this camp and if the men did go on sick call they were beaten until

Subscribed and sworn to before me this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_,

1945.

RESTRICTED

FU-13

I.P.L.A.



they agreed to go back to work - without any medical treatment or medicine.

Investigator: "Mr Anderson, I show you this paper marked as Exhibit 'A' and ask you to identify it."

Mr. Anderson: "That paper is a 'true copy' list of names, addresses & dates of death of 3 men that died at camp #18, Sesabo, Japan, between the dates 13 Sept. '43 and 17 April '44, from beatings, disease, malnutrition, dehydration and general mistreatment. The list was copied from my notebook, which I kept during the time of my imprisonment, and was so copied in my presence."

In late summer of '43, a prisoner by the name of Gary Rogee (spelling uncertain) of Boise, Idaho, suffered a broken leg while working in a rock quarry at the camp. Fellow prisoners carried Rogee back to the barracks and he was placed R.I.A.



in a room which was used as a makeshift dispensary and was run by one of the prisoners, but without any medicine. He was left in the room and a Jap ~~naval~~<sup>army</sup> doctor tried to set and splint the leg but botched the job and gave it up. Rogee was forced to lie on his back for 14 or 15 months before the leg began to knit. All this time the bone was exposed and was a constant running sore. About this time we were liberated and he is now in the hands of American Army doctors.

The two Japs responsible for the beatings & mistreatment were:

1. Egawa Haso, direct control of all work details, navy man, not a professional sailor. 5'7", 155 lbs, 35 yrs old, stocky build, normal features, round shouldered, knock-kneed, slow & methodical in all movements. Spoke fairly good English, home in Nagasaki.

2. Takuda, navy man in charge of



(5)

the kitchen, bakery, etc. He was a baker by ~~the~~ trade and had a ~~bak~~ bake shop in Fukuoka, run by his sister while he was in navy. 5'7", 135 lbs, 35 yrs old, very slim build, sharp bony face, clipped head, <sup>gray hair,</sup> extremely slanted eyes, very moody, had several silver teeth, walked quite erect, spoke & understood very little English, home was near the University in Fukuoka, Japan.

I can think of nothing of importance to add to this statement.

Roy L. Anderson.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this  
30th day of Sept. 1945.

James R. Locke  
1st Lt Cmp  
Investigating Officer  
War Crimes Div. Det.



ISLE OF KIUSHU

CAMP SISABO

DEATH LIST VETERAN

Cap. Peterson	Boise, Idaho
H.E. Jamison	" "
Al Hewson	Rowe, N.Y.
Mark Franklin	Honolulu
John Nicklaus	Germania Penn.
Geo. Bailey	Los Angeles, Calif.
Chas. Miller	Enfield, ILL.
Richard Powlofski	Portland, Oregon
Julius Larson	Boise, Idaho.
Wayne Esmy	Cody, Wyo.
Bill Lindquist	Hayward, Wis.
Lloyd McKeehan	S.F. Calif.
Tharon Dixon	Portland, Oregon
Jack Huntley	Billings, Mont.
Don Williams	
Fred Kelly	Electric City, Wash.
Elmer Pursetti	S.F. Calif.
W.B. Grimm	Portsmouth, N.H.
John Oneal	Glendale, Calif.
Andy Nygard	S.F. Calif.
Louis Grevie	Flagstaff, Arizona
Bill Hart	Bill Hart Boise
Clinton Stone	Portland, Oregon
Si Miller	Nampa, Idaho
Ed Villa	Gresham, Oregon
Ralph McEvers	Portland, Oregon
Laurence Proteau	Portland, Oregon
Frank Follett	Portland, Oregon
Paul Robbins	
George Proteau	Portland, Oregon
Knute Forstedt	Portland, Oregon
Ed Johnson	Carmel, Calif.
Quenton Nicks	
David Kelso	Emmett, Idaho
Lee Davis	Los Angeles, Calif.
John Hance	Boise, Idaho
Frank Miller	San Francisco, Calif.
Lester Myers	S.F. Cal.
Owen Thomas	Portland, Oregon
Theodore Hensel	Burbanks, Wash.
George Walker	John Day, Ore.
Richard Brown	
Lester Hill	Clarkston, Wash.
Art Hardesty	John Day Ore.
Russ Reid	Phoenix, Ariz.



(CONT. EXHIBIT-"A")

Pat Dyer 10-1-43 Frisco  
Sam Kelly  
John Yeram  
Elbert Knox  
Cap Gayman. Ralph  
George Easter  
Fred Zeh Died 2/29/44  
Lloyd Kent  
George Dillon

CERTIFIED A TRUE COPY:

James R. Locke  
1st Lt Cmp.  
War Crimes Inv. Det.



#9

work conditions

I, Umetaro AKIYAMA, being duly sworn to speak the truth conscientiously adding or concealing nothing whatsoever make the following statement at the office of the Legal Section, Fukuoka, Kyushu:

Give your name, age and address.

Umetaro AKIYAMA. My age is 35. My address is Fukuoka-Ken, Miyako-gun, Hieda-mura, Junsa no ohuzaisho.

What is your present occupation?

I am a policeman.

Were you in the Japanese Navy during the war?

Yes.

Were you ever at the Sasebo POW Camp?

Yes.

When were you at the Sasebo Camp?

I went to this camp 27 November 1943 and I was there approximately eight months.

What was your rank when you were at the Camp?

I was a seaman 2c. (Hito-Suihei) I was promoted to seaman 1c. (Itto-Suihei) while I was at the POW Camp.

Was the army or navy operating the camp when you went to the POW Camp?

The navy was operating it.

Who was the camp commanding officer when you went to the Camp?

WATANABE, Fukuichi Chief Petty Officer.

Then are you sure you didn't go to the POW Camp in 1942?

I'm sure I went there in 1943.

When did you become attached to the Sasebo Navy Guards?

It was about 20 October 1943. I'm not sure about this.

How long were you at the POW Camp before the army took command and Lt. IKEGAMI became the commanding officer?

I was there about a month or a month and a half before this happened.

What was your job while you were at the camp?

I was WATANABE's orderly and did guard duty also.

Did you guard the POWs?

Yes.

Was this on the work project?

Yes.

Did you guard the POWs at the Camp also?

No.

Did you ever see any POWs slapped or mistreated there?

Yes.

5

u. a. 秋



Tell me about it.

To the best of my memory it was about March or April 1944. Lt. Ikegami, army Lieutenant, was the commanding officer then. I believe it was about six or seven o'clock at night. It was after I had eaten and I was in my barracks at this time when I heard someone (I don't know his name) come in and say the army soldiers were beating the POWs. I got up and looked out the window and saw several soldiers in front of the POW barracks. They were beating a POW with either a bamboo or wooden stick. That was all I saw of that incident. I don't know how long the beating lasted because I just glanced at it. I didn't hear any noise from the POW but I heard the soldiers yelling at the POW. I didn't recognize anyone present. It was getting dark and my barracks was about 30 or 40 meters away.

During this period of time were you having any connections with the POWs? At that time the navy was still using the POWs in their construction project so they borrowed the POWs and worked them at the project. The navy guarded the POWs on the work project. After work the POWs were returned to the army at the POW Camp. Before the POWs were received from the army and after they were returned to the army the navy had nothing to do with them. The army guarded the POWs at night at the POW Camp.

Who was your commanding officer during the time the army guarded the camp and you guarded at the work project?

Somebody had taken over WATANABE's command but I don't remember his name.

So WATANABE was commanding officer for only from one to two months while you were at the camp?

Yes.

Did you ever see any mistreatment of POWs during the time WATANABE was the commanding officer?

I can't remember any.

Did you ever hear of any mistreatment of POWs?

I heard of one incident but I don't know whether it was while WATANABE was there or after the army took over the camp.

What was this incident?

I heard from one of the POWs during guard duty at the project that this POW was beaten by EGAWA. I can't remember the POW's name but because I was WATANABE's orderly I sometimes made rice balls out of left over rice and gave it to the POWs because they were always complaining of hunger and they would ask me for soya beans. Sometimes while at the work project the POWs would ask for cigarettes and it was during one of those times while the POW was smoking that the POW told me he was beaten by EGAWA. I couldn't say anything about this beating because it was done by someone superior to me so I just told the POW it was probably his fault. The POW didn't say anything after this. I don't remember the POW's name but it was something like "Max" or "Me".

I don't remember from whom or where I heard this but I heard two or three times that one of the labor supervisors would frequently beat the POWs. This happened while WATANABE was the commanding officer at the camp. That is all I know.

You say the POWs were constantly complaining of being hungry--did they get as much to eat as you did?

The quantity of the rice was the same as that I got but the okazu (side dishes) were not as good as I got.

Why do you think the POWs were constantly hungry?

Because of their hard work--I believe that is the reason.

u.a. 秋

u.a. 秋

秋

Incl 4



Then you think that the POWs did not get enough food for the hard work they did?  
Yes. They didn't get enough food for the hard work.

And the POWs did the hardest labor at the work project?  
I don't believe all the POWs were doing some of the hardest work because the type of work depended upon their ages--for instance--several POWs were 50 or 60 years old and they were made to do light labor such as shoveling sand. Some of the other POWs were doing hard labor such as crushing rocks but in general the POWs were doing the same type work as the Japanese laborers.

What was the general condition of the clothes and shoes of the POWs?  
The POWs clothes were the same as the Japanese laborers and they seemed to be in fair condition. Some of the POWs were wearing their own shoes and some were wearing rubber tabi. The shoes they were wearing seemed to be in a wearable condition. Some of the POWs made their own wooden shoes--wooden shoes shaped like a shoe. One of the POWs was a shoe repairman.

Did you ever have any conversation with WATANABE when he talked about the POWs?  
No. I never did.

Did you ever overhear him talking with anyone else when he talked about the POWs?  
No. I never did.

Did WATANABE go around the camp and to the work project very much?  
Yes. He did.

Did he seem to know what went on in the camp and at the work project?  
Yes.

Do you think WATANABE knew about any mistreatment of POWs which happened?  
I don't know for sure but I believe WATANABE does know.

Did WATANABE ever hear about EGAWA mistreating POWs?  
I don't know.

Do you have anything to add?  
I can't recall who took over WATANABE's command but I know his home address-- it is: Miyazaki-Ken, Koyo-gun, Tsuma-machi, Oaza, Kamitsuma. That is all I have to say.

秋山 梅太郎

I, Fred F. Smith Jr., do hereby certify that on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 194\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ personally appeared \_\_\_\_\_, who according to \_\_\_\_\_, Interpreter, gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth. The said \_\_\_\_\_ after his testimony had been transcribed the said \_\_\_\_\_ read the same to him by the said interpreter the same and affixed his signature thereto in my presence.

*[Signature]*

Investigating Officer  
Legal Section, SCAP


Legal Section SCAP-USA

1945 MAY 19 1947



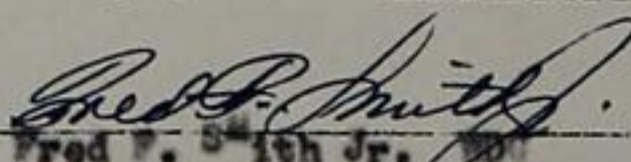
ALLIED OCCUPATION FORCES)  
CITY OF FUKUOKA

I, Umetaro AKIYAMA, being duly sworn on oath, state that I had read to me and understood the translation of the foregoing transcription of my interrogation and all answers contained therein, consisting of three pages are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

秋山梅太郎 

Umetaro AKIYAMA of (Witness)

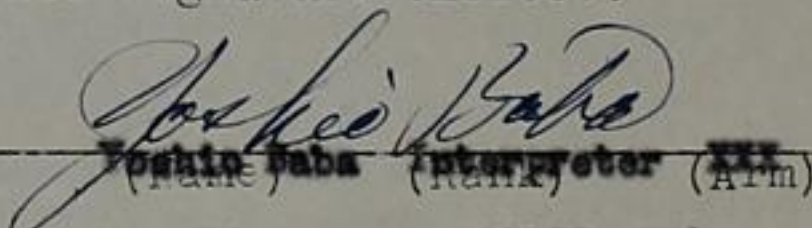
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of APRIL 1947



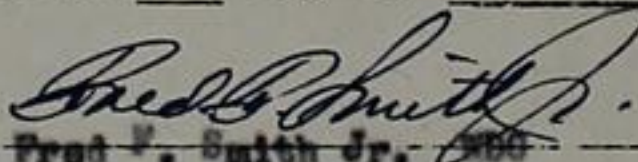
Fred F. Smith Jr.  
Investigating Officer  
Legal Section, GHQ., SCAP.

ALLIED OCCUPATION FORCES)  
CITY OF FUKUOKA

I, Yoshio Baba, Interpreter, being duly sworn on oath, state that I truly translated the questions and answers given from English to Japanese, and from Japanese to English respectively, and that after being transcribed, I truly translated the foregoing deposition containing three pages, to the witness; that the witness thereupon in my presence affixed his signature thereto.

  
Yoshio Baba (Name) (Interpreter) (AFM)

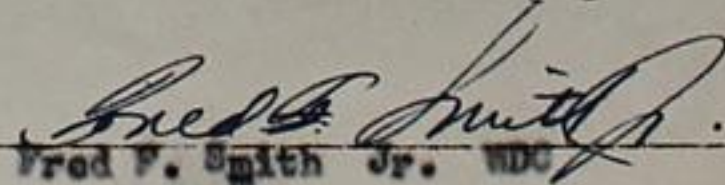
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18th day of APRIL 1947



Fred F. Smith Jr.  
Investigating Officer  
Legal Section, GHQ., SCAP.

ALLIED OCCUPATION FORCES)  
CITY OF FUKUOKA

I, Fred F. Smith Jr. WDC, certify that on the 18th day of APRIL 1947, 1947, personally appeared before us Umetaro AKIYAMA, and according to Yoshio Baba, Interpreter, gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth therein; that after his testimony had been transcribed the said Umetaro AKIYAMA, had read to him by the said interpreter the same and affixed his signature thereto in my presence.



Fred F. Smith Jr. WDC  
Investigating Officer  
Legal Section, GHQ., SCAP.

Legal Section SCAP--GHQ Fukuoka Branch

18th day APRIL 1947

1947



5  
PATRICK KAHAUMEA AKI, a MALE  
(Male, female)  
AMERICAN citizen, after being duly sworn at 29TH REPL DEPOT  
LUZON, P.I on 17 SEPT, 1945, tes-  
 tified as follows:

Q. How old are you?

A. 21

Q. Were you interned by the Japanese or made a prisoner of war, and if so, when and where?

A. YES, DEC 23, 1941 AT WAKE ISLAND

Q. Where did you reside at the time of your capture?

A. WAKE ISLAND

Q. By what Japanese unit were you captured?

A. NAVY

Q. Do you expect to be repatriated, and if so, to what country?

A. YES - TO KAUAI, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

Q. What will your complete address be after your repatriation?

A. KAPAA, KAUAI, HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

Q. Will you state the names and locations of the camps at which you were held as a prisoner of war and the dates you were confined at each camp?

<u>Compound or Camp</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Dates</u>
A. FUKUOKA 18	SASABO, JAPAN	OCT 42 TO APR 1944
" NO. 1	FUKUOKA, "	APR 1944 TO DEC 1944
CAMP II	NAGASAKI, JAPAN	DEC 1944 - JUN 1945
CAMP 9	ORIO, JAPAN	JUN 1945 - AUG 45

Q. Do you know or have you reason to believe that the Imperial Japanese forces failed to treat prisoners of war with humanity or otherwise committed atrocities or war crimes against them?

A. YES



## RESTRICTED

Q. Will you state all facts in detail pertaining to atrocities, war crimes, violations of Rules of Land Warfare and human decency at FUKUOKA NO. 18, the dates thereof, the perpetrators, giving their names, ranks, units and other identifying information.

A. I was at Fukuoka PW camp 18 from Oct 13, 1942 to March 1944 where I and a group of <sup>American</sup> civilians from Wake Island made up a labor detail. On or about Jan 5, 1943 at this camp I saw a Jap Petty Officer (NAVY) beat Fred Zay, an American civilian from Wake. Fred Zay was part of my detail working on UNEKE dam in Sasabo, Japan adjacent to this camp. Zay and other Americans were picking up onions and other scraps of food from a garbage pile when Egawa, CPO Jap NAVY, came up with a club longer than a baseball bat. Egawa beat Zay until his body went limp whereupon he threw water on him to revive him. Then he continued to beat Zay all over the body for about an hour and a half. Other American civilians who were beaten and tortured and also witnessed Zay's beating were: Frank Burns, now at

Subscribed and sworn to before me this

day of

1945.

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Q. Will you state all facts in detail pertaining to atrocities, war crimes, violations of Rules of Land Warfare and human decency at \_\_\_\_\_, the dates thereof, the perpetrators, giving their names, ranks, units and other identifying information.

A. this Repl depot, John Barney, Roland Barnett and Jerry Rogers. Zay died a short time later during the month of January, 1943. This beating and malnutrition caused his death. Benjamin Marsh, another civilian from Wake and at present in this depot, prepared Zay's body for burial and I witnessed the burial about 1/2 mile from camp.

CPO Egawa was in charge of this camp until Oct 1943 when the Army took over from the Jap Navy. On many occasions I saw Egawa beat and torture the civilians I stated above. He would torture them by causing them to stand on their hands for long periods of time. If any one dropped to the ground Egawa and his sailors clubbed them unconscious. Egawa was boss of <sup>the camp</sup>. He gave us so little food that 50 persons died from malnutrition and torture. The Jap sailors would beat the Americans when they attempted to pick up scraps of food. Egawa would place

Subscribed and sworn to before me this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_

1945.

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Q. Will you state all facts in detail pertaining to atrocities, war crimes, violations of Rules of Land Warfare and human decency at \_\_\_\_\_, the dates thereof, the perpetrators, giving their names, ranks, units and other identifying information.

A. Barrels of food left over from the adjoining Jap Kitchen and torture me and the others by making us observe them dumping this food out while we were starving. This caused the starving Americans a lot of mental torture and caused our morale to go down low.

Egawa, CPO Japanese Navy was last seen as a guard on the dock prison, Nagasaki, Japan. Egawa was 37 years old, wore no glasses, was 5 feet 6 inches tall, medium build, good looking for a Jap, kept head shaved, good teeth, dressed neatly all the time. He comes from Kobe, Honshu, Japan. He spoke English poorly.

On or about Jan 1, 1944, 3 months after the Japanese Army took control of the camp, a Warrant Officer FU was in charge of rations. On that date I saw FU take a truck load of supplies <sup>Sent</sup> from the Red Cross to the town of Sasabe where he disposed of it

Subscribed and sworn to before me this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 1945.

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RESTRICTED

Q. Will you state all facts in detail pertaining to atrocities, war crimes, violations of Rules of Land Warfare and human decency at \_\_\_\_\_, the dates thereof, the perpetrators, giving their names, ranks, units and other identifying information.

A. At this time Lt Ekegame was camp commander. The Red Cross load include about 1100 lbs of sugar and chocolate cocoa. I heard Ekegame order Fw to get rid of the supplies in town.

Ekegame ordered mass beatings when we protested, <sup>and on other occasions.</sup> There never was a trial given <sup>at anytime.</sup>

Ekegame jailed an American named Knox, also from Wake, for making a shirt out of a Jop issue blanket. This happened on Jan 1, 1944. There was no trial and Knox died 1 week later from the cold and malnutrition. He had no clothes <sup>other than shirt and pants</sup> on all this week and I saw his frozen body carried out of the open air jail. The Americans I mentioned above witnessed his death and also buried him.

Lt. Ekegame was 37 years old, looked young, 5 feet 6 inches tall, square jaw, good teeth, shaved head, neat dresser, wore a "73" insignia on his collar and he always carried a sword. His complexion was light.

I have nothing further to add in this matter. I can not describe any of the other perpetrators nor can I add to the descriptions I have given.

Patrick X. Pki

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17<sup>th</sup> day of Sept

1945.

William J Booras  
1st Lt Infantry, Investigating  
Officer

War Crimes Investigating Detachment

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Fukuoka No. 18, the dates thereof, the perpetrators, giving their names, ranks, units and other identifying information.

A. I was at Fukuoka PW Camp 18 from Oct. 13, 1942 to March 1944 where I and a group of American civilians from Wake Island made up a labor detail. On or about Jan. 5, 1943 at this camp I saw a Jap Petty Officer (Navy) beat Fred Zay, an American civilian from Wake. Fred Zay was part of my detail working on Uneke Dam in Sasabo, Japan adjacent to this camp. Zay and other Americans were picking up onions and other scraps of food from a garbage pile when Egawa, CPO Jap Navy, came up with a club longer than a baseball bat. Egawa beat Zay until his body went limp whereupon he threw water on him to revive him. Then he continued to beat Zay all over the body for about an hour and a half. Other American civilians who were beaten and tortured and also witnessed Zay's beating were: Frank Burns, now at this Replacement Depot, John Barney, Roland Barnett and Jerry Rogers. Zay died a short time later during the month of January 1943. This beating and malnutrition caused his death. Benjamin Marsh, another civilian from Wake and at present in this Depot, prepared Zay's body for burial and I witnessed the burial about  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from camp.

CPO Egawa was in charge of this camp until Oct 1943 when the Army took over from the Jap Navy. On many occasions I saw Egawa beat and torture the civilians I stated above. He would torture them by causing them to stand on their hands for long periods of time. If any one dropped to the ground Egawa and his sailors clubbed them unconscious. Egawa was boss of the camp. He gave us so little food that 50 persons died from malnutrition and torture. The Jap sailors would beat the Americans when they attempted to pick up scraps of food. Egawa would place barrels of food left over from the adjoining Jap kitchen and torture me and the others by making us observe them dumping this food out while we were starving. This caused the starving Americans a lot of mental torture and caused our morale to go down low.

Egawa, CPO, Japanese Navy was last seen as a guard on the dock prison, Nagasaki, Japan. Egawa was 37 years old, wore no glasses, was 5 feet 6 inches tall, medium build, good looking for a Jap, kept head shaved, good teeth, dressed neatly all the time. He comes from Kobe, Honshu, Japan. He spoke English poorly.

On or about Jan 1, 1944, 3 months after the Japanese  
(NEXT PAGE)

~~Subscribed and sworn to before me this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_~~

1945.

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(CONTINUED)

Q. Will you state all facts in detail pertaining to atrocities, war crimes, violations of Rules of Land Warfare and human decency at \_\_\_\_\_, the dates thereof, the perpetrators, giving their names, ranks, units and other identifying information.

A. Army took control of the camp, a Warrant Officer FU was in charge of rations. On that date I saw FU take a truck load of supplies out from the Red Cross to the town of Sasabo where he disposed of it. At this time Lt. Ekegame was camp commander. The Red Cross load include about 1100 lbs. of sugar and chocolate cocoa. I heard Ekegame order FU to get rid of the supplies in town. Ekegame ordered mass beatings when we protested and on other occasions. There never was a trial given at any time. Ekegame jailed an American named Knox, also from Wake, for making a shirt out of a Jap issue blanket. This happened on Jan 1, 1944. There was no trial and Knox died 1 week later from the cold and malnutrition. He had no clothes other than shirt and pants on all this week and I saw his frozen body carried out of the open air jail. The Americans I mentioned above witnessed his death and also buried him.

Lt. Ekegame was 37 years old, looked young, 5 feet 6 inches tall, square jaw, good teeth, shaved head, neat dresser, wore a "73" insignia on his collar and he always carried a sword. His complexion was light.

I have nothing further to add in this matter. I can not describe any of the other perpetrators nor can I add to the descriptions I have given.

(S) PATRICK K. AKI

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of September,

1945.

CERTIFIED A TRUE COPY:

Charlton H. Sullivan  
Capt. C.M.P.

(S) WILLIAM G. BOORAS, 1st Lt., Inf.  
Investigating Officer  
War Crimes Investigating Detachment

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O V E R

WAR CRIMES OFFICE

When completed this document must be classified as RESTRICTED

DATE: September 15 19 45

1. YOUR NAME: Aki Patrick Kahune  
Last First Middle

2. RANK: Civilian SERIAL NO. \_\_\_\_\_  
(If civilian, write in word "Civilian" (Armed Forces personnel only)  
PERMANENT

3. HOME ADDRESS Kapaa, Kauai Hawaiian Is.  
Street No. City State

4. AT WHAT ENEMY CAMPS AND HOSPITALS WERE YOU CONFINED AND WHEN WERE YOU AT EACH, (If never a prisoner of war or internee, then state principal places you have been from time to time while overseas).

Camp 18 Sasabo, Japan (1942-1943) Camp 1 Fukuoka, Japan

1943-1944 Camp II Nagasaki 1944-1945 Camp 9 Orio, Japan

1945

5. DO YOU HAVE ANY INFORMATION ABOUT ANY ATROCITIES AGAINST, OR MISTREATMENT OF AMERICANS, PRISONERS OF WAR, CIVILIAN INTERNEES, OR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION FOR WHICH YOU THINK THE PERPETRATORS SHOULD BE PUNISHED, (Answer by stating YES or NO in the spaces provided below).

- (a) Killings or executions ----- YES  
yes or no
- (b) Torture, beatings or other cruelties ----- YES  
yes or no
- (c) Imprisonment under improper conditions ----- YES  
yes or no
- (d) Massacres, wholesale looting or burning of towns ----- NO  
yes or no
- (e) Use of prisoners of war on enemy military works or operations ----- YES  
yes or no
- (f) Exposure of prisoners of war to danger of gunfire, bombing, torpedoing, or other hazards of war ----- YES  
yes or no
- (g) Transportation of prisoners of war under improper conditions ----- YES  
yes or no
- (h) Public exhibition or exposure to ridicule of prisoners of war ----- YES  
yes or no
- (i) Failure to provide prisoners of war with proper medical care, food or quarters ----- YES  
yes or no
- (j) Collective punishment of a group for offense of others -- YES  
yes or no
- (k) Any other atrocities not specifically mentioned above for which you think the guilty persons should be punished -- YES  
yes or no

IF ANY QUESTION IS ANSWERED YES, THEN STATE THE FACTS BRIEFLY ON REVERSE SIDE OF THIS SHEET.

Incl #3 (2 pages)

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DETAILS OF ATROCITIES

KIND OF CRIME	WHERE IT HAPPENED	WHO WAS THE VICTIM (include name, nationality & whether military personnel or not).	STATE IF YOU SAW IT YOURSELF. IF YOU DID NOT SEE IT, WHO TOLD YOU ABOUT IT.
---------------	-------------------	----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------

1. Cruelties inflicted upon American civilian including  
starvation, exposure to snow, wind & rain from which we lost many  
men. I am an eye witness. Camp 18 Fukuoka  
Responsible Camp 18 Esow Egawa Chief Petty Officer (Navy)  
Unnessary mass beatings and starvation, exposure eye witness

2. Camp 18 Fukuoka Warring Officer Fu  
Camp Commaneer Ekegame - 2nd Lieut.  
Beatings and refusal of medical attention by Orderly  
Hata Camp II  
Stealing Red Cross food consisting of 1100 bls of sugar

3. Ekegame Sho - Camp 18 eye witness

4. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

HAVE YOU PREVIOUSLY BEEN QUESTIONED BY ANY MILITARY OR NAVAL AUTHORITIES ABOUT ATROCITIES OR MISTREATMENT, \_\_\_\_\_. IF YES, BY WHOM, WHERE, WHEN \_\_\_\_\_  
 yes or no

DID YOU MAKE A SIGNED STATEMENT, \_\_\_\_\_  
 yes or no

*Certified true copy*  
*William H Brown*  
*Capt. Inf.*

\_\_\_\_\_  
 Sign your name here.











5/

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DEPOSITION  
OF  
PATRICK KAHAUMEA AKI

Taken at  
Honolulu, Oahu, T. H.  
14 October 1946.

Reported by:

RESTRICTED

Elviretta Walker

FU-13 *wrc*

*Incl. 1*

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# RESTRICTED

UNITED STATES

vs.

EGAWA, CPO JAPANESE NAVY

Deposition of Patrick Kahaumea Aki, taken at Honolulu Police Station, City and County of Honolulu, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, on 14 October 1946.

Present: Patrick Kahaumea Aki, Deposing Witness  
Capt. Paul P. Byrne, CAV

Recorded in shorthand and transcribed by: Elviretta Walker

## DIRECT EXAMINATION

### QUESTIONS BY CAPT PAUL P BYRNE:

Q State your full name, occupation and residence.

A Patrick Kahaumea Aki.

Q Your occupation?

A Patrolman, Honolulu Police Department, Honolulu, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii.

Q Were you at one time a resident of the Island of Kauai, Territory of Hawaii?

A Yes, I was.

Q How long have you been a member of the police force in Honolulu?

A Three months.

Q Were you ever a prisoner of war of the Japanese?

A Yes.

Q When and where were you taken prisoner?

A Wake Island, December 23, 1941.

Q What was your position at Wake Island at the time?

A I was a deck hand on a tug boat, the U.S.S. PIONEER.

Q Were you a civilian employee?

A Yes, civilian employee.

Q Where were you taken, if anywhere, from the Island of Wake?

A We were first taken to Yokahama. That was October 9, 1942, and then from there we went down by train to Sasabo, Japan.

Q How long were you a prisoner of war of the Japanese Government at Sasabo, Japan?

A From October 13, 1942 up until April 1944.

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Q During the time you were a prisoner of war of the Japanese, had you occasion to know a party by the name of Fred Zay?

A That's right, I did.

Q How long did you know Fred Zay?

A About a year.

Q What period of time, in dates?

A From just about the time we landed at Sasabo until -- that wouldn't be a year -- I knew him only during the time we were in prison at Sasabo. I knew him about a year -- from October until ~~February of the following year, 1944~~ *1942 his death in 1944.*

Q State just what you saw, if anything, relating to the treatment accorded Fred Zay while he was a prisoner of war of the Japanese Government?

A Just Fred Zay in particular?

Q Yes, Fred Zay in particular.

A Do you mean in connection with his death or...

Q The events leading up to his death, and his death -- the general treatment accorded Fred Zay.

A He was first beaten up and...

Q First, what about malnutrition?

A We all received that. Fred Zay, like the rest of us, received ill treatment from the Japanese. We were sick most of the time from lack of food and clothing.

Q Is it cold there?

A Yes. It was freezing weather there and we had to work long hours. We got up at 5:30 in the morning and went out to work at seven, until five in the afternoon.

Q Did you receive any food during this period of time that you were out working?

A Yes, we received one meal outside.

Q What did this consist of normally?

A Oh, vegetable soup and a small bowl of rice. We received three meals a day. They all were the same, a small bowl of rice and vegetable soup, and the work we were doing was very hard work. It was all manual work, had to be done by hand.

Q Describe in more detail what this work was?

A Some of us were placed on different crews. One crew would be gathering rock for the dam and other crews would be carrying cement from the cable trains which were bringing them down to the men to carry, and the third crew would load it into the warehouses. Other crews would do excavation on the dam.

Q Had Fred Zay ever been assigned these details too?

A Yes, he did.

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Q Seldom or often?

A Well, that was our daily work.

Q Fred Zay worked with you daily on this project?

A That's right.

Q And he was part of your detail?

A Yes.

Q State what, if any, particular incident you observed relative to Fred Zay?

A Any particular treatment he received?

Q Yes.

A Just up to the time, prior to his death, we all received just about the same treatment. We were beaten regularly, kicked around and everything else. But...

Q One incident in particular?

A One incident in particular about this Fred Zay was that for some reason or other the officer didn't seem to like him.

Q What officer was this?

A This was Egawa. We called him Egawa Eiso. Eiso was his rank.

Q This compares with Chief Petty Officer in the United States Navy?

A Yes.

Q Continue.

A Well, in this one instance Egawa would have Fred Zay stand up in front of all of us and he'd have one of the guards bring in a bat -- resembles a baseball bat, just about as big around.

Q Describe what it was made of?

A It was made of some hard wood, I don't know. It's about an inch and a half in diameter, tapered down, and it was, I believe, a good four feet long; and he'd make Fred Zay raise his hands above his head and then he'd beat him on the backsides and on the legs and when Fred Zay couldn't take it any longer and went down, he'd throw some water -- water that was placed in boxes that were used in case of fire -- and he'd throw it on Fred Zay's head to try to revive him. Then he'd start beating him up again. He had two other guards holding him up so he wouldn't fall down again and he'd continue beating him until Fred Zay just passed out.

Q What parts of the body did he continue to beat him on, if you know?

A He beat him on the legs and on the backsides.

Q What brought this beating on -- what was Fred Zay doing just prior to being beaten by Egawa?

A They caught Fred Zay with a blanket once, a Japanese blanket, and he had cut the blanket and made it into a shirt, and the Japanese officers told us that this was a major offense, and that was the reason why he was given this bad treatment. Then, after this was over, all this beating, they placed him in this guardhouse, jail house, and gave him just the underwear top and bottoms to wear and it was almost freezing weather then. It was pretty cold outside, and this jail house was, well, it had all these little bars at the windows, and the wind would just come right in. It was pretty cold I guess. He was given a bowl of rice about the size of a tennis ball. That

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was his ration for the day, just this one ball of rice, and I think he stayed in there for about eight days before he died. When we used to line up for work detail we would see the guards chasing him around trying to get him to exercise. They'd make him exercise for about twenty minutes a day, and then one day he wouldn't exercise, so they called a doctor, a Japanese doctor, and the doctor said he was all right, and the next day he was dead. He was dead the next day.

Q What was the approximate date, if you know, that Fred Zay died?

A It was just about the middle of January, 1944.

Q Now, state how you reached the conclusion as to 1944. Enumerate again what date you were taken prisoner by the Japanese and your itinerary of where you went and how long you spent at these places.

A December 23, 1941 I was taken prisoner at Wake Island. October 9, 1942 we arrived at Yokahama, Japan. October 13, 1942 we arrived at Sasabo. I remembered Fred Zay's death because the Army, the Japanese Army had taken us over. In 1942 and 1943 we were under the Japanese Navy, and in 1944 the Army took us over, the Japanese Army.

Q And that is when Fred Zay was killed?

A Yes, that is when Fred Zay was killed, when we were under the Japanese Army.

Q What about Egawa — was he an Army or Navy man?

A Egawa was a Navy man because the dam was a Navy project and Egawa was the Navy man in charge of the PW's.

Q But you were in reality under the Japanese Army in 1944?

A Yes.

Q And this death of Fred Zay took place about the middle of January, 1944?

A That's right.

Q Were you picking up onions and other scraps of food just prior to the beating of Fred Zay? State what happened just prior to his beating?

A That also happened. We were picking up these scraps and he received a beating then, but when he got thrown in the guardhouse was because of the blanket.

P.K.A.

Q This beating he took was because of picking up the scraps of garbage and onions?

A Yes.

Q Can you relate the story — what is the story — was he beaten because he was picking up these scraps or what was he beaten for?

A He was beaten up then. There were two charges at once. It was all on the same day that he was beaten and thrown in jail. It was on the same day that both of these offenses occurred -- the cutting up of the blanket and making it into a shirt, and picking up garbage.

Q Was it denied you to pick up any garbage on the garbage pile?

A Yes, that was an offense too.

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P.K.A.



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Q What was the beating administered for?

A They used to beat us all the time for picking up scraps, so it must have been for that.

Q Describe in more detail these exercises you spoke of, that Fred Zay had to take while he was in jail.

A We used to line up on the parade grounds for roll call in the mornings. This jail house was right on the parade grounds and we could see Fred Zay jumping up and down and the guards shouting out to him "exercise."

Q What is the Japanese word for exercise?

A Teiso, I think.

Q Do you speak Japanese -- understand Japanese?

A Only a little bit; what I learned in Japan.

Q What was the cause of Fred Zay's death, if you know?

A Guess he must have died from hunger and exposure and the severe beating he was given about nine days before his death by Egawa.

Q How long was this beating, this body beating, administered? Over what period of time had Egawa beaten Zay?

A Do you mean from what time?

Q This beating you described administered to Fred Zay -- over how long a period would it last? You say he revived Fred Zay and then administered more beatings. How long a period of time -- if you had a watch and timed it, how long would it have taken?

A About an hour, one hour. There were so many beatings going on all the time that it's hard for me to remember just how long this one was.

*Patrick Kahaumea Aki*  
PATRICK KAHAUMEA AKI,  
Deposing Witness.

I certify that the above deposition was duly taken by me, and that the above-named witness, having been first duly sworn by me, gave the foregoing answers to the several interrogatories, and that he subscribed the foregoing deposition in my presence at Honolulu, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, this 14th day of October, 1946.

*Paul P. Byrne*  
PAUL P BYRNE,  
Capt, CAV.  
Summary Court

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# RESTRICTED

DEPOSITION OF PATRICK KAHAUMEA AKI

United States vs. EGAWA

SUPPLEMENTARY INTERROGATORY

QUESTIONS BY CAPT PAUL P BYRNE, SUMMARY COURT:

Q Is there any other matter or any facts that you know pertinent to this case that you wish to relate in order that justice may prevail?

A Yes, Captain, I wish to tell you about this Egawa. He could speak a little English so when we first got there he went around sounding us all out, trying to find out if any of us might be favorably inclined toward the Japanese and who resisted them. He cultivated a few friendships among the PW's and he would bring them an extra bit of rice or scraps from the kitchen, and from these same men he would send letters addressed to his wife, which he, Egawa, had requested them to write, assuring her that he accorded good treatment to the prisoners of war under him, all of which statements were damn lies, for he was brutal, he had beaten me, and had ordered me beaten along with many other of the PW's in the camp, and so I relate this to you as you may expect that he will no doubt produce these lying letters which he obtained from some of the PW's, when he would tell them his wife was sick and wanted them to write letters to her, informing her that her husband, Egawa, was good to the American prisoners of War under him.

Q Is there anything else you wish to add?

A No, that is all.

*Patrick Kahamea Aki*  
PATRICK KAHAUMEA AKI,  
Deposing Witness.

I certify that the above deposition was duly taken by me, and the above-named witness, having been first duly sworn by me, gave the foregoing answers to the several interrogatories, and that he subscribed the foregoing deposition in my presence at Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, on this 16th day of October, 1946.

*Paul P. Byrne.*  
PAUL P BYRNE,  
CAPT, CAV.,  
SUMMARY COURT.

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