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2.	BROWN, Miller	15 Sep 45	Information.
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22.			

ORDNANCE SCHOOL  
SCHOOLS REGIMENT  
MARINE BARRACKS, QUANTICO, VIRGINIA

9 September 1946

AFFADAVIT

I, Erick Stromstad, gunnery sergeant (233945), U. S. Marine Corps, having been duly sworn, do depose and say as follows:

I was imprisoned as a prisoner of war at two prisoner of war camps in Japan; at Osaka from August 20, 1943, to April, 1945, and was then transferred to Naotitch, a steel center, where I remained until September 6, 1945.

The following general description of treatment and facilities applies to both Osaka and Naotitch. (I am uncertain as to the proper spelling of the latter.)

1. The diet consisted of rice and watery soup with vegetable tops. I was constantly suffering from malnutrition and beri-beri, but was forced to work in spite of this condition.
2. We had good doctors interned with us, but they were not given medical supplies to administer treatment.
3. The head for our unit was located between the barracks, and was emptied each week byhand, and the contents poured into a ditch alongside the camp. It would be overflowing between the cleaning times. We were not permitted to improve upon this arrangement. Rats and vermin were often found in our rice. They were in such force in the galley that they apparently dropped from the overhead into the pots.
4. We were slapped and clubbed for minor infractions of rules of which we were not aware, because they were never promulgated.
5. I worked in a ship yard at Osaka, and in a steel mill at Naotitch. Both types of work were obviously directly connected with the Japanese war effort.
6. My normal weight is about 175 pounds. I was forced to work when my weight had dropped to 112 pounds.

(G)

#21

05-00



**CONFIDENTIAL**

Q. State your name, rank, serial number, permanent home address, and any other pertinent information concerning yourself.

A. My name is Glenn Robert SCHULZ; my rating is PLC, USMC; I do not recall my serial number; and my permanent address is 106 North East Street, Boyne City, Michigan.

Q. Were you at any time a prisoner of war of an enemy nation? If so, where and for what periods were you confined?

A. Yes, I was captured by the Japanese on Wake Island in December 1941 while I was with the 1st Defense Battalion, United States Marine Corps, and was interned in Japanese prisoner of war camps from that time until my release after the end of the war in August 1945. I was held at Kangwang, China (1942), Osaka, Japan (1944), and Tokyo, Japan, Camp #4 (1945).

Q. While you were a prisoner of the Japanese, were you a witness to any torture, beating, or other cruelty?

A. Yes, while I was interned at the Osaka camp in the early part of 1944 I witnessed the exposure of prisoners of war to danger of bombing, strafing and other hazards of war. The camp was located near ship yards and was subjected to frequent air raids. On May 13, 1944 the camp was hit by incendiary bombs. Two prisoners were killed - one a civilian named RINKS, the other a Marine corporal. At first there were no air raid shelters at the camp. Later the Japanese allowed us to dig holes under the floors of the barracks. These holes were inadequate protection and were often full of water. During air raids, prisoners of war who worked at the ship yards had to run from the yards to the camp and as soon as the "all clear" was sounded they were hurried back to the ship yards. One of the ship yards, Fujinigata, was two miles from the camp and while the men were running from there to the prison camp during raids they were exposed to strafing and bombing.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA:

SS.

County of Alameda :

I, Glenn Robert SCHULZ, of lawful age, being duly sworn on oath, state that I have read the foregoing transcription of my interrogation, consisting of one page, including this and the title page, and that all answers contained therein are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Glenn Robert Schulz

Subscribed and sworn to before me this Fourth day of October 1945, at Oakland, California.

Walter P. Wesley  
4 (J) USNR

OS-288

STATE OF CALIFORNIA:

County of Alameda :

I, Walter P. WESLEY, Lieutenant (jg), U.S.N.R., certify that Glenn Robert SCHULZ, PLC, serial number unknown, personally appeared before me on the Fourth day of October 1945, and testified concerning war crimes; and that the foregoing is an accurate transcription of the answers given by him to the several questions set forth.

Place: Oakland, California

Walter P. Wesley

Date: 4 October 1945

Page 1 of 1 page.

**CONFIDENTIAL**

20-



1. CHARLES ROBERTS, of 58 MARINA ROAD, MONTMORENS in the State of VICTORIA make oath and say.-

1. Prior to discharge I was VX35352 Sig ROBERTS G. of 8 AUST DIV SIGS.
2. I was taken prisoner at SINGAPORE in February 1942.
3. I was in KOBE camp JAPAN from November 1942 until about June 1945.
4. The camp Sgt Major of KOBE camp was known to me as "BLACK HARRY".
5. At KOBE camp in November E '43 I saw a member of the Dutch Army, a negro known as "BLACK SAM", paraded before the whole camp and it was alleged by the Japanese that he had sold his overcoat. The parade was told that "BLACK SAM" was to be punished for the alleged offence.
6. BLACK SAM was then placed in a cell without any clothes and only one thin blanket. The weather at this time was bitterly cold.
7. I then saw "BLACK SAM" in his cell for a period of about one month, and know that his food ration was one cup full of cooked cereals per day.
8. During part of the period that "BLACK SAM" was in the cell I worked in the cookhouse and understood from the head cook that "BLACK SAM" was to be supplied with not more than one cup full of cooked cereals per day and no other food and that this order was given by the camp Sgt Major "BLACK HARRY". This cereal was prepared in the cookhouse, then taken to the camp Orderly Room, inspected by whoever was on duty, and then taken to "BLACK SAM" in his cell.
9. Produced and shown to me at the time of swearing this, my affidavit, and marked "B", is a photograph (No. 141) which I identify as that of a Japanese who was camp Sgt. Major of KOBE camp during part of the time I was in that camp, and known then to me as "BLACK HARRY".

Sworn at MELBOURNE in the State of *Charles Roberts*  
VICTORIA this the 22nd day of  
Aug 1946.

Before me

*R. S. Hitch*

a Commissioner of the Supreme Court of VICTORIA for taking Affidavits.

65-0

PERPETUATION OF TESTIMONY OF  
JOHN H. READ  
(Formerly Cpl., ASN 38040916)  
Fruitvale, Texas

\*\*\*\*\*

Taken at : Edgewood, Texas  
Date : 16 December 1946  
In the Presence of: Oran J. Miller, Sp Agent CIC, Fourth Army

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QUESTIONS BY : Oran J. Miller, Sp Agent CIC, Fourth Army

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

A. My name is John H. Read, formerly Cpl, ASN 38040916, permanent home address is Fruitvale, Texas.

Q. Were you a prisoner of war? What were the approximate dates and places of your imprisonment?

A. Yes, I was taken prisoner on Bataan 9 April 1942 by Japanese ground forces, branch of service and unit unknown to me. I was in the "Death March" from Bataan to Camp Odonell where I remained for about two weeks, after which I was assigned to a bridge-building detail which lasted about seven months. On this detail we constructed bridges from Odonell to the southern tip of Luzon. About November 1942 I was taken to Cabanatuan where I remained until about September 1943. From Cabanatuan I was taken to Eahotta (phonetic), Japan, in the Osaka and Kobe area where I remained until released 9 September 1945.

Q. Were you ever severely beaten or otherwise mistreated by the Japanese? Give the circumstances.

A. I was never severely punished or beaten by the Japs but on numerous occasions was slapped by guards in the line of duty or for failure to understand. I am unable to give the dates or names of these incidents. Other ways in which I was mistreated was the starvation diet, exposure to the weather without sufficient clothing or shoes, hard work without enough rest, insufficient medical supplies or attention. The mistreatment our group received seemed to indicate that the Japs wanted to destroy us without actually shooting us.

Q. Did you ever witness severe beatings or other mistreatment of prisoners by the Japanese? Can you give details of these incidents?

A. I did witness a number of severe beatings in which the victims were beaten until unconscious but I cannot recall the names of the victims or of the perpetrators, or the dates of these incidents.

Q. Did you have knowledge of misappropriation or withholding of Red Cross Supplies?

A. I did not actually see Japs taking supplies from the Red Cross boxes but some of our boxes had been broken and the Japs were seen using Red Cross supplies.



Q. Can you give the name of any Jap camp commander or guard guilty of serious mistreatment of the prisoners?

A. No, I am unable to identify any Jap by name who was guilty of atrocities.

John H. Read

State of Texas }  
County of Van Landt } SS

I, John H. Read, of lawful age, being duly sworn on oath state that I have read the foregoing transcription of my interrogation and all answers contained therein are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

John H. Read

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th Day of December 1946 at Bigwood, Texas.

G. E. Sanders  
G. E. Sanders  
Notary Public in and for County of  
Van Landt, State of Texas

Os-0

PERPETUATION OF TESTIMONY OF  
AMUEL PAUL PASKEY  
(Formerly Corporal, ASN 16017094)  
Danville, Illinois

My name is Amuel Paul Paskey. My permanent home address is 1004 Maple Street, Danville, Illinois. I am 25 years old. I was formerly a Corporal, Service Serial Number 16017094 in the Bomber Squadron, P. I., AC. I enlisted August 22, 1941. I went overseas November 1, 1941, and returned to the States, Navy Day, October 27, 1945. I was discharged from the Army, May 8, 1946. I was captured April 9, 1942, on Bataan, P. I., by a Japanese Ground Unit, the name of which is unknown to me.

I was held at Camp O'Donnell, P.I., until about the middle of July 1942; then at Cabanatuan No. 1, P.I., until July 1944; then at Manila Port Terminal for about five days; then to a prison camp on Fukuoka.

At Cabanatuan #1, there were two camp commanders, none of whom were known to me. "Smiley", a Jap with a perpetual smile and exceptionally squat with Korean features, was in charge of the farm where I worked. It was raining very hard one day and I was very ill that morning when I got up and went to this "Smiley" and asked him if I could make sick call because of my back. I had been told that it would be a hard day and could not do the work. He grabbed me and shoved me in the line. As we were going out the gate, he started to push me around. He had me in mind and started to take it out on me. We went to a big barn where there was a lot of rice to carry and I was the first prisoner he picked out and he told me to carry the rice in baskets. I told him I was sick and he took a yoyo stick and beat the hell out of me and I could hardly get up. He put a sack of rice on my back. I then began to walk but couldn't because of falling over. He then called me on the side and made the other prisoners go to work. As they began to leave with their rice, I laid there and he came to me and took me inside. Then he started talking Japanese. I did not know what he said. He picked me up and knocked me down until I could hardly move and was carried in by a detail of men to the camp. I made sick call that night and I told the Japanese medics the story and they got a kick out of it. I had my back tapped up that night. I didn't work for nine days. After the nine days I was put on a scavenger detail which was considered the dirtiest job in camp by "Smiley." Two days before I went to work, he had beat up a very good buddy of mine in the same manner. His name was P. P. Smith and he died several weeks later.

Another buddy of mine, Margarosi, had two teeth kicked out by a yoyo stick by "Smiley"; as a result, all his teeth turned black as infection set in. This happened because Margarosi did not understand what was expected of him. Major Wermuth can give additional information on "Smiley."

Another Jap, was "the Duck", a two-star private, who was always talking and carried a stick, of stocky build and huge feet, and is of irritable nature. He always beat me because I was unable to stoop down for long periods of time. "The Duck", who was sometimes called "Web Foot", would hit our swollen fingers for sheer pleasure.

#15

05-02







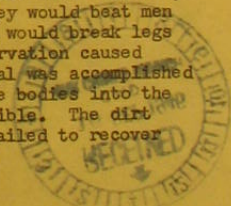
PERPETUATION OF TESTIMONY OF  
JIMMIE STANLEY MILLIKEN  
Formerly Corporal ASN-6,283,283  
Calhoun, Missouri

My name is Jimmie Stanley Milliken. My permanent home address is Calhoun, Missouri. I am now thirty-five (35) years old. I was formerly a Corporal, Serial No. six two eight three two eight three in the 31st Infantry, Philippine Division, U. S. Army, having enlisted March 21, 1937. I went overseas April 27, 1940, and returned to the States October 16, 1945. I was discharged from the Army on April 7, 1946.

I was captured on Bataan, P. I., on April 9, 1942, by a Japanese ground unit, the name of which is unknown to me. I was held at Camp O'Donnell, P. I., until May 22, 1942, then to a road camp on the southern part of Luzon the name of which I have forgotten. July 1, 1946, I was transferred to Bilibid Prison at Manila, P. I. December 16, 1942, I was transferred to Cabanatuan No. 1, P. I., until September 16, 1943, when I was shipped to Camp Osaka, Japan. I arrived at Camp Osaka, Japan, October 6, 1943, and was there until May 27, 1945, at which time I was sent to Camp Nogya, Japan, until liberated September 6, 1945.

While I was held at Camp O'Donnell, General Yamashita addressed the prisoners and made the statement that we were prisoners of war, the United States was Japan's enemy and would always be her enemy, and that we could expect nothing and would have to take what they gave us. His speech was translated to us by an interpreter. The rations there were very poor and meager and not enough to sustain life over a period of time. Hundreds of people died as the result of starvation. At this camp, I was not a witness to any beatings.

During my time at the road camp on the southern tip of Luzon, I witnessed numerous beatings administered by the guards. One guard was nicknamed "Scarface". During my confinement at Bilibid prison, I witnessed numerous beatings, even when the man was ill, but am unable to give any names as I have forgotten them. These beatings happened when prisoners forgot to bow to the guards. During my confinement at Cabanatuan No. 1, I witnessed numerous beatings and several prisoners of war were killed by the guards at this prison. A Corporal Russel out of the 31st Infantry Division was killed by a guard at this prison for attempting to get food from the Filipinos. It is believed one of the Filipinos turned Corporal Russel in to the Japanese. At the farm attached to Cabanatuan No. 1, a guard nicknamed "air raid" was very brutal and also a guard named "Me of My" was likewise. They would beat men with a pick handle without the least aggravation and often would break legs and arms and render the POW unconscious. Overwork and starvation caused deaths as high as seventy-five per day at this camp. Burial was accomplished by digging a large hole in a swampy section and dumping the bodies into the water which seeped in and covering it over as best as possible. The dirt would wash off the bodies periodically and we would be detailed to recover them.



#14

6500

SA-4  
05-28  
05-13

At Camp Osaka, Japan, a guard called "The Bull" was particularly brutal and mean. Hanging is too good for this man. I have seen this guard beat a man unconscious, kick him when he was unconscious, and then throw him in a large tub of water to revive him. I have witnessed this happen when ice would have to be broken on the water in the tub before the prisoner could be placed in it.

Another guard at the Osaka Mills who we called "The Mayor" was mean and brutal. A fellow from Oklahoma who was called Slaughterback in my outfit was beaten practically every day by this guard. I have had this guard beat me numerous times either with his fists or with a club. He broke several arms of POW with clubs. All the guards in this prison seemed to be particularly mean and I believe that quite a few of them were dope addicts. It was an every day occurrence to be slapped, kicked, beat, and hit on the head for something or other.

At Camp Nogya, the camp food was better and the guards seemed to be of more human tendencies. However, there were several that were quite brutal. One day while going to the latrine my number on my shirt became covered up and I was placed on report by the guard. After work, five of us who were on report for the day due to some infraction of the rules were lined up and beaten with clubs and fists until one of the five was unconscious. I was not rendered unconscious myself but it was very painful.

I received some Red Cross supplies but most of what we received were later stolen from us or taken from us. We were always quartered in filthy, unheated barracks and it seemed to be the policy to make everything as miserable for us as they possibly could.

Jimmie Stanley Milliken  
JIMMIE STANLEY MILLIKEN  
ASN-6,283,283

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 12th day of September 1946, A. D.

Tom J. Campbell  
V. A. AUTHORITY: 4505

05-0



August 22, 1946  
C 10 541 081

War Department  
War Department Special Staff  
Civil Affairs Division  
Washington 25, D. C.

WASCA 105 -21

I was captured by the Japs on Corregidor, on May 6th, 1942. From Corregidor, we were taken directly to Cabanatuan (#1 Prison camp in Luzon) we remained at this camp for about two months. At this Camp, four American soldiers, that I believe were from Fort Drun, were beaten by Jap guards, for three days they were allowed to have no water, and no food, and were forced to stand all day in the hot sun. On the fourth day, these men were forced at bayonet point to dig a hole in the ground, that measured about six feet long, three feet deep, and about three feet wide. After they had completed their digging, the American soldiers were made to stand in the hole, and were shot to death by the four guards, directed by their officer. The names of the Jap guards or Officer is not known to me.

In about September, 1942, I was transferred from #1 Prison Camp to Polowon Island, near Borneo, and remained in that camp until December, 1944. While at this Camp, we were made to work on Military projects, airfields, and the like. At this place I was the witness of about 13 killings. The American soldiers were beaten to death by clubs, rifle butts, iron rods, in front of the rest of the prisoners in this camp. I do not know the names of any of the Japs at this camp, but the majority of the Japs were from the Navy. We were often beat during the day, regardless of how well we were working, and we were made to work 12 hours per day with pick and shovel, and many a man was beaten down by rifle butt during the work period.

65-0

From Pulewon Island, I was taken to Japan, in December 44, to a Prison Camp near Osaka. At this place, we were working in the zinc and lead mines. For no apparent reason, American soldiers were taken out in the cold, stripped of their clothes, and beaten to the ground. They were returned to the camp at night, placed in a cell-block that was unheated, and were kept in this cell, without clothes until morning. Several men died from exposure after such treatment.

At none of these camps were we ever given food that contained enough calories to sustain a man working at manual labor for eight hours.

While I was a prisoner, Red Cross packages were received in the camp, but the guards kept them for themselves. During the time I was a prisoner, I received one full box, and on one occasion, I received a box that was practically empty.

Due to the strange sounds of their names, I regret to say that I cannot remember the names. There is a strong possibility, though, that I could recall the names if I heard them again. It is also possible that I could identify some of the guards and officers through pictures. I am willing to help in any way possible.

Quite often I was forced to sign a pay roll, but never did receive any pay.

Very truly yours,

*Noble E. Mc Knight*

Noble E. Mc Knight  
2078 10th Rd. S.  
Arlington, Va.

Sworn and subscribed before me this 22nd day of August, 1946.

*[Signature]*  
AUTHORITY: VETERANS  
ADMINISTRATION FORM 107A



For The WAR CRIMES OFFICE  
Judge Advocate General's Department -- War Department  
United States of America

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\*\*\*\*\*  
In the matter of atrocities\* Perpetuation of testimony of  
alleged to have been com- \* Charlie R. Jones, Retired, U.S.  
mitted by the Japanese \* Army, Roberdell, N.C.  
against American prisoners \*  
of war. \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

Taken at: Roberdell, N.C.

Date : 15 April 1947

In the presence of: B.D. Arnold, WOJG, W-2108391, 82d CIC Detachment

Questions By: E.D. Arnold, WOJG, W-2108391, 82d CIC Detachment

Q. State your full name and permanent home address.

A. Charlie R. Jones, Retired, U.S. Army and my address is Roberdell, N.C.

Q. How many years of service did you have when you retired?

A. 26 years service.

Q. Were you ever a prisoner of war?

A. Yes, I was a prisoner of war.

Q. Where and when were you captured?

A. Sometime on or about April 8, 1942 on Bataan.

Q. Do you recall the name of the unit you were a member of?

A. Yes, I was with Co. "F", 31st Infantry.

Q. When you were first captured how did the Japanese treat you?

A. We started on the hike or "death march" right away. The worst part was the lack of food and water. They set up a barrel of rice and if you were lucky you got some of it. I only saw this barrel once during the march.

Q. Did you see any atrocities committed during the march?

A. Yes, if anyone fell down he was beaten and if he couldn't go on he was shot or left.

Q. How many days were you on the march?

A. I don't remember.

Q. Were you beaten while on the march?

A. No, I was very lucky and I never learned the names of any of the guards.

#11

05-0  
mm

- Q. Where were you taken on this march ?
- A. We went to Camp O'Donnell in the Philippines.
- Q. Were you ever beaten ?
- A. Several times, the first time that I was beaten while a prisoner was at O'Donnell.
- Q. Do you remember who did the beating at O'Donnell ?
- A. No.
- Q. Can you describe the person who beat you ?
- A. No, all I remember is that it was a guard.
- Q. When did you leave O'Donnell ?
- A. On 5 July 1942.
- Q. Where did you go from there ?
- A. To Cabanatuan, Philippines.
- Q. How long did you stay there ?
- A. Until sometime in March 1944 then I went to Clark Field and in October 1944 I was sent to Formosa.
- Q. Did you go by boat to Formosa?
- A. Yes, there was about 700 of us in the hold of the ship together. It was so crowded that there was barely room to sit down on the floor. A single rope was used to let down food, water and to draw up the waste. We were on this ship for 38 days and many died during the trip from malnutrition. I don't know how many did die but I'm sure there was more than 20.
- Q. Did you know any of these men ?
- A. No.
- Q. Do you know the name of the ship ?
- A. No.
- Q. Did you see anyone beaten during the trip ?
- A. Not that I saw.
- Q. Where did you go in Formosa ?
- A. To a camp about 8 miles from Heito, near the southern tip of Formosa. I do not remember the name of the camp.
- Q. How long did you stay there ?
- A. About 2 months, we left there in February.
- Q. Were you beaten there ?
- A. Yes.



Q. Do you remember any of the guards that beat you ?

A. Yes, An officer named Tomaso, I do not know if that is the correct spelling or not but he was assistant commander of the camp. He beat me one time because he thought I was laying down on my work and he had also found out I was regular Army whom he seemed to have a passionate hate for.

Q. Did you see him beat other prisoners.

A. Yes several times or have it done. Also the Commanding Officer who was called "The Snake" although I never saw him beat anyone himself.

Q. Can you describe Tomaso and "The Snake"?

A. Tomaso was short and fat and could speak pretty good English. The Snake was slender and about five feet eight inches tall, neither of these men had any scars or marks of any kind.

Q. Can you recall the names and addresses of any additional witnesses?

A. No, I'm afraid I couldn't.

Q. Where did you go from Formosa ?

A. We went to Japan and landed at a port the name of which I believe was Mosa, I'm not sure of the spelling on that however.

Q. How was the trip from Formosa to Japan ?

A. It was an old ship ,dirty and cold, otherwise it wasn't so bad.

Q. Where did you go in Japan ?

A. A place near Osaka, I don't remember the name of the camp.

Q. How was the treatment at this place ?

A. We didn't get as many beatings but the food was bad and we worked in the cold and rain.

Q. Did you stay there until the end of the war ?

A. Yes, until September 1945 when I was liberated.

Q. When did you return to the States ?

A. I landed at San Francisco, California 16 October 1945.

Q. What was your rank when you retired ?

A. I was a technical sergeant .

Q. Is there anything that you would care to add to this affidavit ?

A. No, I believe that is all.

*Charlie R. Jones*  
Charlie R. Jones

State of: North Carolina )  
County of: Richmond ) SS

I, Charlie R. Jones, of lawful age, being duly sworn on oath, state that I have read the foregoing transcription of my interrogation and all answers contained therein are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

*Charlie R. Jones*  
Charlie R. Jones

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17 day of April 1947

*Al Cooper*  
N.C.

My commission expires:

*Oct 31 - 1948*

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, B. D. Arnold, Special Agent of the Counter Intelligence Corps, 82nd AB Division, certify that on 15 April 1947, personally appeared before me CHARLIE R. JONES, Roberdell, N. C., and gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth above; that after his testimony had been transcribed, the said CHARLIE R. JONES read the same and affixed his signature thereto in my presence.

*B. D. Arnold*  
B.D. ARNOLD, WOJG,  
82nd CIC Detachment.

Place: Roberdell, N. C.  
Date: 17 April 1947.



STATE OF GEORGIA )  
 :  
COUNTY OF MUSCOGEE )

I, Jimmy Lee Jarrell of lawful age, and being duly sworn on oath, do hereby state that the foregoing statements are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

"My name is Jimmie Lee Jarrell. My home is in Columbus, Georgia, and I am thirty-four (34) years of age. I was formerly a Corporal in the 59th Coast Artillery in the United States Army. After having enlisted August 18, 1939, I went to the South Pacific, February 14, 1940 at Corregidor.

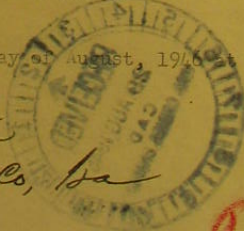
I was captured at Corregidor in the Philippine Islands, May 6, 1942 by Japanese Ground Units. I was held at Wa-Wa Nannsiiku, Batangas Province for three weeks, then they took us to Cabaunatuan for three weeks. From there they took us to Nickols Field where I remained sixteen months.

At Nickols Field a Jap commander of the Navy known as "White Angel" would call out all our men in the middle of the night and beat them with clubs and anything he and his men could get their hands on. They made us count off in Japanese, and anyone who made a mistake would be beaten unmercifully with clubs. I have been beaten unmercifully with clubs and I have scars on my leg which show it. I have seen our men beaten to death by "White Angel's" orders. "White Angel" was later replaced by "Cherry Blossom!" He carried on with the same brutal work that "White Angel" built up. "White Angel" wore a white uniform and that is how he got his name; he was small in stature and about five feet six inches tall. About July, 1944 we were taken to Japan, Osake Camp. While there a civilian guard known as Oke Moto would come through our barracks at night and club us with the butt of his gun, make us get up and bow down to him, and then knock us down again. They took one of our boys and put him in a small shack stripped him naked and bet him so that he finally died. This happened in the winter months."

*Jimmie Lee Jarrell*  
JIMMIE LEE JARRELL  
ASN - 6-966 516

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of August, 1948 at  
Columbus, Georgia.

*Ernest W. Jones*  
Notary Public Muscogee Co., Ga



#10

03-00



C O N F I D E N T I A L

AFFIDAVIT OF PETE R. HERNANDEZ  
Corporal, United States Marine Corps  
Serial Number Unknown

STATE OF CALIFORNIA     )  
                                  )ss  
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES )

PETE R. HERNANDEZ, FIRST BEING DULY SWORN ON HIS OATH,  
DEPOSES AND SAYS:

1. I am twenty-three (23) years old and my permanent home address is Santa Ana Avenue, East Highland, California. I am and at all times hereinafter mentioned was a member of the Armed Forces of the United States, and I now am a Corporal in the United States Marine Corps. I do not remember my serial number. My hospital has not yet been able to find out what my serial number is.

2. I was taken prisoner on GUAM in the latter part of December, 1941, while I was a Pfc in the Marine Detachment at GUAM. I was removed to a POW camp at ZENTSUJI (aka ZENTUZI) on SHIKOKU, where conditions were tolerable, and where I stayed from January to June or July 1942. For the next three months (July, August, and September 1942) I was at the headquarters POW camp at OSAKA, where general conditions were also tolerable, although I was made to work on military operations, stevedoring military supplies and equipment. For the next thirty months (September 1942 to about February 1945) I was in the POW camp at HIROHATA, near HIMEJI on HONSHU, in the OSAKA POW camp area, (subject of separate affidavit). From here I was removed to another camp under the OSAKA POW camp jurisdiction. I do not remember the name or number of this POW camp. For the purpose of this affidavit I refer to it as Camp "X". Around March 1945 I was removed to NAGOYA area Camp No. 10, named FUZIKI (aka FUSHIKI) near TOYAMA. I was liberated at FUZIKI. Except for the fact that there was little food and no medicine, and that six or seven POW's



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AFFIDAVIT OF PETE R. HERNANDEZ

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died from malnutrition, conditions at FUZIKI were not bad. Of the six or seven who died at FUZIKI, one was an American, one was a Hindu, and the others were British and Australian.

3. Camp "X" was by far the worst of the POW camps I was in. Food was very scarce. We were always on half rations even though we had to do stevedores' work on military supplies and equipment. We were frequently slapped and beaten with "bats".

The worst incident at Camp "X" with which I had personal experience is the following:

A group of twenty of us, late one afternoon, while working on the docks did not salute some passing Japanese officers. We had been slapped and knocked around many times during the day. Our spirit was low and resentful. We were ordered to salute. All but three of the twenty then saluted. I was one of the three who did not salute. The three of us were then taken to a room nearby, stripped of all clothing, and were suspended from rafters by means of ropes tied around our wrists. Our arms were spread out in 'Y' fashion. Our feet were also spread and tied with ropes to bolts in the floor. This was done by guards at the camp. Some fifteen minutes later an officer came in; he appeared to express approval. He left with the men who soon returned with a table, knives, branding irons, and braziers to keep the irons hot. They proceeded to work on Johnny (last name unknown) by stripping slices of skin and flesh from his body. Most of the torturing with the knives was done by pulling on the skin and then cutting away shreds and strips of skin and flesh. They attempted to quiet his screams of agony by beating him. Besides cutting with knives, they also used hot branding irons on him. They kept the irons hot with charcoal-burning braziers. How long this went on before Johnny died



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AFFIDAVIT OF PETE R. HERNANDEZ

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I don't know. It seemed like hours, but it may have been a much shorter period of time. When Johnny was lifeless, they started the same torture treatment on Tony (last name not known). Again it seemed like hours. I know it was quite long because they stopped several times to smoke cigarettes, and several times they left for brief periods and then returned to proceed with the torture. While Johnny and Tony were beingsliced up, I screamed in protest and tried to free myself. They made me quiet by hitting me with a leather belt across my face. Before Johnny became limp they extracted a cup of blood from him and threw it in my face.

4. While they were torturing Tony, the air raid sirens blew and the Japs hurried out. Johnny was still alive and writhing in pain when the Japs left but he became limp before long. The air raid turned out to be a good one. I heard bombs exploding and before long some of my buddies came in and cut me loose. We left Johnny and Tony because they were dead. I put my clothes on hurriedly and went outside to join the confusion. It was night. Several buildings were on fire. The town was burning as well as our camp. It was a B-29 incendiary raid. Soon Jap soldiers, not attached to the POW camp, came in and herded us together. We spent the night in a rice paddy field, under guard, and the next morning we were taken by truck, for a distance we estimated at 50 or 60 miles, to a prisoner's hospital in Kobe. I regret that I cannot remember the name of Camp "X". I am certain, however, that it is one of the POW camps in the OSAKA POW camp jurisdiction, which was under the supervision of Colonel MIRADA. From Kobe we left by train for OSAKA and thence to FUZIKI.

Camp "X" was located about one and one-half miles from the Inland Sea, on the north end of a town of 20,000 to 30,000 people. There were docks and piers at the water's edge for vessels



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AFFIDAVIT OF PETE R. HERNANDEZ

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estimated not over 1500 tons. Mitsubishi had several warehouses there. An airfield was located within two to three miles of the town. The town was served by a railroad. Several of the streets had streetcars. I know of no outstanding industry in the town. The cargo handled was mostly general cargo which we helped load, usually from railroad siding to barges. Because we traveled in truck or train we were boarded in so we could not see out. I do not know in which direction Camp "X" was from Kobe. But because we traveled by truck for an estimated distance of fifty to sixty miles before reaching Kobe, and because we next stopped at OSAKA, I believe Camp "X" was located some fifty to sixty miles west of Kobe.

5. Tony, who was murdered as described hereinabove, belonged either to the Army or Marine Corps, I don't know which. He had been taken prisoner at Corregidor. His home was in or near New York City. He was about 5'8", 29 or 30 years old, and of Italian descent. He had straight black hair, which turned white while at Camp "X".

6. Johnny, who was also murdered at Camp "X", as described hereinabove, was also taken prisoner at Corregidor. He was in the Army, and I believe he was a Sergeant. He frequently talked about Sweetwater and Austin, Texas, and I believe his home was in either of those two places. He was 5'5" or 5'6" tall, fairly stout. He had light, brown curly hair, blue eyes, dimples when he smiled. He was 23 or 24 years old.

7. The only one whose name I remember who helped out me loose at Camp "X" was an Army Pfc named Cy HERNANDEZ. His home is in Los Angeles. Camp "X" had about 300 POW's. Most of them were British. Only about thirty were Americans. Only four of the

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AFFIDAVIT OF PETE R. HERNANDEZ

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thirty Americans came with me to Camp "X" from the camp at HIRO-  
HATA.

8. The officer in charge of Camp "X" while I was a prisoner there was called "Cyclops" by some. He was about 28 years of age, around 5'8 $\frac{1}{2}$ " tall. He weighed about 120 lbs. His head was always shaved. He was moon-faced and wore thick glasses. His other distinguishing feature was that he had a small body and a very large head.

9. Colonel MIRADA, who was in charge of the OSAKA area POW camps while I was a prisoner there and whom I saw on at least three occasions at Camp "X", was 50 or 60 years old, 5'5" or 5'6" tall, rather thin, weighing about 120 lbs. He did not wear glasses. He had short, cropped hair and was a typical looking Japanese Army officer.

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

30<sup>th</sup> JAN 1946  
(date)

Pete R. Hernandez  
PETE R. HERNANDEZ  
Corporal, USMC

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME THIS thirtieth DAY OF  
JANUARY, 1946.

Ernst Leibacher  
ERNST LEIBACHER  
Lieutenant, USNR  
Zone Intelligence Office  
Los Angeles, California



C E R T I F I C A T E

STATE OF CALIFORNIA    )  
                                  )ss  
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES )

I, ERNST LEIBACHER, Lieutenant, USNR, certify that PETE R. HERNANDEZ, Corporal, United States Marine Corps, personally appeared before me on the thirtieth day of January, 1946, at Los Angeles, California, and made the foregoing statement concerning war crimes.

PETE R. HERNANDEZ (serial number unknown) has been in the U.S. Naval Hospital at Corona, California, since 20 September 1945. Previously, he was in the U.S. Naval Hospital at Oakland, California. He is under treatment for - "no disease - repatriated POW". According to his doctor, Lt. Commander John G. STAUB, Jr. (MC) USNR, PETE R. HERNANDEZ has not been in emotional or physical condition to be interviewed before the present time. Lt. Commander John G. STAUB, Jr. (MC) USNR stated that PETE R. HERNANDEZ is now a perfectly competent and reliable witness. HERNANDEZ has in the past talked about his experiences in his sleep and while under the influence of medicine. According to Dr. STAUB, the experiences related by HERNANDEZ in the past have never been at variance with the affidavit made by him hereinabove. Dr. STAUB is confident that PETE HERNANDEZ has not in the slightest exaggerated the experiences sworn to in the above affidavit. He states that HERNANDEZ' lack of memory for names and dates is normal considering all the circumstances, but that what he does remember and related hereinabove is unquestionably a true and accurate statement.

30 January 1946  
(date)

Ernst Leibacher  
ERNST LEIBACHER  
Lieutenant, USNR

Q. State your name, rank, serial number, permanent home address, your schooling and any other pertinent information concerning yourself.

A. My name is Walter Leroy GRANT. I am a Fireman Second Class in the United States Navy and my serial number is 279-72-58. My permanent home address is 511 South Gilbert, Ada, Ohio. I have had nine years of schooling.

Q. State briefly the circumstances connected with your capture and list the camps in which you were confined and when.

A. I was attached to the Fourth Marines on Corregidor and was captured there on 6 May 1942. I was at Bilibid Prison until May 1943; at Cabanatuan #1 from May 1943 until September 1943; at Osaka from October 1943 until May 1945; and at Akanobi Camp from May 1945 until liberated.

Q. Describe briefly the circumstances connected with any severe beatings which you saw or were the object of while confined at Osaka.

A. In December 1943 I was working in the shipyards at the Osaka Iron Works as a riveter. I had several boils on my right arm and was unable to carry on my work because of them. The foreman of the shipyards, a Japanese named NOKUMURA (phonetic) forced me to try to rivet. As I was unable to do this, the foreman picked up a spanner (a wrench about three feet long) and beat me about the shoulders with it. I was sitting down at the time and he struck me about six very hard blows with this instrument. This occurred about 1030 in the morning.

I can recall nothing further concerning these incidents which would be of value to the War Crimes Office and I do not have any other information favorable or unfavorable which I consider of sufficient importance to report.

Walter L Grant

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA :  
: SS  
County of Alameda :

I, Walter Leroy GRANT of lawful age,  
being duly sworn, state that I have read the foregoing transcription of  
my interrogation, consisting of one page, and that all answers con-  
tained therein are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Walter J. Grant

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of  
October, 19 45, at Oakland, California

Walter J. Stoessel Jr.  
(Rank) Ens. USNR

STATE OF CALIFORNIA :  
: SS  
County of Alameda :

I, Ensign Walter J. STOESEL, Jr./ <sup>USNR</sup> certify that  
(Name) Walter Leroy GRANT, (Rank) F2c, U.S.N. (ASN) 279-72-58  
personally appeared before me on the 8th day of October, 19 45,  
and testified concerning war crimes; and that the foregoing is an accurate  
transcription of the answers given by (him (~~her~~)) to the several questions  
set forth.

Place: Oakland, California

Date: 8 October 1945

Walter J. Stoessel Jr.

Page two of two pages.

CONFIDENTIAL

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF IDAHO )  
                  ) SS  
COUNTY OF MINIDOKA )

I, LOUIS E. FARMER, civilian, 809 North Fourth Street, Rupert, Idaho, being first duly sworn, depose and say that:

I was taken prisoner of war by the Japanese while employed as a civilian by the P.H.A.E. on Wake Island on 23 December 1941. I remained on Wake Island until 12 January 1942 and then was enroute to Wosung, China, arriving there on 24 January 1942. I remained a prisoner of war at Wosung from 24 January 1942 to December 1942; at Camp Kaiwan, China, from December 1942 to August 1943; at Osaka, Japan, from August 1943 to 15 May 1945. From 15 May 1945 to the time of my liberation I was a prisoner at a camp at Moetz, Japan.

During December 1942, while I was a prisoner at Wosung, China, I saw an American prisoner of war by the name of either Lonnie, Looney or Loney shot by a Japanese guard. This Japanese guard, whose name and description I can't recall at the present time, was fooling around with his rifle and pointing it at everyone. The Japanese guard pointed the rifle at the American prisoner and it went off, hitting the American in the neck and killing him. No reason was given for this shooting and it was called an accident by the Japanese.

While I was a prisoner at Osaka, I saw an American prisoner of war by the name of John Kodak, Boise, Idaho, die as a result of beri-beri, the lack of medical treatment and because he had been forced to work while in that condition. On many occasions, Kodak was dragged to work by fellow prisoners in order to avoid being beaten by the Japanese guards. He had been beaten many times by the Japanese guards before he died. I do not recall any of the guards' names at this time.

On another occasion, I believe in 1944 at Osaka, an American prisoner by the name of Art Christ was working on a detail which was unloading lumber. After a while, he became exhausted and fell down to the ground

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and the guards started in beating and kicking him. I do not know the names of the Japanese guards but do know that Christ died about three days after the incident occurred.

At Oaka, Japan, the date I can't recall, an American prisoner by the name of Bill Murdaugh or Hardock, Elko, Nevada, was caught by a guard stealing food from the garbage cans. He was beaten intermittently by a guard called "Seat" and several others for a period of about three weeks. Murdaugh or Hardock had been sick most of the time and died at the end of about three weeks as the results of these beatings and sickness. I am unable to give a description of the guard known as "Seat".

On another occasion at Oaka, Japan, while I was working on a detail which involved the pushing of a scrap iron car along a dirt road, along came a truck with some Japanese in it. They tried to force us off the road and we refused because the car was too heavy for us to be pushing in the first place. A Japanese, known to me as "Horison", came up to an American prisoner by the name of Al Cleft of Lewiston, Idaho, and hit him with his fist. Cleft turned right around and hit "Horison" with his fist and then received a beating from "Horison" before he was placed in the guard house for about one week. I cannot give a description of "Horison" at the present time.

While I was a prisoner at Moets, Japan, there was a Japanese by the name of "Casey" who was constantly beating up on some prisoner of war and always made the American prisoners of war stand at attention much longer than the other prisoners. On one occasion, I saw "Casey" beat up a prisoner, name unknown, for picking up a potato while he was walking along the road. "Casey" beat this man with his fists and then kicked him and finally turned him over to some guards for further beating. "Casey" was the interpreter, about twenty-eight years old, chunky, good looking for a Japanese, but I do not recall any distinguishing marks or scars on him.

L B F

To the best of my knowledge, the testimony I have given herein covers all pertinent details which I can recall at the present time.

Louis B. Farmer  
LOUIS B. FARMER

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of April  
1947 at Reupert, Idaho.

Messon  
Notary Public.  
For State of Idaho at  
Reupert, Idaho

Interviewed by Edward F. Risko, Special Agent, CIC, Sixth Army.



Memorandum for the Officer in Charge:

On 6 October 1945 this agent interviewed Corporal Carl S. Dyer, ASN 17014448, Quarter Master Detachment, Fort William McKinley, Phillipine Islands concerning his incarceration by the imperial Japanese Government as a prisoner of war from 6 May 1942 until his liberation on 3 September 1945.

Dyer was a prisoner at Cabanatuan, prison #3 from May 1942 until October 1942, and a prisoner at a camp at Tanagawa, Japan from November 1942 until March 1945. He was enroute from the Phillipine Island to Japan from October 1942 until November 1942. From March 1945 until 3 September 1945 he was a prisoner at a camp in Suugua, Japan.

Dyer stated that he could not give any positive information of the commission of any war crime in any of the camps in which he was incarcerated. While confined in the camp located at Surugan, Japan, American planes bombed the town on 12 July 1945, 30 July 1945 and 8 August 1945. The barracks in which the american prisoners were confined were destroyed but no prisoners were killed or seriously injured. The raid which occurred on 12 July 1945, the Japanese guard on the gate of the prison camp did not at first allow the prisoners to leave the stockade and go to the bomb shelter, but the prisoners then opened the gate without his permission and he did not attempt to prevent them from leaving the stockade for the shelter. Dyer stated that he did not know the name of the Japanese guard and could not describe him.

Glenn Jones, Special Agent.

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C O N F I D E N T I A L

For The WAR CRIMES OFFICE

Judge Advocate General's Department -- War Department

United States of America

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In the matter of the collective \* Perpetuation of Testimony of  
punishment of a group of \* Corporal Ruble Howell Cornett,  
American prisoners of war for \* U.S.M.C., SN 280041.  
the offenses of other prisoners \*  
of war by the Japanese at Osaka, \*  
Japan from 1 December 1942 until \*  
30 August 1945. \*  
\*

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Taken at: Bay St. Louis, Mississippi.  
Date: 28 December 1945.  
In the Presence of: Robert F. Jackson, Special Agent,  
Security Intelligence Corps.  
Reporter: Madaline L. Jackson, Clerk-Stenographer,  
Camp Shelby, Mississippi.  
Questioned by: Robert F. Jackson.

- Q. State your name, rank, serial number, and permanent home address.
- A. Ruble Howell Cornett; Corporal, U. S. Marine Corps; serial number 280041;  
permanent home address: 224 Keller Avenue, Bay St. Louis, Mississippi.
- Q. Have you recently returned to the United States from overseas?
- A. Yes sir, on 2 October 1945.
- Q. Were you a prisoner of war?
- A. Yes sir.
- Q. At what places were you held and state the approximate dates?
- A. I was captured 6 May 1942 at Corregidor. From there I went to Cabanatuan  
and stayed there about six (6) months. On 27 November 1942 I arrived in  
Osaka, Japan and stayed in a camp in Osaka for a period of two (2) years.  
Then I went to the west coast to a place called Toruga (phonetic spelling),  
Japan and stayed there until 30 August 1945 when Japan was defeated.
- Q. Are you familiar with the circumstances surrounding the collective punishment  
of a group of American prisoners of war for the offenses of other prisoners  
of war by the Japanese at Osaka, Japan from 1 December 1942 until 30  
August 1945?
- A. Yes sir.
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- Q. State what you know of your own knowledge about this collective punishment.
- A. There was group punishment for mistakes in counting off in the Japanese language at the morning roll call and also in the evening. If one man mispronounced his number in the roll call, which had to be pronounced in Japanese, then the guard would go up and down the line and hit each man in the group on the head with a stick. This continued until the pronunciation was corrected. Other punishment given for the same offense would be to have the whole group kneel on the concrete floor and remain in this position for several hours. If one man was caught stealing then they punished the whole group by making us stand at attention outside whether it would be raining, snowing or any type of weather for several hours. This has happened on many occasions. That was their form of punishment.
- Q. Who, in your opinion, was responsible for this group punishment of American prisoners of war?
- A. The commander of the camp, a captain nicknamed "The Pig".
- Q. Do you know his name?
- A. No sir, I can't think of his name.
- Q. Can you describe him?
- A. He was about five (5) feet eight (8) inches tall, real fat, no glasses, short hair, about forty (40) years old. He spoke broken English. He was a captain in the Japanese Army.

*Ruble Howell Cornett*  
RUBLE HOWELL CORNETT,  
Corporal, USMC, SN 280041.

*OSJ*

State of: Mississippi )  
 County of: Hancock ) SS

I, Ruble Howell Cornett, of lawful age, being duly sworn on oath, state that I have read the foregoing transcription of my interrogation and all answers contained therein are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Ruble Howell Cornett  
 RUBLE HOWELL CORNETT.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31 day of January 1946.



My commission expires: 11/1/48

A. L. Lacey, Notary Public  
 (Notary Public)  
 By: E. L. Stumm, Jr.

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Robert F. Jackson, Special Agent, S.I.C., certify that Ruble Howell Cornett, Corporal, U. S. Marine Corps, serial number 280041, personally appeared before me on 28 December 1945 and testified concerning war crimes; and that the foregoing is an accurate transcription of the answers given by him to the several questions set forth.

Robert F. Jackson  
 ROBERT F. JACKSON,  
 Special Agent, S.I.C.

Date: 28 December 1945.

*Handwritten red initials: OSB*



DANIEL ALFORD CALDWELL  
Case No. V-65984  
19 December 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE:

On 18 December 1945 DANIEL ALFORD CALDWELL, 3031 Dumesnil Street, Louisville, Kentucky, was interviewed. He stated he was captured 6 May 1942 and was released 6 September 1945 from Nagoya Camp No. 10, Nagoya, Japan. He has been interviewed regarding war crimes and atrocities on several occasions. He was interviewed in Tokyo Bay while aboard the USS Rescue by a naval nurse. He was re-interviewed by the Navy Department and Red Cross in Guam where he gave information in detail and signed a deposition. He was again interviewed in Honolulu by and for the Naval Hospital there. His last interview by the Navy and Red Cross was held while he was a patient of the Oak Knoll Naval Hospital in Oakland, California.

CALDWELL said that while he was a prisoner in Umeda Bonasha, Osaka, a Captain Nell (first name unknown) U. S. Army doctor, kept all records of beatings, tortures, and killings. Captain Nell was captured in the Phillipine Islands and prior to entering the army practiced medicine in New York City. CALDWELL added any information he, CALDWELL, possessed was hearsay as he obtained his information from Captain Nell. While a prisoner at Osaka Prison Camp No. 1, P. E. Sanders, CEM, USN, who was captured on Guam kept all records of atrocities and would be the logical man to contact. Sanders is thought to be stationed again in Guam.

CALDWELL said he witnessed no atrocities other than the periodic beatings given all prisoners. CALDWELL is now on leave but would be willing to submit to another interview if the War Department desires. He may be contacted at the Naval Hospital, Memphis, Tennessee, where he will be assigned as a patient shortly after the first of the year.

*Osaka  
Area*  
~~\_\_\_\_\_~~  
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S T A T E M E N T

PERPETUATION OF TESTIMONY OF  
HOUSTON B. BUCKNER, JR.  
(Formerly Staff Sgt. ASN-6-291-086)  
Weaverville, N.C.

My name is Houston B. Buckner, Jr. My permanent home address is Weaverville, N.C. I am 28 years of age. I was formerly a Staff Sergeant, Serial No. 6-291-086, 28th Bomb Squadron, Army Air Corps. I enlisted September 26, 1939. I went overseas in March 1940.

I was stationed at Clark Field, Phillipine Islands, and was there from December 1941, when the Japanese took the airfield. We retreated into Bataan. From there we took a boat to the island of Mindanal, and were captured there by the Japanese in May, 1942, and were put into a concentration camp on that island, and worked in the rice field (naked) for nineteen (19) months, during which time many men were shot and starved to death. We had a Jap interpreter there by the name of Waters, who was the cause of the death of a lot of the men.

In June, 1944, twelve hundred (1200) men were put on a small Japanese vessel and we were on that boat ninety-two (92) days on our way to Japan. We were fed twice a day, and many men died while we were on the boat, from being beaten, the heat, and from lack of food and water. We arrived in Japan in September 1944, and were sent to Osaka, where we were worked in an iron factory, and were beaten daily by the Japanese guards, viz., by one that was called the "Bull Dog"; while the Americans were bombing he would come through the barracks at night with a long pole, getting everybody out of bed and beating them. One boy had his leg broken in the factory, and each morning after that he was carried to work on a stretcher by other American prisoners, and was set down and made work that day.

During the winter of 1944, we had no shoes and several of the men's feet froze off. My own feet were badly frozen and are still giving me trouble. One Japanese Sergeant, whose nickname was "Herman", made us go fifteen (15) days in our underwear, because he said we had gone against his rules, and put some of the men on one meal every three (3) days, which resulted in the death of several men. One of the Japanese civilians in the factory, whose nickname was "The Weazel", would beat the men with pieces of iron and work them until they would collapse and fall down.



When we were moved from the prison camp at Osaka to Nonyga, we worked in a factory similar to the one we left. While we were there one of my best fellows, Leonard Williams, from Oklahoma, died from malnutrition, and me and another prisoner had to put him in a small box, by beating him into the box, and we had to take his body and burn it. Then, on September 6, 1945, we were turned over to the American Navy, carrying the ashes of our buddy in small boxes.

Houston B. Buckner Jr.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA  
COUNTY OF BUNCOMBE

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

Houston B. Buckner Jr.

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Asheville, N.C., USA,  
this 15th day of August, 1946.

Lucas Malcom  
Notary Public in and for County  
of Buncombe, State of North Carolina.

My commission expires

April 25-1948

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