

PERPETUATION OF TESTIMONY OF  
O. B. WILLIAMS  
(Formerly S/Sgt. ASN 20814051)  
Rotan, Texas

My name is O. B. Williams. My permanent home address is Box 492, Rotan, Texas. I am now 34 years old. I was formerly a S/Sgt., ASN 20814051, in Btry. E., 131st Field Artillery, United States Army, having enlisted November 25, 1940. I went overseas November 21, 1941 and returned to the United States November 1, 1945. I was discharged from the Army on June 2, 1946.

I was captured at Sourabaya, Java, March 10, 1942, by a Japanese ground unit, the name of which is unknown to me.

I was held at Jarmaar P.W. Camp in Java. A Japanese 2nd Lt. around 50 years of age and a former English professor in the University of Tokyo was our camp commander. While at this camp, I remember a severe beating of a Lt. in the Dutch Army. This Lt. had trouble with one of the guards and as a result was beaten with bamboo poles and rifle butts and then tied to a tree, stripped of all his clothing and allowed to remain in the sun for 48 hours. When he was released, he was covered with cuts and bruises and had a broken arm.

I remained in this camp until September 1942 at which time we were moved to a camp which we called "H.B.S." School in Sourabaya, Java. We remained here for 7 weeks and during our stay, daily beatings of prisoners were quite common. There was one instance where two prisoners attempted to escape and were caught. Their punishment consisted of being tied to the guard house where they were beaten hourly with bamboo poles by the guards. They were tortured in other ways, the most common way was when the guards would take cigarettes and put them out in the prisoners faces. These men were later put in a wire cage which was in the sun and they had no clothing except a pair of shorts. They were given no food or water.

We then left "H.B.S. School" for Batavia where we remained until October 29, 1942. From here we boarded a boat for Singapore. There were 400 men to a hatch which was below water level. Beatings aboard ship were quite common and severe and men were beaten for no obvious reason. A Japanese Sgt. Major, whom we called "Bull Dog" was in charge of our group. We arrived in Singapore November 2, 1942 and left November 9, 1942 for Nagasaki.

In Nagasaki we were placed in Fukuoka Camp No.2, which was under a Japanese Major, around 65 years of old, and partly bald. We called him the "Old Man". It was at this camp while I was NCO of the week working with an American Army Officer, Lt. Hollis G. Allen, from Dallas, Texas, who was Officer of the week that I witnessed some of the worse treatment given to P.Ws. Food had been stolen from the canteen by a group of Dutch P.Ws, as NCO of the week, it was my duty to search these men and try to find the guilty party. Japanese soldiers finally pinned the blame on 13 Dutch P.Ws who were beaten with bamboo poles and rifle butts, kicked and stomped upon while lying on the ground, had hot water poured down their throats and slapped by guards in an effort to get them to confess their guilt. A Japanese civilian interpreter, who had lived in California for 10 years, been in the fruit business in the U.S., wore glasses, about 5 feet, 2 inches, around 40 years old and spoke good English, and used American slang frequently was responsible for and encouraged these beatings in an effort to get the P.Ws to talk. He was very jealous of the Americans. He was directly responsible for having me beaten when I was caught with a pencil in my possession. I was beaten with a club about the size of a baseball bat by a guard whom we called the "Weasel".

I was later placed in charge of a shipyard detail and in my group, there was an Hawaiian boy who was very sick and I requested light duty for him. He had an acute case of diarrhea, but they would not admit him to the hospital. This boy died two days later from pneumonia.

There was a Capt. Vicerich, who was a doctor in the Dutch Army and he was in charge of the prison hospital. He did very little for the Allied prisoners and whenever possible he refused to give them medical and hospital care. It was the belief of many of the prisoners that he was collaborating with the Japanese.

An American PW was caught stealing soy bean paste and he had stolen so much that the Japanese knew he was either giving it away or selling it to other prisoners. He was forced to give names of some of the men he had sold the paste to. These men were given various types of punishment, such as, no food or water, they were forced to get on their all fours with legs and arms straight and remain in this position for as much as three and three quarters of an hour. If they broke this position

or swayed either to the left or right, they were struck by guards with clubs. A Japanese Sgt., whom we called "The Chinless Wonder" due to his chinless profile, was in charge of these beatings.

On June 21, 1945, we were moved to Fukuoka No.6. Here we worked in the coal mines where beatings were quite common. My detail was in charge of a former Japanese soldier, whom we called "the Horse." He was responsible for many beatings and mistreatment of prisoners.

We liberated ourselves on August 28, 1945 and American troops liberated us September 12, 1945.

O. B. Williams  
O. B. WILLIAMS

Subscribed and sworn to before me, the undersigned authority, on August 19th, 1946.

Ruth J. Strickland  
Ruth J. Strickland, a Notary Public  
in and for Fisher County, Texas.

My Commission expires June 1, 1947.

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Camp 2

State of Washington )  
County of Pierce ) ss

I, John D. Tracy of lawful age, being duly sworn, on oath depose and say:

I am S/Sgt John D. Tracy, ASN 17026392. My permanent home address is Carthage, South Dakota. I was captured 6 May 1942 on Corregidor. At the time of my capture I was with the Medical Detachment, Fort Mills Station hospital. From the time of my capture until 8 March 1944 I was imprisoned on the Phillipine Islands. From March 24, 1944 until 20 June 1945 I was imprisoned in Fukuoka Camp #2, Nagasaki Japan. From 20 June 1945 until my liberation I was in Camp #6 Oro, Japan. I was liberated by American forces on 12 Sept. 1945.

American and allied prisoners of war were not provided with proper medical care at Fukuoka Camp #2, Nagasaki Japan while I was there.

During all the time of my imprisonment in Fukuoka Camp #2, Nagasaki Japan I worked in the Hospital as a medic. We had four allied doctors in this camp. There were two Dutch doctors, Capt. Weisfish (ph), a regular Dutch Army doctor, and Lt. Newenhouse of the Dutch Navy. We had a British doctor by the name of Lt. Sayre, of the Royal Navy. I believe he had served on the H.M.S. Encounter. The American doctor was Major James C. Reinman of Miami, Florida. The Dutch doctors would handle sick call for Dutch prisoners, The British doctor handled sick call for the British, and the American doctor handled sick call for the American prisoners. Major Reinman and I arrived at this camp from the Phillipines at the same time. When we arrived Capt Weisfish the Dutch doctor was in charge of the hospital sick bay. Capt. Weisfish continued in charge for five months after we arrived before Major Reinman took charge. During the five months that Capt. Weisfish was in charge medical treatment was very lax because Capt. Weisfish refused to requisition medical supplies from the Japanese, and properly treat the prisoners who were sick. Capt. Weisfish also refused to place men in sick bay who were too sick to go to work. He sent men to work who were suffering from cramps, and men who had not recovered from pneumonia. He would also send men to work who could only work with one hand, and because of their inability to work they would be beaten by the Jap guards at work and would be in such condition that they would have to be placed in sick bay for as long as a week, where if they had been treated before going to work they would only have been in sick bay for a few days. I specifically remember on case, although I do not know the name of the prisoner. This man had such a swelling on the back of his hand that it was impossible for him to work with both hands on his job at the shipyard. Because of this he received a beating on the job, and being forced to work with both hands the hand that was already swollen would be swollen much worse. The next time this man reported for sick call he was admitted to the sick bay, but it was necessary to operate to remove the swelling where if he had been previously admitted the swelling could have been reduced by using hot packs.

I was told by other medical corpmen that at least two men died as a result of lack of proper medical attention by Capt. Weisfish. Chief Sick Bay Attendant Wilsmore and Sick Bay Attendant Jock Taylor from Saltcoates, Scotland told me of this incident. Both of these men were from the British Royal Navy. I personally remember one case of a Royal Air Force man who was brought to the sick bay for examination by Capt. Weisfish. This man had such a severe case of cramps that it was impossible for him to stand erect. Dr. Weisfish would not examine the man; he said he was eating too much and sent him back to his barracks. Lt. Sayre, the British doctor, let this man sleep in the sick bay that night unknown to Dr. Weisfish or the Japanese. The next morning Jock Taylor and myself were preparing this man for operation when he died.

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After this man died Major Reinman performed an autopsy. The autopsy revealed that this man had died from a twisted stomach. Dr. Weisfish's refusal to examine men who reported to sick bay was a common occurrence but to the best of my knowledge there were only three men who died as a result of improper medical attention.

Another common occurrence under Dr. Weisfish was the placing of Dutch prisoners in sick bay when there were American and British prisoners who were in greater need of medical attention than some of the Dutch.

It was the opinion of all the medical corpmen and Major Reinman that Dr. Weisfish gave preference to Dutch prisoners who needed medical attention, and that the lack of medical supplies was caused by Dr. Weisfish's failure to obtain the supplies from the Japanese. It was the feeling of all the men mentioned by me in this statement that Dr. Weisfish's actions and relationship with the Japanese should be investigated by proper authorities.

After putting up with Dr. Weisfish for five months as the officer in charge of the hospital Major Reinman took over as the ranking medical officer. When Major Reinman took charge there was a noticeable increase in the amount of medical supplies received from the Japanese, Major Reinmann also did what he possibly could to help any of the sick of all nationality. It possible for Major Reinman to remain in charge for about two months because of the strenuous opposition of Dr. Weisfish. Dr. Weisfish could speak Japanese fluently, for which reason the Japanese respected him and would listen to him. It was our opinion that Dr. Weisfish was reporting to the Japanese that there were too many men in the sick bay who could be working and that we really didn't need as many supplies as we were getting. Major Reinmann remained in charge of the hospital for about two months. During the first month Major Reinman was in charge there was a noticeable increase in medical supplies but the second month it became harder to obtain supplies. I believe this was caused by Dr. Weisfish and his dealings with the Japanese. Dr. Weisfish was very jealous of Major Reinman and wanted to resume the position of officer in charge. Realizing this fact Major Reinmann felt that it was best for all concerned if he would step out and let Dr. Weisfish resumed charged.

When Dr. Weisfish resumed charge of the hospital conditions reverted back to the way they had been before Major Reinman had taken over.

All of the persons mentioned in the above statement, including Major Reinman can corroborate my statements. I can give no further description of the persons responsible for conditions which I have described, and I can state no further details concerning the matters described in this affidavit.

*S/Sgt John D. Tracy 170 26392*  
Signature, name, rank, serial number

Witness:

*Donald A. Vander Haar*  
agent SIC, 95C

Subscribed and sworn to before me this  
*15* day of *October 1945*, at  
Fort Lewis, Washington.

*Arthur G. Bouley*  
ARTHUR G. BOULEY  
CWO, U S A  
Asst Adjutant General  
ASFTC Fort Lewis, Wash.

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Typ #12 only and name of affiant

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S 104  
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IN THE MATTER OF WAR CRIMES COMMITTED BY JAPANESE NATIONALS AND IN THE MATTER OF THE ILL-TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR AT FUKUOKA NO.2 PRISONER OF WAR CAMP.

AFFIDAVIT.

I, Deryck Ralph Syred, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., formerly serving as a temporary Surgeon Lieutenant in the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, with permanent home address at 29, Amersham Road, High Wycombe,

in the County of Buckinghamshire,

make oath and say as follows:-

(1) On the 14th July, 1941, I was appointed a temporary Surgeon Lieutenant, Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, and joined my first ship, H.M.S. "Encounter" at Singapore, on 13th January, 1942. The ship was sunk in action in the Java sea on 1st March, 1942, and I was picked up from the sea and taken prisoner by the Japanese on 2nd March, 1942.

(2) We were taken to Macassar, in the island of Celebes, where I remained for about seven months, then being taken on the s.s. "ASAMA MARU" to Japan. We arrived at the island of KOYAGI-SHIMA on 24th October, 1942, and were placed in a prisoner of war camp which afterwards was called FUKUOKA No.2.

(3) Whilst at this camp I always worked as a doctor until the 25th January, 1945, when I was suspended by the Japanese Commandant, whose name I believe was NOSAKE, on the recommendation of the Japanese camp doctor, Lieutenant MATSUMURA, on a charge of "supporting prisoners more than the Japanese Army". I was reinstated on 2nd February, 1945.

(4) When we first arrived at the camp, Captain WAISFISZ, of the Dutch Army, remained in permanently to look after sick prisoners, in liaison with the Japanese medical officers, whilst two other medical officers of the Dutch Navy, Lieutenants NIEWENHUIS and HUISMAN, and myself, besides assisting in the camp, took it in turns to do duty at the dockyard where the other prisoners were working. The duty performed by us in the dockyards consisted of treating fresh accident cases, and attending to the sores and wounds of men who were made to work there by the Japanese, being refused proper rest and treatment at the camp.

(5) At the outset there was no hospital at the camp, where for the first month there were 1,000 and afterwards 1,300 prisoners. Early in 1943 a room in the large barn-like structure housing all the prisoners was set aside for use as a hospital, and about a month later, two other rooms were taken over.

(6) The hospital arrangements in the camp were primitive. There was little warmth, a small charcoal fire in each room supplying very little heat. The Japanese refused to allow a sufficient number of fit men to give sick prisoners proper attention. No extra food was provided for sick prisoners during the winter of 1943, in fact their rations were reduced by the Japanese. Afterwards some alteration of diet was allowed for sick men.

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(7) In the winter of 1943, very few medical supplies were available for the treatment of sick prisoners, and later, when American Red Cross medical supplies arrived at the camp, the Japanese withheld the bulk of them, so that when the war ended, thirteen large wooden cases of such supplies were released to the prisoners from the Japanese store. In my opinion, this unjustifiable interference with Red Cross medical supplies increased the death and disability rate among the prisoners and Lieutenant MATSUMURA, the Japanese camp doctor, and the camp commandant there from 1944 until the war ended, whose name was, I believe, Captain NOZAKE, must be held responsible for this. Captain WAISFISZ and Major RINAMAN, of the United States Army Medical Corp, who arrived at the camp in March, 1944, repeatedly asked the Japanese doctor to release these supplies.

(8) In cases where major operative interference was necessary the patient was treated by the Japanese in a hospital belonging to the dockyard company, staffed entirely by their nationals. For some cases they allowed an Allied medical orderly to look after prisoner patients at this hospital, but no Allied doctor worked there.

(9) Doctor NIEWENHUIS, in an endeavour to supplement the meagre medical supplies furnished by the Japanese, made ointments from tallow and other substances acquired in the dockyard, and all the doctors who worked in the dockyard undertook "black market" activities to obtain drugs from the Japanese civilians working there.

(10) A small wooden hut in the dockyard was used as a dressing station, severe cases of accident being taken to the Japanese hospital. Whenever prisoners were at work in the dockyard, one of the three doctors who performed duty there would be at this dressing station.

(11) About once or twice a week the Japanese medical officer, MATSUMURA, would have all the sick men in camp brought before him to check up that they were genuinely sick cases. The Allied doctor in charge at the time was allowed to point out the reason for placing the men sick, and MATSUMURA would appear reasonable when discussing most cases. But sometimes he would go round the camp in the evening and order numbers of these same sick men to parade for work the following morning, without any further consideration. One case in point occurred on 8th January, 1944, when a prisoner, able bodied seaman Samuel Green, Royal Navy, No.D/JX238072, who was suffering from jaundice and fever, was ordered to work by MATSUMURA. In my opinion, Green was totally unfit to go to work. On the same date a prisoner, Engine Room Artificer Frederick Whitaker Thompson, Royal Navy, No.X938EB, who was suffering from a peritonsillar abscess, with difficulty in breathing and fever, was also sent to work by MATSUMURA.

(12) On 8th February, 1944, a number of very sick prisoners, were ordered by MATSUMURA to work in the dockyard the next day. I was on duty in the dockyard on the 9th February, 1944, and when these men arrived there I selected about twelve of the most sick and told the dockyard authorities that they were unfit for work. These men were marched back to camp just before noon and I recollect seeing them kneeling in a cold corridor, and MATSUMURA passing by. I heard that a Japanese medical sergeant named KUROIWA, who was known as "Donald Duck" had actually ordered the men to kneel in this position, but there is no doubt that MATSUMURA knew of it. The men were kept kneeling for an hour and afterwards were made to work in the camp for the rest of the day, carrying sacks of earth

suspended/

ys ( suspended from a pole. One of the prisoners involved in this incident was Mechanician 1st Class Edward John Anderson, D/KX82481, Royal Navy. He had a severe carbuncle on the neck and a temperature of over 100 degrees fahrenheit, for several days before and after the incident, and nearly collapsed whilst working during the afternoon.

(13) Whilst I was at the FUKUOKA No.2 camp, there were 72 deaths among the prisoners in just under three years, of whom 26 were British, 5 American and, I believe, 41 Dutch. Of the 26 British, about a third died of pneumonia, a third of beri-beri, dysentery, tuberculosis, etc., and about a third as a direct result of accidents in the dockyard. Of the deaths from illness the majority could have been prevented by sufficient food and proper medical care. Many of the accidents in the dockyard would not have occurred had the Japanese civilian in charge there, whose name I believe to be KAWINAMI, observed the ordinary safety precautions.

(14) Attached to this my affidavit and marked Exhibit "A", is an unsigned copy of a letter addressed to the Camp Commander, Japanese Prisoner of War Camp, Fukuoka No.2, and dated 4th August, 1944. I identify this as the copy of a letter which was eventually accepted by the Japanese interpreter at the camp at that time, named WATANABE, for translation and submission to the camp commandant, Captain NOZAKE.

(15) The letter was drafted by me in an endeavour to bring about an improvement of the medical arrangements at the camp. It details the sort of case that occurred every week while Lieutenant MATSUMURA was the Japanese medical officer in the camp, and it was my object to enable Major RINAMAN, of the U.S. Army Medical Corps, to take charge of the Allied medical service. Major RINAMAN had been in the camp since 25th March, 1944, but had been prevented by the Japanese from carrying out any medical duties.

(16) The letter as originally drafted by me was considered too forcible by WATANABE, and he refused to translate it for the camp commandant. I then prepared a moderated version, of which Exhibit "A" is a copy. The original letter was signed by Major RINAMAN, Captain WAISFISZ, Lieutenant NIEWENHUIS and myself and was handed by the Dutch interpreter at the camp, Lieutenant BUDDING to the Japanese interpreter, WATANABE.

(17) I fully believe that a translation of the letter reached the camp commandant, Lieutenant NOSAKE, and through him the Japanese medical officer, Lieutenant MATSUMURA, about the 12th August, 1944, because shortly afterwards MATSUMURA, and I think NOSAKE, held a meeting with Major RINAMAN and Captain WAISFISZ, as a result of which Major RINAMAN was appointed senior Allied Medical Officer at the camp.

(18) It was a distinct improvement to have Major RINAMAN in charge and for a short time he was able to arrange for better conditions and treatment for sick prisoners. By Christmas, 1944, however, Lieutenant MATSUMURA would have nothing to do with Major RINAMAN and would only deal with Captain WAISFISZ. The question of medical supplies, interference with treatment by orders of the Japanese, became as bad as ever. It was about this time that I was suspended for a week, as shown in paragraph (3).

(19) I remained at the camp until after the war with Japan had ended and later returned to this Country, being demobilised in September, 1946.

SWORN at.. 46. Parliament. Street,..  
Westminster.

in the County of ... London.....

this... 16..... day of ... April,... 1947

*D.R. Syred.*

Before me

*Chowett Scap*

A Commissioner for Oaths.

*yes*



A F F I D A V I T

I, MILTON H. STROUSE, Chief Shipfitter, U. S. Navy, 243 51 30, after being duly advised of my rights and responsibilities, depose and say:

That as a prisoner of war in Camp Fukuoka #2, I was mistreated and beaten to the following extent: Accused of having some information regarding the conduct of one Major Harrigan in the camp, on March 15, 1945, I was taken out from the rest of the prisoners. The Japanese claimed that the said Major Harrigan was trying to force the American and English prisoners of war to be saboteurs in their respective jobs. I was ushered before a Japanese interpreter, known to all prisoners of war as Beethoven, due to the huge massive head of hair which caused him to look like a violinist. As I understood, his name is Sumioka. The said interpreter counselled me that if I told all I knew about the activities of said Major Harrigan, I would be set free without punishment. My reply was I did not know what the said interpreter was talking about. Another prisoner of war, an English sailor by the name of Hazell, was picked up from the rest and was questioned the same matter, regarding the activities of said Major Harrigan. After being interrogated for about an hour by Beethoven, I was taken out to the office of the camp commander and was made to sit on my heels. While in this position, the guards took turns in beating me with a two-inch wide leather belt, with a heavy buckle on one end. I was beaten in such position until I was almost unconscious and after which, I was placed in a cell not large enough to lie flat on my back. At about eight o'clock that evening, I was taken to the guardhouse and forced to sit all night allowing me not even a minute to sleep. Whenever I would fall asleep, the guard would slap me in the face and made me stand at attention for about an hour before I was again permitted to sit down. The next morning at about eight or nine, I was again taken to the office before Beethoven and was forced to sit on my heels, and beaten on the face with the belt by Japanese guards. This beating went on for a period of nine days without food nor water. Hazell was released on the eighth day. An American by the name of Bernard Deleman, Chief Machinist's Mate, U. S. Navy, was picked up. He was under treatment for an abscess in his finger, which, due to lack of treatment caused him to return to the States with a stiff finger. On the tenth day, I was taken out of the cell and turned loose. After I was turned loose, Major Harrigan was locked in. Everybody else in the camp thought that I squealed so that I was released. My immediate superior officer, J. J. A. Mickle, now a lieutenant commander, asked me if I admitted. To which I answered, "No." Major Harrigan when locked in was deprived of one meal a day, but was not beaten according to my knowledge. Due to the beatings I received from the hands of the Japanese, my mouth was raw with open cuts inside, which healed with no medical care, and I lost my front teeth. These beatings left scars on my shins and buttocks where I had been hit with a club, the size of a baseball bat. This interpreter, Beethoven, was responsible for all my beatings. An American civilian, captured on Wake Island, died in the cell due to lack of food and water. It was the direct work of the interpreter who ordered the locking and deprivation of food and water.

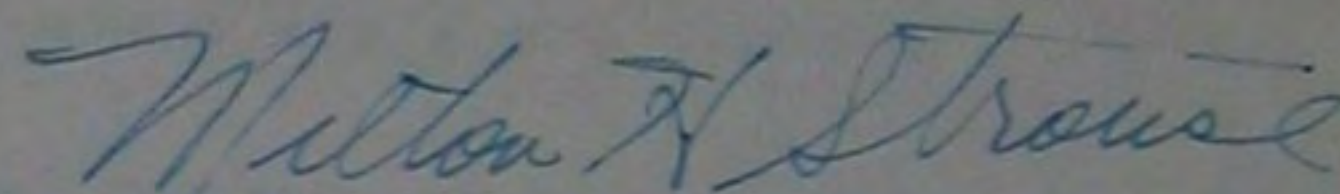
Medical supplies were very few. When one contracted pneumonia or other sickness his ration was immediately cut in half and practically with no medical aid. It was but a matter of time before the patient died. We lost an average of two men a day during the month of January 1943, due to lack of medicines. The main reasons why pneumonia was prevalent were:

1. Insufficient clothing supplied by the Japanese. In fact, we were clothed with what little we were able to steal while working for the Japanese in Macassar, Celebes, before being taken to Japan.

2. We were forced to work in the rain, sleet, snow, and all sorts of foul conditions. We had to walk for about three or four miles to work and return daily. During rainy days, the roads were ankle deep with mud. The rubber shoes provided by the Japanese were inadequate even in normal weather such that we had to tramp through this mud practically bare-footed.

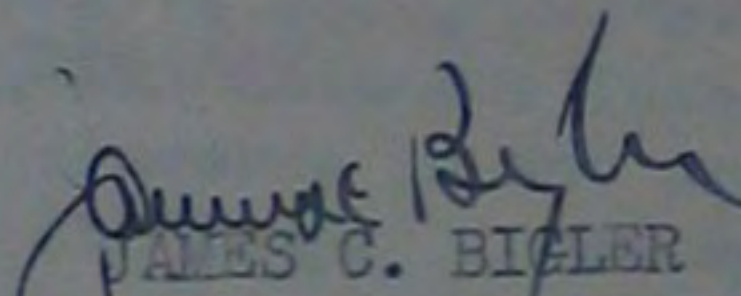
3. Some time in October 1942, we were taken from the tropics to Japan's worst winter in forty years with insufficient and inadequate clothing. The ship we boarded was a regular pig sty. We were stocked down in the holds for seven days with barely enough room for everyone to sit down. To alleviate the situation, we slept in shifts. The off-shift stood up in order to make room for the other shift to lie down.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I sign this affidavit this 3rd day of April 1947.



MILTON H. STROUSE

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN to before me this 3rd day of April 1947.



JAMES C. BIELER  
Lt-Col., U. S. Marine Corps  
Staff Legal Officer  
Commander U. S. Naval Forces Philippines

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For the WAR CRIMES OFFICE  
Judge Advocate General's Department\*\*War Department  
United States of America

\*\*\*\*\*  
In the matter of the mistreatment \* Perpetuation of Testimony of  
of American Prisoners of War by \* 1st Lt Millet A. Straughan, ASN-  
the Japanese. \* O-412164, Ft Sam Houston, Texas.  
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Taken at: Branch Intelligence Office, San Antonio, Texas.  
Date: 27 January 1947.  
In the Presence Of: Ben Davis, Special Agent, 112th CIC Detachment.  
Reporter: Clarence A. Thompson, Clerk Stenographer.  
Questions by: Ben Davis, Special Agent, 112th CIC Detachment.

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Q. State your name, rank and serial number, and permanent home address?

A. My name is 1st Lt, Millet A. Straughan, ASN O-412164, 2313 Edison Drive, San Antonio, Texas.

Q. State the date and place of your birth, the extent of your formal education, your civilian occupation, and your marital status.

A. I was born 24 September 1913 in San Antonio, Texas. I graduated from the Thomas Jefferson High School, San Antonio, Texas, in May 1933. I worked as a salesman for various concerns in and around San Antonio, Texas, prior to my entrance into the Army. I was married 1 November 1945.

Q. Have you recently returned to the United States from overseas?

A. Yes, I returned to the United States 15 October 1945, arriving in San Francisco. We left ~~for~~ the United States 21 November 1941.

Q. Were you a prisoner of war?

A. Yes, I was a prisoner of the Japanese from 10 March 1942 to 20 August 1945.

Q. At what places were you held and state the approximate dates?

A. While serving with the 131st Field Artillery, USA, I was captured on the Island of Madura, D. E. I., 10 March 1942. After my capture, I was taken to Camp Canal, Madura, D. E. I., where I was held until 1 April 1942, and then transferred to Soerabaya, D. E. I., for <sup>206</sup> ~~80~~ days. I left 23 October 1942 for Batavia, D. E. I., where I was held until 29 October 1942. From here to Camp Changi, Singapore, by boat, arriving 2 November 1942, and leaving 28 November 1942, for Camp Fukuoka #2, Nagasaki, Japan. We arrived here 7 December 1942, at which time we were held until

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25 April 1945, and we were then transferred to Mudan, Manchoukuo, arriving 29 April 1945. I was in this camp until my liberation 20 August 1945, by the Russian ground forces.

Q. Are you able to identify the attached photographs?

A. Yes, I can indentify all but one of the attached photos.

Q. Please state all you know concerning each of the attached photos, the atrocities they committed, dates of each incident, description of each, and referring to each by Exhibit number?

A. Exhibit #1, was the Camp Commander of Fukuoka #2, Nagasaki, Japan, from May 1944, until I left this camp 25 ~~August~~<sup>April-May</sup> 1945. He was about 56 years old, 5 feet 6" tall, weighed about 135 pounds, wore a short full mastaches, had a receding hairline, wore 3 stars on his epaulets, rank of Capt in the Jap Army. I believe his name was Capt Nozaki. When Capt Nozaki first came to Camp Fukuoka #2, he said that he was going to do the right thing if we would also do the right thing, and things were fairly good for about 2 or 3 months when he claimed that we would not cooperate with him. Therefore, he would be unable to cooperate with the POWs further, so things began to get rough. I do not know of any specific incidents in which Capt Nozaki was physically involved. However, he had personal knowledge of countless beatings and other atrocities committed by the Japanese personnel under his command against the Allied POWs and did nothing to halt or correct the situation to my knowledge.

Exhibit #2, was the Sgt/Major of Fukuoka #2, and was over all the enlisted personnel of the camp. His main duties were Sgt of the Guard. He is described as follows: known only as "BUKIOGO", about 5' 9" tall, stocky built, about 165 or 170 pounds, clean shaven, was very active. "BUKIOGO" came to Camp #2 the latter part of 1943 or the first of 1944, and was still there when I left 25 April 1945. "BUKIOGO" seemed to delight in mistreating the POWs and was continually beating them or looking for some excuse to beat them. He seemed to go into a trance while beating a man, as if he might be a sadist pervert and obtain sexual satisfaction from these physical tortures of human beings.

"BUKIOGO" and about 7 or 8 guards beat and tortured 13 Dutch enlisted men for stealing food. This incident occurred in April or May of 1944. The other guards involved are as follows: Exhibit #3, name was Cpl Mori, about 25 years old, 5' 10" tall, slender, weighed about 140 or 145 pounds, clean shaven, nice clean-cut looking, it was rumored that he had taken an examination to become an officer but failed, and therefore he seemed to be prejudiced against the POW Officers. The third guard involved was as follows: nickname unknown, about 5' 9" tall, weighed about 160 pounds, around 36 years of age, clean shaven, was a civilian. It was rumored that he had been wounded in China and discharged from the Japanese Army. His duties were those of a Supply Sgt. I am not sure about the other guards involved.

The first I knew of this incident was one evening in May or April, I heard a commotion outside. Looking out the window, I saw the guards had 13 Dutchmen lined up in front of the guard house. The guards were practicing Jui

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Jitsu on them and beating them unmercifully with belts, rifle butts, and clubs of various types. When they would lose consciousness, the Japs would throw cold water on them until they regained consciousness and then would continue beatings. They would beat the POWs until they got tired, about 1 or 1½ hours, and would rest a few minutes and start again. The guards acted like a bunch of raving maniacs, laughing, howling, screaming, at each other and the prisoners, just having a hell of a good time. We were made to go to bed at 2030 hours but we could hear the beatings going on all night. These 13 men were beaten at random during the 30 days they were confined in the guardhouse. The first three days, the beatings were almost continuous, then afterwards, only at the pleasure of the guards. I heard that the Dutchmen were also given the "water treatment", which consisted of pouring down their throats and then beating them or jumping up and down on their stomachs until all of the water was out. After 30 days confinement, the Dutchmen were brought into the kitchen, where I was Mess Officer, and permitted them to take a bath in a large water tank adjoining the kitchen. I saw while they were bathing that they were black and blue from head to foot. I do not know if any of them died from these beatings.

"BUKIOGO" and 2 or 3 other guards, whom I do not remember, were involved in the beating and subsequent death of an American civilian by the name of Reed, who was a hunch-back and to the best of my knowledge, captured on the Island of Guam. One morning around the first of January 1945, Reed who was sick, failed to fall out for the 7:00 AM work formation. One of the guards went into the barracks and brought him out to the formation, beating him as he marched out. They then stood Reed up in front of the formation and began beating him with their fists and belts. After about 15 or 20 minutes of this, they made him join the formation. However, they later changed their minds and placed him in the guardhouse instead. In the guardhouse, they beat him again which caused his death about 11 AM the same morning.

Exhibit #3, Cpl Mori, whose duties were administrative as well as Supply Sgt, called a formation one day for the POW Officers. I did not get the news in time and was a few minutes late. When I arrived walking to the formation, Mori hit me in the face with a "clip-board", which is about 12" long, 8" wide, and ½" thick. Mori was also the instigator of various beatings in the camp, too numerous to remember any specific incidents.

Exhibit #4, known as "GALLEY HONCHO", real name unknown, about 37 years old, 5' 10" tall, stocky built weighing about 160 to 165 pounds, clean shaven, receding hair line, Sgt in Jap Army, duties were those of a mess~~er~~<sup>SGT. AD.</sup>. He was responsible for numerous beatings of enlisted men through the camp, but seemed to have respect for the Officers. I believe "GALLEY HONCHO" was involved in the beating of the 13 Dutchmen, but I am not positive. I can not recall any specific incidents<sup>he was</sup> involved in. However, he was very good in Jui Jitsu and liked to show off his skill. He would go around the camp looking for excuses to punish the men and although I cannot recall any specific incident, I know that he was involved in almost all the beatings in the camp. As there were three or four men in front of the guardhouse every day being beaten, and because "GALLEY HONCHO" was so fond of Judo, I feel safe in saying that he was involved in countless beatings and tortures.

Exhibit #5 was the interpreter, name unknown, about 5' 6" tall, very frail,

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about 120 pounds, 43 years old, was a civilian, had very thick hair and wore it long, duties only those of an interpreter. He would not cooperate with us at all but instead, we suspected him as falsely interpreting us, causing us more trouble. The only incident in which he was involved to the best of my knowledge, was with Major W. K. Horrigan, 403 Laurel Street, Texarkana, Arkansas, in which he sent a guard after Major Horrigan to bring him to his office. He made Horrigan kneel on the floor in front of him and then he slapped Horrigan several times in the face. During this action, he accused the Major of saying or doing numerous things around the camp. He said that <sup>came</sup> POW informants who informed him of what other POWs were doing against regulations. He did not tell Horrigan the names of the POWs who were doing the informing. After this, he placed Horrigan in the guardhouse for 7 days and nights, receiving only 2/3rds daily rations which consisted of about 1200 calories. The food consisted of rice, soup, and sometimes fish. We suspected several enlisted men in the camp as being the informants. The only American suspected was a civilian captured on Guam and who was called "BURMA RED", whom I personally saw in the interpreters office several times.

Exhibit #6 seems to be familiar but I am unable to place him and therefore do not wish to make a statement concerning him.

- Q. Can you give the names of any other American POWs who were witnesses to the beating and torture of the 13 Dutchmen?
- A. Yes, they are as follows: Major W. K. Horrigan, 403 Laurel Street, Texarkana, Arkansas; 2nd Lt R. E. L. Michie, in care of J. N. Michie, Texas Technical College, Lubbock, Texas; 1st Lt W. R. Slone, 717 Popular Street, Abilene, Texas; who is at present stationed at Fort Sill, Laughton, Oklahoma; David J. Hicks, civilian, 1408 Hill Street, Santa Monica, California; 1st Lt Hollis G. Allen, P. O. Box #211, Jacksboro, Texas; 1st/Sgt George W. Scott, 2515 Clarendon Avenue, Huntington Park, California; Navy enlisted man Bobbie Gerrel Robinson, RFD #2, Hamlet North Carolina; Pfc John Paul Campbell, Jr., Oak Grove, Route #2, Louisiana.
- Q. Can you give the names of any other Americans who were witnesses to the beating of the Civilian REED?
- A. Yes, all of the above men were present at the time that Reed was beaten.
- Q. Were the same above men witnesses to the hitting of yourself by Mori?
- A. They were present; however, I am not sure that they saw the incident.
- Q. Can you give the names of any men who might have additional information as to the atrocities committed by "GALLEY HONCHO".
- A. All of the above mentioned men might have information, but I am not sure.
- Q. Do you know any other Americans who might be able to identify the interpreter?
- A. No, unless some of the above men could.
- Q. Will you relate the improper conditions suffered by American POWs in Fukuoka, Camp #2?

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- A. T. N. Drake, F. P. Cieplinski, E. L. Donaho, and L. H. Ortiz, all of Battery "E", 131st FA, 36 Division, were involved in the attempted theft of food around October 1944. They were punished by beatings and placed in the guardhouse for two or three weeks. To the best of my knowledge the weather was below freezing and the men were refused clothing, except the shirt and pants they had on, for several days. They were then given their overcoats and one blanket, no bedding of any kind, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{2}{3}$  rations of water and food. All men imprisoned were imprisoned under the same conditions. I am unable to identify the Japanese involved but know that the Camp Commander was aware of the conditions.
- Q. Can you give any additional information concerning the men being forced to work on military installations at the shipyards?
- A. No, I am unable to give any further information concerning this.
- Q. Are you able to give further information concerning the exposure of prisoners to gunfire, bombing, or other hazards of war?
- A. Only that there was a battery of Anti-aircraft stationed on a hill about 150 yards from the camp. They would fire at American aircraft and on one incident, we could hear the planes diving. However, to my knowledge, we were never bombed or strafed because of this battery.
- Q. Can you give further information concerning collective punishment of a group or an individual, for offenses committed by others?
- A. Yes, when any one was caught stealing, they would stop the Red Cross supplies, or else cut our daily rations for a few meals. While I was Mess Officer, we had a mess <sup>Cpl</sup> known as "GALLEY HONCHO", (not the one shown on the attached picture), who was our mess <sup>Cpl</sup> from August or September 1943 until January or February 1945. He was a Cpl, about 29 years old, 5' 6" tall, medium build, about 135 pounds, and clean shaven. This mess/Sgt held me responsible for any infraction upon the rules by any of the kitchen personnel. One incident happened in May 1944. The cooks were unloading a barge which contained 200 pound cases of food. The cooks had to walk up a narrow gangplank which was very wobbly. Two of the cooks lost their balance and dropped one of the barrels of soya paste onto the rocks below, which broke it and allowed the paste to run into the sea. Later "GALLEY HONCHO" had all the cooks line up in the kitchen and then began to question me about the incident. He became angry and started hitting me about the face with his fists, breaking my nose but did not knock me out. After he finished with me, 10 or 15 minutes later, he walked down the line of cooks and hit each of them in the face several times. Then we were made to stand at attention for an hour. "GALLEY HONCHO" would find some little thing wrong with the kitchen and would hit me with whatever he would have in his hands or tell me to look down while he would hit me across the back of my head. He would kick me in the buttocks with his foot very often but these occurrences were very often, happening every day.
- Q. Can you give further information about the conditions, medical care and food, in Camp Fukuoka #2?
- A. There was never enough food, about 1200 calories a day, and we were never giv-

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en enough cover with only a straw mat to sleep on in very drafty quarters. Although they had adequate medical supplies and equipment, they refused to give us any of them. When a person had a contagious disease, they would isolate him and send the food out by a fellow prisoner and would ~~send~~ <sup>mas</sup> send a doctor out to see how they were.

- Q. Have you knowlege of any other atrocities no specifically mentioned above?
- A. No, I can give no more specific incidents of atrocities committed by the Japs.
- Q. Are you able to identify any other Jap at Fukuoka #2?
- A. Yes, the first camp Commander before Capt Nozaki is as follows: name unknown, about 65 years old, Major in Jap Army, about 5' 10" tall, weighing around 165 pounds, receding hair line, clean shaven, talked very loud, did not take any interest in running the camp but left it to the Sgt/Major. A group of officers pleaded with him to stop some of the beatings, but he just ignored them.
- Q. Were you ever interrogated by Japanese Intelligence Officers?
- A. No.
- Q. Can you give any further information that would be helpful in convicting Japanese guilty of committing War Crimes?
- A. No, I have given all the information that I can remember.

STATE OF TEXAS )  
 ) SS  
 COUNTY OF BEXAR)

I, Millet A. Straughan, of lawful age, being duly sworn on oath, state that I have read the foregoing statement consisting of six pages, and that it is ture to the best of my knowledge and belief.

*Millet A. Straughan*  
 1st Lt Millet A. Straughan, *mas*

Subscribed and sworn to before me at San Antonio, Texas, this 28 day of January 1947.

*William J. Block*  
 WILLIAM J. BLOCK  
 NOTARY PUBLIC BEXAR COUNTY TEXAS

My Commission expires May 1947

## C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Ben Davis, Special Agent, Counter Intelligence Corps, 112th CIC Detachment, certify that on 27 January 1947, personally appeared before me, Millet A. Straughan, 1st Lt, ASN O-412164, and gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth; that after his testimony had been transcribed, the said Millet A. Straughan read the same and affixed his signature thereto in my presence.

# RESTRICTED

28 January 1947, San Antonio, Texas

*Ben Davis* *Fu-3*  
 Ben Davis, Sp Agt, 112th CIC Det.



STATE OF TEXAS }  
COUNTY OF BEXAR } SS

I, Millet A. Straughan, of lawful age, being duly sworn on oath, state that I recognize the Japanese on the reverse side hereof as being Capt Nozaki, Camp Commander of Fukuoka #2, Nagasaki, Japan, from May 1944 until I left 25 April 1945.

Exhibit #1

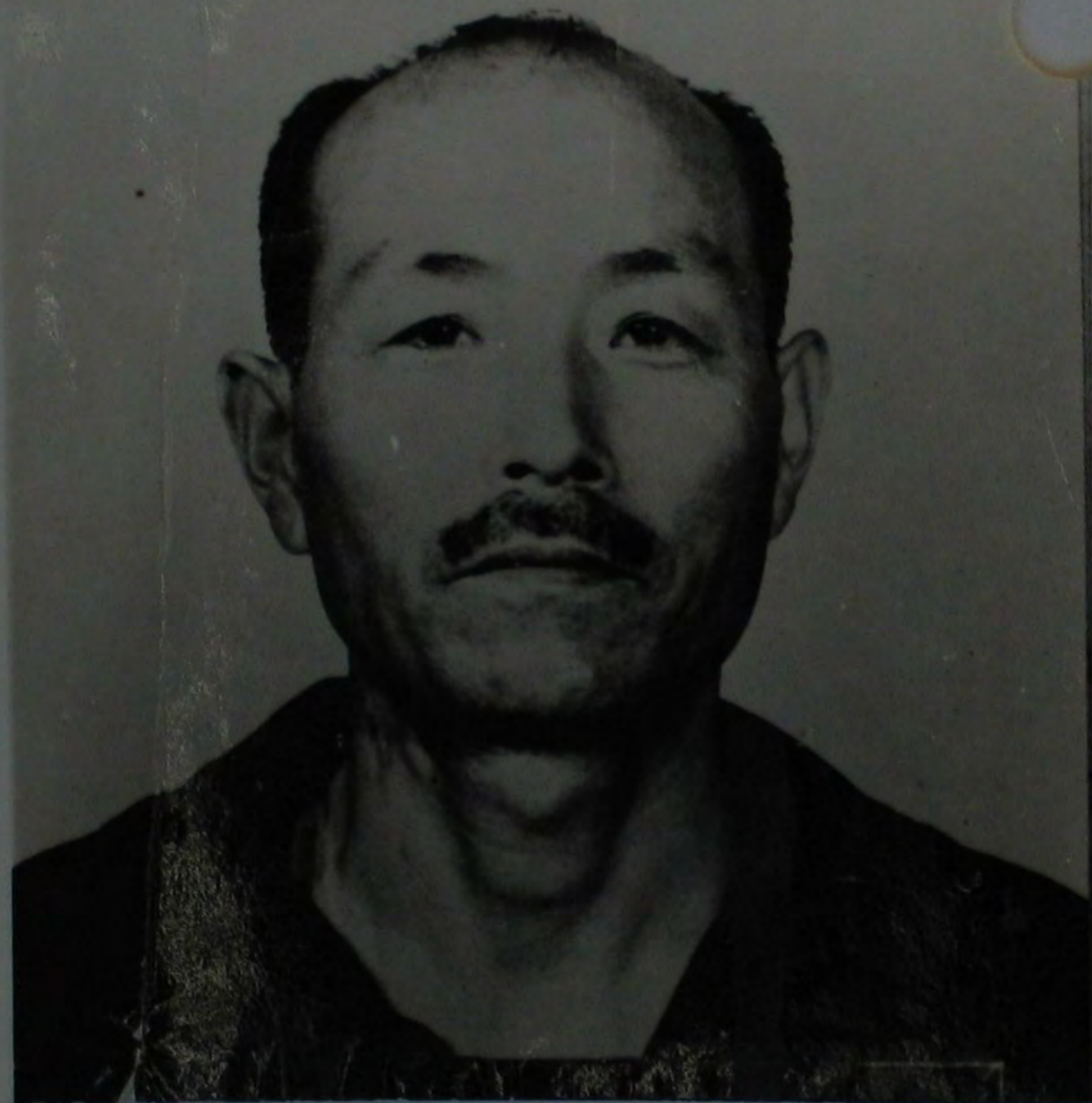
Millet A. Straughan  
Millet A. Straughan, 1st Lt, USA

Subscribed and sworn to before me at San Antonio, Texas, this 28 day of January 1947.

My commission expires:

William J. Reed

Beatrice G. Hancock



STATE OF TEXAS )  
COUNTY OF BEXAR ) SS

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3

I, Millet A. Straughan, of lawful age, being duly sworn on oath, state that I recognize the Japanese on the reverse side hereof as being that of Sgt "BUKIOGO", Sgt of the Guard, at Camp Fukuoka #2, Nagasaki, Japan, from the latter part of 1943 or 1st part of 1944, until I left 25 April 1945.

(EXHIBIT #2)

Millet A. Straughan  
Millet A. Straughan

Subscribed and sworn to before me at San Antonio, Texas, this 28th day of January 1947.

William J. Block  
William J. Block

Notary Public, Bexar Co  
Texas

My Commission Expires May 1947

Texas

STATE OF TEXAS )  
COUNTY OF BEXAR ) SS

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William J. Block  
William J. Block

My Commission Expires May 1947  
~~Notary Public, Bexar~~  
Co. Texas

STATE OF TEXAS )  
COUNTY OF BEXAR ) SS

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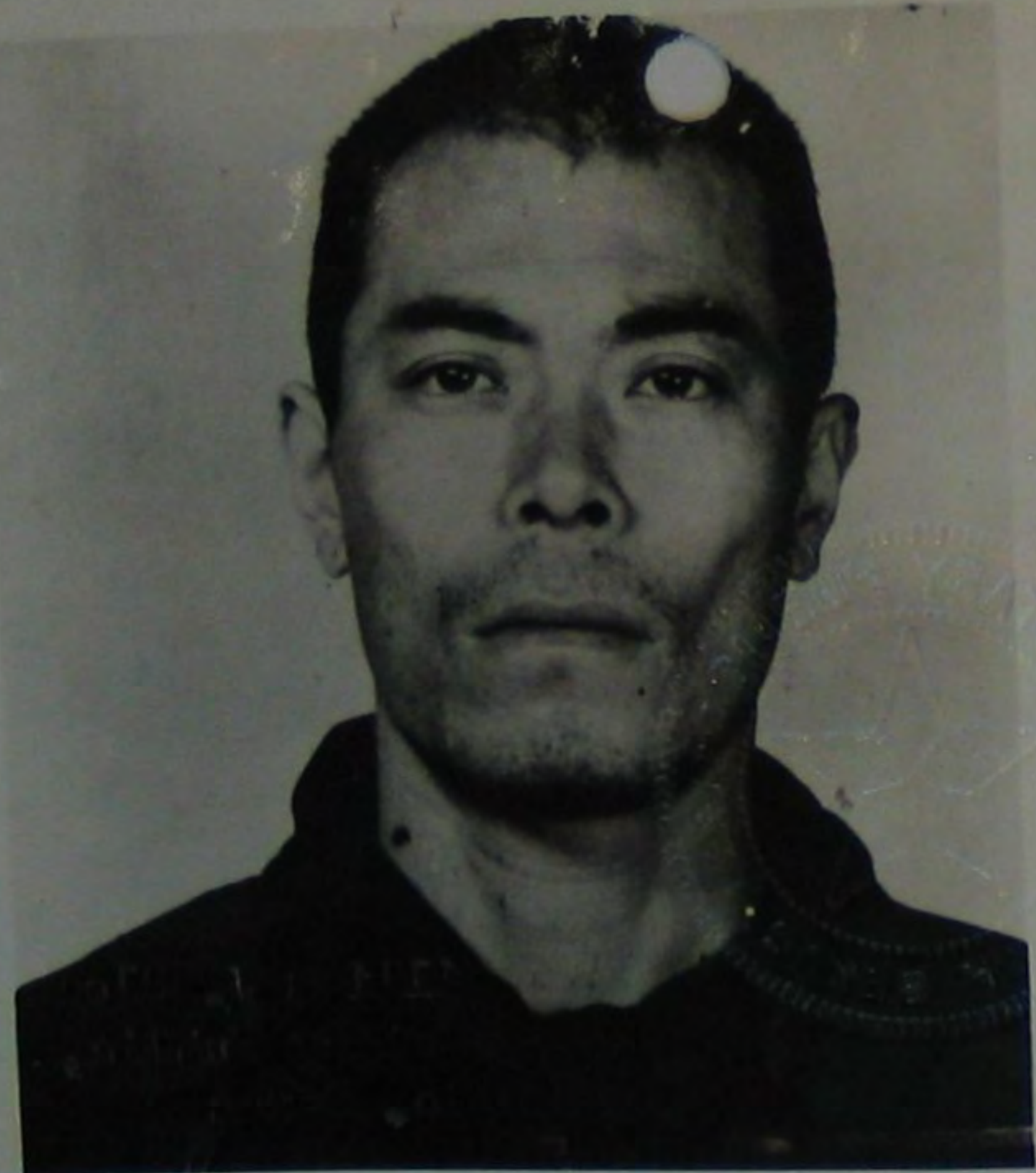
(EXHIBIT #2)

Millet A. Straughan  
Millet A. Straughan

Subscribed and sworn to before me at San Antonio, Texas, this 28th day of January 1947.

William J. Block  
William J. Block

My Commission Expires May 1947  
~~Notary Public, Bexar Co~~  
Texas



STATE OF TEXAS )  
COUNTY OF BEXAR ) SS

4

I, Millet A. Straughan, of lawful age,  
being duly sworn on oath, state that I recog-  
nize the Japanese on the reverse side hereof as  
being that of Sgt "GALLEY HONCHO", mess/Sgt at  
Camp Fukuoka #2, Nagasaki, Japan, during the  
time of my imprisonment there.

(EXHIBIT #4)

Millet A. Straughan  
Millet A. Straughan

Subscribed and sworn to before me at San  
Antonio, Texas, this 28th Day of January 1947.

William J. Block  
William J. Block, Notary  
Public, Bexar co., Tex.

My Commission Expires May 1947

STATE OF TEXAS )  
COUNTY OF BEXAR ) SS

4

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time of my imprisonment there.

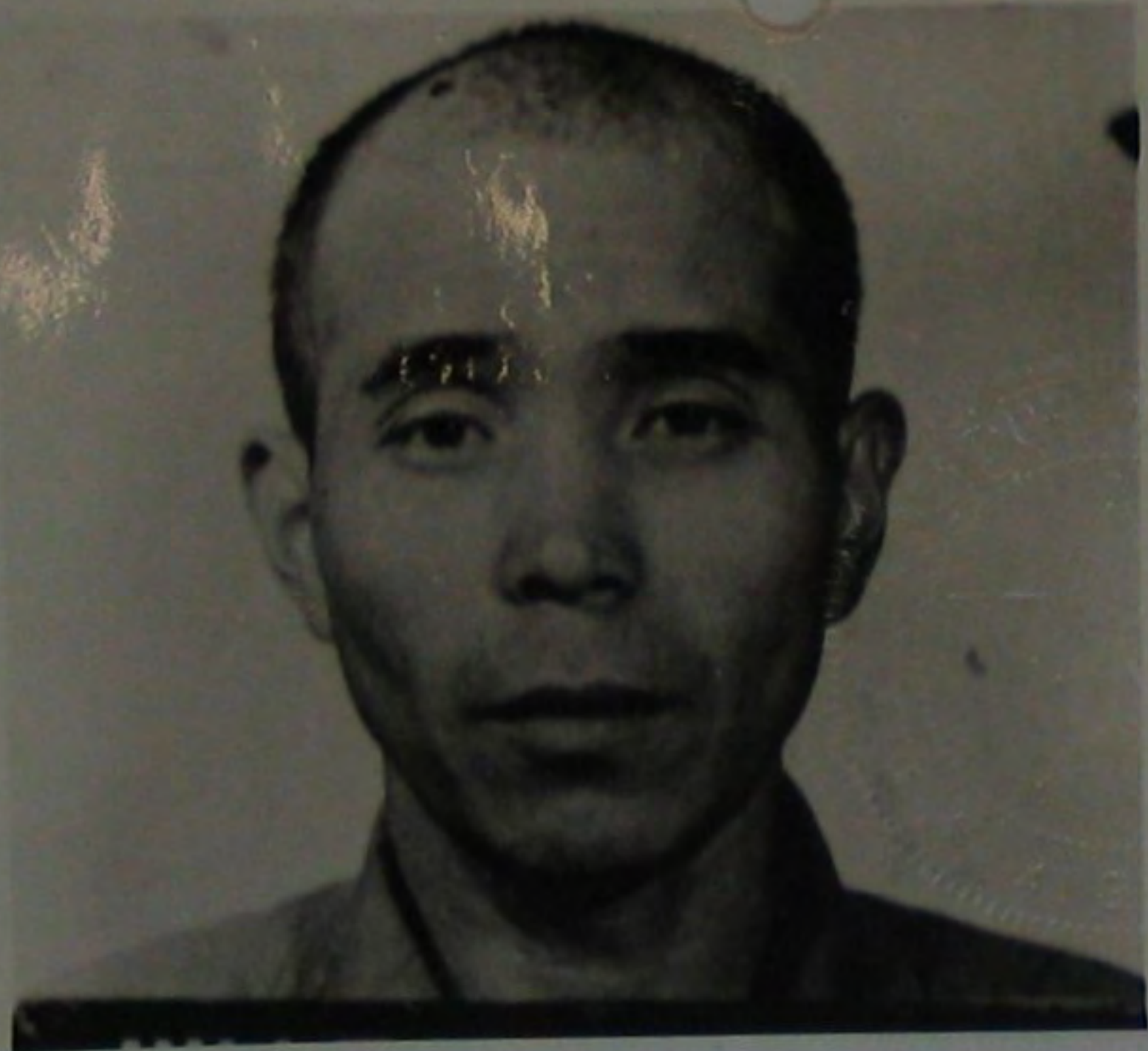
(EXHIBIT #4)

Millet A. Straughan  
Millet A. Straughan

Subscribed and sworn to before me at San  
Antonio, Texas, this 28th Day of January 1947.

William J. Block  
William J. Block  
Notary Public, Bexar Co  
Texas

My Commission Expires May 1947 Texas



STATE OF TEXAS )  
COUNTY OF BEXAR ) SS.

4

I, Millet A. Straughan, of lawful age, being duly sworn on oath, state that I recognize the Japanese on the reverse side hereof, as being a Jap Civilian Interpreter, name unknown, at Camp Fukuoka #2, Nagasaki, Japan, during the time of my imprisonment there.

(EXHIBIT #5)

Millet A. Straughan  
Millet A. Straughan

Subscribed and sworn to before me at San Antonio, Texas, this 28th Day of January 1947.

William J. Block  
William J. Block  
Notary J. Block

My Commission Expires May 1947  
Bexar Co., Texas

STATE OF TEXAS )  
COUNTY OF BEXAR ) SS.

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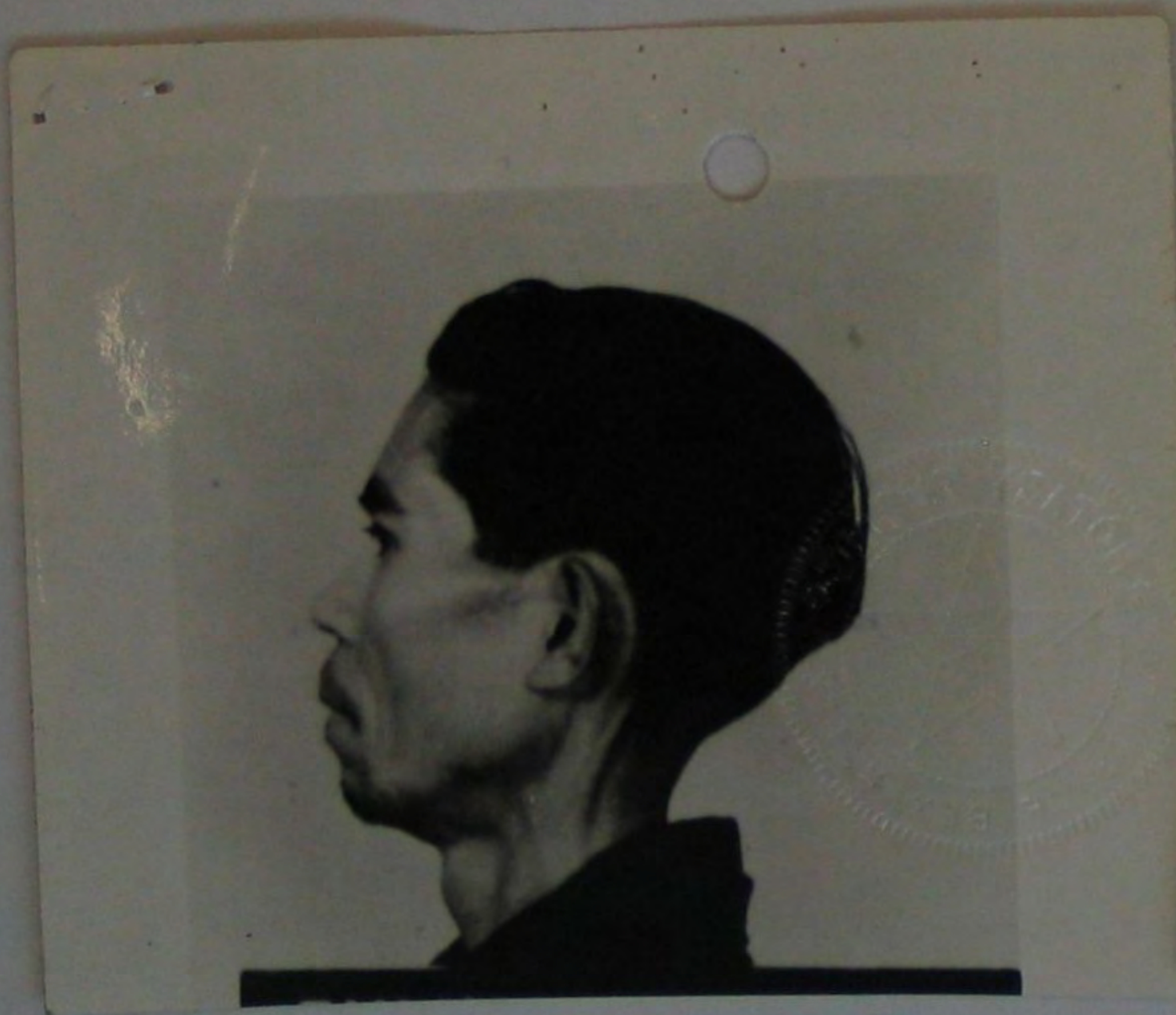
Millet A. Straughan  
Millet A. Straughan

Subscribed and sworn to before me at San Antonio, Texas, this 28th Day of January 1947.

William J. Block  
William J. Block  
Notary Public

My Commission Expires May 1947  
Bexar Co., Texas





STATE OF TEXAS )  
COUNTY OF BEXAR ) SS

I, Millet A. Straughan, of lawful age, being duly sworn on oath, state that I recognize the Japanese on the reverse side hereof as being that of Cpl Mori, Supply/Sgt at Camp Fukuoka #2, Nagasaki, Japan, at the time of my imprisonment there.

(EXHIBIT #3)

Millet A. Straughan  
Millet A. Straughan

Subscribed and sworn to before me at San Antonio, Texas, this 28th Day of January 1947.

William J. Block

William J. Block  
Notary Public Bexar  
Co. Texas

My Commission Expires May 1947

STATE OF TEXAS )  
COUNTY OF BEXAR ) SS

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Subscribed and sworn to before me at San Antonio, Texas, this 28th day January 1947.

William J. Block

William J. Block  
Notary Public, Bexar  
Co., Texas

My Commission Expires May 1947

Exhibit 3



STATE OF TEXAS )  
COUNTY OF BEXAR ) SS

I, Millet A. Straughan, of lawful age being duly sworn on oath, state that I recognize the Japanese on the reverse side hereof as being familiar but I am unable to identify him further.

(EXHIBIT #6)

*Millet A. Straughan*

Millet A. Straughan

Subscribed and sworn to before me at San Antonio, Texas, this 28th Day of January 1947.

*William J. Block*

William J. Block

Notary Public

Bexar Co, Texas

My Commission Expires May 1947

*Incl 10*

STATE OF TEXAS )  
COUNTY OF BEXAR ) SS

I, Millet A. Straughan, of lawful age, being duly sworn on oath, state that I recognize the Japanese on the reverse side hereof as being familiar but I am unable to identify him further.

(EXHIBIT #6)

*Millet A. Straughan*

Millet A. Straughan

Subscribed and sworn to before me at San Antonio, Texas, this 28th Day of January 1947.

*William J. Block*

William J. Block

Notary Public, Bexar

My Commission Expires Co, Texas

May 1947

*Incl 11*



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Lg  
Lg

**RESTRICTED**

Confidential-  
SECRET

Classification changed from  
CONFIDENTIAL to "RESTRICTED"  
by order of the Secretary of WAR  
by *Henry Mark*

WAR CRIMES OFFICE

When completed this document  
must be classified as SECRET

DATE: September 7 19 45

1. YOUR NAME: Straughan Millett Andrew Jr.  
last first middle
2. RANK: 2nd Lieutenant SERIAL NO. 0-412 164  
(If civilian, write in work "Civ" (Armed Forces personnel only))

PERMANENT

3. HOME ADDRESS 2222 Edison Drive San Antonio, Texas  
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).

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

IF ANY QUESTION IS ANSWERED YES, THEN STATE THE FACTS BRIEFLY ON NEXT SHEET.

Classification changed to: Confidential  
 By Authority of Civ C'AFPAC  
 Date 10 Dec. 1946  
 Signature Sgd/ A. Bogaski  
Maj, AGD  
 Asst Adj Gen

**RESTRICTED**

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DETAILS OF ATROCITIES

- | Kind of Crime | Where it Happened  | Who was the Victim<br>(include name, nationality and whether military personnel or not).                    | State if you saw it Yourself. If you did not see it, who told you about it?  |
|---------------|--|---|--|
| (a&b)         | Beating - Fukuoka No 2 Nagasaki, Japan   | Reed, American civilian.  | I saw him beat many time, but the final beating occurred in the guardhouse where it was witnessed only by Japanese.                |
| (c)           | Imprisonment under improper conditions - Fukuoka No 2, Nagasaki, Japan,                    | T. N. Drake, American, Btry E 131st FA, F. P. Cieplinski, E. L. Donaho, L. H. Ortiz, also Btry E, 131st FA. | All these men mentioned above were confined to the guardhouse during inclement weather with improper clothing and food.            |
| (e)           | Men were forced to work on enemy military works at a dockyard (Kawaminawa)                 |   | which was located about one mile from our camp, under long hours, not enough rest, food, clothing and improper safety precautions. |
| (f)           | We had an Anti Air Craft Btry on a hill just opposit our camp.                             |   |  |
| (g)           | 1000 men were shipped from Batavia to Singapore in two rear holes of a 5000 ton freighter. |   |  |
| (i)           | Medical care, food and quarters were insufficient at all camps I was in.                   |   |  |
| (j)           | Misconduct of any individual the entire camp was punished for it.                          |   |  |
| (k)           | Stealing of Red Cross Food and clothing by the Japanese in our camp, all concerned.        |   |  |

Have you previously been questioned by any military or naval authorities about atrocities or mistreatment? No. If Yes by Whom, Where, When yes or not

Did you make a signed statement? No.  
yes or not

Sgd/ M.A. Straughan, Jr, 2nd Lt  
sign your name here.

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

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AFFIDAVIT

OF

JAMES HENRY SHOOK, JR.

ENSIGN, 490811, U. S. NAVY.



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STATE OF CALIFORNIA )  
                          ) SS  
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO )

In the Matter of Atrocities  
Committed at Prisoner of War  
Camp FUKUOKA NO. 2, Japan

A F F I D A V I T

INDEX No  
5

<sup>J.H.S.</sup>  
I, ~~HERBERT~~ <sup>JAMES HENRY</sup> SHOOK JR, Lieutenant (jg), USN, File Number 490 811, residing at 704 59th Street, San Diego, California, stationed at Naval Training Center, San Diego, California, being first duly sworn according to law, upon my oath depose and say that:

I was a survivor of the sinking of the USS Pope in the Java Sea south of Borneo on 1 Mar 42. I, along with other survivors, was picked up by a Japanese destroyer and taken to the Celebes Islands. Two nights later, I was taken Macassar where I was confined in the native jail for a period of 30 days. On 24 Oct 42, I arrived at POW CAMP FUKUOKA NO. 2, after a 7 day trip aboard the ASAMA MARU. I remained at FUKUOKA NO. 2 until 19 Jun 45, at which date I was removed to ORIO, near YAWATA to POW CAMP NO. 9. The name of this latter camp was subsequently changed to POW CAMP FUKUOKA NO. 6. I was liberated from FUKUOKA NO. 6 by American forces and returned to the United States on 23 Oct 45. I have given previous statements concerning war crimes, having made one such statement while at the Oakland Naval Hospital, Oakland, California in Oct 45. The last such statement made by me was given at the Naval Training Center, San Diego, California in October or November, 1946.

Reference is made to basic communication from General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Legal Section, APO 500, File No. 013.36(16 Dec 46) LS-P, dated 16 Dec 46, Subject: Request for Deposition. Attention is directed to paragraph 2(a) reference letter. In this regard, I do hereby expressly state that at no time during my internment at POW CAMP FUKUOKA NO. 2 was I ever put into a cell for any reason whatsoever. I do further state that I can recall no civilian interpreter, nor any other person, named "BEETHOVEN" or "SUMIOKA". I confess that I have a very poor memory for names, and therefore suggest that the person hereinafter referred to as "INTERPRETER NO. 2" and "SUMIOKA alias BEETHOVEN" may be identical.

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WAR CRIMES BRANCH (AD)  
Washington 25, D. C.

J.H.S.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA )  
                          ) SS  
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO )

In the Matter of Atrocities  
Committed at Prisoner of War  
Camp FUKUOKA NO. 2, Japan

A F F I D A V I T

INDEX No  
5

<sup>JHS</sup>  
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at 704 59th Street, San Diego, California, stationed at Naval Training Center, San Diego, California, being first duly sworn according to law, upon my oath depose and say that:

I was a survivor of the sinking of the USS Pope in the Java Sea south of Borneo on 1 Mar 42. I, along with other survivors, was picked up by a Japanese destroyer and taken to the Celebes Islands. Two nights later, I was taken Macassar where I was confined in the native jail for a period of 30 days. On 24 Oct 42, I arrived at POW CAMP FUKUOKA NO. 2, after a 7 day trip aboard the ASAMA MARU. I remained at FUKUOKA NO. 2 until 19 Jun 45, at which date I was removed to ORIO, near YAWATA to POW CAMP NO. 9. The name of this latter camp was subsequently changed to POW CAMP FUKUOKA NO. 6. I was liberated from FUKUOKA NO. 6 by American forces and returned to the United States on 23 Oct 45. I have given previous statements concerning war crimes, having made one such statement while at the Oakland Naval Hospital, Oakland, California in Oct 45. The last such statement made by me was given at the Naval Training Center, San Diego, California in October or November, 1946.

Reference is made to basic communication from General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Legal Section, APO 500, File No. 013.36(16 Dec 46) LS-P, dated 16 Dec 46, Subject: Request for Deposition. Attention is directed to paragraph 2(a) reference letter. In this regard, I do hereby expressly state that at no time during my internment at POW CAMP FUKUOKA NO. 2 was I ever put into a cell for any reason whatsoever. I do further state that I can recall no civilian interpreter, nor any other person, named "BEETHOVEN" or "SUMIOKA". I confess that I have a very poor memory for names, and therefore suggest that the person hereinafter referred to as "INTERPRETER NO. 2" and "SUMIOKA alias BEETHOVEN" may be identical.

62-45

74

WAR CRIMES BRANCH (AD)  
Washington 25, D. C.

JHS  
Jun-30

## GENERAL CAMP CONDITIONS

Conditions at FUKUOKA NO.2 were not good at any time. The camp was quite new when we first arrived, and, from a standpoint of physical make-up of the camp, would have not been too intolerable. As the war progressed, the lot of the POWS became harder and harder. To my knowledge, there were approximately 60 deaths at this camp. These were due primarily to pneumonia, dysentery, malnutrition. Contributing factors in such deaths was the weakened physical condition of the POWS brought about through the forced working of the sick, beatings and slappings, and the continuous, ever-present state of apprehension on the part of the camp's inmates. The food was the usual Japanese fare of rice and soup served three times per day, and was, of course, ~~was~~<sup>gms</sup> inadequate, ill prepared, and in insufficient quantity. The work consisted of strenuous manual labor at the dockyards across the channel from Nagasaki. Beatings and slapping were common everyday occurrences engaged in by almost everyone Japanese connected with the camp and the dock area, with the exception of the camp commander and the camp doctor. For any infraction or supposed infraction of regulations, a POW was beat on the spot. More often than not, a POW so beaten, was thereafter ordered to report to the guard-house where he was beaten again. I was never sent to the guard house. Except as is hereinafter stated, I can recall no specific instances, circumstances, perpetrators or victims of beatings, slappings or other forms of abuse. I ~~was~~<sup>WITNESSED gms</sup> no incident of such nature to which I could refer to as an immediate or direct cause of death. As stated previously, I can remember very few names or nicknames of Japanese personnel. For the purpose of this statement I have identified personnel that I remember as hereinafter stated.

## MASS PUNISHMENTS

At one time, I cannot recall the date, a kilo of sugar was found missing from the galley. Sugar in the galley was always kept in the Honcho's room in a bucket. When the POW cooks required sugar, they told the honcho of such need, the honcho then put the sugar directly into the kettle where sugar was required. None of the POW cooks or KPs had access to sugar in the galley. When the sugar was missed, the Japanese HAKARI SAN, the honcho hereinafter referred to as HONCHO NO. 3, and HARITA made the 11 POWS, then on duty in the galley, line up alongside the old wood-burning ranges which were then not in use. The interpreter was sent for by HAKARI, and the POWS were asked "who had stolen the sugar". FELIX WALTON, a <sup>JW 3</sup> machinists mate from the USS Perch and two other POWS stepped out and admitted the theft. HONCHO NO. 3 then got up on the old ranges, which were about table high,,  
JWS

and went down the line of POWS, myself included, hitting each man on the side of the head with a wooden "go-ahead", a Japanese shoe. In addition to such punishment, WALTON and the other two POWS were viciously beaten about the face by HAKARI SAN and HARITA. I believe one of the Japs had stolen the sugar; that the three POWS who admitted the theft, did so in the knowledge that punishment would have been worse were no culprit found. I admit that POWS stole food <sup>INTENDED FOR THE JAP MESS JHS</sup> whenever they thought they could get away with it. I have done so myself. But the Japanese, knowing that the POWS would be blamed, were guilty of most of the thefts that occurred.

On another occasion, I cannot recall the date, about 3 pounds of "mizo paste", a type of soy bean mixture that tasted like a combination of sawdust and vinegar, and ~~which~~ <sup>was</sup> practically unpalatable, was discovered missing from the store room. BOKKA GO and HONCHO NO. 3 investigated the matter, but could get no POW to admit guilt. Because a culprit was lacking, BOKKA GO ordered a suspension of meals for all POWS, a total of approximately 1500 men. The suspension order was issued after the evening meal had been prepared but not yet served to the men. As a result of such order no POW received any food that evening, the following morning, and the following noon. On the afternoon of the day of the third meal omission, a POW, unknown to me admitted the theft. It is my belief that such POW accepted the blame for theft innocently so that our meager meals could be resumed. That evening we were served the meal, unheated, that had been prepared for the previous evening. By that time, the rice was cold, soggy, and smelled like a sewer.

#### FORCED WORKING OF THE SICK

During the early part of our internment at the camp, POWS who were too ill to work were so certified by the Dutch POW doctors, and such certification was honored by the Japanese. As time went on, the recommendations of the POW doctors were lesser regarded. Men certified as too ill to work by the POW doctors were required to visit the Japanese camp doctor, who would in almost every instance refuse to excuse such men. So many men were going in to see the Jap doctor for excuses from work, that BOKKA GO issued an order requiring POWS who claimed to be too sick to work and who were so certified by the POW doctors, to see him, BOKKA GO, before seeing the Jap doctor. To my knowledge, no one was ever excused from work by BOKKA GO. The Dutch POW doctors did all they could, but they were practically helpless. Dr. VIZNISH (phonetic), a Dutch POW told me that he had received orders from the Jap doctor to excuse no more than 15 men, 1% of the internees, per day from work. JHS 30

As stated previously, most of the work done by the POWS was performed at the Navy docks which were from 1½ to 2 miles distant from the camp proper. There, under the control of the Imperial Navy, POWS drilled holes in heavy iron plate, using slow Japanese drills that weighed over 40 pounds. When not drilling, the POWS were made to move heavy chunks of scrap iron about, from one <sup>9H</sup> pile to another. On many occasions, I have witnessed POWS, who were too weak to walk the distance from the camp to the dock, draped about and being carried by stronger POWS.

#### LOOTING OF RED CROSS SUPPLIES

During my entire imprisonment at FUKUOKA NO. 2, I received but two-thirds of one Red Cross food parcel. Each man, (POW) received one pair of Red Cross shoes, which he was not permitted to wear at any time in the dock area, and seldomly in the camp area. The reason given was conservation at the camp, and the shortage of shoes among the Jap civilians at the dock area. All of the Jap personnel at the camp, from the commander on down, wore American Red Cross Shoes. These shoes were the brown army-type shoe. I did not see any other item of Red Cross clothing worn by the Japs, but strongly suspect that they were wearing warm American underwear.

I worked in the camp galley for a period of approximately 8 months prior to 17 Jun 45. During this time, and more so toward the end of my stay at FUKUOKA NO. 2, I saw many many trays of American "Spam" go out of the galley to be served in the Japanese mess. I have eaten "Spam" many times since I have been in the service, and could not possible mistake "Spam's" sight, color, shape or smell for anything else. On the rare occasions when the POWS were served "Spam", the Japanese also ate "Spam". The distribution was apportioned at 5 POWS per 12 ounce tin, and two Japanese per 12 ounce tin.

Japanese personnel, from the camp commander on down, smoked American cigarettes. These were "Camels", "Lucky Strike", "Chesterfield" and other, less popular, American brands. The Japanese carried packages of such cigarettes in their pockets, and openly exhibited the familiar packs whenever they decided to smoke. POWS received a meager irregular ration of cigarettes, most of which were of the less desirable Japanese type.

#### SPECIFIC INCIDENTS OF BRUTALITY

Incidents of brutality, beatings and slappings were so commonplace that I find it difficult to recall specific circumstances, perpetrators, victims, and similar details concerning such incidents. I have endeavored, to the best of my recollection

to state all of the facts and details I can recall in the following incidents.

Unless otherwise stated, the following incidents are of my own knowledge, I

having been a witness thereto:

INCIDENT NO. 1

At about 0600 during the winter of 1944, the work party was assembled in the camp compound preparatory to the march to the dock area. The party was just getting ready to move out, when one of the POWs, I cannot recall his named, collapsed and went into convulsions. A Dutch POW doctor, whom we called "Sleepy Sam", addressed the Jap hereinafter referred to as INTERPRETER NO. 1, requesting him to ask BOKKA GO to excuse the convulsive POW. Although such conversation took place within my hearing distance, I did not hear all of the conversation nor the provocation of what was to follow. INTERPRETER NO. 1 started beating "~~Sleepy Sam~~" and continued so doing until he was tired. Said beating, I estimate, lasted about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  (one and one-half) minutes. "~~Sleepy Sam~~" was beaten about the face with fists and open handed slaps. I observed "~~Sleepy Sam's~~" face immediately after the beating stopped, and could distinguish thereon welts and bruises. "Sleepy Sam" was thereafter ordered to the guard house by INTERPRETER NO. 1. I was later told that "Sleepy Sam" spent 2 or 3 days in the guard house, and that the provocation for the beating was "Sleepy Sam's" inadvertent use of the word "Jap" for "Japanese" in addressing INTERPRETER NO. 1. I don't know whether the convulsive POW was excused or not, as I moved out with the work detail.

INCIDENT NO. 2

I did not witness the incident herein described as INCIDENT NO. 2. This incident was related to me via scuttlebutt. I believe that D.W. Herndon, CMM, USN, now stationed at the Naval Air Station, Ottumwa, Idaho, and two survivors from the USS Perch, named Klecky and Delman respectively may have been eyewitnesses. The incident is as follows:

At or about 0600, at a preparatory to work muster in the compound area of the camp, a civilian POW who had been taken prisoner on Wake Island, collapsed while standing in formation. This man was set upon by BOKKA GO and beaten so severely that he had to be carried to a cell in the guard house, where he died two days later. I recall the victim as a man of about 55-60 years of age, an American

I SAW THIS MAN'S BODY LYING ON A TABLE IN AN UNVISITED POW ROOM ROOM NO. 231 FOR ABOUT HOURS AND A HALF. THE BODY WAS UNDER A BLANKET SINCE THIS WAS THE ONLY DEATH OCCURRING AT OR NEAR BY THAT TIME. I PRESUME IT WAS THIS MAN'S REMAINS.

civilian, a hunchbacked little fellow. This incident is said to have occurred between November 1944 and February 1945. I can state positively that I never saw this victim again after the time this incident was said to have occurred.

JWS-3  
JWS

INCIDENT NO. 3

During the early part of our imprisonment at this camp, when we were being paid for working, some of the POWS would pool their money to purchase a newspaper so that they could get some war news. I believe a newspaper was purchased through a civilian in the dock area where it was secretly read, and then passed on to Major Horrigan, who passed it along as scuttlebutt. The Japanese tried to find out how the news was getting into camp. One night, I cannot recall the date, after the POWS were in bed, HAKARI SAN came into our room and pulled STRAUSS, a survivor from the USS Pope, out of bed. I watched STRAUSS being marched to the guard house, and in the darkness, I could make out someone being beaten immediately in front of the guard house. I assume it was STRAUSS. STRAUSS returned some seven days later, in a beat-up condition. His face had been beaten almost to a pulp; his features were almost unrecognizable. STRAUSS later told me that BOKKA GO, INTERPRETER NO.2, and the Jap hereinafter referred to and identified as the person whose likeness appears on the photograph entitled EXHIBITS "A" and "AA", had beaten him up in an attempt to learn how the news was getting into camp. When STRAUSS returned, DELMAN and an Englishman named HAZEL were taken and similarly interrogated in this regard. DELMAN and HAZEL also returned in a beat up condition although neither of them looked as bad as STRAUSS had. I, as well as STRAUSS, DELMAN and HAZEL and other POWS who knew about this incident, believe that these POWS had been informed upon by an American civilian POW hereinafter referred to as "JAPSTOOG" for the purpose of this affidavit. Neither I nor any of the other POWS familiar with this incident have any direct knowledge that JAPSTOOG had informed on these men, but we believe that he singled out STRAUSS, whom, JAPSTOOG knew, was getting about quite a bit on his, STRAUSS', personal bartering deals by which he procured, rice, cigarettes, and other supplies.

INCIDENT NO. 4

One morning, I cannot recall the date, when my galley shift was on duty starting at 0100, we decided to bake some sweet potatoes rather than put them in the soup. The potatoes had been baked, and one of the POWS had begun to eat one, when BOKKA GO entered the galley. BOKKA GO lined up the crew of 11, including myself, and beat us in turn with his fists about our faces. I cannot recall the names of the other POWS then on duty in the galley. None of us were seriously hurt at this time,

*Jan 30*  
*JHS*

INCIDENT NO. 5

One morning, I cannot recall the date, at about 0830, during the time when the days provisions were being taken from the store room to the galley, I witnessed the beating of FELIX WALTON, CMM, a survivor of the USS Perch, by HAKARI SAN. WALTON had been in the store room scooping sugar with his hands from the store-room barrel, into the honcho's bucket. Japanese sugar is damp and sticky. When WALTON had finished with the sugar, he began licking the surplus sugar that was stuck to his hands. HAKARI SAN <sup>JWS</sup> jumped on WALTON and beat him with his fists until he was tired. WALTON was beaten about the face for a period of about 2 minutes. At the conclusion of this beating, WALTON'S face showed welts, some bruises, and was quite swollen.

INCIDENT NO. 6

At the dock area where we worked, there was a Japanese overseer named HARANO, alias MOUSTACHE. I believe that at one time or another this man has beaten every POW who ever worked under him. I can safely say that I have seen him administer over 500 beatings to POWS. I have seen him beat men with his fists, with iron bars, clubs, poles, and anything else that was handy for not drilling holes fast enough, or for what HARANO considered to be loitering in the latrine. I recall HARANO'S beating of of D.W.HERNDON, hereinbefore identified, only because I have seen HERNDON beaten by him no less than 25 times, in the manner herein described. I have seen HARANO kick HERNDON in the back while the latter was bent over his drill working on iron plate. I have seen HERNDON go down under such kick, and have seen HARANO <sup>JWS</sup> proceed to kick him in the ribs and in the face, or beat him with a club or piece of iron. I also saw HARANO beat up a POW named LEMBECK, a survivor of the Pope in an identical manner.

At the docks, the favorite sport of the Japanese Navy men was to knock down a POW by use of their fists, after they discovered that a POW could be knocked down in this manner. For reasons such as slowness in saluting, or for hesitation on the part of a POW required to "count off" in Japanese language, such POW was immediately knocked down.

EXHIBITS (Identification Photographs)

Attached hereto are photographs marked Exhibits "A", "AA", "B", "C", "CC", "D", "DD", "E", "EE", and "F" respectively, each and all of which bear my signature, are a part hereof and expressly incorporated herein.



Ref. Exhibits "A" and "AA"

I cannot recall this mans name, nickname or rank. I believe his insignia showed two stars on a gold bar. He was an administrative assistant of some sort in the camp office, but wandered about the camp quite a bit. He had the reputation of having, at one time or another, beaten every POW in the camp. He himself would frequently boast that he was the toughest man in camp. He once caught me eating some food I had stolen out of the galley. I was beaten by him on this occasion but was not hurt. This man couldn't do too much damage with his fists. Many times, he would call in a guard whom he would order to beat a POW, for various. infractions. Frequently, this man would sneak into the prisoner's quarters in order to catch someone smoking in other than the manner prescribed by regulations. Regulations provided that when smoking, a POW must be seated at the table, and have an ashtray in front of him. Such regulation was, in my opinion, reasonable in view of the fire hazard. After beating, or having a POW beaten, this man would usually send such POW to the guard house, where he was beaten again. I was not sent to the guard house after I was beaten by this man.

Ref. Exhibit "B"

I positively identify this man as the commanding officer of POW CAMP FUKUOKA NO. 2 during <sup>APPROXIMATELY THE LAST 10 MONTHS JHS</sup> of my imprisonment therein. This man's rank is unknown to me. He was quiet, mild mannerred, and gave the impression of being well educated. To my knowledge this man was not known to have ever beaten a prisoner or to have directly ordered a POW beaten. Nor is this man known to have ever interceded on behalf of a prisoner being beaten in his presence. On many occasion, I have seen this man stand directly beside a guard who was beating a sick prisoner and never say a word or make any motion to halt such brutality. At times when this man was walking about the camp, I have seen members of his guard escort viciously beat POWS who failed to salute or who were considered too slow in saluting. Such events were almost daily; they occurred so often, it is impossible for me to single out any one incident.

Ref. Exhibits "C" and "CC"

I am not certain concerning this man. He strongly resembles the Japanese previously referred to and hereinafter described as INTERPRETER NO. 2. This man's lips and mouth seem that of ~~interpreter~~ <sup>JHS</sup> INTERPRETER NO. 2. The outstanding feature of INTERPRETER NO. 2 was his bushy, puffed out, ridiculous head of hair. In the absence of such hair, I cannot be certain concerning this man. If this man and INTERPRETER NO. 2 are not identical, I cannot identify the exhibit.

JHS  
7-30

Ref. Exhibits "D" and "DD"

I positively identify this man as the Japanese referred to herein as BOKKA GO, alias "MAD SOW", "GLASS EYE", "THE DOPE", and other such appellation that I cannot recall. I don't know his rank although he wore, I believe, 3 stars. He was probably the Japanese equivalent to Sergeant-Major, as he literally "ran the camp". This man was in on everything, issued most of the orders, and was, in my opinion, half-crazed. He had a wild starey look in his eye that gave him the appearance of being "doped up". Insofar as the beating of POWS is concerned this man was the worst and most frequent offender. He also sent his victims to the guard house for more punishment more frequently than did the other Japs. He would come into the POW quarters at night, after the men were in bed, pull men out for such petty reason as not having their shoes lined up properly. He would beat them on the spot and then send them to the guard house. Then the men were given extra duty work on the air raid shelters, after their return from the docks and without having had their evening meal. This extra duty on the air raid shelters ordered by him so often accounts for his name, Bokka Go, which means "air raid shelter" in the Japanese language. POWS who had to work in this manner would work until 2000 or 2100 hours and then get their evening meal which at that time was cold and soggy. Many times, POWS eating at this late hour were beaten by other guards for eating at other than the prescribed time. This man was a beast who became wilder and more vicious as time went on, until the end of the war, at which time, I believe he was absolutely insane.

Ref. Exhibits "E" and "EE"

This man is unknown to me. I cannot identify him.

Ref. Exhibit "F"

I do not recall this man's name. For the purpose of this affidavit I shall designate him as HONCHO NO. 1. He was the "honcho" in charge of the galley before I ever went to work in the galley. I have heard from POWS who worked under him that he frequently lined up entire galley crews and socked each man in turn with a wooden "go ahead". I also heard that at one time he had drawn his sword and had threatened to cut off a POW'S head. I don't remember whether or not this man ever slapped me. I didn't have much contact with him, but can state positively that I have seen him slap POWS no fewer than 500 times. I can recall no single incident or victim.

JAPANESE PERSONNEL NOT IDENTIFIED BY EXHIBITS

HONCHO NO. 2

This man succeeded the man herein referred to as HONCHO NO. 1. He was an army man, his insignia carried two stars. He was about 30-35 years of age, weight approximately 130 pounds, had a wide head, mouse face, and short hair. I had very little contact with this man, but have seen him slapp POWS. I can recall no specific incident or victim. He was 5<sup>8</sup> 3" tall approximately.

HONCHO NO. 3 <sup>JHS</sup>

This man succeeded HONCHO NO.2, and was the honcho in charge of the galley during the time I worked there. He was an army man of two star rank, 30-35 years of age, approximately 5'9" tall, weight 190-200 pounds, ordinary Jap nose, fair shaped mouth, heavy lips, short clipped black hair, brown eyes. This man had an extremely military bearing and was very powerful. He was able to place a 75 kilo weight from the floor to his shoulder with the use of but one hand. He engaged in beatings and slappings frequently as did all the Jap personnel at the camp. I recall being hit by him on one occasion. He hit me with a "go ahead" as hereinbefore described.

INTERPRETER NO. 1

This man was a civilian interpreter on duty at the camp until about January, 1945. He was Japanese, 40-45 years of age, 5'1" to 5'2" tall, weight 110-115 approximately; runty slender build, black hair combed straight back, no hair line recession; low forehead, round face, dull featured, flat wide nose with shallow root; very small slitty brown eyes. Light brown complexion; medium lips; small mouth with a slight amount of gold in it. This man spoke perfect English and <sup>JHS</sup> stated at one time that he had lived in Santa Monica, California for 15 years. He frequently slapped and beat prisoners <sup>JHS</sup> many times employing a club or a stick. I can recall no single incident or victim.

INTERPRETER NO. 2

This man replaced INTERPRETER NO. 1 and remained in camp for a period of approximately 3 or 4 months. His most outstanding feature was his extremely bushy hair which he wore puffed out at the sides. Atop his head he wore a Jap army cap which had the appearance of a tin can on an elephant's rear end. The man looked so ridiculous we had to focibly restrain ourselves to keep from laughing out loud. Although he was a civilian, he always wore a Jap army uniform. He was

about 30-35 years of age, 5'2" to 5'3" tall, weight approximately 120-125 pounds, slender build, black bushy hair, medium "monkey style" face, medium forehead, blotch shape puffed out mouth. Large "nigger lips", had some gold teeth in his mouth. He spoke very poor English and was practically useless as an interpreter. I didn't see this man much during the time he was there, as I was, at that time, working in the galley. I have seen him slap and beat POWS and "pick them up" on the flimsiest pretexts. He also usually sent his victims to the guard house after he had beaten them personally. I was never beaten by this man. I recall him beating up a Dutch POW whom he had caught re-steaming his rice at the steam table outlet. The Dutch POW was not seriously hurt and was not sent to the guard house. <sup>gHd</sup> Onetime, after an alleged sinking of an allegedly well-lighted Japanese Red Cross ship, this man assembled the entire ~~entire~~ <sup>AMERICAN POW GROUP</sup> <sup>gHd</sup> and relieved himself of a somewhat comic relief harangue concerning the barbarism and cruelty of western civilization in general and the United States in particular.

#### HAKARI SAN

This man was in the Jap army and wore three stars on a red background as insignia of rank. His job was that of store keeper and bookkeeper re food eaten at the camp. He was 30-35 years of age, approximately 5'4 $\frac{1}{2}$ " tall, weight about 125-130 pounds, slender build, black hair clipped short, brown eyes; thin face, wore thick heavy glasses. He had a somewhat hooked nose and a small shark-like mouth. Thin lips, and sharp features. He was nicknamed "The Jew" and "Little Rat". He too, was always beating and slapping prisoners.

#### LIVERLIPS

This man was in the Jap army, rank unknown, and worked in the galley. He was about 40-45 years of age, 5'4" tall, weight about 140 pounds, medium build, black hair, brown eyes, wide flat Jap nose. His mouth was scarred, poxy appearing and had a blubbery look. His right arm was almost useless as a result of an injury received in China, and the right side of his torso was covered with wound scars. He frequently beat up the POWS working in the galley. I once saw him give a Dutch POW a terrific beating for stealing a rice cake. LIVERLIPS hit the POW with his good arm as hard as he could until he was tired. The POW'S face was bruised rather badly. I am not certain, but believe the POW was thereafter sent to the guard house.

#### HARITA

This man also worked in the galley. He was an army man of three star rank, and had also served in China. He was about 35-40 years old, 5'7" tall, thin slender build,

and had the usual ordinary Jap features, and wore glasses. His right foot had been injured to an extent that he seemed to have little control over it. When he walked, he gave the impression that he was throwing out his right foot without any idea of where it would settle; his was a flopping type step. This man also slapped and beat prisoners on the slightest, oftentimes without, provocation. I can recall no particular incidents or victims except as hereinbefore stated.

HARANO, alias MOUSTACHE

This man was a civilian who lived in Nagasaki who was employed as an overseer at the docks where the POWS worked. He was about 40-45 years of age, 5'3" tall, weight about 115 pounds, skinny slender build. He had the usual Japanese features and a small moustache. He was a former army man who had served his time in China. The man was a ~~schizophrenic~~ <sup>MANIC-DEPRESSIVE gHJ</sup> type. On some days he seemed kind and sympathetic toward the POWS and would give them nuts and small cakes that he had brought with him from Nagasaki. Usually however, he was sadistic and cruel and would beat men as hereinbefore described. I believe this man was very patriotic and that his mood was governed by the tenor of the war news. I was never beaten by this man.

JAP CAMP DOCTOR

This man was a regular army officer whom I seldom ever saw. I never saw him beat a POW but believe him responsible for the forced working of sick POWS as previously stated. Doctor Viznish and the other Dutch POW doctors could furnish more information concerning him. He was about 35-40 years of age, 5'5" tall, 140-150 pounds, heavy set, dark complexion, had short clipped black hair, brown eyes, and, I believe, spoke German

JAPSTOOGE

This man was an American civilian POW who had been captured on Wake Island. I have designated him as "JAPSTOOGE" for the purpose of this affidavit. I do not know his name, and cannot recall any nickname given him at the camp. He was about 30-35 years of age, <sup>gHJ</sup> 5'5" tall, approximately 150 pounds weight, reddish hair that was thinning at the temples, grey or brown eyes, light skin that seemed to sunburn easily. He had a pinch mouth and a sneaky manner. By sneaky manner, I mean, he would never look at a person to whom he was talking. He walked with a long stride and seemed somewhat out of proportion. He didn't speak much, but when he did, he spoke at a normal speed. His accent and inflection in speech gave me no clue to any possible geographical section of the United States from which he might have emanated. I believe he was part Irish. I could identify him from a photograph.

gHs

This man was highly regarded by the Japs and thoroughly distrusted by almost all the POWS. The some 24 other American civilian POWS with whom he lived on the other side of the camp, despised him. I was told by some of these civilian POWS that JAPSTOOGGE frequently visited the camp office after the other POWS had gone to bed. That sometime, a Japanese guard would come to the room and escort him to the office, and that some two hours later he would return in a jocund laughing mood. These civilian POWS and other POWS also stated that this man received favors in the form of extra cigarettes and food from the Japanese. At one time, LIVERLIPS told me that this man was "number one", meaning that LIVERLIPS regarded him highly. We considered him an informer for the Japanese and the person who put the finger<sup>gHs</sup> on STRAUSS as stated previously herein. I have no direct knowledge that he was informing for the Japanese, but all the circumstances as related by persons closer to him than I was, indicated such action. I never saw him, get slapped or beaten by the Japs, and he had the reputation for never having been beaten slapped or otherwise abused.

CONCLUSION

I know of ~~known~~<sup>no gHs</sup> Japanese at Fukuoka No. 2 who at any time showed any indication of sympathetic understanding or who lifted so much as a finger to help any of the POWS imprisoned there.

This constitutes all the information I can recall concerning atrocities committed at FUKUOKA POW CAMP NO. 2.

*James Henry Shook Jr*  
James Henry Shook, Jr.

SWORN TO before me and subscribed in my presence this 10th day of February, 1947 at San Diego, California.

*W. Sanders Lint* U.S.N.

Auth: Act of Congress 9 Apr 43

STATE OF CALIFORNIA )  
                                  ) SS.                   C E R T I F I C A T E  
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO )

I, Joseph Burwasser, Special Agent, CIC, 6th Army, certify that James Henry Shook Jr. appeared before me February 4, 1947 and made the foregoing statement consisting of 13 pages, including title and signature pages, and attached exhibits.

*Joseph Burwasser*  
Joseph Burwasser, S/A CIC  
Sixth Army

In-3

PERPETUATION OF TESTIMONY

OF

JAMES HENRY SHOOK, JR.

ENSIGN, 490811, U. S. NAVY.

My name is James Henry Shook, jr. My permanent home address is 2727 Gannon Drive, San Diego, California. My age is now 29 years. At the time of my capture I was a watertender first class, service number 382 18 97, aboard the U.S.S. POPE. I am now an ensign, U.S. Navy, file number 490811, at the U.S. Naval Training Center, San Diego, California. I left the States on May 29, 1939 and returned on October 23, 1945.

Our ship, the U.S.S. POPE, was sunk on March 1, 1942 about 100 miles south of Borneo in the Java Sea. We were picked up on March 4, 1942 and on March 6, 1942 we were taken to Macassar on the southern tip of the Celebes until October 19 or 22, 1942. It was at this time that we were taken to Nagasaki, Japan where we stayed until June 19, 1945. We spent one day on the train before we were taken off at Oreo, Kyushu, where we were kept until August 15, 1945 when we were liberated.

At Macassar the commander of the camp was a man called Yoshita and some of the guards were called Mad Sow and Gold Teeth. E.H. Matthews, fireman first class off the U.S.S. POPE, was clubbed 30 times with a club similar to a baseball bat. It seems that some pills for indigestion were stolen. We were lined up and threatened with mass punishment if someone did not admit to the theft. Finally Matthews said that he had taken the pills to put an end to it. After the guards had beaten Matthews they lined up all the men off the U.S.S. POPE and U.S.S. PERCH. The Mad Sow then struck each man with the club at least 3 or 4 times stopping only when he got tired. On another occasion I saw the Mad Sow tie a man named Estes, seaman first class off the POPE, to a telephone pole and beat him with a club. It seems that Estes was not working fast enough on a detail and was punished.

Our sleeping quarters consisted of a 10 by 8 feet compartment in which 5 or 6 men slept on the floor. Due to the fact that we had no mosquito netting and the mosquitos were very thick there was a great deal of malaria in the camp. As everything such as rings, watches, shoes, and money had been taken from us while we were on the ship before arriving at Macassar, we had a hard time buying medicines needed and clothing from the Dutch and English prisoners. The Dutch had brought large sums of money with them. While going back and forth on working parties we would get cans of sardines and the like from the Indoneses, who had rifled the storerooms of the Dutch, for a very small sum of money. In turn we would sell the food to the Dutch for very much more. We also managed to get tropical fruit on the outside of the camp while on these details. Towards the end of our internment at Macassar we had managed to accumulate quite a bit of the Dutch capital and brought food, medicines and other necessities we had lacked. There were several American officers with us who were in charge of us. There was Lieut. (junior grade) Fischer, the paymaster off the POPE, Lieut. Donovan from the U.S.S. LANGLEY, Lieut. Antrim, the executive officer off the POPE, and Lieut. Lowns, off the POPE. There were about 2500 men in camp.

Towards the end of our stay at Macassar, when we had managed to provide ourselves with things we needed, a Dutch prisoner had stolen some wood from the galley and sold it to an American named Keeler, chief electrician's mate, for fires we built to warm food and other purposes. The Japs found the wood missing and finally located it in the American barracks. Donovan intervened on Keeler's behalf and was clubbed 16 times.

Mr. Fischer had tried to get musical instruments for us. The Japs did not like that and when we got them anyway he was unmercifully beaten. Lieut. Antrim intervened and wanted to take the rest of Fischer's beating. The Americans immediately applauded Mr. Antrim and that infuriated the Japs to the extent that they turned on the Americans, with their bayonets and guns.

On October 19, 1942, the Japs loaded 25 American prisoners with engine ratings under Lieut. (jg) Michaels from the U.S.S. POPE aboard the Osama Maru, and sailed for Nagasaki. The rest of the prisoners were Dutch and English. We were put on the third deck and slept out on the passageway. Food was lowered to us twice a day in 5 gallon tin buckets. This was supposed to feed all the people in the hold. The trip lasted 8 or 9 days. We arrived at Nagasaki on October 24, 1942. Major Horrigan was the senior officer at camp and did much to help conditions. There was no medicine or medical care administered to us at the camp. Whenever high ranking army officials came to inspect the camp the Japs at the camp would exhibit all kinds of medical equipment and medicines. As soon as they left the equipment would be put away.

I was put to work in the galley. Each man's ration consisted of rice in a canteen can and an extra bun about 6 inches long, one inch thick and one and a half inches wide. When the dough was wet it weighed about 170 or 180 grams. This lunch was given to the men who worked in the dock yards. Our sleeping quarters consisted of platforms 45 feet long and 6 feet wide in double tiers running all along the side of the building. This accommodated 45 to 56 men. We had 5 blankets each.

A shipment of Red Cross shoes came in and each man received one pair. The Japs would not let us wear these shoes except during the time we did not work. I saw guards smoking American cigarettes and I know that Red Cross supplies were used by the Japs. They gave us very little of the original shipment that arrived. The camp commander usually took several of the boxes of Red Cross supplies for his own use that arrived.

Two American sailors off the U.S.S. POPE, named Delman and Strauss were punished because an informer, an American, reported they were responsible for bringing news of the war into the camp. They were put in the camp jail which was not tall enough to stand in, and in which a person could not lie down. The jail had bars like an animal cage. They were not fed nor given water during the 7 days that passed. On the 7th day the guards, for a joke, gave them a pail of salt water, which they drank as they were so thirsty. These men were then taken out and beaten with clubs similar to baseball bats.

Major Horrigan was also put into this cage as punishment for the same offense. Major Horrigan was fed, however, but only once a day or every other day, on half rations. The guards liked to poke at the man in this cage with their bayonets.

Some of the guards at this camp were known as Snags, Gold Teeth, and Hakani, who weighed about 90 pounds. These men seemed to enjoy beating Americans out of sheer hatred. Unless we were running a temperature of at least 102 degrees we were forced to work. Ill men were given half rations and put into the unheated sick bay. There were 3 guards that I remember in the galley. One we called Liver Lips or Scabby. His lips were abnormally thick. He said that it was due to a hand grenade exploding ahead of time as he pulled the pin out. Another guard was called Herida. Herida wore glasses, and his right foot had been injured. As he walked he sort of dragged it. One of his eyes did not move; we sometimes called him Glass Eye. Hakani was second in command of the galley. The guards liked to beat Americans for no reason or for any slight reason.

The water here was rationed and usually amounted to less than an average size glass for each man per day.

We were transported by train to Oreo, Kyushu, where we stayed until the war was declared over on August 15, 1945. At Oreo our sleeping quarters were regular 2 story Japanese barracks. We slept on the floor on Japanese sleeping mats 6 feet long and 3 feet wide. Our sleeping rooms were 9 by 11 feet for 5 men. We ate in the mess halls. This camp seemed better organized than the other camps. The sanitation facilities were much like



those at Nagasaki. The medical care was like that at Nagasaki, very scarce. There was no heat in the buildings. Many of the men in the camp suffered from tuberculosis.

On our arrival to Oreo we went to work in the coal mines for 19 days. After that we were put to building air raid shelters on the side of a hill. While I worked in the mines, I worked on the third level. It took 5 minutes to ride from the first to the second level. From there we walked about 1800 feet to the third level.

On August 15, 1945, we received word that the war was over and we were liberated.

During the whole time I was imprisoned, we received one complete Red Cross parcel. Other times we received Red Cross supplies in dribbles. Perhaps we would be given one or two cigarettes at a time or a piece of chocolate or gum. At least half of the Red Cross supplies received at any of the camps in which I was interned were taken by the Japs for their own use.

*James Henry Shook, Jr.*  
James Henry SHOOK, Jr.

State of California  
County of San Diego

I, James Henry Shook, 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.

*James Henry Shook, Jr.*  
James Henry SHOOK, Jr.

Subscribed and sworn to before me at San Diego, California, U.S.A., this 30th day of August 1946.

*James E. Goodhue*  
James E. Goodhue,  
Lieutenant Junior Grade,  
U. S. Naval Reserve.

By Authority of an Act of Congress approved  
April 9, 1943.

EXHIBIT "A" *Jun 3*  
STATE OF CALIFORNIA )  
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO ) ss

I identify the person whose likeness appears on the reverse side hereof as the person referred to in Para 1, Page 8, of Affidavit entitled "In the Matter of Atrocities committed at POW Camp Fukuoka No. 2 Japan, made by me on February 7<sup>th</sup> 1947

*James Henry Shook*  
~~James~~ Henry ~~Shook~~ Shook Jr

SWORN TO before me and subscribed in my presence at San Diego, Calif., on February 10, 1947

*H Sanders Lieut USN*

Auth: Act of Congress  
9 Apr 43

EXHIBIT "A" *Jun 3*  
State of California) ss  
County of San Diego)

I identify the person whose likeness appears on the reverse side hereof as the person referred to in Para 1, Page 8, of Affidavit entitled In The Matter of Atrocities committed at POW Camp Fukuoka No. 2, made by me on February 7<sup>th</sup> 1947

*James Henry Shook*  
~~James~~ Henry ~~Shook~~ Shook Jr.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence at San Diego, Calif., on February 10, 1947

*H Sanders Lieut USN*

Auth: Act of Congress  
9 Apr 43

*Incl 1*

*Incl 2*

EXHIBIT "AA"



EXHIBIT "A"



## EXHIBIT "B"

COUNTY OF CALIFORNIA )  
 COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO ) ss

*7-3*

I identify the person whose likeness appears on the reverse side hereof as the camp commander of POW Camp Fukuoka No. 2, Japan, referred to in Para 2, Page 8 of affidavit entitled "In the Matter of Atrocities Committed at <sup>Y.H.A.</sup> POW Camp Fukuoka No. 2, Japan, made by me on February 19 1947.

*James Henry Shook Jr.*  
 James Henry ~~James~~ Shook Jr.

SWORN TO before me and subscribed in my presence at San Diego, Calif, on February 10, 1947

*Paul E* Auth: Agt of Congress

*H. Sanders*  
 H. Sanders  
 434

A 55 43

EXHIBIT "B"



## EXHIBIT "C"

STATE OF CALIFORNIA )  
County of San Diego ) ss

*Jun-3*

I cannot positively identify the person whose likeness appears on the reverse side hereof. He strongly resembles the person referred to as INTERPRETER NO. 2 described in Para 4, Page 10 of affidavit entitled In the Matter of Atrocities Committed at POW Camp Fukuoka No. 2 made by me on February 7, 1947

*James Henry Shook Jr*  
JAMES Henry ~~Shook~~ Shook Jr

SWORN TO before me and subscribed in my presence at San Diego, Calif., February 10, 1947

*H. Sanders Lieut. USN*

Auth: Act of Congress  
9 Apr 43

*Doc 4*

## EXHIBIT "CC"

STATE OF CALIFORNIA )  
County of San Diego ) ss

*Jun-3*

I cannot positively identify the person whose likeness appears on the reverse side hereof. He strongly resembles the person referred to as INTERPRETER NO. 2, described in Para 4, Page 10, of affidavit entitled "In The Matter of Atrocities Committed at POW Camp Fukuoka No. 2, made by me on February 7, 1947

*James Henry Shook Jr*  
JAMES Henry ~~Shook~~ Shook Jr.

SWORN TO before me and subscribed in my presence at San Diego, Calif., on February 10, 1947

*H. Sanders Lieut. USN*

Auth: Act of Congress 9 Apr 43

*Doc 5*

EXHIBIT "C"



EXHIBIT "CC"



EXHIBIT "D"

STATE OF CALIFORNIA )  
County of San Diego ) ss

*Jul-3* 4  
3

I positively identify the person whose likeness appears on the reverse side hereof as the person referred to as BOKKA GO, alias, "Mad Sow", "Glass Eye", "The Dope" in affidavit it entitled "In the Matter of Atrocities Committed at POW Camp Fukuoka No. 2, Japan, made by me on February 10, 1947.

*James Henry Shook Jr.*  
JAMES Henry ~~Shook~~ Shook Jr.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence at San Diego, Calif., on February 10, 1947

*H. Sanders Lieut USN*

Auth: Act of Congress 9 Apr 47

*Sub 6*

EXHIBIT "F"

STATE OF CALIFORNIA )  
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO ) ss

4  
3

I positively identify the person whose likeness appears on the reverse side hereof as the person designated by me as "HONCHO NO. 1", in my affidavit made on February 7, 1947, entitled "In the Matter of Atrocities committed at POW Camp Fukuoka No 2, Japan."

*James Henry Shook Jr.*  
James Henry ~~Shook~~ Shook, Jr.

SWORN TO before me and subscribed in my presence at San Diego, Calif., on February 10, 1947.

*H. Sanders Lieut USN*

Auth: Act of Congress 9 Apr 47

*Sub 10* *Jul-3*



EXHIBIT "D"

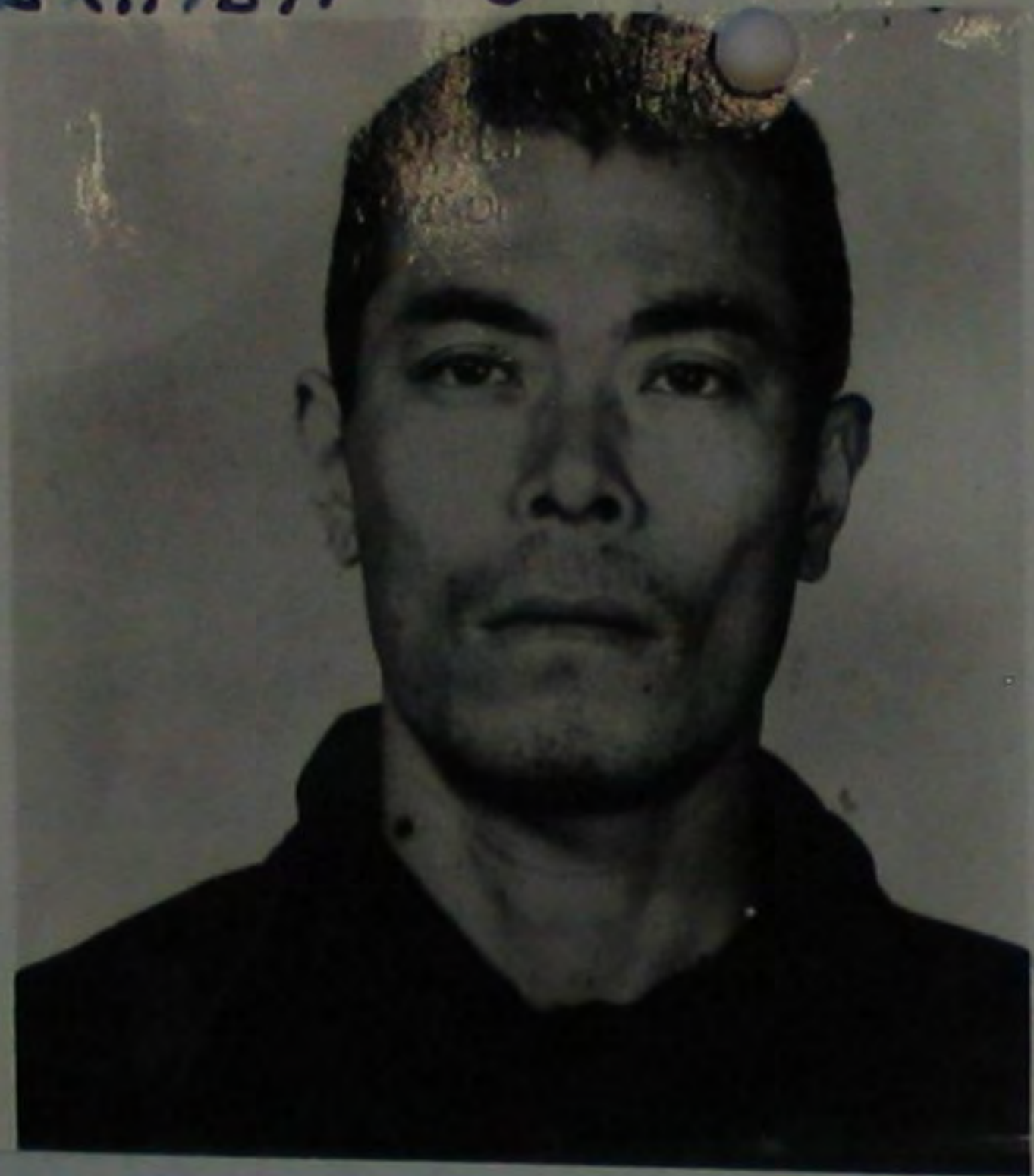


EXHIBIT "F"



Exhibit "E"

STATE OF CALIFORNIA )  
COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO ) ss

*Jun-3* 4  
3

I cannot identify the person whose likeness appears on the reverse side hereof.

*James Henry Shook Jr.*  
~~James~~ Henry ~~Shook~~ Shook Jr.

SWORN To before me and subscribed in my presence at San Diego, Calif., on February 10, 1947.

*H. Sanders, Lieut USN*

Auth: Act of Congress 9 Apr 43

*Incl 8*

EXHIBIT "EE"

State of California )  
County of San Diego ) ss

I cannot identify the person whose likeness appears on the reverse side hereof.

*James Henry Shook Jr.*  
Henry ~~Shook~~ Shook Jr.

SWORN TO before me and subscribe in my presence at San Diego, Calif., on February 10, 1947.

*H. Sanders, Lieut USN*

Auth: Act of Congress 9 Apr 43

*Incl 9*

*Jun-3*

EXHIBIT "E"



EXHIBIT "EE"



EXHIBIT "DD"

STATE OF CALIFORNIA )  
County of San Diego ) ss

*Jun 3* 4  
3

I positively identify the person whose likeness appears on the reverse side hereof as the person referred to as "BOKKA GO", alias, "Mad Sow", "Glass Eye", "The Dope" in affidavit entitled "In the Matter of Atrocities Committed at POW Camp Fuyuhara No. 2 Japan," made by me on February 7<sup>th</sup> 1947.

*James Henry Shook Jr*  
JAMES Henry ~~James~~ Shook Jr.

SWORN TO before me and subscribed in my presence at San Diego, Calif., on February 10, 1947.

*Wm Sanders Lieutenant*

Auth: Act of Congress 9 Apr 43

*Amul 7*

EXHIBIT "DD"

