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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 killing, beating * Perpetuation of Testimony of
and mistreatment of unknown American * Robert M. Ping, CGM, 337-3040.
prisoners of war. *

Taken at: University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Indiana.

Date: 6 January 1947.

In the Presence of: John Garson, Special Agent, Military Intelligence,
Second Army.

Questions by: John Garson, Special Agent, Military Intelligence,
Second Army.

Question: What is your name, rank, serial number and permanent home address?

Answer: Robert M. Ping, Chief Gunners Mate, 337-3040, Union City, Tennessee,
c/o Mrs. Marlie Ping.

Question: When did you return to the United States from overseas?

Answer: On October 2, 1945.

Question: Were you a prisoner of war?

Answer: Yes.

Question: At what places were you held and what were the approximate dates?

Answer: Corregidor - from 6 May 1942 until 28 May 1942.
Cabatuan - from 2 June 1942 until 15 July 1942.
Nichols Field - from 16 July 1942 until 16 October 1942.
Cabatuan - from 16 October 1942 until 7 November 1942.
Osaka, Japan - 28 November 1942 until 25 May 1945.
Trugita, Japan - 26 May 1945 until 1 September 1945.

Question: When captured, with what organization were you connected?

Answer: I was attached to the 4th Marine Division, Fort Mills, Corregidor.

Question: Do you have any information or knowledge of the killing or beating
of American prisoners of war?

Answer: Yes, I do.

Question: Will you state, in your own words, what you know about these killings
and beatings of American prisoners of war?

Answer: I witnessed the execution, by firing squad, of four (4) American
soldiers. I do not know their names or former organizations. I
do not know why they were executed. This incident took place at
Cabatuan on about 15 June 1942 and a Japanese Colonel, Yamashita
by name, was in charge.

At Nichols Field on about 20 September 1942 I saw one (1) American
soldier, whom I can not identify, beaten almost to death for attempt-
ing to pick up some food thrown to him by some natives.

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The soldier was carried away, unconscious, and I never saw him again. A Japanese Naval Officer, Yamoto by name, administered the beating.

I have personally been beaten, severley at times, for no other apparent reason than to furnish the Japanese some amusement. I can only describe the persons who beat me by their nicknames. At Osaka, Japan, I was beaten by a civilian guard known as "Smiley". At Nichols Field I was beaten by a Korean civilian guard who was known as "Big Roy".

Again, at Osaka, Japan, I saw a Japanese Officer, Amota by name, strip two (2) American sailors of their clothing in December 1943, when the temperature was about 15 degrees above zero, and make them stand outside, at attention, all night and without any food. I can not identify the sailors. This punishment was supposedly given because the sailors were caught stealing glucose from the place where they were working. I do not know if they did steal any glucose or not. As a result of this punishment, one of the sailors died of pneumonia.

One of my best friends, M. O. Whittiker, of Kentucky, was sick while we were at Osaka, Japan during July 1944. We had a United States Army Doctor with us, a Captain Ed. Nell who had had an argument with Whittiker. Captain Nell gave Whittiker a "shot" with some kind of medicine and the kid went into convulsions and died. Whittiker had a very high fever at the time the shot was administered. A short while later, I personally heard the doctor say to some other fellows, standing nearby, that he had given Whittiker the "shot" just to see what would happen. This same doctor, Nell, had refused to give other sick Americans medicine when they needed it, and he turned the medical supplies over to the Japanese to stay on the good side of them. He also turned Red Cross food parcels over to the Japs and they would give him extra food in exchange. Doctor Nell was reported by several other prisoners of war, who saw what he was doing, when they returned to the United States.

Question: Did you receive any Red Cross food parcels while you were a prisoner of war?

Answer: In the three and one half (3½) years that I was a prisoner of war, I received four (4) Red Cross parcels.

Robert Ping
Robert Ping, CGM,
337-3040.

State of: Indiana)
) SS
County of: St. Joseph)

I, Robert Ping, 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.

Robert Ping
Robert Ping, CGM, 337-3040.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of January 1947.

Gordon E. Tye
GORDON E. TYE, O-562233
1st Lieut., Air Corps
Summary Court.

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My name is Glen Curtis Pilkington. My permanent home address is Hamilton, Illinois. I was formerly a Staff Sergeant, Serial No. 6938033 in the 19 Air Base Squadron U. S. Army Air Forces. I went overseas April 20, 1940 and returned October 19, 1945.

I was captured in Bataan on the 9th of April, 1942 and spent two months in the hospital at Cabcabin, then was taken to Manila and stayed in Bilibid for about a month with malaria. Then a group, I dont remember the number was moved to camp No. 1 at Cabanatuan arriving there July 3, 1942. I didnt get out on any detail under the Japs this year being confined to camp with malaria and arthritis most of the time. It was during this time that I heard a lot about "Little Speedo", a Jap guard I never saw who had charge of the labor on the camp garden until in February of '43 when I went out on farm work. One day a fellow out of the 200th Coast Artillery was caught picking peppers to eat and all the guards were forced by this "Little Speedo" to beat this fellow across the small of the back with their rifles. There were about 12 or 15 guards who did this while the man was forced to stand at attention. I do not remember the fellows name but as far as I remember he was not injured seriously.

I went to Clark Field on detail April 10, 1943. A short time before this I was talking to a friend Joesph Ubalde of Boone, Iowa and of the 28th Materiel Squadron who had been released from the guard house after many days waiting to be executed because he was on a squad where one fellow escaped. These squads were made up of ten men and if one escaped the other nine were shot by the Japs. The fellow that escaped from this squad was found and so the other men were released. Shortly before this there were three officers who attempted to escape from this camp and were caught. The Jap beat them severely for three days and kept them tied up out in the sun to a post during the day. At the end of this time they were executed if they were still alive. This happened in August of 1942 in Cabanatuan in the Phillipines. The water supply was very poor when I first went to this camp and you would have to stand in line for hours to get a canteen full and sometimes the Jap shut off the water so hardly anyone ever received enough to drink and bathing or washing clothes was impossible. This water

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situation impro^{ved} and when I left this camp most everyone was getting all they wanted for drinking and bathing. I think the camp commander was Col. Morra at the time I was there, but I could not describe him.

After arriving in Clark Field I thought it was one of the best camps the Japs had. I do not remember but once when anyone was beaten although there were several fellows who were slapped but I dont remember the guard or the men. The Jap Non-com in charge of this camp was Sebata, a bar and two star. We had a change of guards and the one in charge I do not remember by name and could not describe except he was tall slender and most of the time wore rubber knee boots and was over 45 by his appearance. One guard caused a fellow Harold Porath of the 60th C.A.C. from Bell Forte, Nebraska to be beaten severly. He was talking one day about rifles and this guard could speak a small amount of English misunderstood Porath and thought he was talking about the Jap rifles and had him beaten. This guard was about 5'8" tall, dark, and had the appearance of being Irish and was known as Texas Jack or the Irishman. He was in Clark Field camp #10 in July, August and September, 1944.

I left this camp September 19, 1944. We were taken to Bilibid where we stayed for about a week then we were taken to port Area and put aboard a ship where we were forced down in the holw and forced to stand in line until every one was there and there was not enough room to sit down. We sailed October 1 and were on this baot 38 days before getting off at Formosa. During this time many died from lack of water and sanitation condition. We were allowed one canteen of water a day but lots of days we couldn't get it. The Japs let food down to us in buckets and no one was allowed up on deck except the sick and Major Ferris, the officer in charge. For sanitation we had a bucket to pass around and then it was taken up on deck. They would not furnish enough to go around and these buckets were often spilled ^{and} ^{they} would not allow us to go up to wash our clothes except on very few instances.

We were in Hong Kong harbor about two weeks and several American planes flew over. The hole was always covered or fastened down at these times and also when there was a threat of American subs while sailing.

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We landed Formosa on November 9 and were taken to a camp as near as I ever found out to be near Hiato. It was originally an officer's camp for prisoner-of-war officers, mostly English and Australian fellows were here when we were. We were working loading trains with rocks and our treatment was fair except for food which the camp commander was selling everyone instead of giving it to the men. This camp commander was a big heavy Jap named Tamarka, a three bar two star officer. The other two officers, "the Snake" tall, slender and dark, three bar and two stars was fair. The third I don't remember enough to mention. I can not say anything for or against these men except they were always trying to break the men's morale. It was at this camp that I was personally beaten by a guard for failing to count off while standing in formation. These formations were forced to count in Japanese. I could not describe the guard.

I left here in January or February, 1945 for Japan. I know neither the date or boat, but the conditions were much better on this boat because we were allowed to go above deck in small groups and for sanitation purposes. When we arrived in Japan, we were forced to stand all day in freezing weather and snow waiting for transportation by train to Kobe, an all night and 1/2 day train ride. Here in Kobe we were housed in an old school building. We were forced to do fire drill in preparation to the building being bombed and the interperator here was the worst guard and the one I best remember. He wore thick glasses, was small and spoke good English. He caused numerous fellows punishment. The one I can most accurately remember was a fellow named Scala out of the 27th materiel squadron from Miami, Florida. His punishment for asking if Roosevelt was dead was much slapping and beating with leather belt and standing at attention in front of the guard house. These guards here were eating American Red Cross food all the time. In time we were moved out to a large lake south of Kobe near a village, Marabara. The camp commander here seemed to try to help us all he could by securing food and fish from the natives and allowing to dive for clams in the lake where we were working. I do not remember his name, but he was a three bar, two star with a lump on the back of his neck and about fifty.

John C. Sturges

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State of Iowa
County of Keokuk

I, Glen Curtis Pilkington, of lawful age, being duly sworn on oath, stat that I have read the foregoing statement consisting of three pages, and that it is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

1st *Glen C. Pilkington*

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Delta, Iowa, U.S.A.,
this 15th day of June, 1946.

1st *Jay E. Simpkins*

Notary Public in and for County
of Keokuk, State of Iowa

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OVER

WAR CRIMES OFFICE

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DATE: 13 September 19 45

1. YOUR NAME: Lrentreich Fritz
Last First Middle

2. RANK: Pvt. SERIAL NO. 134112
(If civilian, write in word "CIVILIAN") (Armed Forces personnel only)

3. HOME ADDRESS Tedjondelto Wing 1 Java
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.)

Kawasaki April 1943 Kanosi Juni 1945. ⁷⁰⁻⁴ ⁷⁰⁻²³
J-4 cc 4-50

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

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

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

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OVER

WAR CRIMES OFFICE

Tokyo

When completed this document
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DATE: 13 September 19 45

1. YOUR NAME: Irentreich Frits
Last First Middle

2. RANK: Pvt. SERIAL NO. 134112
(If civilian, write in word "Civilian") (Armed Forces personnel only)
PERMANENT

3. HOME ADDRESS Tedjondelto Wling 1 Java
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.)

Kawasaki April 1943 Kanosi Juni 1945. *70-4 70-23*
J-4 or L-50

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yes or no

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

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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

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 Suougua, Japan.

Tsuruga

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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Michizo SHIINA was interrogated in the Osaka Branch Office on 29 May 1946 by Mr. Neville.

Michizo SHIINA, after having been duly sworn to speak the truth conscientiously, adding nothing and concealing nothing whatsoever, testified as follows:

Q. What is your full name, age, address and nationality?

A. Michizo SHIINA, 61, 10 Sangae-machi, Nishimura Yama-gun, Yamagata Prefecture. I am Japanese.

Q. Do you intend to remain at your present address for the next six months?

A. Yes.

Q. What is your occupation?

A. At the present time I am retired. I was the Governor of Osaka Prison from 27 August 1941 to 13 March 1946.

Q. Did you know the British prisoner Vincent Peters?

A. Mr. Peters was accused of being a spy by the Japanese Government and was tried in the Osaka District Court. He was found guilty and sentenced to five years, with labor, at Osaka Prison on 28 May 1941.

He was already a prisoner at Osaka Prison when I became Governor on 27 August 1941. He died of acute pneumonia in the prison hospital 17 May 1944. Dr. Masatake WATANABE signed the death certificate. Mr. Peters body was given to the Swiss Consulate for burial.

Q. Did you know the Portuguese prisoner REMEDIOS?

A. According to the Osaka Prison record his name was Sabincri Sentedos REMEDIOS. I am not certain of the exact date of his arrival, but I believe that he was sentenced to eight months, with labor, in Osaka Prison in September 1944. He died three months later on 31 December 1944. I believe that he was accused of violating the Military Penal Law by the civil police authorities.

According to the death certificate prepared by Katsumi NISHIDA, the prison doctor, REMEDIOS died from beriberi and old age. In my opinion REMEDIOS was too old to endure the hardships of prison life. After his death, his body was given to his daughter Harue HIGAE.

Q. Did you ever see the American prisoners mistreated?

A. No, they were never mistreated in my presence, I never learned that the American or European prisoners were beaten and mistreated until after the war.

Q. According to Newton's statement he said that his normal weight was 167 Pounds. When he was released from Osaka Prison he weighed 101 pounds and was suffering from beriberi. He was unable to walk and had to be carried to a British doctor for medical treatment. How can you account for the mistreatment of Newton?

A. I never knew that Newton was mistreated until after the war.

Q. Kozo ASAKURA, the prison chaplain, appealed to you in March and May 1945 to increase the food supply for the Americans and Foreign Nationals. What did you do to increase the food ration?

A. I don't remember ASAKURA speaking to me about increasing the food ration for the Americans and Foreign Nationals. There is a possibility that he spoke to me, but I do not recall the incident.

Q. Why did you increase the food ration for the Americans and Foreign Nationals in August 1945?

A. I increased the food ration because I knew that the American prisoners and European prisoners were going to be released and they would need their strength to carry on after their discharge.

Q. Why were the Americans and Foreign Nationals kept handcuffed in their cells during the air raids?

A. The Americans and Foreign Nationals were handcuffed in order to facilitate handling them during an air raid. However, I issued an order in April 1945 that the prisoners were no longer to be handcuffed during air raids.

R E S T R I C T E D

Q. According to Newton's statement there was an air raid over Osaka on 9 July 1945. He was left in his cell and the other prisoners were removed to an air raid shelter. A gelatin bomb hit the building in which he was incarcerated and no one made any effort to rescue him. Fortunately, the fire was brought under control. Who was responsible for leaving Newton in his cell while the building was on fire?

A. Not all the prisoners were removed. However, some of the prisoners were taken out of their cells to help fight the fire. Newton was not in immediate danger. He would have been removed if the entire building was on fire. As I recall he was not handcuffed. The chief warden Takeshi EGUCHI of the Third Division can testify that Newton was not handcuffed during the fire, but was kept in his cell.

Q. Newton also made the statement that in July 1945 he was removed to an isolation ward in which the prisoners were effected with contagious disease. Many of the prisoners had syphilis and one man had leprosy and half of his face was already eaten away. Newton further stated that he was kept in this ward for approximately 40 days and during that time he saw 100 men die. Why was Newton placed in this ward?

A. I think that there were three lepers in the prison hospital. However, these men were kept in strict isolation and did not come into contact with the other prisoners. I believe that approximately 750 prisoners died in 1945. However, this condition existed because these ^{men} were already suffering from malnutrition before they came to Osaka Prison. Many of these men were detained in Police Stations and Detention Houses, over a long period of time under very bad conditions and were already dying when they arrived at Osaka Prison.

I was the Governor of Osaka Prison and I had great difficulty in getting fish, meat and oil which are essential for a properly balanced diet. I had no way of getting milk or medicine and hospital supplies for the sick patients. The high death rate was a direct result of the war. I usually had four doctors, but three of them were drafted into the Army leaving one doctor improperly equipped, to administer to approximately 3300 men. It was an impossible task and there was nothing I could do to improve the conditions.

Q. How often did the prisoners bathe at Osaka Prison?

A. The prisoners used to bathe twice a month. There were 11 bath tubs in the prison. 8 tubs were reserved for those prisoners suffering from contagious skin diseases and the healthy prisoners bathed in the three remaining tubs.

Q. How many prisoners died in Osaka Prison while you were Governor?

A. I became Governor of Osaka Prison in 1941. According to the prison records the death rate was as follows:

<u>DEATHS</u>	
1941	- 77
1942	- 60
1943	- 98
1944	- 344
1945	- 833

The war was responsible for the sudden rise in the death rate. Most of the prisoners died from malnutrition. I couldn't help what happened because I couldn't get enough food to provide an adequate diet for the prisoners.

In May 1943 the prison authorities in Aioi City began to send sick prisoners to Osaka Prison. Most of these men had been working in the Aioi Shipyard and when they became too sick to work any more they were sent to Osaka Prison. Every month, approximately 40 or 50 of these prisoners were sent to Osaka Prison. These men were suffering from beriberi and malnutrition. I recall a incident where one of the prisoners was so sick that he died before he reached Osaka Prison.

Q. Do you have anything further to add to this statement?

A. No.

Michizo Shina
Michizo SHINA

These bath tubs were for prisoners confined to single cells in the 3rd Division.

I, Masaichi TOYAMA, after being duly sworn to speak the truth conscientiously, adding nothing or concealing nothing whatsoever, testified at Sugamo Prison, Tokyo, Japan, this 23rd day of July, 1947, as follows:

I am 34 years old and was in the Japanese Army during the recent war as a Private First Class in the medics. During the summer of 1944, I was stationed at the OSAKA Main POW Camp. My home address is Aichi-Ken, Atsumi-gun, Futagawa-cho, Oa~~ka~~ Oiwa Togonie, Honshu.

One morning during either July or August 1944, Lt. NOSU came to my quarters about 8:00 A.M. and told me to report at the Itchioka Hospital. He did not have anyone else with him, and also ordered me to give him some medicine called "Sutoriki-ni" which I had in my possession for some months and which was deadly poison and had been used to kill rats at TANAGAWA POW Branch Camp. Since the hospital at Itchioka had been closed down for some few months, I thought that I was being ordered there for a clean-up of the building. Upon my arrival at the Itchioka Hospital, I found that Lt. NOSU was there already with about four more soldiers. Among those there I recognized KAMIMURA, KOBAYASHI, KAWAMURA and KONDO. I entered the building by the front door and took up a position by the hallway which ran at right angles to the entry way. No one said anything to me as to why we were here. Some time about 10:30 A.M., the two ^{ALLIED} prisoners arrived and were escorted in by Lt. YAMASHITA and two or three civilian guards from a truck which was outside the front door. YAMASHITA and these guards stayed only about five minutes, long enough to turn the prisoners over to Lt. NOSU and the soldiers, and then they left immediately. I presume they went right back to the ^{ALLIED} Camp at TANAGAWA. The two prisoners had their hands tied at their wrists and a sack was over the head of each. They walked in the front door each escorted by a guard who was guiding them by the rope around the wrist of each. The prisoners were immediately separated, each being taken behind a partition on either side of the front door. I was still surprised to see these men coming in the door when Lt. NOSU told the group that these men had escaped from a POW Camp and he was going to perform some experiments on them. NOSU then told the group that Col. MURATA had given him mission to ^{EXECUTE} experiment on the prisoners, and that he was also going to kill them ~~as he had orders from MURATA. I felt then that as NOSU was going to kill these prisoners, it was not going to be any experiment.~~

After NOSU was through informing the group present as to what he was going to do, he went into the partition ^{where} one of the prisoners was located and gave him a physical examination. He did the same for the other prisoner. As far as I could see, both prisoners seemed to be in good physical condition, for they walked into the hospital without any help and did not see any blood on their clothing. For fifteen minutes, NOSU continued his physical examination on both prisoners. During that time, I was standing in my same position out in the hallway. I looked down the hallway where an office was located at the far right end and saw Col. MURATA and believe his Aide, Lt. MORIMOTO, come out of the office, stand in the hallway for a moment and then go back into the office. ^{FROM WHERE I STOOD} Shortly afterwards, I was ^{CALL} called into the section where one of the prisoners was laying on his side, on a mat, by Lt. NOSU. I saw Lt. NOSU inject ^{SOME THING} the prisoner into this prisoner. I remained in this section while NOSU went across the hallway to the other section where the other prisoner was located. About ten minutes later, Lt. NOSU came back into where I was, examined the prisoner and announced he was dead. NOSU then ordered us to take the body and bring it down to the morgue which is located at the extreme left of the ^{LEFT} end of the hallway. I, together with KOBAYASHI, KAWAMURA and two or three others whom I believe to be KONDO and KAMIMURA, took the body down to the morgue. ~~When we returned to the front section, NOSU told us the other prisoner was dead and to put him in the morgue and return to Camp. We did as he ordered. WHILE WE WERE IN THE MORGUE, THE BODY OF THE OTHER PRISONER WAS BROUGHT IN. THEN WE RETURNED TO CAMP.~~

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In thinking back over this incident, I could not say that Col. MIYATA was present at the time the prisoners died but I am positive he was there just a few minutes before they were killed. I am certain there was no reason for Col. MIYATA to be present at the hospital at this time other than regarding the two American POWs. Since the new hospital had been opened for some few months, at this time, the Itahiko Hospital had been abandoned and was not being used for any purpose whatsoever either by the Army or the POW System.

71 1 2
Naotchi MIYATA

ALLIED OCCUPATION FORCES)
SUGAMO PRISON)
TOKYO, JAPAN)

I, MASAICHI TOYAMA N. J. E., being duly sworn on oath, state that I had read to me and understood the translation of the foregoing transcription of my testimony consisting of Two pages, and all answers contained therein are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. J. E.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23rd day of July 1947.

Richard J. McKellegat 1ST LT. C.M.P.

ALLIED OCCUPATION FORCES)
SUGAMO PRISON)
TOKYO, JAPAN)

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

Sgt. Tatsunobu Oshiro

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23rd day of July 1947.

Richard J. McKellegat 1ST LT. C.M.P.

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Richard J. McKellegat, certify that on the 23rd day of July 1947, personally appeared before me, MASAICHI TOYAMA, and according to Sgt. TATSUNOBU OSHIRO, gave the foregoing testimony; that after his testimony had been transcribed, the said MASAICHI TOYAMA had read to him by the said interpreter the same and affixed his signature thereto in my presence.

Sugamo Prison, Tokyo, Japan
(Place)

Richard J. McKellegat 1ST LT. C.M.P.

23rd July 1947
(Date)

AFFIDAVIT

Tokyo, Japan)

ISLAND OF HONSHU)

Walter C. Ryan, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army, Army Serial Number 6832365, being first sworn, deposes and says:

1. That in 1942 I was a member of the American Armed Forces and was taken prisoner on Corregidor on 6 May 1942. I was then transferred to Cabantuan where I remained until 7 October 1942, at which time I was transferred to Headquarters Prisoner of War Camp, Osaka Area, Honshu, Japan. On or about 20 May 1945, I was transferred to Notogawa Prisoner of War Camp in the Osaka Area, where I remained until 1 September 1945.

2. While at Headquarters Prisoner of War Camp I was well acquainted with Lt. Miyatake, a Japanese Army Medical Officer, who was nicknamed "The Mad Doctor".

3. At that time his description was as follows: He was about 5 feet two inches in height; inclined to be stout, weighing about 140 pounds; had no mustache, and walked with a very pronounced strut or swagger.

4. I well remember him because the first time I saw him in camp was one rest day evening, I think a Sunday evening in September 1943, he struck about eight American Prisoners of War with his fist for failing to see him and promptly salute him. The only one of the eight prisoners struck at that time

whom I now can name was an American Prisoner of War named Durham. I can not positively name any of the other seven. From that first night on, Lt. Miyatake was notorious throughout the camp for his brutal mistreatment of prisoners of war. He, at one time or another, beat practically every man in camp. I was one of the very few who were not struck by him. This was partly due to the fact that I slept in a top bay where I was not readily observable by him on his inspection tours and was more or less out of his reach. Lt. Miyatake beat so many American Prisoners that I can not now definitely state that on or about any particular date, he beat a particular Prisoner of War.

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5. Lt. Miyatake was notorious for his unnecessary surprise roll calls late at night or during the early hours of the morning. Practically every time he was duty officer he would pull a late hour roll call. If the men did not dress fast enough and assume a sitting position of strict attention, he would beat them with his sword scabbard and kick them. On one of these occasions he cut an American Prisoner of War named Huston quite severely on the head. The roll calls were quite hard on the men, not only because of the physical mistreatment inflicted by Lt. Miyatake, but because it deprived the men of better than two hours needed sleep. All the men were in poor physical condition, most of them were doing hard physical work, and all of them needed as much sleep and rest as they could get.

6. On his periodic check on the sick, he made little attempt to make a serious medical examination. On these periodic checks if a man had a button unbuttoned, he would beat the sick prisoner with his sword scabbard. All in all, Lt. Miyatake was one of the most feared men in the camp. When he came around, I and all the other prisoners used to attempt to get out of sight as fast as possible.

7. I have seen and talked with the Japanese man held in custody at Sugamo Prison under the name of Kunio Miyatake. I definitely recognize him as the Lt. Miyatake I knew at Headquarters Prisoner of War Camp, Osaka Area, Japan, back in 1943. His appearance has changed a great deal in that he has lost a great deal of weight and now wears a mustache. I am positive in my identification, however, because of his features, facial expressions while talking, and his unmistakable walk.

Walter E. Ryan

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of September 1946 at Tokyo, Japan.

John R. Pritchard
Captain, Infantry
Summary Court

TOKYO, JAPAN)
:
ISLAND OF HONSHU)

Walter C. Ryan, Technical Sergeant, Serial Number 6832365, being duly sworn deposes and says:

My home is in Detroit, Michigan and I am at present a member of "B" Squadron, 1st AF Unit, Bolling Field, Washington, D. C. I am 29 years of age.

I enlisted in the United States Army February 24, 1936. On December 7, 1941 I was stationed at Clark Field, working with the Communications Section of the 24th Pursuit Group. Our field was bombed at noon on December 8 by about 80 Japanese planes. On December 24 we left Clark Field and went to Bataan where we remained until its fall. About eight of us succeeded in reaching Corregidor by means of floating wreckage. I remained at Corregidor until its fall on May 6, 1942 and was taken to Bilibid Prison where I was held for about three weeks and from there to Cabantuan, where I remained until October 7, 1942. We were taken by ship to Japan and reached Osaka on November 11, 1942. It was a horrible trip and took about a month. I was a POW at Osaka Main Camp until May 20th, 1945 from where I was transferred to Notogawa and stayed there until the end of the war. While at Osaka Main Camp I knew, among others, the American POW Camp Commander, Chief Mate Sanders, Lt. Hochman, a medical officer in charge of the dispensary, and a pharmacist's mate, Merritt. The Commanding Officer of the camp was Lt. Matsumuro. He was in charge of the PW details and other administrative duties of the camp. When I first came to the camp, he was a cadet or probational officer but later became a regular Lieutenant in the Japanese army. He spoke English and we nicknamed him "you know" because he would always use those words whenever he spoke to us.

During the early part of my imprisonment at Osaka Main Camp, I was a patient at the Ichicka Hospital for about two months. I held no supervisory or other duties but worked as an ordinary prisoner of war with the rest of the boys. Among the Japanese on duty at Osaka Main Camp, I particularly remember Kenichi Kondo, the medical orderly in charge of the dispensary and Corporal, later sergeant, Sawamura, because of their viciousness and continuous mis-

treatment and abuse of prisoners, particularly of sick prisoners. Chief Mate Sanders had on several occasions complained to Matsumuro about Kondo's beating of and sending sick POWs to work but it was evident that nothing was done because Kondo persisted in his beatings and abuses.

Once at about 8:30 P.M. after Tenko (roll call) sometime in January 1944, it was discovered by the Japs that Lewis, Titus, DeFoe, Oxendine, and Jones, who later confessed, had stolen a considerable amount of soap and cigarettes from the Red Cross storeroom. The prisoners in the two top bays were lined up and beaten by the Japanese staff with sticks and clubs. Burke, Anderson, Durham, Bunyard and several others ~~who~~ had nothing to do with the theft.

They were lined up and beaten ~~in an attempt to get those who had taken the~~ *because they slept near the men* ~~involved and did not report it.~~ *WER.* It was after the beating by the camp staff that the guilty ones confessed. Lewis, Titus, DeFoe, Oxendine and Jones were then given prison terms up to 30 days on reduced rations.

Eugene DeLong, an American prisoner, was on the same detail with me and slept in the next room. Sometime in September 1944^{WER}, I don't remember the exact date, Lt. Matsumuro, who was duty officer that night, was making bed check and found DeLong sleeping without his undershirt. Matsumuro had him thrown into a stagnant pool of water near our barracks. I didn't see the incident but it was told to me by DeLong the following morning at the work detail.

It was a daily occurrence for us to be beaten for minor reasons and frequently for no reason at all. The guards and other Japanese on the camp staff would take advantage of the slightest pretext to beat and abuse us. In addition to the frequent beatings administered, men were forced to stand at attention or to kneel on ~~their~~ *over* knees or ankles on cobblestones for long periods of time. We were frequently beaten because it was reported to the Camp Commander that we had not worked hard. On a number of occasions I have seen Matsumuro hit prisoners and heard him say to them time and time again, "Why did you not work hard today?" The men would say that they couldn't work any harder because they didn't get enough to eat and because they were not too well or too strong. On one occasion I was slapped by Matsumuro for

supposedly the same reason. This happened sometime in August 1944 when I worked on a salt ship detail. Several of us were turned in by the Japanese honcho for not having worked hard. I saw this Honcho, whose name I don't remember, speak to Matsumoro when we returned to camp. Matsumoro then hit five or six of us about three times.

Sometime during the spring of 1945, when I returned to camp I saw Kimm, a British PW, kneeling in the guardhouse. It was the day when we had our first or one of the first air raids. That night the men around camp told me that when the air raid alarm went off, Kimm's detail was ordered to run to the Nakatani Warehouse to be locked in for the duration of the raid. The Japanese could not lock the warehouse because Kimm had hidden the lock and this was seen by a Japanese guard. Kimm was taken back to camp and reported to Lt. Matsumoro who ordered him beaten and participated in the beating together with Corporal Sawamura who took turns in beating him with bamboo poles for about an hour. I saw Kimm later that night in his room. He was bruised and lacerated all over the body.

The men on the Sumitome detail would be locked in that warehouse; those who worked at the Nakatani Warehouse and several details in the vicinity would be rushed to the Nakatani Warehouse to be locked in during the raids. Once during a raid in June 1945, and this I did not see but heard it from a British Merchant Marine by the name of Peter Uden, the prisoners were locked in the Sumitome Warehouse. Two of the PW's had on a previous occasion unlatched the skylight. It was fortunate that this was done because shortly after the raid had started, the warehouse received a direct hit and caught fire. Two of the prisoners got through the skylight and unlocked the warehouse, thus making it possible for all the prisoners to escape from the burning building. I was also told that during this raid, a man by the name of John Dougherty was burned by an incendiary bomb but I don't know the details. On the last three different occasions, I along with others was locked in above warehouse during air raids.

The PW work honchos had reported to Chief Mate Sanders that the prisoners were locked in at the above mentioned warehouses during air raids and I know because I heard that Sanders had complained to Matsumoro about it and also asked him for permission to build air raid shelters at the camp and near the work details. It wasn't until I was about to leave Osaka Main Camp that

permission was granted for the prisoners to build underground air raid shelters at the camp. Chief Mate Sanders also complained to Matsumoro about many sick prisoners being sent to work and as far as I know nothing was ever done about correcting that situation. Many complaints were made to Matsumoro about insufficient food but he said that we had plenty and were it not for the fact that many of us were able to steal and hide food, our chances for survival would not have been as good. During the time Matsumoro was probational officer (cadet) and later when he became a full-fledged lieutenant, he frequently inspected the PW work details. He was always looking to get as much work out of us as possible and to make our jobs as difficult as possible. I heard him give orders to the Japanese honchos accordingly and that we were to remain out of camp at least till five o'clock even though our jobs would be finished earlier.

On several occasions we were returned to camp before 5 o'clock because of heavy rains which made it impossible for us to work but Matsumoro would reprimand the Japanese honchos and order us to be returned to the detail to work until five.

Red Cross supplies were not only withheld from us but were stolen by the Japanese staff. One of Matsumoro's favorite threats was to tell us that he would withhold Red Cross supplies (sakodushi) if we didn't work hard.

Walter C. Ryan
WALTER C. RYAN, ASN 6832365
Technical Sergeant

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of August
1946.

Frederick E. [Signature]
Lt Col AME
Inventory Army Officer

FOR THE WAR CRIMES OFFICE
CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION, WDSS
United States of America

SUBJECT: The matter of the mistreatment * Perpetuation of Testimony
of Everett D. Reamer and others while * of Corporal Everett D.
Prisoner of War at Headquarters Camp, * Reamer, CAC, ASN-15065691.
Osaka by Chief Boatswain Mate (PNU) *
Sanders. *
* * * * *

Taken at: Michigan Military District, Detroit, Michigan.

Date: 4 September 1947.

In the Presence of: Winfield W. Ward, Major, Infantry.

Questions by: Winfield W. Ward, Major, Infantry ASN-O-445047.

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

A. Everett D. Reamer, Corporal, 15065691, 26121 Annapolis Ave., Dearborn, Michigan.

Q. State the date and place of your birth and of what country you are a citizen?

A. 23 January 1923, Cleves, Ohio, United States.

Q. What educational institutions have you attended and for how long?

A. Taylor High School, Cleves, Ohio, completed 10th Grade.

Q. At what places were you employed as a civilian and what was the nature of your occupation?

A. Student. by giving them Red Cross supplies.

Q. What is your marital status?

A. Married. time he kicked a merchant marine sailor named "pat" (last name unknown) so hard that

Q. Have you recently been returned to the United States from overseas? or straggled into the camp. This was on account of

A. Yes, 4 October 1945. of Sanders.

Q. Were you a prisoner of war? to obtain some of our Red

A. Yes. ourselves and myself went to the Japanese for

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

A. Cabanatuan #3 - Phillipine Islands from 7 May 1942 to 7 October 1942.
Osaka Headquarters Camp #1 from 11 November 1942 to 18 September 1944.
Osaka Sakai Military Prison from 18 September 1944 to 22 August 1945.

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What unit were you with when you were captured?

A. Battery "P", 60th CA AA.

Q. Describe Chief Boatswain Mate Sanders's duties at the Ogaka Headquarters Camp.

A. He was responsible for the conduct of all allied prisoners. He was in charge of Red Cross supplies under the supervision of the Japanese. He was responsible that all work details were at the appointed place at the specified time.

Q. Do you know of any misappropriations of Red Cross supplies by Chief Sanders?

A. Yes, he gave a party for all Japanese guards and the Commander with American Red Cross supplies the night we arrived at camp, November 11, 1942. He gave another party using Red Cross supplies for the Camp Commander before the Commander left for the China front. He gave a birthday party again illegally using American Red Cross supplies for a Japanese Lieutenant on the Lieutenant's birthday.

Q. Did Chief Sanders ever issue any Red Cross supplies to the prisoners?

A. Yes, he issued two boxes per man in my three years at the camp.

Q. Could he have issued more Red Cross supplies?

A. Yes, he definitely could have, if he had not misappropriated the supplies in the beginning to obtain favor with the Japanese.

Q. Could he have prevented the Japanese from taking these supplies? Explain.

A. I believe he could have if he had not tried to gain favors from the Japanese by giving them Red Cross supplies.

Q. Did Chief Boatswain Mate Sanders mistreat any allied prisoners?

A. Yes, at one time he kicked a Merchant Marine Sailor named "Bob" (Last Name Unknown) so hard that his ankle was permanently injured. This was for refusing to stop drinking some alcohol that had been smuggled into the camp. This was no concern of Sanders as the Japanese would have punished the one drinking the alcohol and not Chief Sanders.

Louis Bradsher and I attempted to obtain some of our Red Cross supplies as we had not had any in over a year. Sanders turned Bradsher and myself over to the Japanese for punishment. As a result of this we were beaten unmercifully, forced to stand at attention from Tuesday morning until Sunday night. We were then put in a solitary cell and given very little food and water. We had no food or water for the first three days. Bradsher and I both received one year in solitary confinement for this offense of trying to steal our own Red Cross supplies. These Red Cross supplies were replaced in the store room by other Americans and the loss would not have been discovered by the Japanese if Sanders had not turned us over for punishment. (See former deposition from Everett D. Reamer, dated 20 January 1947 and 7 April 1947 taken by Winfield W. Ward, Major, Infantry, Michigan Military District, Detroit, Michigan.

- Q. Who directly supervised your mistreatment at Osaka?
- A. Lieutenant Matsumura, nick named "You Know".
- Q. Do you have any other proof that Chief Sanders collaborated for his own benefit with the Japanese?
- A. Yes, he had Red Cross supplies all the time while the rest of us were not getting any. He also received a diploma from the Japanese commending him for the supervision of the camp.
- Q. Can you supply the names of any American personnel who are familiar with Chief Sander's mistreatments.
- A. T/Sgt. W. C. Ryan, Bolling Field, Washington, D. C.

Warrant Officer Farr, U.S. Navy, Washington, D.C.
 Louis Bradsher, R #1, Halston, Oklahoma.

- Q. Do you have anything further to add?
- A. I do not believe Chief Sanders should be allowed to serve in the Armed Forces of the United States, as it is my belief that he brought direct discredit to the United States and misery to the allied personnel during our stay in Osaka. I believe his testimony will be prejudiced for the Japanese personnel of Osaka camp and should not be accepted by the War Crimes Commission.

of the answers given by him to the several questions Any other American personnel, outside of "Sander's Clique" at Osaka will back me up in these statements.

PLACE: Detroit, Michigan

Everett D. Reamer
 EVERETT D. REAMER

DATE: 5 Sept 1947

STATE OF MICHIGAN }
 COUNTY OF WAYNE } SS

I, Everett D. Reamer, 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.

Everett D. Reamer
 EVERETT D. REAMER

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

Winfield W. Ward
 WINFIELD W. WARD
 Major, Infantry
 Summary Courts Officer

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PERPETUATION OF TESTIMONY OF
JESS L. PEDIGO
(Formerly Corporal U. S. Marine Corps)
Los Angeles, California

My name is JESS L. PEDIGO. My permanent home address is 4364 Neosho, Venice, California. I am now 27 years old. I was formerly a Corporal, Headquarters Company, 4th Regiment, Marines, Serial No. 271026. I was called to active duty April 3, 1939, went overseas January 14, 1941, and returned to the States September 14, 1945.

I was captured at Corregidor May 6, 1942, by Japanese Naval Landing parties.

I was first sent to 92nd Garage until the latter part of May 1942, then was transferred to Cabanatuan through Bilibid. I remained at Cabanatuan until October 5, 1942. We were then put on a Japanese merchant ship and after thirty-five days arrived at Osaka, Japan, November 11, 1942. I was a prisoner at Hoincho, Camp #1, Osaka, until June 2, 1945, and then was moved to Somoro and stayed there until June 21, 1945. Was then transferred to Nagoya, Main Branch #10, Toyama Prefecture. We were released September 6, 1945, and flew back from Tokyo, arriving in the States September 14, 1945.

Some of the atrocities were committed at Nichols Field, Manila, by the Japanese Naval landing parties, and by one officer in particular who was known as the "White Angel" and I believe that "murder was his hobby". He held one of the American soldiers under a shower until he drowned and shot several others. He had an accomplice by the name of Saki San.

There was only one really bad guard in Cabanatuan called "Clark Gable".

We arrived in Hoincho in November when it was quite cold. Most of the men were sick with diarrhoea, dysentery and malaria. The interpreter at this camp was called the "Thug". He had been educated in California. He would call us out into a vacant lot and drill us on salutations for Colonel Morata, Commander of the Osaka District. Men were beaten for failure to execute a proper salute.

The worst man in Hoincho Camp was a Sergeant Major Tanaka, called the "Strafer". There was also a tall man about six feet three whose face was broken out with acne and we called him "Mable" because of his effeminate actions. This man's chief delight was making sick men work. The camp commander was Lt. Matsumoto, nick-named "You Know". One of the assistants in the camp was a Lt. Kaziyama, called the "Go Ahead Kicker". He would beat men for not holding their eyes wide open. There was one incident where he beat a Marine Corporal,

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Sewell R. Lufkin. He called Lufkin out and beat him because his eyes were not open enough and continued beating him because the man stuttered and could not answer fast enough. He beat a Private named Grimsley. The American commander of the camp, Chief Bosun Mate Peter Sanders, saved Grimsley's life by warning Kaziyama that he would die if he carried out the full punishment, which was making a man stand in a pool of water over night. Kaziyama would always beat any prisoner at any time for no reason and "Strafer" was the same way. He would come into a room and pull a man out at random from the bays, and beat him with his fist, wooden sword or bamboo cane which he carried at all times. The Sergeant Major called the "Ghost" was six feet two, had a very sharp face and wore heavy lens glasses. In the camp he carried a leather belt with the buckle out and on our way out to work in the morning, he would hit every prisoner as fast as he could swing the belt. (Camp Commander Sanders reported to Lt. Fukinaga, the camp disbursing officer, that these beatings were sheer brutalities and Fukinaga replied that he would see about it. They slowed down from then on but never stopped.

One of Kaziyama's chief stand-bys was to get us out on a cold morning when there was snow on the ground and make us stand at attention and when our hands would get cold he would kick them or hit them with his sword and make them bleed. All the Japs had their hands in their pockets or would be wearing gloves.

On one of the Army details on which we were working there was a Sergeant Major in charge and he had a Corporal Adjutant. Both of these men would follow the prisoners around. We had to carry tremendous loads on our shoulders and when we would fall down from these heavy loads, the Sergeant Major would kick us until we got to our feet. This man also insisted upon being saluted properly. When we did not come to attention soon enough and salute he would pick one man out and beat him with sticks and drive him back about fifty yards until he had driven him into a pool of water. During the cold weather one of the American sailors nick-named "Rosie" was beaten by the Sergeant Major for fifteen minutes before he drove him to this pool of water and the prisoner had to work all day in the snow in his wet and bloody clothing.

One of the Jap foremen, "Porky" on a detail called Takashima, reported that the prisoners refused to work. He wanted the men to bring barrels of oil weighing over 500 pounds, out of pits where the water was chest high. The men were too sick to be able to do this. All prisoners were called into formation and made to close their eyes. The Sergeant called "Mable" was called in to beat these men. He would go up and down the line beating them. One Chinese was beaten so as to be unrecognizable for three days. "Mable" also beat a Marine Private by the name of Boot Brown. He made him disrobe and beat him across the back with a bamboo stick until the blood ran down and covered the deck and the Jap slipped and fell in it. He laughed and asked the Jap interpreter Hiashi to continue the beating, but Hiashi was sick at his stomach and refused.

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Lt. Kaziyama called out six prisoners, Scoggins, Defoe, Jones, Grissley and two others whose names I do not recall, and made all stand at attention. They were held in a passage way or room while he beat them with sticks, shoes, etc. Later these men were sent to a prison. After Kaziyama finished this beating he came in and picked men at random and slapped and beat them.

Kaziyama and Mable were very conspicuous in the theft of American Red Cross supplies.

General conditions in Hoincho were very bad. The camp was full of vermin, lice, bedbugs and fleas. We fought them as best we could, boiling our clothes to get rid of the lice, but the fleas and bedbugs were too thick to get rid of. We appealed to Colonel Morata for help but all he would say was "too bad".

The medical authority was a three star private called Comdo. A man would tell him that he was sick and Comdo would feel his head and say "no fever, work". If a man insisted he was sick Comdo would beat him. An English Merchant Marine by the name of Llewelyn told Comdo he was sick one morning and tried to get permission to stay in camp and rest but Comdo said he was not sick and he was to work. Llewelyn walked outside and died in the street in front of the camp. The only men allowed to stay in camp were those with broken bones and such a high fever that they were unable to move.

Morata and Matsumoto were responsible for the prisoner's safety during air raids. On June 1, 1945, thirty of us were locked in a warehouse on a Suaitomo detail. Although there was plenty of available shelter against raids, Matsumoto commanded the foreman of the detail to lock us in the warehouse which was vulnerable. The warehouse was hit five times during the raid and only through the gallantry of Knudsen, an American Merchant Marine and 2/C Machinist Mate R. A. Ferguson, were the men saved and led to a place of safety.

On the ship to Japan we were fed in the morning and were given a bucket of thin soup and rice for the whole bunch of men in the hold. One of the men had dysentery and was tied in a shelter half over the hold. He bled with dysentery and it would drip down on our heads all day and we could not get the Japs to move him.

On this trip Campbell Loveris, Corporal, 3rd Bn., 4th Marines, died of dysentery on October 17, 1942, and was buried at sea the same day off Formosa.

James Edwards died of starvation. He was buried at sea off Formosa.

Gene Kohlman, Corporal, 4th Marines died of beri-beri immediately upon arrival in Osaka, about November 12, 1942.

Corporal Fred B. Cantrell of the 4th Marines died of beri-beri after the voyage.

OS-1

→ At the last camp, Nagoya #10, the Camp Commander was called the "One Armed Bandit." I was placed in this camp June 19, 1945. We were given one bowl of rice with beans each day and finally the starvation was so acute the men were falling down and could not walk. Dysentery was getting a lot of them and when we reported this to the interpreter and also to the "One Armed Bandit," he just laughed and said as long as we did not work we did not eat. We were twelve days with very little food.

Our Camp Commander at Hoincho, Chief Bosun Mate Peter Sanders, kept a diary all through the war and managed to keep it. He has a complete story of all atrocities committed inside this camp. I believe he is now on duty in Japan. ←

Jess L. Pedigo
JESS L. PEDIGO

STATE OF CALIFORNIA) SS
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES)

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

Subscribed and sworn to before me at

Jess L. Pedigo
Santa Monica, California
Sept 5, 1946
Donald B. Florin
(Notary Public)

My Commission Expires Jan. 28, 1950



OS-1

RESTRICTED

JENSEN, ROBERT L. PVT. ASN 19051210

(Name) (Rank)

after being duly sworn at 29th Replacement Depot, Luzon, P.I.

on 14 of September, 1945, testified as follows:

Q. How old are you?

A. 25.

Q. Were you captured by the Japanese and made a prisoner of war? If so, when and where?

A. Yes, 7 May 42, Fort Hughes, P. I.

Q. At the time of your capture of what unit were you a member?

A. E Battery, 59th Harbor Defense Unit, C.A.C.

Q. By what Japanese unit were you captured?

A. Jap Army.

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

A. U. S.

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

A. 424 N. Boylston St., Los Angeles, California.

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

<u>Compound or Camp</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Dates</u>
A. Cabanatuan	P. I.	May 42 - Nov 42
Kanagawa	Japan	Nov 42 - Mar 43
Osaka Mil. Hosp.	Japan	5 Mar 43 - 15 May 43
Stadium Hosp.	Japan	15 May 43 - 20 Oct 43
Osaka Camp	"	Oct 43 - Nov 43
Kanagawa	"	Nov 43 - Apr 44
Omi	"	Apr 44 - Sept 45

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

A. Yes.

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 Authority 775011
 By [Signature]
 Date 4-5-04

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RESTRICTED

Robert Lee Jensen Pvt ASN 1905 1210
 (Name) (Rank)

after being duly sworn at 29th Cape Rep.

on 14 of Sep, 1945, testified as follows:

Q. How old are you?

A. 75.

Q. Were you captured by the Japanese and made a prisoner of war? If so, when and where?

A. Yes - Fort Hughes P.I. 7 May 42.

Q. At the time of your capture of what unit were you a member?

A. E Bath, 59th Harbor Defense Unit C.A.C.

Q. By what Japanese unit were you captured?

A. Jap Army

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

A. US.

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

A. 424 N. BOYLSTON ST, LOS ANGELES Cal.

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

<u>Compound or Camp</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Dates</u>
A. CABANATUAN	P.I.	MAY-NOV 42
KANAGAWA	JAPAN	NOV-MAR 43
OSAKA MIL HOSP	JAPAN	5 MAR-15 MAY 43
STADIUM HOSED	JAPAN	15 MAY-20 OCT 43
OSAKA CAMP	"	OCT-NOV 43
KANAGAWA	"	NOV-43-APR 44
OMI	"	APR-44-SEP 45

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

A. Yes.

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

A. While confined here, a Welshman named ENEFORD was stabbed by a Jap civilian, who was unknown to me, suffering a very slight wound in the rear of the left shoulder. He was able, because of the unimportance of his wound, to continue to camp as he was returning from his place of forced labor on the docks, when he was stabbed.

On his return to camp he was removed to Stadium Hospital for Jap Medical treatment where I was a patient which, in itself, was unusual. I saw him put into a separate room. Jap doctors entered the room early that evening and Eneford's body was removed the next morning, murdered beyond a doubt as the wound was not sufficient to cause death.

We were told that the attack on Eneford was justified as he had raped the wife of the civilian who had stabbed him. This would have been impossible for Eneford could not leave camp except on a work party in which we were heavily guarded and as Japanese women were not allowed in our camp, it would have been impossible for the alleged crime to have been committed there. This occurred in October 1943.

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By C&ARA Date 4-5-04

(S) ROBERT L. JENSEN
ROBERT L. JENSEN

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of September,

1945.

(S) NEIL OLIVER, 2d Lt., INF.
NEIL OLIVER, 2d Lt., INF., Investigating Officer, War Crimes Investigating Detachment

CERTIFIED A TRUE COPY:

Charles H. Sullivan

Capt, Camp

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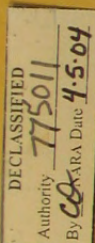
RESTRICTED

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

A. While confined here, a Welshman named ENEFORD was stabbed by a Jap civilian, who was unknown to me, suffering a very slight wound in the rear of the left shoulder. He was able, because of the unimportance of his wound, to continue to camp as he was returning from his place of forced labor on the docks, when he was stabbed.

On his return to camp he was removed to Stadium Hospital for Jap Medical treatment where I was a patient which, in itself, was unusual. I saw him put into a separate room. Jap doctors entered the room early that evening and Eneford's body was removed the next morning, murdered beyond a doubt as the wound was not sufficient to cause death.

We were told that the attack on Eneford was justified as he had raped the wife of the civilian who had stabbed him. This would have been impossible for Eneford could not leave camp except on a work party in which we were heavily guarded and as Japanese women were not allowed in our camp, it would have been impossible for the alleged crime to have been committed there. This occurred in October 1945.



(S) ROBERT L. JENSEN
ROBERT L. JENSEN

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of September,

1945.

CERTIFIED A TRUE COPY:

(S) NEIL OLIVER, 2d Lt., INF.
NEIL OLIVER, 2d Lt., INF., Investigating Officer, War Crimes Investigating Detachment

Charles H. Sullivan
Capt, Camp

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THE WAR CRIMES OFFICE

Judge Advocate General's Department -- War Department

United States of America

- - -

In the matter of atrocities committed at Osaka Main Prisoner of War Camp, Japan, on or about September 1944 and 1 May 1945 by a 2nd Lt. Matsumuro, Camp Commander.

* Perpetuation of Testimony of
* EUGENE DE LONG (formerly Oiler in Merchant
* Marines aboard SS STAN-VAC-CALCUTTA)

Taken at: 251 Hollywood Avenue, New York, New York

Date: 26 September 1946

In the Presence of: Charles E. Goetz, Major, Cav. O-390101
Area Intelligence Division
AC of S, G-2, Headquarters First Army
1270 Avenue of the Americas, N.Y. 20, N.Y.

Reporter: Henry A. Shafer, Special Agent

Questions by: Charles E. Goetz, Major, O-390101

Q. State your name and permanent home address.

A. Eugene De Long, 251 Hollywood Avenue, Bronx, New York, N.Y.

Q. State the date and place of your birth.

A. I was born 18 April 1918 in Chillicothe, Ohio.

Q. What is your civilian occupation?

A. I am an oiler on the oil tanker SS CALUSA.

Q. What formal education have you had?

A. I attended high school for three years in Chillicothe, Ohio.

Q. Are you married or single?

A. I am married.

Q. When did you leave the United States?

A. 23 February 1942.

Q. When did you return to the United States?

A. 20 October 1945.

Q. Were you a prisoner of war?

A. Yes.

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

A. I was captured 6 June 1942 in the South Atlantic Ocean by a German surface raider who torpedoed and sunk my ship the S.S. STAN-VAC-CALCUTTA which was flying the Panmanian flag and operated by the Socony Vacuum Company. I was

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By *CA* Date 4-5-04

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then taken to Yokohama, Japan by the Germans, arriving in Japan 17th of October 1942. I was kept aboard the boat until 6 November 1942 by the Germans and then was turned over to the Japs. On 7 November 1942 I was taken to Osaka, Japan and stayed at Honshu #1 until 20 May 1945. I was then taken to Notogawa Prison Camp, Honshu, Japan where I remained until 10 September 1945 when I was liberated by liberation team #1 of the U.S. Army.

- Q. Do you know a Lt. Matsumuro, who was Camp Commander at Osaka Main Prisoner of War Camp, Japan?
- A. Yes. Matsumuro a 2nd Lieutenant came to the camp as a cadet officer in the early part of 1944 I believe, and stayed there as camp commander for well over a year.
- Q. Can you describe him?
- A. Yes. He had a slender build, weighed about 125 pounds, is 5 feet 5 inches tall, wore glasses and had regular Japanese features.
- Q. Are you familiar with the incident that occurred sometime in September 1945 whereby Lt. Matsumuro, who was on duty one night, was making a bed check found Earl Sanders, S/Sgt. Tasker H. Bliss and T/Sgt. Walter C. Ryan sleeping without undershirts and therefore had them thrown in a pool of water and beaten?
- A. Yes. However, I do not remember a Earl Sanders.
- Q. State what you know about that incident.
- A. This incident occurred in the fall of 1944 instead of September 1945 I believe. Matsumuro was making a bed check and found Bliss and Ryan sleeping without there undershirts, as the weather was very warm. Matsumuro ordered them thrown into the pool of water in the middle of the compound which was used by a bucket brigade in the event of a fire. Then he ordered the guards whose names I do not know and cannot describe who beat them. They were beaten at night and in front of the guard house, therefore, I do not know who did it or how they were beaten. But the usual practice was to make you stand at attention with your eyes closed so you couldn't anticipate and ride out the blows, and then hit you with either their fists or bamboo sticks.
- Q. Did either one require hospitalization or medical treatment?
- A. Neither Bliss or Ryan got any medical treatment but they were badly bruised and cut on the face.
- Q. Are you familiar with the beating of John Lewis, Pfc. Titus Jones, T/Sgt. Anderson, Cpl. Bunyard, William T. Ofendive, S/Sgt. Baske, Sgt. Dafoe and other prisoners of war in January 1945 because some soap and cigarettes had been stolen?
- A. Yes. Those mentioned except T/Sgt. Anderson did I believe take cigarettes and soap from the Supply sometime in the winter of 1945. T/Sgt. Anderson was included in the beating because he was barracks leader of the barracks the soap and cigarettes were found in. Lt. Matsumuro ordered his whole staff out which consisted of about 8 or 10 men and they proceeded to beat the prisoners with sticks, rubber sandals, and their fists. They beat the prisoners for quite a few days at different times. These beatings caused no serious injuries to the prisoners but they were out and bruised pretty badly.
- Q. Did they require any medical treatment?
- A. Some of them could have used medical treatment, but on orders of Matsumuro were refused.

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State of New York

until it was burned during an air raid. However, the Japs took a few shoes. Our camp was the headquarters for Red Cross supplies for about 10,000 prisoners. These supplies were handled by a Quartermaster Unit. I don't know who was in charge but if Matsumuro didn't want to give any out, it didn't go. Although my camp made out better than the rest we received about eight boxes in thirty-four months. In the first part of 1945 we began to get more.

Q. Are you familiar with the circumstances surrounding the beating of a British prisoner of war, Kim, on or about 1 June 1945?

A. Yes. Kim was from the British Army and was captured in Hong Kong. It happened on or about 1 May 1945 during an air raid when the guard was locking us in the warehouse. Kim took the lock when the guards' back was turned and hid it. Matsumuro took him to the front of the guard house and ordered the guards to beat him. The guards hit him with their fists and then Matsumuro hit him with his sword which was in the scabbard. He belted Kim into unconsciousness. Then he got scared and was afraid he had killed him. He then took Kim to the hospital and had the doctors fix him up and then got a box of Red Cross supplies from Supply for him. Kim was in bed for several days after, and when he got up he could hardly walk.

Q. Do you have knowledge of any other incidents of beatings of prisoners of war or mistreatment in which Matsumuro was involved?

A. No.

Q. Do you know of anyone else who might have knowledge of atrocities committed by Matsumuro?

A. Yes. A Paul S. Roland, 52 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y. and David Hockman, Brooklyn, New York.

Q. Do you have anything else to add?

A. No.

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By *CA* KARA Date 4.5.04

Charles E. DeLong
Charles E. DeLong, Major, USAF
0-30102
Army Intelligence Division
AS of 4, 4-2
Headquarters, First Army
1270 Avenue of the Americas
New York 20, New York.

Eugene A. DeLong
Eugene A. DeLong.

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WAR CRIMES OFFICE

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111 British Camp

270 Coy

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When COMPLETED this document must be classified as SECRET.

AUSTRALIAN WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

QUESTIONNAIRE.

H60
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M16

NOTES:—

- (a) This questionnaire should be completed by:—
 - (i) All repatriated Australian prisoners of war (A.I.F., R.A.A.F. and R.A.N.).
 - (ii) All repatriated Australian civil internees.
 - (iii) All repatriated British civil internees in the Pacific Area (excluding Malaya and China).
 - (iv) All members and ex-members of the Allied forces who have actual knowledge of war crimes committed by the enemy.
- (b) It will be completed in the presence of an officer who will countersign the signature of the person making the statement.
- (c) It is important that a full statement on page 3 (carried on to page 4 if necessary) be furnished as well as the answer to 8 (f).

1. Army number 7262750 2. Rank CORPORAL

3. Full name (in BLOCK letters) HOOBKINSON WALTER COPELAND

4. Unit at time of capture and/or place of capture
27 COY. ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS
(State here unit in which soldier was serving at time of capture, e.g., 2/1 Fd. Regt. or H.Q. 6 Aust. Div., &c.)

5. Home address 255 EDLEFORD ROAD YORK

6. At what enemy camps and hospitals were you confined and when were you at each?
Nang Heng 25 Dec '41 to 27 Sept '42 Horishima Hospital
1011 Oct '42 Osaka 11th Jan '43

7. Do you have any information about any atrocities against, or mistreatment of, Allied soldiers, 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 NO
YES or NO
- (b) Rape, torture, beatings or other cruelties YES
YES or NO.
- (c) Imprisonment under improper conditions YES
YES or NO.
- (d) Massacres, wholesale looting, pillage, or burning of towns or villages YES
YES or NO.
- (e) Use of prisoners of war or civilians on enemy military works or operations NO
YES or NO.
- (f) Exposure of prisoners of war to danger of gunfire, bombing, torpedoing, or other hazards of war YES
YES or NO.
- (g) Transportation of prisoners of war under improper conditions or deportation of civilians YES
YES or NO.
- (h) Public exhibition or exposure to ridicule of prisoners of war NO
YES or NO.
- (i) Failure to provide prisoners of war or internees with proper medical care, food or quarters YES
YES or NO.
- (j) Collective punishment of a group for offence of others NO
YES or NO.
- (k) Breaches of rules relating to the Red Cross YES
YES or NO.
- (l) Cannibalism NO
YES or NO.

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By CA Date 4.5.04

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- (m) Mutilation of the dead NO
YES or NO.
- *(n) Any other war crimes not specifically mentioned above for which you think the guilty persons should be punished YES or NO.

If any question is answered YES then state the facts in 8 (f) and on pages 3 and 4.

8. Details of Atrocities.—

- (a) Kind of crime.....
- (b) When and where it happened.....
- (c) Who was the victim? (Give complete description including name and whether military or civilian personnel).....
- (d) Who was the perpetrator? (Give as complete description and as much information as possible).....
- (e) State if you saw it yourself. If you did not see it, who told you about it? (Give names and addresses of other witnesses).....
- (f) Give brief story of crime. **Full statement required on pages 3 and 4.**

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 By CA ARARA Date 4.5.04

To the best of my belief the above particulars are correct.

[Handwritten Signature]
 (Signature of Interrogating Officer.)

[Handwritten Signature]
 (Signature.)

[Handwritten] 29/Sept/45

[Handwritten] Manila

[Handwritten] Unit at which interrogation

Sworn)
 Affirmed) before me at Manila this 27 day of Sept 1945.

[Handwritten Signature] *[Handwritten Signature]*

(ii) Compulsory enlistment of soldiers among the inhabitants of ...
 (iii) Attempts to denationalize the inhabitants of occupied territory.

FULL STATEMENT OF ATROCITY OR CRIME.

This MUST be signed by the person making the statement and countersigned by the interrogating officer at the end of the statement.

Japanese transport (Lisbon Maru) left Hong Kong 27th Sept 1941 with 1800 British P.O.W. also aboard were Japanese service men. Off Shanghai (Oct 1st '41) American submarine torpedoed ship. Same day Japanese were taken off and all prisoners were battered down in the holds with no food or water. Air vents were blocked. Morning on the 2nd Oct ship listed to port and started sinking, panic started. Stern of the ship rested on the bottom which enabled prisoners to free themselves. Japanese guards started shooting but were all killed eventually. Men started to swim to small islands and three small Japanese ships. Japanese troops at first shot a number of men in the water. After about five hours men were picked up by the ships, others remain to the shore. With no clothes men were kept at sea for three days before taken to Shanghai. The final number saved were about 900. A great number of these men died through disease contracted in the water shortly afterwards.

In Osaka P.O.W. camp there were about 600 British and American prisoners. In 1942 and 1943 the medical treatment was bad, food fair and other treatments

had men were sent out to work on unloading and loading goods on the docks and warehouses. This work was hard and heavy, if sick or not all men were sent out, some beaten until they had to go out. During this period many men died through various diseases, i.e. Beri-beri, Dysentery etc. Col. Marata was in charge of Osaka camps.

The other officers responsible were the medical Officer, Camp Commander and Supply Officer (names unknown).

This camp was in the middle of Osaka industrial area. On June 1st '45 the camp was burnt by the air raids and men were camped in a warehouse in the same area, a few were injured, no killed. This warehouse was a deathtrap if hit. Only one small door led to one iron staircase. It was once a cooling system about the warehouse but still part of the building.

Our own camp officials tried many times to get us placed in a safer area but the Japanese said we were still needed, but no reason given.

Lt. Hopton
The Gunn S/LT
PMR.

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Authority 775011
By CO NARA Date 4-5-04

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THE WAR CRIMES OFFICE

Judge Advocate General's Department -- War Department

United States of America

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In the matter of the atrocities committed at Hoinsho POW Camp, Japan, on or about March, 1944. * Perpetuation of Testimony of Dr. David (NMI) Hochman (formerly Capt. Hochman, MC, ASN O-420069, 5614 15th Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

Taken at: 5614 15th Avenue, Brooklyn, New York

Date: 18 June 1946

In the Presence of: Gordon J. MacKenzie, 2d Lt., Inf., O-2018029
Area Intelligence Division
AC of S, G-2
Headquarters, First Army
1270 Avenue of the Americas
New York 20, New York

Reporter: Gordon J. MacKenzie, 2d Lt.

Questions by: Gordon J. MacKenzie, 2d Lt.

Q. State your name and permanent home address.

A. David Hochman, 5614 15th Avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

Q. State the date and place of your birth and civilian occupation.

A. 23 April 1912, New York City. I am a physician.

Q. What formal education have you had?

A. I was graduated from the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, Scotland.

Q. What is your marital status?

A. Married.

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

A. Yes. I returned to the United States on 9 October 1945.

Q. Were you a prisoner of war?

A. Yes.

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

A. I was captured by the Japanese on Bataan, Philippine Islands, in April, 1942. I arrived at Hq. POW Camp, Osaka, Japan, in November, 1942 and was held there until July, 1945.

Q. Are you familiar with the circumstances surrounding the death of RM 1/c D. W. Smith, on or about February or March, 1944, at Hoinsho POW Camp, Japan?

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R E S T R I C T E D

A. Yes.

Q. State all that you know about this incident.

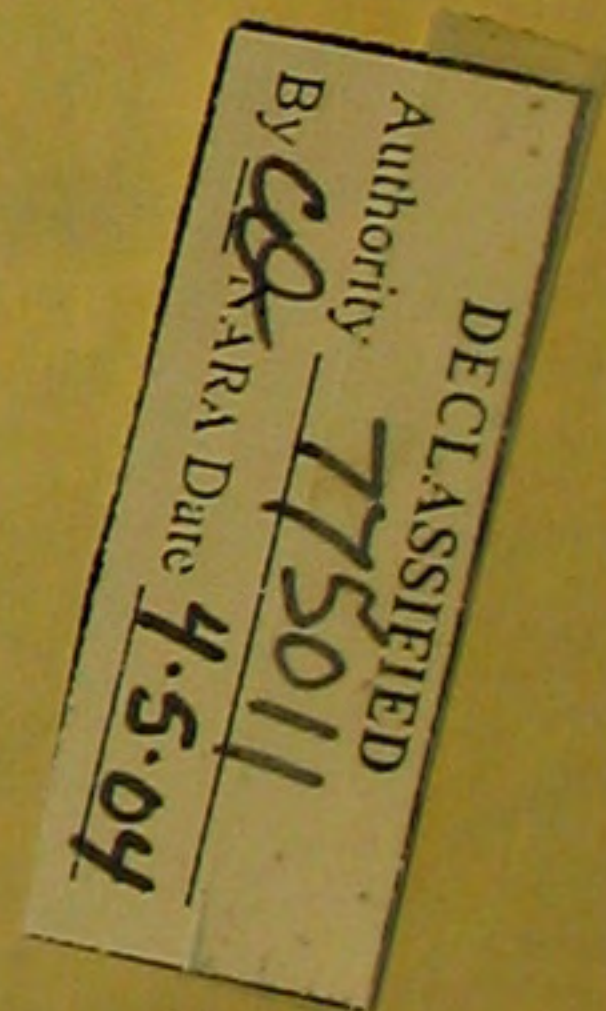
A. In February or March, 1944 - I don't recall exactly when - Smith came to me on regular sick call, complaining of illness. In my examination it developed that Smith was undernourished and poorly developed. He was a good man and rarely complained. There were no positive symptoms of pneumonia present at this examination. I did, however, recommend to the Japanese medical orderly, Kenichi Kondo, that Smith be kept in camp for a few days in order to enable him to rest up. Kondo, I believe, acting upon general instructions that no prisoner, unless definitely sick (high temperature, broken bones) would be permitted to rest, refused to allow Smith to remain. He was sent to work and a few days later developed pneumonia. Because of his extreme weakness, malnutrition and lack of resistance, he died within a short time.

Q. Is there anything further that you care to state about the matter in question?

A. No.

David Hochman

Dr. David Hochman



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R E S T R I C T E D

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By CA ARA Date 4-5-0

A. Yes.

Q. In your own words state all that you know about Lt. Nosu.

A. At Hq. POW Camp, Osaka, where, as a physician and officer in charge of medical stores, I was responsible to Lt. Nosu, the chief medical administrator of all the POW Camps in the Osaka area.

What I have to say is restrained and unexaggerated, and concerns in particular to Lt. Nosu.

I question whether he is a doctor at all. Such appalling ignorance of all things medical seems to me impossible in a war, with even the poorest of professional qualifications. I cite a few instances to substantiate this statement:-

- (a) Applying a stethoscope to a patient's knee and diagnosing beri-beri.
- (b) Examining a chest with one ear of the stethoscope reposing at the lobe of his ear, while at the same time carrying on an animated conversation.
- (c) Diagnosing diarrhea by placing his stethoscope on one spot of the abdomen. By this method, on one occasion, he diagnosed, in rapid succession, a mild case, a severe case, and dysentery.
- (d) On the arrival of American Red Cross medicines, he was defiantly contemptuous of the doctors to whom the medicines were consigned. He proceeded to label them "Summertime" and "Wintertime" medicines. This he did at a time when doctors throughout the area were pleading for drugs - and pleading in vain, with pneumonia, beri-beri, dysentery, etc. causing an appallingly high death rate among POWs.
- (e) Of the medicines themselves, he was in complete ignorance. He was entirely unfamiliar with the Sulfa family of drugs, plasma, mapharsen, etc. At no time during my two and one-half years' association with him, did he give me any reason to believe that his knowledge of medicine was greater than that of the man who stands at street corners and peddles patent drugs.

Lt. Nosu was unacquainted with the various doctors by name, and made no effort to learn their abilities or specialities beyond announcing to them, in grandiloquent terms, when they arrived in the country: "I will examine your technique." On one occasion, he saw fit to deprive one American doctor of his status and relegated him to the rank of Corporal - this was Lt. David Brown, M.D.

At all times, Nosu revealed the most complete ineptitude and inability to organize Prison Camps from the medical point of view. Many camps had no doctor at all for periods varying from weeks to months, while, at the same time, other camps had the services of two or three, and, even in one instance, six doctors.

He openly and very frequently, sometimes daily, stole medicines from the storeroom, ordering me to falsify accounts. The excuses proffered being puerile and invalid. The practice became so constant that I admit that I had to cease making protests. Such action on his part was absolutely criminal - for, coincident with his pilferings were daily and impassioned pleas from doctors in all sub-camps for a supply of drugs, which alone could have saved the lives of hundreds of prisoners, who, badly clothed, badly fed, badly housed, bullied and overworked, were falling easy prey

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By CO NARA Date 4-5-04

R E S T R I C T E D

to every germ they encountered. In pleas of this nature, which would have moved a stone, Nosu reacted characteristically by the very infrequent dispatch of medicines entirely inadequate in amounts, and hedged around with instructions as stupid as they were unnecessary, concerning the dosage and the period of time that such medicines had to last. In many cases, months elapsed before any medicines at all were dispatched.

I have grave doubts about Nosu's sanity - as we understand the word. A theory, indeed, which was from time to time substantiated by his own subordinates, who came to me bitterly complaining of the fantastic orders which he bellowed at them.

When I first became associated with him, he was the typical Japanese in uniform - stern, officious, distributing punishments in a lordly fashion. Eight months later, he seemed to undergo a complete change - overnight he gave the impression, for a while, of being oversolicitous for our welfare, overanxious for our health (towards the improvement of which he studiously refused to contribute). He became softer voiced, easy-mannered, boasting that he was the prisoner's friend, speaking loftily of the "Spirit of the Red Cross," referring from time to time to the work of Florence Nightingale.

In my daily observation of him over two and a half years, I give it as my considered opinion that he had periods when he was loud-voiced, noisy, quarrelsome and garrulous, followed by periods of calm, which were marked by the glib tongue, the solicitous enquiry, and the general appearance of depression.

He seemed occasionally to suffer from delusions of grandeur. This was especially noticeable following his airplane trip to Singapore in the Summer of 1944. On his return, it happened that the Colonel, who commanded the camp, was frequently out of Osaka. On these occasions, he took great delight in telling me, to the accompaniment of a well-extended chest, how he sat at the commander's desk, and revelled in the position of commanding the camp.

As a typical instance of the man's stupidity, I cite the instance of my surgery, which possessed no door. Daily we climbed in and out of the window, and no amount of complaining made the slightest difference. We continued to use the window, when the construction of a door would have been the work of a single day.

Summing up, I am not in a position to make a diagnosis, having had little experience in psychological medicine, but he impressed me as being a maniac-depressive with cyclic changes.

Q. Can you describe Lt. Nosu?

A. Yes. He was 5'2" tall, weighed about 130 pounds, had protruding ears. The back portion of his head was very straight and raised to a point, and the top of his head sloped downward. He spoke broken English, and was a 1st Lieutenant in the Regular Imperial Japanese Army.

Q. What sort of general medical services were applied to Allied POWs in the Osaka area?

A. My main complaint is with the vicious system which decreed that in all prison camps in the Osaka area, control of the sick was vested not in the doctor but in a Japanese two or three star soldier, or an N.C.O. These people, who were not medically trained nor noticeably selected for their love of humanity, decided which men were fit to work. Furthermore, they

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By

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R E S T R I C T E D

prescribed treatment, in many cases overriding doctors. Very many deaths indeed must be laid at the door of these people who compelled men suffering from pneumonia and diseases of a like severity to go to work, the means adopted for sending them out being rigorous, sadistic and cruel.

Not all the Japanese medical soldiers were brutal, but all of them were compelled to provide a certain number of men for work each day, regardless of the state of health of the camp. In many camps, however, such was the brutal nature of the soldiers, that men left their beds to die. Atrocities were committed - I use the word advisedly, for which there is no adequate retribution. Atrocities which were as agonizing to the bodies of the victims as they were to the spirit of their medical officers, who were powerless to alleviate their sufferings. Medical Officers were frequently punished for failing to keep the sick figures down, and the responsibility for sickness was made theirs. In addition to their other crimes, many of the medical soldiers stole Red Cross medicines. Furthermore, they attempted to limit the use of them, and arrogated to themselves the right of advising doctors in the correct usage of the drugs.

The whole attitude towards sickness was callous to say the least. Sickness was a crime and a sick man received less food than his more fortunate fellow prisoners, who managed to keep going. In addition, he was not allowed the privilege of tobacco and books.

Q. Do you know the names of any other Allied POW doctors or dentists in the Osaka Camps area?

A. Yes. Some of them were:-

Capt. Paul S. Roland, U. S. Army; Capt. Julius C. Burge, U. S. Army; Lt. Nardini, U. S. Navy; Capt. Nell, U. S. Army; Lt. David Brown, U. S. Army; Capt. Campbell, U. S. Army; Capt. Seid, U. S. Army; Capt. Richardson, U. S. Army; F/Lt. Knox, R.A.F.; F/Lt. McSwiney, R.A.F.; F/Lt. McGrath, R.A.F.; F/Lt. Wilson, R.A.F.; Capt. Longbottom, R.A.M.C.; Major H.M.S.G. Beadnell, R.A.M.C.; Capt. C. R. Boyce, A.I.F.; Lt. (j.g.) H.B. McInnes, U.S.N.; Capt. Dinnen, U. S. Army; Lt. Smith, U.S.N.; Capt. Friedman, U.S. Army; Capt. Metcalfe, U. S. Army; Lt. Comdr. Page, R.N.; Lt. Bookman, U.S.N.; Major Akeroyd, A.I.F.; Lt. Stenning, R.A.N.; Lt. Berley, U.S.N.; Lt. Murray Glusman, U.S.N.

Q. Have you anything further to say?

A. In view of the above charges for the consideration of the authorities I make this statement, remembering the suffering, the degradation and the deaths caused by the stupid inhumanity of Lt. Nosu and those under his command. I feel very strongly that he should be brought to book, and I shall esteem it a privilege to be allowed to testify more fully before a Court of Enquiry.

David Hochman
Dr. David Hochman

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05/14

RESTRICTED

State of New York)
County of Long) SS:

DECLASSIFIED
Authority 775011
By CO NARA Date 4-5-04

I, David Hochman, 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.

David Hochman
Dr. David Hochman

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 18 day of June 1946.

Gordon J. MacKenzie
Gordon J. MacKenzie, 2d Lt., Inf.
Summary Court Officer

CERTIFICATE

I, Gordon J. MacKenzie, 2d Lt., Inf., O-2018029, certify that David Hochman personally appeared before me on 18 June 1946 and gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth.

Place: 5614 15th Avenue
Brooklyn, New York

Date: 18 June 1946

Gordon J. MacKenzie
Gordon J. MacKenzie, 2d Lt., Inf.
O-2018029
Area Intelligence Division
AC of S, G-2
Headquarters, First Army
1270 Avenue of the Americas
New York 20, New York

RESTRICTED

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05-14

8th. ARMY RECOVERY HEADQUARTERS
NEW OSAKA HOTEL
OSAKA, JAPAN

CONFIDENTIAL

14th., September, 1945.

SUBJECT: Report on Lieut. NOSU, the Chief Medical Administrator of the P.W. Camps in the Osaka Area.

TO: Commanding General, American Occupational Forces.

I, David Hochman, M.C., 1st.Lt., Medical Corps U.S. Army. Captured by the Japanese on Bataan, P.I. in April, 1942 arrived in Japan in November 1942, and from that date until July 1945 I was stationed in the H.Q. P.W. Camp, Osaka, where, as physician and Officer in charge of medical stores, I was responsible to Lieut. NOSU the Chief Medical Administrator of all the P.O.W. Camps in the Osaka Area.

The appended deposition, which is restrained and unexaggerated concerns, in particular, the said Lieut. NOSU and in general, the medical services placed at the disposal of Allied P.O.W.s by the Imperial Japanese Army.

A. LIEUTENANT NOSU

1. STATUS AS DOCTOR: I question whether he is a Doctor at all: such appalling ignorance of all things medical seems to me impossible in a war, with even the poorest of professional qualifications. I cite a few instances to substantiate this statement:-

- (a) Applying a stethoscope to a patient's knee and diagnosing Beri-Beri.
- (b) Examining a chest with one ear of the stethoscope reposing at the lobe of his ear, while at the same time carrying on an animated conversation.
- (c) Diagnosing diarrhea by placing his stethoscope on one spot on the abdomen: by this method on one occasion, he diagnosed, in rapid succession a mild case, a severe case, and dysentery.
- (d) On the arrival of American Red Cross Medicines, he was defiantly contemptuous of the Doctors to whom the medicines were consigned, he proceeded to label them "Summer Time" and "Winter Time" medicines. This he did at the time when Doctors throughout the Area were pleading for drugs - and pleading in vain, with pneumonia, beri-beri, dysentery, etc., causing an appallingly high death rate among P.W.s.
- (e) Of the medicines themselves he was in complete ignorance: e.g. he was entirely unfamiliar with the Sulfa family of drugs, plasma, mapharsen, etc.

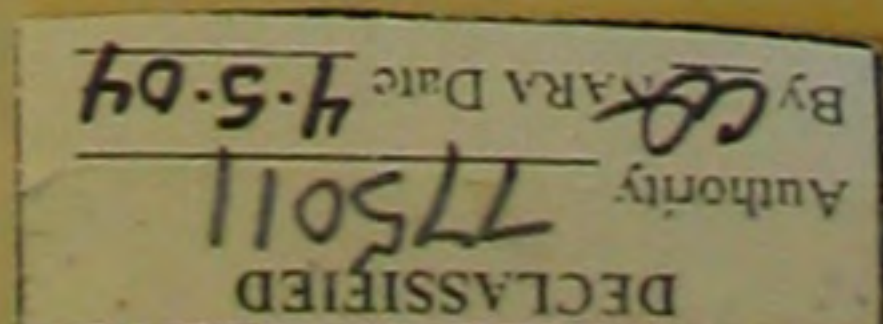
At no time during my 2½ years association with him, did he give me any reason to believe that his knowledge of medicine was greater than that of the man who stands at street corners and peddles patent drugs.

2. DISRESPECT FOR ALLIED DOCTORS: Lieut. NOSU was unacquainted with the various Doctors by name, and made no effort to learn their abilities or specialities beyond announcing to them, in grandiloquent terms, when they arrived in the Country "I will examine your technique."

On one occasion he saw fit to deprive one American Doctor of his status and relegated him to the rank of Corporal, this was Lieut. David Brown, M.D.

3. ADMINISTRATIVE INEFFICIENCY: At all times he revealed the most complete ineptitude and inability to organize Prison Camps from the Medical point of view. Many Camps had no Doctor at all for periods varying from weeks to months, while, at the same time other Camps had the service of two or three, and, even in one instance, six Doctors.

4. MISAPPROPRIATION OF AMERICAN RED CROSS MEDICINES: He openly and very frequently, sometimes daily, stole medicines from the store room, ordering me to falsify accounts, the excuses proffered being puerile and invalid. The practice became so constant that I had to cease making protests. Such action on his part was absolutely



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criminal: for, coincident with his pilferings were daily and impassioned pleas from Doctors in all Sub Camps for a supply of drugs, which alone could have saved the lives of hundreds of prisoners, who, badly clothed, badly fed, badly housed, bullied and overworked, were falling easy prey to every germ they encountered. In pleas of this nature, which would have moved a stone, NOSU reacted characteristically by the very infrequent despatch of medicines entirely inadequate and in amounts and hedged arounds with instructions, as stupid as they were unnecessary, concerning the dosage and the period of time that such medicines had to last. In many cases, months elapsed before any medicines at all were despatched.

5. SANITY: I have grave doubts about NOSU'S sanity - as we understand the word; a theory, indeed, which was from time to time substantiated by his own subordinates, who came to me bitterly complaining of the fantastic orders which he bellowed at them.

When I first became associated with him, he was the typical Japanese in Uniform - stern, officious, distributing punishments in a lordly fashion. Eight months later he seemed to undergo a complete change, over-night: he gave the impression for a while of being over-solicitous for our welfare, ever-anxious for our health (towards the improvement of which he studiously refused to contribute). He became softer voiced, easy-mannered, boasting that he was the Prisoner's friend, speaking loftily of the "Spirit of the Red Cross," referring from time to time to the work of Florence Nightingale.

In my daily observation of him over two and a half years I give it as my considered opinion that he had periods when he was loud-voiced, noisy, quarrelsome and garrulous, followed by periods of calm, which were marked by the glib tongue, the solicitous enquiry, and the general appearance of depression.

He seemed occasionally to suffer from delusions of grandeur; this was specially noticeable following his air-plane trip to Singapore in the summer of 1944; on his return it happened that the Colonel, who Commanded the Camp, was frequently out of Osaka. On these occasions he took a great delight in telling me, to the accompaniment of a well-extended chest, how he sat at the Commander's Desk and revelled in the position of Commanding the Camp.

As a typical instance of the man's stupidity, I cite the instance of my surgery, which possessed no door. Daily we climbed in and out of the window and no amount of complaining made the slightest difference. We continued to use the window, when the construction of a door would have been the work of a single day.

Summing up, I am not in a position to make a diagnosis, having had little experience in psychological medicine, but he impressed me as being a manio-depressive with cyclic changes.

B. GENERAL MEDICAL SERVICES

My main complaint is with the vicious system which decreed that in all prison Camps, in the Osaka Area, control of the sick was vested not in the Doctor, but in a Japanese two or three star soldier, or an N.C.O. These people, who were not medically trained nor noticeably selected for their love of humanity, decided which men were fit to work, furthermore, they prescribed treatment, in many cases overriding Doctors. Very many deaths indeed must be laid at the door of these people who compelled men suffering from pneumonia and diseases of a like severity to go to work, the means adopted for sending them out being rigorous, Sadistic and cruel.

Not all the Japanese Medical Soldiers were brutal, but all of them were compelled to provide a certain number of men for work each day, regardless of the state of health of the camp: in many Camps, however, such was the brutal nature of the soldiers, that men left their beds to die. Atrocities were committed - I use the word advisedly, for which there is no adequate retribution; atrocities, which were as agonizing to the bodies of the victims as they were to the spirit of their Medical Officers, who were powerless to alleviate their sufferings. Medical Officers were frequently punished for failing to keep the sick figures down and the responsibility for sickness was made theirs. In addition to their other crimes, many of the Medical Soldiers stole Red Cross medicines; furthermore, they attempted to limit the use of them and arrogated to themselves the right of advising Doctors in the correct usage of the drugs.

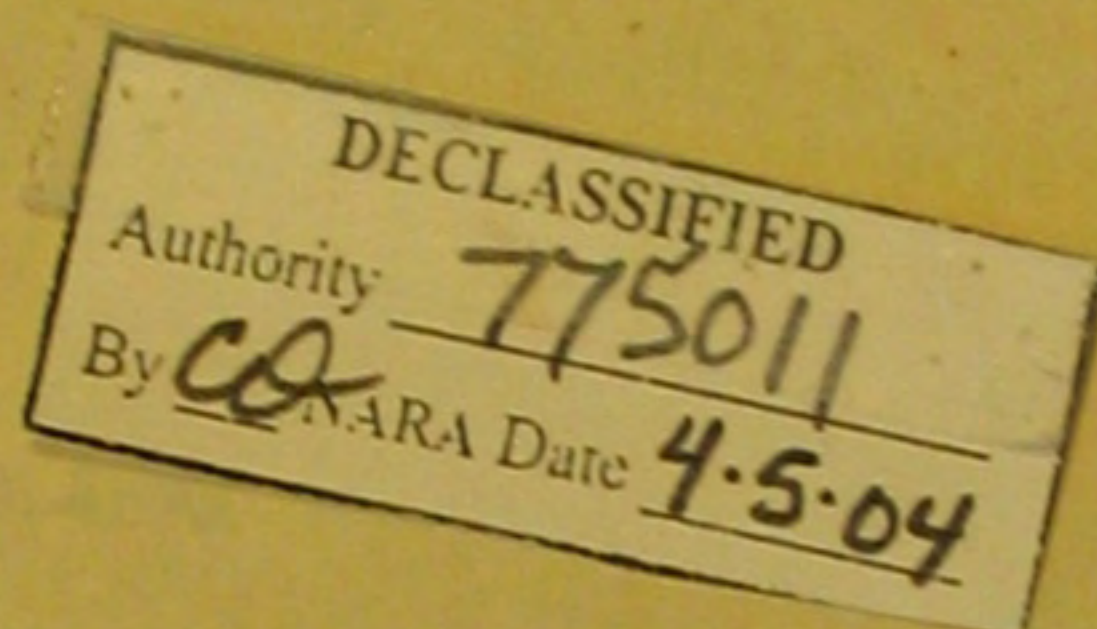
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SHEET 3.

The whole attitude towards sickness was callous - to say the least. Sickness was a crime and a sick man received less food than his more fortunate fellow prisoners who managed to keep going. In addition, he was not allowed the privilege of tobacco and books.

In view of the above charges for the consideration of the Authorities this statement, remembering the suffering, the degradation and the deaths caused by the stupid inhumanity of Lieut. NOSU and those under his Command. I feel very strongly that he should be brought to book and shall esteem it a privilege to be allowed to testify more fully before a Court of Enquiry.



DAVID HOCHMAN - O - 420069
1st.Lt.U.S.Army M.C.
Home Address:
5614 - 15th., Ave.,
Brooklyn, N.Y.,
U.S.A.

CONFIDENTIAL

IN THE MATTER OF THE ILL-TREATMENT OF BRITISH
PRISONERS OF WAR AT OSAKA HEAD-
QUARTER CAMP, JAPAN.

British National Office Charge No:-

United Nations War Crimes Commission Reference:-

DECLASSIFIED
Authority 775011
By COXARA Date 4-5-04

A F F I D A V I T.

I, Lieutenant Geoffrey Cadzo Hamilton of the 2nd Battalion, The Royal Scots, and whose home address is at Hertford, South Downs Road, Hale in the county of Chester, make oath and say as follows:-

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1. I was taken prisoner at Hong Kong on 25 December 1941 and was transferred to Japan in October 1942.

2. On 10 October 1942 I was among nine officers and 317 other ranks being some of the survivors of the prisoners on the ship S.S. Lisbon Maru who were confined in Osaka Headquarter Camp. This is sometimes referred to as No. 1 Camp and sometimes Hoincho. There was another prisoner of war camp nearby where mostly Americans were confined. The two camps were later combined under the same Japanese Camp Commandant in the month of January 1944.

3. When the Osaka Headquarter Camp was first formed a Colonel Murata was the Commanding Officer for the Osaka Area in which there were a dozen or more prisoner of war camps. The actual Camp Commandant was Lieutenant Muckel and he had a Japanese staff of guards under him.

4. The Senior British Officer at the time was Lieutenant J.F. Pollock, R.N. Retired but the Japanese soon adopted their common practice of appointing a Warrant Officer in charge instead of an officer. They appointed C.S.M. D. Matheson of the 2nd Battalion, The Royal Scots to run the camp and he acted with great courage, fortitude and integrity in face of great difficulties.

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5. From October 1942 to the Spring of 1943 health at the camp was very poor and vitality was very low as the result of the exposure following the sinking of Lisbon Maru. Most prisoners suffered from disease and illness of some kind or another, diphtheria, dysentery, diarrhoea or general exhaustion were prevalent. Many men died that winter.

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6. During this winter each man had ^a corduroy jacket and trousers, one shirt, one pair of underpants and one pair of Chinese boot socks, all of which had been issued in Shanghai. For the first three weeks men had to walk in wash houses and Japanese style latrines in their socks because although wooden clogs were unrationed and were on sale the men were not allowed to buy them. As a result many men contracted chills and the consequent spreading of infection resulted in a heavy death roll. Sleeping accommodation consisted of mats raised only slightly from the floor and on these men slept, ate and lived and these very soon became soiled. Application was made for a second shirt and warm clothing to Colonel Murata but he replied that we should stay warm by rubbing ourselves with towels but as we had no towels (or any toilet kit) this was not possible. At the end of three weeks boots were issued and some months later after the worst of the winter was over and actually on the day before the visit of the Red Cross Representatives we were issued with the second shirt and underclothes. Our shirts and underpants were then very lousy.

7. Lieutenant Hochman of the United States Air Corps was the Medical Officer who attended patients at this camp. He was under Lieutenant Nosu who was the Chief Japanese Doctor for the Osaka Area and also under the control of all the private soldiers of Lieutenant Nosu's staff. Doctor Nosu was completely

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/Ignorant

ignorant of medicine and his staff was composed of men unfit for the fighting line and who had no idea of medical duties. Their decisions overruled Doctor Hochmans. Medicine and drugs were quite inadequate although easily obtainable outside the camp and it was only by bribing Japanese medical orderlies that we were able to obtain supplies.

8. Food was ranged on the scale similar to that received by Japanese civilians but not on the scale of Japanese Army rations and for our requirements was quite inadequate. It consisted of rice, vegetables and soya beans, fish was issued about three times a month and meat about once a month.

9. During this winter officers were not compelled to work (but only received just over half the normal rations) but the men had to work very hard, loading and unloading ships, ship building, and coolie-work in foundries and cement works. Sundays were usually rest days.

10. We were issued with no books nor did we receive any letters. There were no means of recreation except after some months musical instruments were provided and could be played about two hours during the week. Japanese cigarette were issued in reasonable quantities.

11. During this period each man received one American Red Cross parcel and half a Canadian parcel. Large quantities of the parcels were stolen by the Japanese and the chief offender was the Camp Comandant Lieutenant Mackai.

12. Beating of a more or less serious nature were of daily occurrence and individual instances of these are too numerous to quote. At the whim of a Japanese Officer or other rank a prisoner might be beaten by the fist, stick, a shoe or a sword scabbard. Questions of discipline were never dealt with by regular trial and trivial offences such as smoking on the bed space or not numbering in a loud voice would lead to a beating. The chief offender was Corporal (later Serjeant) Sawamura. He took a sadistic delight in beating prisoners.

13. Between the Spring of 1943 and the Summer of 1945 conditions changed. The health of the men improved owing to the fact that many were given a mid-day meal at their work places and also a certain amount of rice, beans, fish and sugar were stolen whilst the ships were unloaded.

14. By degrees Japanese clothing was issued and by the winter of 1943/44 each man had two of everything and also a greatcoat. Red Cross clothing came in increasing quantities so that by the winter of 1944/45 every man was adequately clothed. Soap was issued in reasonable quantities to begin with but later we received only one cake of toilet soap and one cake of washing soap in every three months. ^{and} We managed to eliminate the lice but were unable to exterminate the bed bugs ^{and} fleas which took their place.

15. Medical treatment improved slightly but the treatment of patients varied for sick men were frequently forced to go out to work by the Japanese N.C.Os and they were beaten if they protested. Medical supplies through the Red Cross gradually arrived but being under the charge of the Japanese were only issued when they felt like it.

16. Food was gradually reduced during this period but the mid-day meal at the working places and food stolen from the unloaded ships helped to keep the men in reasonable health. Sick men were on a lower scale of rations than the men who were working. Rest days were gradually reduced to two per month.

17. As the Red Cross parcels came through we had more books but the issue was delayed by censorship. Out of forty cases of books which arrived only one case had been censured and issued by the time the war ended. We received more musical instruments and we were allowed to play these on rest days.

Handwritten initials

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We received letters from time to time but their issue was delayed for weeks or even months by the censorship. In the same way the four letters per annum we were allowed to write were held up by censorship. Altogether we received a total of eight Red Cross parcels during our imprisonment and after the first winter very little was stolen by the Japanese.

18. As time went on the treatment of the prisoners deteriorated and punishment became harsher. Men were struck on the face with leather belts and knocked down and were jumped on. The Camp Commandant at this time was Lieutenant Matsumoro. He did not do much beating himself but used to watch his staff beating prisoners without ever attempting to intervene. A Lieutenant or Doctor Miatake who was known as "The Mad Doctor" struck everyone of fifty men on a particular parade with his sword scabbard because they were not properly lined up when he arrived for roll call. Several of the men were knocked unconscious and others had to be treated by the Doctor. Serjeant Tanaka who was nicknamed "The Strafer" and Corporal Sawamura were constantly beating the men for any and every excuse. Colonel Murata the Area Commander made no attempt to investigate the camps under his command nor did he try to control the men in charge of them.

19. In April 1945 officers were taken to Oeyama Camp and were compelled to work on a farm. Prior to that time officers' rations as non-workers were on the same scale as the sick and just a little over half those of the men but the men very gallantly agreed to pool all rations so as to assist the officers and the sick. Officers were subject to the discipline of Japanese Officers and other ranks. They had to salute N.C.Os, Privates and civilians who had power. (which they often exercised to beat the Officers).

20. Osaka Headquarter Camp was situate amongst the docks and was close to military objectives which were bombed by Allied Aircraft. In the Summer of 1945 an air-raid took place when fortunately most of the men were out on work. The camp was burned out but apart from a few burns there were no casualties.

21. I should be able to recognise any of the Japanese personnel mentioned in this my affidavit but find it difficult to afford a description of them.

SWORN at Chester in the)
County of Chester this)
sixth day of March 1946).

Before me,

H. G. ...
Major, Legal Staff,
Military Department,
Judge Advocate General's Office,

DECLASSIFIED
Authority 775011
By CO NARA Date 4-5-04

PERPETUATION OF TESTIMONY OF
ERNEST FRANKLIN EUDY
CHIEF WATERTENDER, U.S. NAVY,
261-58-49,
U.S. NAVAL BARRACKS, U.S. NAVAL BASE,
BREMERTON, WASHINGTON.

My name is Ernest Franklin Eudy. My permanent home address is 66 Graham Way, Bremerton, Washington. I am now 37 years old. I was formerly a Watertender first class, U.S. Navy, Serial No. 261 58 49, attached to the U.S.S. R.L. BARNES. I enlisted in the U.S. Navy on June 21, 1926. I went overseas on 13 November 1941 and returned to the United States on 12 September 1945.

I was captured on Guam, M.I., on December 10, 1941, by a Japanese Landing Party, name of which is unknown to me.

I was held prisoner on Guam, M.I., until 10 January 1942, and was then transferred to Zentsuji Camp, Shikoku Island, where I remained until 9 April 1942. On that date I was sent to Osaka Headquarters Camp, where I remained until 1 June 1945. I was then sent to Nagoya Sub Camp number 10, where I remained until liberated. The Camp Commander at the Osaka Headquarters Camp was a Lieutenant named Masattroa, whom we called "You Know." He was called this because he ended all sentences with "You Know."

The Sergeant Major in the Osaka Headquarters Camp was a Jap, name unknown, whom we called "Mabel" or "Boy Corporal." Most guards in the camps I was in, were changed every week and I did not learn their names. However, on several occasions I did see Lieutenant Masattroa and the Sergeant Major beating prisoners.

The only instance which I can recall specifically is the beating of three Marines by the name of L. T. Smith, J. M. Smith, and Jim Houston. These men were beaten by the Sergeant and some of the guards. They were beaten with split bamboo poles. This occurred about November, 1944, in the guard shack at the entrance of the camp. I did not see the actual beating because I was at my barracks at the time, but I did observe the results of it. These Marines were beaten because of an argument with one of the civilian guards on a working party. The working party consisted of approximately sixty men.

I was slapped a couple of times by Lieutenant Masattroa, but did not suffer any other beatings. On one occasion I was slapped for not "working with the proper spirit," and on the other occasion for not saluting in the Camp Commander's presence.

I observed numerous beatings and mistreatment of prisoners, but the dates and the circumstances surrounding the beatings are now too vague to relate.

The food at all the camps I was in was considered a starvation diet. It consisted mainly of two bowls of rice and two bowls of watery soup each day. Every 25th day we received a small slice of roast beef. Approximately every 20th day we received a small piece of fish.

During the time I was imprisoned the only clothes we were issued were cast-off Army clothes, which were all in need of repair. We were issued repaired Army shoes, after the shoes we were wearing were ready to fall off our feet. Sometimes we were forced to wear rubber Army shoes.

There were 659 prisoners in the Osaka Camp. There were about 275 American prisoners, 300 British prisoners, and the rest consisted of Chinese, Spanish, Greek, Dutch, and Malayan prisoners. There were also

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a few American Seamen who were captured by German Raiders in the South Atlantic, and turned over to the Japs for safekeeping.

The prisoners were quartered in wooden barracks 38' long by 24' wide. There were 78 men quartered in my barracks. We had to sleep on wooden planking. The space allowed each man was 8 1/2' long by 2' wide. We had to keep all our personal belongings in this space. There was no plumbing or sanitary facilities in these barracks. We were given a limited supply of charcoal for heating purposes.

The Area Commander at the Osaka Camp was a Colonel by the name of Marotto. I saw him on numerous occasions, usually once each day. He was between 50 and 60 years old. His height was about 5'8", weight about 165 lbs, and had greying hair. His front teeth were protruding and contained gold capping. He walked with a military strut. I have been told that he previously done duty with the Japanese Army in China.

I hold the Area Commander, Colonel Marotto, and the Camp Commander, Lieutenant Masattroa, directly responsible for all mistreatment of prisoners in the Osaka Camp.

I would like to add that I have made a previous statement to a Special Agent of the F.B.I. by the name of Young, who was operating out of Charlotte, North Carolina. This statement was taken on November 9, 1945, at Cleveland, North Carolina.

Ernest Franklin Eudy
Ernest Franklin Eudy

STATE OF WASHINGTON)
) ss.
COUNTY OF KITSAP)

I, Ernest Franklin Eudy, 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.

Ernest Franklin Eudy
Ernest Franklin Eudy

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

L. K. Showalter
L. K. SHOWALTER, 287206, Lieutenant, U.S.N.R.
U. S. Naval Barracks, U. S. Naval Base,
Bremerton, Wash.
Authority: Act of Congress of April 9, 1943.

05-1

O V E R
WAR CRIMES OFFICE

When completed this document
must be classified as SECRETED

PERPETUATION OF TESTIMONY OF
WILLMONT EDWARD EGAN
(Formerly SCLc, USN 3683810)
Great Falls, Montana

(1)
DECLASSIFIED
Authority 775011
By CO NARA Date 4-5-04

My name is Willmont Edward Egan. My permanent home address is 1822 15th Avenue South, Great Falls, Montana. I am now twenty-seven years old. I was formerly a ship's cook first class, service number 368 38 10, United States Navy, serving at Ship's Store Ashore, Naval Station, Guam. I enlisted 15 August 1937. I went overseas in May 1939 and returned to the states 12 September 1945. I am now a Chief Pay Clerk, file number 487240, serving in the Nineteenth Fleet, Portland Sub-Group, Kaiser Shipyard, Vancouver, Washington.

I was captured on Guam on 10 December 1941 by a Japanese ground unit, the name of which is unknown to me.

I was held in the old Catholic Church until 10 January 1942 and was then transferred to Japan, arriving on 15 January 1942 at Zentsuji on the island of Shikoku, Japan. I remained there until 9 June 1942 and was then transferred to Osaka Headquarters Camp which was in Central Army Area. I remained at this camp from June 1942 until June 1945. I was then transferred to Nomachi, Japan where I remained until the war was over.

Colonel Murata, known as "The Old Bastard", was in charge of the Osaka area which was finally built up to about seventeen camps and about eleven thousand men. This man was approximately sixty years of age and a veteran of numerous China campaigns. He wore a mustash. This colonel was tolerant of many beatings and brutal forms of punishment and misused our Red Cross materials. He confiscated many different articles for his own use. I personally witnessed him beat Field Corporal Dickson, United States Marine Corps, with his sword which was still sheathed; and I have also witnessed him kick several individuals in the testicles. Through an interpreter, he made a statement to our senior officer, Captain F.H. Callahan, United States Navy, that prisoners of war were to be treated anything short of inhuman. After the interpreter said that, they often had a difficult time deciding where inhuman and human treatment stopped and started. I personally know that this colonel took seven American Red Cross blankets for his own use. At one time he had a working party clean out the attic of his office, and these men found numerous empty packages that had been sent to men in our camp and our area.

We received two holidays a month. On such holidays our time was spent on a grinder under the personal supervision of the colonel, doing Japanese military drills. He often called our officers up in front of us and put them through the many different Japanese drills in which he stressed bowing a great deal. He corrected their mistakes with blows, kicks and curses. Other times prisoners were made to go through Japanese military drills in front of groups of civilians and were severely punished for mistakes. We were often stripped naked out in the street in front of the prison camp, supposedly for the purpose of searching us, but really more for the purpose of making us suffer indignities before the Japanese civilian population.

We, and I speak for myself and several others in charge of the camp, caught several Japanese stealing Red Cross food packages. We took the matter to the colonel and were informed by him that the American Red Cross food parcels, medi-

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cine, etc, were the property of the Imperial Japanese Army and that he would do with them as he saw fit.

It is my opinion that many men died through his negligence in performing his duties in a halfway measure of fair treatment to prisoners. I personally know that this colonel was in accord with the punishments and general treatment of the prisoners in our camp and area.

Captain Mori was his executive officer. Although I personally never witnessed him render any beatings or such, I never saw him make any attempt to stop many that he actually witnessed himself, nor did he in any way to anything to help the prisoners of war.

Lieutenant Nossu, known as "The German Doctor", was the doctor in charge of the medical corps in our camp and in the Osaka area. This man was about five feet nine, very slim and slightly stooped. He had a very dissipated look about his face and made bad attempts at the German language. He tried to give the appearance that he was educated in Germany. He knew less about medicine than a pharmacist's mate third class.

This man blocked many attempts of halfway decent treatment of sick and wounded made by our own medical staff and in turn substituted many old fashioned barbarian methods of treatment such as placing six alcohol soaked pieces of cotton, three on each side of the spine, set afire while using josh sticks, which left scars very similar to vaccination scars, and was supposed to cure diarrhea, dysentery or any other stomach ailment you might have.

I have witnessed him slap around and punch prisoners making sick call and tell them to go to work. He would then have his orderlies take sticks and clubs and run sick men out to work in the cold and rain. Many severely ill men were forced to come to him in all types of weather instead of him going to them.

One incident that I remember well was the case of private first class Giles, who suffered a stroke and was paralyzed below the hips. Giles was forced to come to him for sick call. Two prisoners, one named Eudy, water tender first class, United States Navy, and another whose name I do not remember, carried Giles in this condition to the doctor. The doctor said that he might have one day off. Giles died two days later.

Knutsen, United States Maritime Service, was ordered to the hospital by the doctor on a cold drizzily day. After laying in the rain in the open for about an hour, he was transported in a truck laden with cargo, in a sitting up position, to the hospital, which was a dungeon. He died shortly after arriving at the hospital.

This doctor's orders, with the colonel's approval, were that sick men were to be given only half rations.

Lieutenant Miyatake, known as "More Louder", was approximately twenty-two years old and came from a well-to-do Japanese family. He was short and pudgy and seemed always to scowl. He later made captain at another camp.

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This man walked around the camp like a bantam rooster, beating everybody that didn't salute him.

At muster time was when he held his hayday. We were forced to yell our numbers as loud as we possibly could which was never loud enough for this officer. He invariably picked out individuals and beat them into a semi-conscious or unconscious state for not yelling loud enough.

One particular time at muster he inflicted severe lacerations on the heads of three Englishmen in our camp with his sheathed sword. He beat Houston, private, United States Marine Corps, on the nose until the end of Houston's nose was hanging down and looked like it might drop off.

At sick call he would ask individuals what their ailments were; and when a person held out an injured member, such as an injured hand or foot, he would take his sheathed sword and beat it across the injured member.

This man was no doctor and delighted in inflicting punishments upon the prisoners of war.

Lieutenant Fukinaga, known as "The Pay Master", was supply officer and pay master of the Osaka area. This man was one of the better educated Japanese in our camp and spoke fairly good English. This man was of medium height and build and had fairly clean cut features for a Japanese.

This man was very lenient on his underlings as to their methods of rationing food to the prisoners. Although he was never seen to actually lay his hand on a prisoner, he would walk around the camp, finding things to his dissatisfaction; and then he would return to the guard house and have the sargent of the guard detail a couple of soldiers to do his dirty work. This man often said that he would not beat a prisoner because some day he might go to the United States or to England; and he would not care to meet a prisoner that he had hit. However, he had his underlings do his dirty work.

Lieutenant Kjiyama, often called "The Spoiled Brat", was in charge of the pay and accounts of the Osaka camp number one. This man was about five feet five, had a rather hockish nose for a Japanese, was a very nice dresser, came from a well-to-do family and was always very nervous. I don't believe that there was a man in the camp, including myself, who has not been beaten or struck severely by this man.

He had Grimmly, United States Army, taken to the guard house and beaten and kicked into unconsciousness. Then they would pour cold water on him until he regained consciousness and start beating him again. This was carried on until Grimmley could no longer be revived by administering cold water. Grimmly's hands were tied during the beating. He was quite ill for some time afterwards. The reason for this beating was that Grimmly had secured some alcohol and had been found slightly under the influence.

Kjiyama ordered Oxendine, aviation machinist's mate, United States Navy, off of the shelf on which he slept and hit him with a full swinging blow with

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a metal soup ladle on the left cheek, supposedly for talking while he was holding muster in the camp, which I know was not true.

I saw so many severe beatings rendered by this man on prisoners that it would take a very long time to tell about all of them.

Lieutenant Matsumuro, camp commander of Osaka camp number one, is approximately five feet nine, very, very slender, wears thick lensed glasses, and was nick named, "I Speak."

This man was actually a mad man. He would issue impossible orders and inflict severe punishment on prisoners for not being able to carry them out. He would inflict beatings on prisoners for no earthly reason whatsoever. He was in charge of all working parties and saw to it that we were worked like slaves for long hours under impossible conditions, often at a personal profit to himself.

He, at one time, took me to the Japanese office, stood me at attention, asked me what I had against the Japanese, and struck me blows on the face until he knocked me to the floor because I would not answer his question. Had I told him what I had against the Japanese, my punishment would have been much more severe.

He often took all working parties that were caught stealing food while at work and made them kneel on gravel until the circulation in their knees had stopped and they had to have assistance to get back to the barracks.

At such times as men were caught stealing such as this, they were made to stand as long as six to eight hours in the guard house, holding two gallon buckets of water straight out from each arm; and each time that their arms became so tired that the buckets started to come down, they would be slapped until the buckets came up to their former position. Men were often given this form of punishment until they collapsed from exhaustion.

He often had men punished, with the colonel's okay, by having them kneel with a stick across the back of their knees and their wrists and ankles bound so that the circulation in their knees would be stopped. They were often kept this way for many hours; and if there were any signs of weakness, they were beaten by the guards on his orders.

Another form of his punishment was to take food away from a whole room, consisting of seventy to seventy-four men, for one or two meals because he wasn't satisfied with the appearance of the men in the room.

Lieutenant Tanoka was nicknamed "Masturbation". He acquired this name because he asked prisoners if they masturbated. He was in Osaka camp number three in 1943 and later went to Naruni camp number two in the Nagoya area as camp commander. This man was approximately five feet nine, stood very straight, wore glasses, and dressed very neatly. This man administered many beatings, and he was especially bad on sick men.

At one time he beat a fellow known as "Ginger" who was a pharmacist's mate in the Royal Navy. He beat this man with a sheathed sword until he was

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unconscious. The reason for this beating was that he asked "Ginger" what the nickname was that the prisoners had for him. When "Ginger" told him, he flew into a rage and severely beat this lad.

While he was looking through the camp, he entered the room I was in, and due to the fact that several men had left to go to the toilet, he took the room leader, George M. Maloof, boatswain's mate first class, United States Navy, by the neck and choked him until his face was purple.

Sargent Major Tanaka, known as "The Strafer", was about five feet seven, was slim, had a bullet like head, and was fanatical. He bragged of what he would do when he got into the kamkaze corps. He served in Osaka camp number one from 1942 until 1945. He was the work leader for our group part of the time. If there are any men that this man did not hit, I can't recall them. There were six hundred and fifty men in that camp.

One of his forms of amusement was to stand at the gate with a bamboo club in his hand and beat the men over the head as they went out in single file. Another was when the men stood in four ranks on the street, waiting to go to work. He would pick up rocks, varying in size from a golf ball to a base ball, and throw them into the ranks, laughing like a mad man when he happened to knock a prisoner out. At the least excuse, he would single a man out, take him to the guard house, and inflict a severe beating. He was this way practically all of the time in the three years that I was with him.

Sargent (later sargent major) Sawamari, known as the "Boy Captain" or "Mabel", was extremely young in looks and very effeminate in his ways. He was suspected of being a degenerate. He was approximately five feet ten, very slender and very rosy cheeked. He was assistant to the camp commander. This man was one of the worst in our camp and went to the extremes.

After the bombing raids began, more especially those by B-29's, at muster times he would take men whose numbers were twenty-nine and fifty-one, corresponding with the B-29's and the P51's, to the guard house, make them take down their trousers and take a split bamboo stick and beat their buttocks until they bled. Rawlins, aviation machinist's mate third class, United States Navy, was one man whose name I remember that was beaten in this way. Another fellow, Kratzmaier, seaman first class, United States Navy, formerly of the USS Holland was taken out for this same reason (on account of his number being twenty-nine) and was forced to kneel on a thin, knife edged rail until he became sick.

Sargent Hashimoto was in charge of Red Cross stores at camp number one. He was approximately five feet eight and slightly built. This man hit numerous prisoners with his hand and with a stick; he did a lot of kicking with his boots; and helped himself to Red Cross stores very often.

Corporal Susuki, the non-commissioned officer in charge of food supplies, sold prisoner's food often at his own personal profit and deprived prisoners of what they had coming to them.

After some of the more severe bombing raids in the city of Osaka, this man, on his own initiative, cut our food (which was so slim at the time that it is a wonder that any of us lived) to one third because the American's had bombed his

unconscious. The reason for this beating was that he asked "Ginger" what the nickname was that the prisoners had for him. When "Ginger" told him, he flew into a rage and severely beat this lad.

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city. This cut lasted for very nearly a month before we were finally able to get it back to where it was. I know this to be a fact because I was in charge in that particular galley where this incident happened. The officers concerned were all notified because I personally went and talked to the supply officer on up.

Matsuda, civilian in charge of the galley prior to the above mentioned Susuki, was approximately five feet six, had very prominent buck teeth, many of which were gold. He was a veteran of China and had been disabled in some way although I do not remember the exact nature of his wounds. He was guilty of the same things as the above mentioned man with the exception that he rendered numerous beatings and always took delight in getting in on the administering of punishment to prisoners who had been caught stealing food.

Fujimoto, the civilian interpreter known as "The Thug", was a typical American appearing Japanese born and raised in the United States (place unknown). He spoke English without a Japanese accent and sounded more or less like he was from Brooklyn when he talked. He served at Osaka camp number one and at Tsumori.

As long as we had American Red Cross gear, this man smoked American cigareets and had many things that were taken from our Red Cross supplies. He took great delight in any beatings; and due to his knowledge of America and our language and slang, he caused us a great deal of trouble and more than one man to be severely beaten.

A working party of sixteen men that I was in one evening had been caught stealing sugar aboard a ship that we were working on. We were lined up at attention and a Japanese came up and down the ranks slapping each of us. This man stood off at one side and observed for some time that we were ~~not~~ rolling with the blows that the Japanese were giving us. He stepped up and said, "Let's see you _____ roll with these punches," and he knocked unconscious three of our men, hitting them the way we Americans use our fists.

Matsumoto or Matsumuro, civilian interpreter with the Army at camp number one, Osaka, was short, heavy set, wore thick lens glasses and was one of the few Japanese that would hit like we Americans with his fists and often made occasions to do so.

A group of our men were caught stealing food. He took our camp commander, P.E. Sanders, chief boatswain's mate, United States Navy, formerly of Guam, to the Japanese office and blamed him for these men stealing food, just because he was our camp leader, and knocked him down with his fists.

He also participated in many severe beatings and punishments rendered to the men in our camp. He was a very bad interpreter.

Higashinguchi, civilian interpreter with the army, was a very short man, wore very thick rimmed glasses and had protruding buck teeth.

This man participated in beating various men; and at one time, in a branch camp of which I do not remember the name, he asked the men to write their impression

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of life in a Japanese prison camp. One Wills, United States Army, wrote a poem called "Prisoner's Lament" as his version of life in a Japanese prison camp. Higashiguchi took him to the guard shack and had him beat within an inch of his life. When I met this Wills in camp number ten of the Nagoya area which was in Toyama, he had not recovered from this beating. There were no apparent scars, but he appeared very sick both physically and mentally.

Kawaii was the civilian in charge of the galley at camp number ten in Nagoya. Although the ration was supposed to be seven hundred grams of grain per man, this man set up about two hundred fifty grams per man. After much complaining by Maloof, who was the "go-between" to get food from the Japanese, he took Maloof and Sanders into the Japanese office and had three Japanese armed with clubs. He along with these three men, forced Maloof and Sanders to admit that they were getting seven hundred grams. Maloof and Sanders told the men the circumstances; however, the clubs weighed out the other four hundred grams.

As a result of this man's "belly-robbing", it is my belief that three men died from starvation in the short period that we were there. I believe many more would have followed had the war not terminated.

Willmont Edward Egan
Willmont Edward Egan.

State of Oregon) SS
County of Multnomah)

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

Willmont Edward Egan
Willmont Edward Egan.

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Portland, Oregon, this 12th day of September 1946.

Waldo Ball
Notary Public in and for County
of Multnomah, State of Oregon.

My commission expires: Sept 27, 1947

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

A. I was imprisoned at this camp from Aug 43 to Aug 45. In March of 1943, J. D. Cooley an American civilian, was thrown in a cell for five days without food or water. He was beaten frequently with clubs and struck on the head until a typhoid fever. I did not see the beatings, but I could hear them for they took place only 20 feet away in a room. When he was released from solitary confinement after seventeen days, his mind was affected and he was close to death. J. D. Cooley was an ~~ordnance~~ ordnance seaman on the S.S. Vincent, U.S. Lines. All the Japanese Army personnel including the Camp Commanders, whose names I do not know, participated in these beatings. My own beatings were not more severe than the ordnance.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of September,

1945.

David F. Donnelly

Jean de B Bertolat
1st Lt, JAGD

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Donnelly, David, Francis, a Male
(Male, female)
U S citizen, after being duly sworn at 29th Regt
Depot Luzon PI on 12 Sept, 1945, tes-
tified as follows:

Q. How old are you?

A. 34

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

A. 1 Jan 42, at sea. I was on
Giler in the U S Merchant Marine on the SS Malama
which was captured and sent to the Japanese between Tahiti
and New Zealand.

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

A. 3234 Chestnut St, Philadelphia

Q. By what Japanese unit were you captured?

A. Japanese Navy, two ten thousand ton N Y K passenger
ships converted to cruisers, On S. Aikoku Maru,
Hokoku Maru.

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

A. U.S.A.

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

A. 3234 Chestnut St, Philadelphia

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

<u>Compound or Camp</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Dates</u>
A. <u>Woorung Army Prison Camp</u>	<u>China</u>	<u>Feb 17, 42 - Dec 6, 42</u>
<u>Kanjiwan</u>	<u>China</u>	<u>Dec 6, 42 - Aug 20, 43</u>
<u>Osaka</u>	<u>any Jpn</u>	<u>Aug 24, 43 - Aug 15, 45</u>
<u>Masetsu</u>	<u>Japan</u>	<u>Aug 15, 45 to Sep 15, 45</u>

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

A. Yes.

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For The WAR CRIMES OFFICE

Judge Advocate General's Department -- War Department

United States of America

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Date: 4-5-04

In the matter of the infliction * Perpetuation of Testimony of
of water treatment on two un- * Charles Allan Combs, Sgt. USMC,
known American prisoners of war * #301234.
at Osaka Headquarters Prison *
Camp in approximately October, *
1944. *

Taken at: U. S. Navy Hospital, Great Lakes, Ill.
Date: 13 February 1946.
In the Presence of: Charles A. Lewis, Captain, Inf.
Questions by: Charles A. Lewis, Captain, Inf.

- Q. State your name, rank, serial number and permanent home address.
- A. Charles Allan Combs, Sgt., USMC, #301234, 1709 N. 21st St., Omaha 2, Nebr.
- Q. What is the date and place of your birth and of what country are you a citizen?
- A. I was born on July 1, 1921 at Denver, Colorado and I am a United States citizen.
- Q. What educational institutions have you attended and for how long?
- A. I completed two years of high school at Omaha, Nebraska, leaving school in 1936.
- Q. At what places were you employed as a civilian and what was the nature of your occupation?
- A. I was a truck driver for the Carter Lake Dairy, Omaha, Nebraska, in the period between 1936 and 1938 and a member of the Civilian Conservation Corps in the period between 1938 and 1940.
- Q. What is your marital status?
- A. I am single.
- Q. Have you recently been returned to the United States from overseas?
- A. Yes. I arrived in the United States on September 20, 1945.
- Q. Were you a prisoner of war?
- A. Yes.
- Q. At what places were you held and state the approximate dates?
- A. Captured on 10 December 1941 on Guam, I remained there until 5 January 1942. Then I was sent to Japan, arriving at Zentsuji Prison Camp, Shikoku Island, on 10 January 1942. I stayed there until approximately 15 July 1942 when I was transferred to Osaka Headquarters Prison Camp on Honshu Island, arriving 16 July 1942. I stayed there until approximately 10 July 1945; then moved to Nagoya Camp No. 10, Honshu Island, Japan, arriving 20 July 1945. I remained there until liberated 12 September 1945.

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Q. What unit were you with when captured?

A. I was with the Insular Police Force, United States Marine Corps, Agana, Guam.

Q. Did you witness any atrocities or mistreatment of American citizens at any time?

A. I witnessed what I consider to be an atrocity, consisting of infliction of "water torture" on an American Prisoner of War.

Q. Please relate the circumstances as you observed them.

A. This torture took place in approximately October 1944 while I was in Osaka Headquarters Prison Camp. I was in my barracks one noon when a certain American prisoner of war came in with his buddy, who was slightly shorter than he (I do not recall the name of either one and I can distinguish them only by difference in height). Each man took out from under his shirt some bottles of vitamin pills and Red Cross food packages. They said they were going to hide them until night-fall and then eat them. They proceeded to hide them in the wall. They did not mention the source of the articles, but it was generally understood among us that the source was the Red Cross store room next door to our barracks, which was kept locked by the Japs, but into which American prisoners of war had occasionally been slipping to bring out such items as these. About an hour after these two men had hidden the articles and while they were still standing in the barracks building, four or five members of the Jap guard, led by a Jap officer, came in. The officer unsheathed his sword as did the members of the guard. Then the officer said something had been stolen in the warehouse and demanded to know who had stolen it. He said that if he did not find out immediately, he would have all sixty-four of us in the barracks punished severely. There was an interval of about twenty minutes when we all stood at attention and were interrogated. Finally the taller of the two men who had brought in the packages confessed that he had been in the warehouse and had stolen them. The Jap officer then said he knew that two men had been in the warehouse and demanded to know who the second one was. The smaller man did not confess and the taller refused to name any one. Then the Japs immediately took the confessor out of the barracks and I observed through a window that they took him to the guardhouse. A sentry was left in the barracks, apparently to see if he could notice any suspicious actions that would give the other guilty man away.

Q. Did you find out what happened in the guardhouse?

A. Yes. Most of what occurred was related to me by this same confessor, but I managed to see a part of the punishment that was inflicted upon him because it occurred in the guardhouse compound. The confessor said they asked him who had accompanied him into the warehouse. He refused to tell, so they hit him with rifle butts, clubs and split bamboo rods. He still refused to confess so they gave him the water torture.

Q. Of what does this consist?

A. They first tie a man's ankles and then make him kneel down on the ground. Then they secure his hands behind him with the ends of the same rope so that he cannot get up. Next they stuff a gag in his mouth so he cannot breathe through his mouth. Then a Jap guard will come along, tilt the man's head back so that he is looking straight up, and slowly pour about a pint of water down his nostrils. Since there is no way to breathe through the mouth, this causes strangulation with much choking for the lungs become filled with water. It is much the same effect as drowning. After the first guard gets through, another guard comes along and does the same thing until the victim is practically drowned.

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Q. Are you satisfied that approximately the same method was used in the case of this particular confessor?

A. Yes. Although he did not describe it to me in detail, it was generally understood what the water treatment was. I observed a portion of this torture, as I have said, and although I was at a little distance, I have no reason to doubt that the traditional method was used. My point of observation was the fence of the guardhouse compound through which I peered in the early afternoon while the torture was still going on. This was about an hour after the confessor had been taken away from the barracks.

Q. Did they succeed in getting the other man's name?

A. Yes. I believe the confessor finally furnished it, and soon after I observed the torture through the fence, I saw them go into the barracks where I then was, to get this second man. I also saw them take him to the guardhouse.

Q. Do you know how the second man was punished?

A. Yes. He told me that he too was given the water treatment, and I observed a portion of this treatment as it was inflicted upon him. I was able again to look through the guardhouse compound fence and saw him getting the treatment while the first man was standing stiffly nearby holding a bucket of sand over his head at arm's length. Then after the second man's water treatment had been finished, both men were beaten intermittently during the rest of the day and even a little that night. Part of the beatings I observed and part of them the victims related to me. The following morning the two men were forced to go to work though they were almost too weak to stand and it was very hard for them to get through the day.

Q. Did you observe them trying to work under these conditions?

A. Yes. I was on the same work detail with them and saw their cut faces and the bruises on their backs as they were struggling to work.

Q. Do you know of any permanent injuries that they suffered as a result of this mistreatment?

A. No. I do not know of any.

Q. Do you hold the Jap officer who came to search the barracks as the one responsible for this mistreatment or was a "higher-up" to blame?

A. Since this was a treatment frequently given and since there is no doubt about the Commanding Officer of the camp knowing of its going on, I would hold the Commanding Officer responsible - not the sub-ordinate officer.

Q. Will you name and describe the Commanding Officer?

A. His name was Murata, and I believe his rank was that of a colonel. He was about five feet, ten inches in height and weighed about 170 pounds. He was about fifty years old with grey hair. He occasionally wore a small mustache. He walked rather stiffly. It was said that he was an ex-cavalry officer and had participated in the Chinese campaign. I had never heard him speak a word of English. His speeches in Japanese were in a rather shrill voice.

Q. Do you know of any other mistreatment of prisoners at this camp for which you hold Murata responsible?

A. Yes. It was common practice to punish a whole work detail when it had been

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found that one man had stolen food or was believed to have stolen food.
Q. Of what did this group punishment consist?

A. Sometimes standing at attention three or four hours at a time and being hit by a guard with a rifle if one so much as twitched a muscle, other times going without a meal.

Q. Are you quite sure that Murata knew of this group punishment also?

A. Yes. He was present on several occasions.

Q. Can you give the names of any other eye witnesses of the water torture in the case of the two men you have described?

A. Yes. I believe that some of the torture was witnessed by a Sgt. Amos Ench of the Marine Corps; also by a Sgt. George Molloy of the Marine Corps. (I do not know the home addresses except that Molloy lives in Kansas).

Q. Do you have anything further to add?

A. No.

Charles Allan Combs
Charles Allan Combs, Sgt. USMC

State of: Illinois)
County of: Lake)

I, Charles Allan Combs, 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.

Charles Allan Combs
Charles Allan Combs, Sgt. USMC

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26 day of February 1946.

Howard D. Quattle Lt. MC-USN
USNH Great Lakes, Ill.

CERTIFICATE

I, Charles A. Lewis, Captain, Inf., certify that Charles Allan Combs, Sgt., USMC, #301234, personally appeared before me on 15 February 1946 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 Quincy, Ill.

Charles A. Lewis
(signature)
Captain, Inf.

Date 26 February, 1946

C.A.C.

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Authority 775011
By CA/ARA Date 4-5-04

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
LEGAL SECTION

383.6 (15 December 1945) LS

15 December 1945

SUBJECT: Statement of Recovered Person.

TO : War Crimes Office, Office of
the Judge Advocate General,
Washington, D. C.

1. Request that Capt (or Major) H. D. Weidman, O-890422
Corps of Engineers, present assignment and address unknown, be
located and a duly executed sworn statement be obtained
containing such evidence as he may be able to give concerning
the following:

a. Implication of Lieutenant Yasugi Marimoto, also
known as "Jack Oakie," Camp Commander of Kobe House POW Camp,
Honshu, Japan, in the alleged death of one hundred ten (110)
prisoners of war out of four hundred sixty (460) between
October 1942 and 3 July 1944, from lack of food, clothing and
medical supplies.

b. Implication of one Nakamura, also known as "Charlie
Chaplin," quartermaster in charge of clothing and supplies at
Kobe House from October 1942 to September 1944, in the alleged
wrongful taking of clothing and personal effects from prisoners
of war and converting the same to his own use.

c. Implication of Colonel Sataro Murata, commander
of Osaka Area POW Camps, in the alleged mistreatment of Prisoners
of War including the withholding from them of Red Cross Supplies
and money intended for them, at camps under his control.

d. Alleged beating and mistreatment of "Dr. Jackson,
R. H.," at Ichioka Hospital, Osaka, at an unknown date, and any
other atrocities, of which the witness has knowledge, at this
location.

e. Any other war crime of which he has knowledge.

2. Request that statement be as specific as possible as to
names of perpetrators (including descriptions) and victims, lo-
cations, dates, include full facts as to what happened, indicate
source of information not known from direct observation and be as
free as possible from the witness' opinions, and that it be dis-
patched to this office by most expeditious means.

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I didn't know about Chief Engineer MATSUMURO being beaten
then having to hold a bucket of sand above his head, but the camp staff
seemed to pick on him a lot, and I once saw him hit in the face with a
stick. This was on Christmas Eve 1944, because we all refused to eat
cold rice. About 20 of us were made to stand to attention in the compound
for four hours, and then Lieutenant MATSUMURO tried to make us jump into

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BASIC: Ltr, GHQ SCAP, file No. 383.6 (15 December 1945) LS dtd 15 December 1945, subject: "Statement of Recovered Person," to War Crimes Office, Office of the Judge Advocate General, Washington, D. C.

3. The next of kin of Captain Weidman has been recorded as:

Eliza Weidman
212 10th Avenue
Baraboo, Wisconsin.

1. I, Henry Albert [Name], make oath and say as follows:

I have not yet been demobilized from the Merchant Navy. I served as a Deck Boy in 1942. I am now an Able Seaman.

ALVA C CARPENTER
Colonel, JAGD
Chief, Legal Section

On the 9th August, 1942, I was serving on the [Ship Name] in the South Atlantic when we were captured by a German raider. I was taken to Ocaña Base (H.Q.) Prisoner of War Camp on the 7th November, 1942, and remained there until the 9th September, 1945.

2. The camp was dirty and lousy, the food was just rice and soup made from weeds and grass. The Red Cross parcels were stored in the camp, but the Japanese would not issue them.

We also had a lot of medical supplies stored in the camp, but they would not issue them.

3. I was not made to kneel on a deer ridge with two Americans. It was a prisoner named James HENDERSON, who had been on our ship. He was in the same room as I at the camp.

In March, 1945, there was a heavy raid by United States planes.

Two or three days later, at about 8-30 pm. HENDERSON was told to report in the guard-house. I saw him again at about 5-30 am. The next day, he told me that he had been made to kneel on a deer ridge with two Americans, and that they were beaten with bamboo sticks.

The Japanese pulled out number 23 in front of three huts because [Name] was a pilot and his [Name] was a pilot.

I don't know about Chief Engineer [Name] being beaten up and then having to hold a bucket of sand above his head, but the camp staff seemed to pick on him a lot, and I once saw him hit in the face with a stick. This was on Christmas Eve 1944, because we all refused to eat cold rice. About 20 of us were made to stand to attention in the compound for four hours, and then Lieutenant MATSUMURO tried to make us jump into

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the duck pond.

I saw Chief Engineer GOODRIDGE a number of times after he had been beaten up, with his face swollen and bleeding. I did not know that he had water pumped up his rectum. I knew that the Japanese used to pour^{it}/down the noses of some of the men.

A Sergeant Major who was later promoted to Lieutenant and camp Quartermaster, and whose name was something like CAJIAMA, ordered the guard to beat up seven Americans, and then repeated the order to the next guard, and then to the medical orderlies and civilian staff. The Americans were beaten by all these people and then made to stand in the gaurdroom every night for about a week.

A Scots seaman named David SMITH was beaten, and I saw him made to hold a bucket of water in front of him for about two hours. He was then put in a Military Prison.

This was for eating an apple whilst unloading a ship. Apples were scattered about the ship, and everybody was eating them, but they just picked on him.

When SMITH came out of prison he had pneumonia.

From January 1944, the Japanese used to give beatings in the open, and I saw Lieutenant MATSUMURO present at the beatings. He used to walk up and down carrying a large sword, and he used to hit our men on the head with the sword still in the case.

An interpreter named FUJIMOTTO, and another interpreter whose name I don't know, but who was fat and wore glasses, used to do a lot of the beating up.

I have forgotten the names of most of the camp staff, and the details of particular incidents, but beatings were almost a daily occurrence.

Signature.....*H. B. Wilson*.....
Taken and sworn before me.....*S. P. Wilson*.....
this 10th day of September, 1946.....
Justice of the Peace for the County of Chester.

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Authority 775011
By ~~CO~~ XARA Date 4-5-04

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IN THE MATTER OF JAPANESE WAR CRIMES AND IN THE
MATTER OF THE ILL-TREATMENT OF BRITISH PRISONERS
OF WAR AT OSAKA MAIN, (H.Q.) PRISONER OF WAR CAMP
FROM 7th NOVEMBER, 1942, TO 9th SEPTEMBER, 1945.

1. I, Henry Albert BURROWS of 213, Winns Avenue, Walthastow,
London, E.17, make oath and say as follows:

I have not yet been demobilized from the Merchant Navy,
I served as a Deck Boy in 1942. I am now an Able Seaman. B67

On the 9th August, 1942, I was serving on "M.V. Dalhousie"
in the South Atlantic when we were captured by a German raider.
I was taken to Osaka Main (H.Q.) Prisoner of War Camp on the
7th November, 1942, and remained there until the 9th September,
1945.

2. The camp was dirty and lousy, the food was just rice and
soup made from weeds and grass. The Red Cross parcels were
stored in the camp, but the Japanese would not issue them.

We also had a lot of medical supplies stored in the camp,
but they would not issue these.

3. I was not made to kneel on a door ridge with two Americans
It was a seaman named James HENDERSON, who had been on our ship.
He was in the same room as I at the camp.

In March, 1945, there was a heavy raid by United States
planes, "B.29" type.

Two or three days later, at about 8-30 pm. HENDERSON
was told to report in the guard-house. I saw him again at about
5-30 am. the next day, and he told me that he had been made to
kneel on a door ridge with two Americans, and that they had
been beaten with bamboo sticks.

The Japanese picked out number 29 in each of three huts
because "B.29" aeroplanes had been used on the raid.

I don't know about Chief Engineer GOODRIDGE being beaten
up and then having to hold a bucket of sand above his head,
but the camp staff seemed to pick on him a lot, and I once saw
him hit in the face with a stick. This was on Christmas Eve
1944, because we all refused to eat cold rice. About 20 of
us were made to stand to attention in the compound for four
hours, and then Lieutenant MATSUMURO tried to made us jump
into the duck pond.

I saw Chief Engineer GOODRIDGE a number of times after
he had been beaten up, with his face swollen and bleeding.
I did not know that he had water pumped up his rectum. I
knew that the Japanese used to pour it down the noses of some
of the men.

A Sergeant Major who was later promoted to Lieutenant and
camp Quartermaster, and whose name was something like GAJIMA,
ordered the guard to beat up seven Americans, and then repeated
the order to the next guard, and then to the medical orderlies
and civilian staff. The Americans were beaten by all these peo-
ple and then made to stand in the guardroom every night for
about a week.

A Scots seaman named David SMITH was beaten, and I saw him

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made to hold a bucket of water in front of him for about two hours. He was then put in a Military Prison.

This was for eating an apple whilst unloading a ship. Apples were scattered about the ship, and everybody was eating them, but they just picked on him.

When SMITH came out of prison he had pneumonia.

From January 1944, the Japanese used to give beatings in the open, and I saw Lieutenant MATSUMURO present at the beatings. He used to walk up and down carrying a large sword, and he used to hit our men on the head with the sword still in the case.

An interpreter named FUJIMOTO, and another interpreter whose name I don't know, but who was fat and wore glasses, used to do a lot of the beating up.

I have forgotten the names of most of the camp staff, and the details of particular incidents, but beatings were almost a daily occurrence.

(H, BURROWS)

Signature.....

(D. L. WILSON)

Taken and sworn before me.....

this 10th day of September, 1946.....

Justice of the Peace for the County of Chester.

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Authority 775011
By CO NARA Date 4-5-04

Yours truly,

/s/ A. Miller
A. MILLER
British War Reliefs
at Camp Class 100
P.O.N., L.C.
Office.

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Authority 775011
By CO NARA Date 4-5-04

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NEW OSAKA HOTEL **CONFIDENTIAL**
OSAKA, JAPAN

FOR INFORMATION

13th., September, 1945.

TO: Captain JOHN C. RILEY, U.S. Army

SUBJECT: Report on P.O.W. Records for the Osaka Area.

There are vital records in the possession of the Japanese (Col. MURATA'S Personnel) containing the following information:-

FULL NAME: RANK: SERVICE NO.: OSAKA SERIAL NO: PREVIOUS CAMP NO.:

And in the case of men who have died, date of death and cause of death. The latter two details are written by hand in Japanese. I have reason to believe that the records of deaths are fairly accurate, and from information received from a soldier of the Japanese Medical Staff the number of men who died up to 15 August 1945 in the Area was 1115. This seems to agree with the Number as best I can remember it from the Records.

These records were made in four (4) Copies by the P.O.W. Office at Headquarters Camp, and the information is fairly accurate - at least the records consist of the best information obtainable from Japanese Source. One of the copies of these records was in the possession of the Japanese H. Q. Office, but all attempts to obtain this copy by us have failed; Col. MURATA having said that the copy in his possession - along with the index file - were sent to Tokyo. From what I have heard from various sources there is good reason for supposing that the records may have been burnt, but a search of the Japanese H. Q. at Sendriyama may bring them to light.

As far as I know one of the original copies was sent to the P.O.W. Information Bureau at Tokyo (Japanese Controlled) and another to the International Red Cross. The whereabouts of the fourth copy is unknown.

The Tokyo Information Bureau also has in its possession index cards on all P.O.W. in this area, and I believe index cards on all P.O.W. in Japan. (See App. letter for further information re Subject of this letter.)

Yours truly,

/s/ R. Millar Brown,
R. MILLAR BROWN,
3rd. Officer,
British Merchant Navy,
ex Camp Clerk I/C,
P.O.W., H.Q.
Office.

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ENCLOSURE (D)

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SHEET (1) CONFIDENTIAL

(COPY ONLY)

Copy of letter handed to Lt. Commander J. T. POLLOCK, Royal Navy on the evacuation of Chiko Camp, Osaka, 8th., September, 1945, by R. Millar Brown, 3rd. Officer, B.M.N.

SUBJECT: Report of offences committed by Japanese Officials.

TO: H. Q. 8th. Army (Appropriate Dept.)

During the period from 11th November, 1942 until the present time, I have been in charge of the office at the Headquarter's Camp. Whilst in this position the following incidents happened at various times, and in connection with various subjects as stated below:-

1. RELATING TO OUTWARD MAIL FROM P.O.W.

On the average P.O.W. were allowed to write about once every three months. After having been written, the letters were collected by me and handed to the Japanese H. Q. Office Staff. The letters were then censored by interpreters HAYASHI, MATSUMOTO and ICHIDA. Usually this process occupied about two months. The letters were then sealed by sick P.O.W. and presumably transmitted through appropriate channels by Col. MURATA'S Staff. From information received by P.O.W. in their mail received from home, it would appear that only a few of these letters were ever despatched. On several occasions the boilerman in the Camp - Mr. W. ROBERTSON, 6th. ENG. OFF. ex "R.M.S. Gloucester Castle" - observed fragments of these letters in the Waste Paper baskets from the Japanese H. Q. Office, the contents of which were burned in the Camp boiler daily. On the whole the attitude of the Japanese towards outward mail was extremely careless. This was particularly the case while the Camp was under the Command of MATSUMURO SHOI.

2. RELATING TO INWARD MAIL FOR P.O.W.

As mail was received by the Japanese H. Q. in Osaka, it was handed to me to sort out into the various Camps. The Japanese never would supply lists of these Camps in order to facilitate the sorting of the mail, and I had to prepare lists as best I could with the assistance of the P.O.W. Staff. This was done by stealth from Camp Lists frequently in our hands in connection with other work for the Japanese H. Q. After the mail was sorted the Japanese H. Q. were responsible for its delivery to various Sub Camps in the area. They did this in a very dilatory manner, and frequently months elapsed from the time the mail arrived in our office till it was delivered in the Sub Camps. Frequently the Japanese Staff "Censored" the mail - this in spite of the fact that a great deal of it had been censored by Japanese Authorities elsewhere. In the course of this "Censoring" many photographs were abstracted from letters, and sometimes letters and photographs were observed in the Office Waste Paper Baskets by P.O.W. who were detailed to clean the office, and also by the aforementioned Boilerman. As in the case of outward mail the attitude of Col. MURATA'S Staff was very careless and inefficient. A slight improvement in the situation was noticed during the latter half of 1944 and the first six months of 1945, but the general attitude of the Japanese Staff showed that they did not seem to care much whether P.O.W. received mail or not, nor did they try to expedite the clearance of mail from H. Q. to the Sub Camps.

3. RED CROSS INDIVIDUAL PACKAGES

Red Cross parcels were sorted by my office, and were stored in the Camp Store Room to await delivery to Sub Camps. George M. Maloof BML/c, U.S.N. Storekeeper of H.Q. Camp should be able to give information on the conduct of the Japanese towards these parcels whilst in the stores. He is believed to be in a Camp in the NAGOYA area. Many of the parcels had been badly pilfered and damaged before receipt in the Camp Store. The Japanese insisted in inspecting all the parcels. As in

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the case of mail, there was much delay on the part of the Japanese in the distribution of the Parcels after sorting. There is definite evidence of parcels having been stolen by members of the H. Q. Staff. On one occasion, during structural alterations in the Japanese Office by P.O.W.s, remains of parcels were found in the overhead, and labels revealed that they had been consigned to P.O.W.s in the Osaka Area. CEM P. E. SANDERS, U.S.N., now in Nagoya Area, can furnish evidence under this head. He reported the matter to FUKANAGA CHUI who was in charge of the parcels, and this Japanese Officer assured him that the culprits would be punished. To the best of our knowledge nothing was done about this matter and the names of the culprits were not revealed by FUKANAGA CHUI. It was observed at various times that members of the Japanese Staff were using American Soap, Shaving Gear and other articles shortly after the arrival of the parcels in the Camp.

4. MONEY ORDERS FROM HONG KONG TO P.O.W.

When money orders arrived from Hong Kong they passed through the P.O.W. Office for sorting and I observed on several occasions that signed receipts for the money were returned by the Japanese Office already signed on the same day. They had never been delivered to the P.O.W. concerned. In short the Japanese were forging the signatures and thereby obtaining money intended for P.O.W. KUKANAGA CHUI was the Officer directly responsible for this. C.P.C. R.A.KING, R.N., was witness to some of these incidents.

5. TOKYO CARD INDEX FILES

In October 1944, six (6) P.O.W. were employed by the Japanese H.Q. Staff for the purpose of renumbering Index Cards making up lists of all Prisoners of War in the Osaka Area (10,700 Approx.) which was then forwarded to Tokyo. This was the first list compiled since arrivals in Osaka.

In February, 1945, the same six men were employed to bring the card Index System, which was then forwarded to Tokyo, up to date. It appeared that no attempt had been made by Tokyo Office to keep cards up to date and it was observed that in many Camps, prisoners who had been dead for at least two years had not had their cards marked as being dead. A great number of cards were received the P.O.W.s mentioned thereon never having been in Osaka Area, and it would appear that Tokyo, even after three years did not know exactly where the Prisoners were.

After completing the above employment the men were employed in making lists of P.O.W. who were moved from the Osaka Area, and making the Master List up to date. When all moves were completed, 4,500 Prisoners still remained in the Osaka Area.

It is regretted that concrete and detailed evidence is difficult to obtain, as, owing to the H. Q. Camp being burnt out in the Air Raid of June 1st., 1945, many records were destroyed and much evidence and detailed memoranda lost.

The following were at various times members of the P.O.W. Camp Office Staff, and will be able to substantiate various matters mentioned above:

L. F. KUCHARSKI, RM 1/c. U.S.Navy ex Guam
E. D. WILLIAMS, CY, U.S.Navy ex U.S.S. "Canopus"
Arvil GALE, 1st. Sgt. U.S.Army ex Philippines
C.P.O. R. A. KING, R.N. ex Hong Kong
L/Bdr. R. ALDRIDGE, Royal Artillery, ex Hong Kong
Ldg. Wtr. D. FURZER, Royal Navy, ex Hong Kong
Ldg. Wtr. C. COOK, " " " " " "
COLEMAN, C. C. 1st. Sgt. U.S.Army Air Corps, ex Philippines.

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By CO NARA Date 4-5-04

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SCHWAB, A. J. PhM 2/c. U.S.N. ex Guam.

ORIGINAL SIGNED BY:

R. MILLAR BROWN,
3rd. Officer,
British Merchant Navy,
ex Camp Clerk I/C,
P.O.W., H.Q.
Office.

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Brentley, Loren H. Pfc-USMC, SN. 278-921
Name Grade. ~~(State xxxxxx)~~
~~xxxxxx~~ after being duly sworn at 29th Replacement
Depot, Luzon, P.I. on 15 September, 1945, tes-
tified as follows:

- Q. How old are you?
- A. 28 Years
- Q. Were you interned by the Japanese or made a prisoner of war, and if so, when and where?
- A. Corregedor, 6 May, 1942
- Q. ~~Where did you reside~~ At the time of your capture? Of what unit were you a member?
- A. 4th Marines, 2nd. Bn. Hqtrs.
- Q. By what Japanese unit were you captured?
- A. (Unknown)
- Q. Do you expect to be repatriated, and if so, to what country?
- A. United States.
- Q. What will your complete address be after your repatriation?
- A. RFD Daigufield, Texas.
- Q. Will you state the names and locations of the camps at which you were held as a prisoner of war and the dates you were confined at each camp?

<u>Compound or Camp</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Dates</u>
A. Cabanatuan	Luzon, P.I.	5/1942 to 10/1942
Bilibid	Manila, P.I.	10/1942 to
Osaka	Japan	26 Nov. 1942 to 8/5/45.
Camp No. 22	Moji, Kyusho	12/5/45 to 11/9/45.

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

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

A/ 1. I was a prisoner at Osaka, Japan from 26 November, 1942 to 8 May, 1945. When I first got to the camp at Osaka there were 401 prisoners of War and when we left on May 8, 1945, there were only 262 of us left. The others died of various diseases. Some with Dysentary, Pneumonia, Tuberculoses and Mal-Nutrition.

2. The Japanese worked us on Military Operations by working us in the steel mills at this camp and we were worked by Japanese civilians who only fed us rice and Didon soup. They would give us only very little to eat.

3. In April, 1943, one of the prisoners sold a pair of Filipino shoes, that he had brought to Japan with him, to a civilian and the Japanese took all 400 of us out on the rock pile and stripped us and made us stand out there from about 1400 in the afternoon until 1800 that night. It was very cold and we were naked. Many of the prisoners got pneumonia from this.

4. One time I managed to buy some food from a civilian because I was not getting enough to eat and the guards caught me. For this a guard clubbed me until I was knocked down and then kicked and stomped me until I was unconscious.

5. While at this camp Major Reardon, U.S. Army 60th Artillery, Capt. Olson, U.S. Army, Capt. Richardson, U.S. Army and Lt. Lancaster, U.S. Army were in charge of the camp. We did not get our full share of rations because these officers would take a part of them and trade with the Japs for food for themselves. Things finally got so bad that we fought them with our fists. Things got a little better when these officers were transferred to another camp.

Loren B. Brinkley

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of September 1945.

Josiah B. Gathright
JOSIAH B. GATHRIGHT, 1st Lt. Inf.
Investigating Officer,
War Crimes Investigating Det.

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Classification changed from
"CONFIDENTIAL" to "RESTRICTED"
by order of the Secretary of War
by *C. A. Muzzy*
CWO, USA

FOR THE WAR CRIMES OFFICE

Judge Advocate General's Department -- War Department

United States of America

51

In the matter of the beating of Sgt. Earl Pence, U.S. Marine Corps; Coxswain August Cratzmier, U.S. Navy; and one other American and one English prisoner of war at Osaka Camp #1, Osaka, Japan, during the Spring of 1945 by a Japanese staff member whose nickname was "Mable".

Perpetuation of Testimony of Martin Boyle, Sgt, NSN 2504664, U.S. Marine Corps, Apartment 304, 300 West Armour, Kansas City, Missouri.

Taken at: Apartment 304, 300 West Armour, Kansas City, Missouri.

Date: 20 December 1945.

In the Presence of: Jefferson D. Carr, Agent SIC, Intelligence Branch, Kansas City, Missouri.

Reporter: Ruby Lee Gilman, Stenographer, Intelligence Branch, Kansas City, Mo.

Questions by: Jefferson D. Carr, Agent SIC, Intelligence Branch, Kansas City, Missouri.

- Q. State your name, rank, serial number, and permanent home address?
- A. Martin Boyle, Sgt, NSN 2504664, U.S. Marine Corps, Apartment 304, 300 West Armour, Kansas City, Missouri.
- Q. Are you an American citizen?
- A. Yes, I am.
- Q. How old are you?
- A. I am 28 years old.
- Q. Have you recently been returned to the United States from overseas?
- A. Yes, I returned on 27 September 1945.
- Q. Were you a prisoner of war?
- A. Yes, I was a prisoner of the Japanese.
- Q. At what places were you held and state the approximate dates?
- A. I was captured by the Japanese on Guam on 17 December 1941. From December, 1941 to January, 1942, I was held prisoner on Guam. From January, 1942 to June, 1942, I was in Zentzusi Camp on Shikkoko (phonetic) Island, Japan; from June, 1942 to May, 1945 in Osaka Camp #1, Osaka, Japan; and from May, 1945 to September, 1945 in Camp Notogawa, Japan.
- Q. Did you witness any atrocities or mistreatment of American citizens at any time?
- A. Yes.
- Q. State what you know of your own knowledge about that incident?
- A. Some time during the Spring of 1945 at Osaka Camp #1, Osaka, Japan, Sgt. Earl Pence, U.S. Marine Corps, home address Pine Ridge, Kentucky and

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Coxswain August Cratzmier, U.S. Navy, home address 1011 Greenleaf Road, Louisville, Kentucky, and one other American prisoner and one English prisoner, whose names I do not recall, were called from the ranks by a Japanese staff member because their numbers in the formation were "29". They were taken to the guardhouse and forced to kneel on the floor for about one-half hour, then made to pull down their pants and were beaten across their bare bodies with a split bamboo pole. I did not see the actual beatings, but Pence and Cratzmier said that they were hit about twenty times each. I saw their wounds and they were black and blue across the buttocks and were bleeding in several places on the buttocks as a result of this beating. I do not remember the name of the Japanese who called them from the ranks, but we nicknamed him "Mable" and he was a Sergeant in the Japanese Army. The only reason for these beatings was that these men were "Number 29" in rank when we counted off and there had been a B-29 raid that day.

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- Q. Can you name or identify any of the enemy officers or persons in authority at Osaka Camp #1?
- A. The only Japanese, whose name I remember, was Lt. Matsomoto of the Japanese Army, who was the Camp Commander. I do not know if he knew of this incident or not, but I do know that he knew of many others and did nothing to prevent them. This Lt. Matsomoto was between 27 and 28 years of age, about 5'9" tall, and weighed approximately 150 pounds. He wore glasses. I cannot describe him further, other than that he was just an usual Jap.
- Q. Can you describe the Japanese staff member who called these men from the rank and whom you nicknamed "Mable"?
- A. He was about 23 or 24 years old, weighed about 140 pounds, and was approximately 5'9" tall. He had a twitch about the mouth when he talked. Other than this, he just had the usual Jap features.
- Q. Do you know the names of any other persons who witnessed or know of this incident?
- A. Yes, Cpl. J. C. Ellison, Cpl. Frank Constanteau, Pfc. Charles Combs, all of the U.S. Marine Corps, and others whose names I cannot recall now know about this incident.
- Q. Does this testimony you have given cover all pertinent details of this incident which you are now able to remember?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Is there any other information you have concerning atrocities or mistreatment other than that to which you have already testified this date?
- A. No.

Martin Boyle
Martin Boyle, *Sgt. Plt./Sgt.*
NSN 2504664

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

car

State of: Oklahoma
~~Missouri~~)
County of: Cleveland) Jackson SS

I, Martin Boyle, Sgt, NSN 2504664, 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.

Martin Boyle
Martin Boyle, ~~Sgt.~~ *Det. Sgt.*
NSN 2504664

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of February 1945

My Commission Expires April 25, 1948

Freda M. Sales
CLEMENT J. TIERNEY, Capt. Inf. O-235587
Asst Dist Intel Off, KC, Mo.
Summary Court
Natary Public

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Jefferson D. Carr, Agent SIC, certify that Martin Boyle, Sgt, NSN 2504664, personally appeared before me on 20 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.

Place: Kansas City, Missouri

Jefferson D. Carr, Agent SIC

Date: 21 December 1945

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Page 1

PERPETUATION OF TESTIMONY OF
KENNETH C. BOLEY
(Formerly Sgt. Marine Corps, Ser.#3009400
Portland, Oregon

My name is Kenneth C. Boley. My permanent home address is 10251 N. Leonard St., Portland, Oregon. I am now 27 years old. I was formerly a P. F. C. , Serial No. 300940, of the Wake Detachment of the First Defence Battalion, U.S.M.C. I was discharged from the Marine Corps on May 10, 1946.

I was taken prisoner at the fall of Wake Island, Dec. 23, 1941. After we surrendered, the Japs stripped the majority of us of our clothing excepting our trousers. Then lined us up in rows on the air strip, where they kept us until the evening of Dec. 25th. During that time we were forced to sit there in the hot sun during the day and the cold showers of rain during the night, with no bedding and very little clothing as well as very little food. We only had a few small pieces of bread during this time on the air strip. What little water they gave us had gasoline mixed with it. This mal treatment was unnecessary, as there was an adequate supply of fresh water and canned foods from our own stores. On the evening of Dec. 25th, we were moved to the civilian barracks, where we stayed until Jan. 12, 1942.

Then we were taken aboard ship, to be transferred to Shanghai, China. The trip was somewhat of a night-mare as we were all crowded into the hold like a bunch of cattle. We weren't allowed to speak to each other above a whisper, without running a risk of a beating. Twice a day we were given a very small ladle of thin barley gruel and one of water. We had no toilet facilities in this hold except an old bucket for all the men, which tended to make the trip that much worse. We were on this ship for 16 days. During that time the Japs would come down into the hold and for no apparent reason would pick out different men and beat them with a club similar to a baseball bat. After beating them until they were down, they would practice jui jitsu on them. I don't know why they did this unless it was to keep the mens spirits down and keep them from getting ideas about taking over the ship.

We got to Shanghai, China on the 28th of Jan. 1942, and were taken directly to camp WU SUNG. The treatment there was fairly good. We stayed there until the winter of 1942, when we were moved to Kiang Wan where we were to remain until August of 1943. This camp was there model camp for propoganda purposes, so the living conditions were fairly clean and the food rations were nearly sufficient. In this camp we had a Jap interpreter by the name of: ISHA HARA, whom we called "The Beast Of The East", he would sometimes stand the fellows at attention and make them stand in the sun as long as half a day at a time. He would also stand men at attention and beat them with his riding crop, till they were in a semi-conscious condition. I remember once when a Sgt. in the Marines struck him because he called him some bad names so this Jap beat him about the head with a flashlight until he was unconscious and then took him away to the guard house. Another

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time he stood a Marine at attention and tried to make him bow to him and when the Marine refused he kept kicking him on the shins and ankles until his ankles were nearly bare of flesh. When the Marine still refused to bow he finally turned him loose. He used to punish the entire group by cutting the chow rations or standing us at attention, etc, because we weren't doing enough work he thought. This fellow was a skinny Jap of medium height and wore horn-rimmed glasses. He wore a civilian suit patterned after the Jap army uniforms and always wore a saber. The story was that he had been a school teacher in Honolulu before the war.

In August of 1943 we were moved to Osaka, Japan. The going got rougher. We were made to learn all the Jap close order drills and then after a week of this we were put to work in the ship yards. Our food rations were just enough to survive on---not to work on. On the days we had off we didn't get any noon meal. We each had a space about 6' by 3' for our living compartment and it was on a platform about a foot above the deck so you might say we slept right on the deck. It was very dirty and the lice, fleas, and bedbugs were plentiful. We tried to keep them in check the best we could but it was practically impossible. When ever we approached the Japs about this condition they only acted insulted and make out like it was our own fault and none of theirs. Due to the filthy conditions and the shortage of food it wasn't long until the men started getting sick and weak and with long hours we were forced to work in the ship yards the death rate began to grow. The winter of 1944 so many men were sick that the Japs wouldn't allow anyone that was able to stand up at all stay in camp if he were sick and so it came to the point where the stronger of the men would have to carry the weaker ones to work. They got some two wheeled carts that we used, to pull the weak ones to work on. So many men were sick that the Japs blamed our Army doctor for it. They claimed he wasn't doctoring the men enough and so one day they took him out side and clubbed him with a bamboo stick. We had sufficient medicine for the men in camp that had been sent in by the RED CROSS but the Japs had it locked up and wouldn't issue it to the Doctor. If they had of done this there ~~***~~ would have been far fewer deaths, I am sure.

We had insufficient clothing for the long cold winter months. What we had were discarded Jap Army uniforms that were in need of repairs when they gave them to us and they didn't give us anything to repair them with. We use to pick up old bits of cloth and get string off of cement sacks out at the ship yards to fix our clothes with. They also wouldn't issue the RED CROSS gear when it came but would keep it over in their warehouse and steal from it themselves. We got a very small portion of the food and clothing that we should have rightfully gotten. We had one Jap guard there that we called "Lantern Jaw", that made us run in from work one night because he saw one fellow chewing gum from a RED CROSS box. The old men and the sick ones that couldn't run fast enough to please him, he would run up to them and strike them with the butt of his rifle. I don't know his name or rating.

The main instigator of our misery in this camp was a civilian by the name of Fuji Moto that was the interpreter. He had lived most of his life in San Francisco and spoke very good english and had a very intense hatred for the Americans. He and some other Japs caught a civ-
~~ilian stealing food from the co~~

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Page 3

ilian stealing food from the ducks one day and beat him so badly and starved him so that he died about a week later. One other time they found a radio that we had made from parts that we had stolen from the ship yards and they didn't know exactly who all were in on the making and operating of it so they stood all the radio men in camp at attention and beat them. This mass punishment seemed to be a mania with them. If one man was caught doing something wrong they would punish the entire group for it.

During March of 1945 our camp was hit by an air raid and we were madeto go nearlya week on a very thin soup made of seaweed and on only two meals a day because they claimed that it was our fault not theirs that we were bombed as it was our buddies, not theirs that was doing the bombing. This Jap, Fuji Moto, wore golf pants nearly always and also a Hitler type mustache, He was also quite short and about 40 years old. We called him, " The Rat".

In May of 1945 I was so sick with malaria and yellow jaundice and pneumonia that I was sent to Kobe to the was prisoners hospital. This was one of the best places I had been. It was clean and the Japs left us pretty well alone and let the American doctors run the place. The food was short, as they figured that if we didn't work we rated less food. Otherwise the place was a paradise compared to the other places I had been, but it was to good to last. On June 5, 1945 it was totally destroyed by an air raid and so we were forced to move to a near by community called Kawasaki about 10 miles away. There were 45 men killed and burned during the raid.

Kawasaki was the worst place that I had been. We that were able to walk had to walk and carry the ones that were too sick. I was in the first group to go and we arrived at the new camp about noon and just in time to see the Japs bring two men out and hange them by their hands to a tree and beat them with their bayonet belts until they were all bloody. These men hung there all afternoon and whenever a Jap would pass them they would strike or kick them. We found out later they were beat when they were caught boiling water to drink. We now men had to stand out in the sun until evening when we were finally permitted to go in the barracks. The second group of sick men didn't get there until about midnight and it was in a downpour of rain, they were soaking wet and had to go to bed in about 6 inches of water that had ran into the barracks. This place was filthy with vermin and magots and was certainly the worst possible excuse for a hospital. We had all lost nearly all our clothing during the raid and our toilet gear, scant as it was, and so life was pretty unbearable. To top it off the Jap messsteward that issued our food each day cut our rations to about 15 pounds of Korean a day for the 100 men. We had to make a thin gruel twice a day out of this as there wasn't enough to cook up as it should have been. This was because the mass steward was stealing the supplies and reselling it. So we had to live on less to make up for the shortage. This fellow was a large fat Jap and was always grinning. We called him the, "Smiling Snake" He was, I beleive a Sgt. Major and always wore leather leggings and carried a saber. It was nearly a daily occurence for the other men that had always been in that camp to get a beating. They were working on the docks in Kobe and would steal food off the ships and from the warehouses.

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By CO NARA Date 4-5-04

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Some would always get caught and the Japs would take them and stand them out for all to see and beat them with a big bamboo pole. This was the sort of a miserable life that I was leading when the Japs told us on August 17, 1945 that the war had ended. On that day the only clothing I had left was a Jap "G" string. I don't think any of us sick prisoners would have lived through another winter as the Japs wouldn't issue anymore cloths and the food situation was getting so acute.

/s/ Kenneth C Boley

State of Oregon)
County of Multnomah 0

I, Kenneth C. Boley, of lawful age, being duly sworn on oath, state that I have read the foregoing statement consistin~~g~~ of four pages, and that it is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

/s/ Kenneth C Boley

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Portland, Oregon, U.S.A., this 31st day of August, 1946

/s/ Paul L. Boley
Notary Public in and for County
of Multnomah, State of Oregon

My commission expires April 25, 1947



Yes
Yes
Yes

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OVER
WAR CRIMES OFFICE

When completed this document
must be classified as
RESTRICTED

1. YOUR NAME: BARR FRED SAMUEL
Last First Middle
2. RANK: Civilian SERIAL NO. _____
(If civilian, write in word "Civilian") (Armed Forces personnel only)
3. HOME ADDRESS PERMANENT
MELBA IDAHO
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.)
Woosung, Jan 42 to Dec 42, Kiwang, Dec 42 - Aug 43
Osaka, Aug 43 - May 45 and Naoetsu, May 15, 1945
5. DO YOU HAVE ANY INFORMATION ABOUT ANY ATROCITIES AGAINST, OR MISTREATMENT OF AMERICANS, PRISONERS OF WAR, CIVILIAN INTERNEES, OR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION FOR WHICH YOU THINK THE PERPETRATORS SHOULD BE PUNISHED, (answer by stating YES or NO in the spaces provided below.)
- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| (a) Killings or executions ----- | <u>No</u> |
| (b) Torture, beatings or other cruelties ----- | <u>yes or no</u>
<u>Yes</u> |
| (c) Imprisonment under improper conditions ----- | <u>yes or no</u>
<u>Yes</u> |
| (d) Massacres, wholesale looting or burning of towns ----- | <u>yes or no</u>
<u>No</u> |
| (e) Use of prisoners of war on enemy military works or operations ----- | <u>yes or no</u>
<u>Yes</u> |
| (f) Exposure of prisoners of war to danger of gunfire, bombing, torpedoing, or other hazards of war ----- | <u>yes or no</u>
<u>Yes</u> |
| (g) Transportation of prisoners of war under improper conditions ----- | <u>yes or no</u>
<u>Yes</u> |
| (h) Public exhibition or exposure to ridicule of prisoners of war ----- | <u>yes or no</u>
<u>No</u> |
| (i) Failure to provide prisoners of war with proper medical care, food or quarters ----- | <u>yes or no</u>
<u>Yes</u> |
| (j) Collective punishment of a group for offense of others ----- | <u>yes or no</u>
<u>No</u> |
| (k) Any other ----- | |

DECLASSIFIED
Authority 775011
By CA NARA Date 4-5-04

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DECLASSIFIED
Authority 775011
By CAKARA Date 4-5-04

Fred Samuel Barr, a male
Canadian citizen, after being duly sworn at 29th
on 12 Sep, 1945, tes-

tified as follows:

Q. How old are you?

A. 34

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

A. Wake Island 23 Dec 41

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

A. Wake Island

Q. By what Japanese unit were you captured?

A. Jap Navy

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

A. US

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

A. Melba Idaho

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

<u>Compound or Camp</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Dates</u>
A. <u>Wake Island</u>		<u>23 Dec 41 - 12 Jan 42</u>
<u>Nito Maso</u>		
<u>Woo Sung</u>	<u>SHANGHAI</u>	<u>Jan 42 to Jan 43</u>
<u>Osaka</u>	<u>Japan</u>	<u>Jan 43 - 15 May 45</u>
<u>Naoetsu</u>	<u>Japan</u>	<u>15 May to Sep 45</u>

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

A. Yes.

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BARR, FRED SAMUEL

a MALE

(Male, female)

civilian citizen, after being duly sworn at 29th Replacement

Depot, Rizal, P. I. on 12 September, 1945, tes-

tified as follows:

Q. How old are you?

A. **34.**

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

A. **Wake Island, 23 December 1941.**

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

A. **Wake Island.**

Q. By what Japanese unit were you captured?

A. **Jap Navy.**

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

A. **U. S.**

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

A. **Melba, Idaho.**

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

<u>Compound or Camp</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Dates</u>
A. Wake Island		23 Dec 41 - 12 Jan 42
Nita Maru		Jan 42 - Jun 43
Woosung	Shanghai	Jun 43 - 15 May 45
Osaka	Japan	15 May 45 - Sep 45
Naoetsu	Japan	

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

A. **Yes.**

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DECLASSIFIED
Authority 775011
By CO NARA Date 4-5-04

CONFIDENTIAL

For The WAR CRIMES OFFICE

Judge Advocate General's Department — War Department

United States of America

In the matter of inadequacies of food * Perpetuation of Testimony of
at a Japanese camp named Okenobe in * Hugh Addison, WT 3/c, 2583325,
Japan, approximately May to August * USN.
1945. *

Taken at: Ft. Pierce Airport, Ft. Pierce, Florida.
Date: 18 December 1945.
In the Presence of: Meyer Sugarman, Special Agent, Security Intelligence
Corps, Fourth Service Command.
Reporter: Elizabeth B. Roth, Clerk-Steno, District No. 5, Fourth
Service Command, Miami, Florida.
Questions by: Meyer Sugarman, Special Agent, Security Intelligence
Corps, Fourth Service Command.

- Q. State your name, rating, Navy serial number, permanent home address and present station.
- A. Hugh Addison, WT 3/c, 2583325 USN. I reside at Route #1, Box #406, Ft. Pierce, Florida. At present I am in the Navy and attached to the Jacksonville, Florida Naval Hospital.
- Q. State your normal civilian background before entering the Navy.
- A. I was born at Ft. Pierce; Florida, 16 June 1916; studied at the Ft. Pierce grammar schools; held odd positions before entering the Navy 28 October 1938. I have been in the Navy since that date.
- Q. State the date of your capture, where you were held and date of liberation.
- A. I was captured on Corregidor 6 May 1942. I was then transferred to Cabanatuan where I was held from 20 May 1942 until 17 September 1943 at Camps #3 and #1. I was then transferred to Sakarajama at Osaka, Japan where I was held from the latter part of October 1943 until 17 May 1945. I was then transferred to Akenobe in Japan where I was held until liberation, 20 August 1945.
- Q. State the date of your return to the United States.
- A. I landed in California on or about 12 September 1945.

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Authority 775011
By CO-ARA Date 4-5-04

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Q. Describe the food situation at Okenobe.

A. Food at Okenobe was no better than that we received at previous camps. It was inadequate and created all types of nutritional and malnutritional conditions in the men. Men became thin, weak and pale as a result of the lack of sustenance. We generally received approximately five ounces of rice a day and a watery soup about three times a day. In addition, we received fish about once a week. We did not receive large quantities of fish but did receive it regularly. This food was insufficient considering the work we were required to do and the type of existence we were required to lead.

Q. Who would have further information?

A. Lt. Nardini of Philadelphia, U.S. Navy Medical Corps, was the senior American officer at the camp and he would know the Japanese personnel and would have a complete story on the conditions at the camp.

Q. Do you know the name of the senior Japanese officer or any of the other Japanese personnel responsible for this condition?

A. No, I don't. I have no further information other than referring you to Lt. Nardini.

Hugh Addison

State of Florida)
County of) SS

I, Hugh Addison, 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.

Hugh Addison

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

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DECLASSIFIED
Authority 775011
By CO NARA Date 4-5-04

CONFIDENTIAL

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Meyer Sugarman, Special Agent, Security Intelligence Corps, Fourth Service Command, certify that Hugh Addison, W¹ 3/c, 2583325, USN, personally appeared before me on 18 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.

Miami, Florida

December 1945

Meyer Sugarman
Special Agent,
Security Intelligence Corps,
Fourth Service Command.

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Handwritten initials in red ink

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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 use of prisoners of war in loading and unloading Japanese ships at Osaka with military supplies and raw materials about October, 1942.

* * * * *
* * * * *
* * * * *

* Perpetuation of Testimony of DALZELL,
* James Walter, Aviation Radioman First
* Class, 2682785.
*
* * * * *

Taken at:

Albany, Ga.

Date:

14 December 1945

In the presence of:

Samuel W. Newell, Jr., Special Agent,
Security Intelligence Corps.

Reporter:

Miss Suzanne Robinson, Confidential
Secretary, Security & Intelligence Division.

Questions by:

Samuel W. Newell, Jr., Special Agent,
Security Intelligence Corps.

Q. State your name, rank, serial number, permanent home address?
A. James Walter Dalzell, 2682785, Aviation Radioman First Class, 204 Cutliff Street, Albany, Ga.

Q. Give me a brief personal history of yourself?
A. I was born in Albany, Ga. on February 1, 1920; graduated from High School in Albany, Ga. in 1937 and went directly into the Navy on May 19, 1937; went overseas on about 16 December 1940 with Torpedo Squadron 5, USS Yorktown. I am at present single, but intend to be married in the near future.

Q. Were you recently returned from overseas?
A. Yes.

Q. Were you a prisoner of war?
A. Yes.

Q. At what places were you held and state approximate dates.
A. I was captured on February 3, 1942 near Jaluit, Marshall Islands. I was at Jaluit from March 22, 1942 until June 7, 1942. Then I was taken to Ichiyoka, Osaka, Honshu from June 8, 1942 until October 19, 1942; then I went to Hoincho Osaka Prisoner of War Camp #1 from October 19, 1942 until May 20, 1945. From there I went to Niotigawa, Honshu, remaining from May 20, 1945 until September 10, 1945. I returned to the United States on or about September 28, 1945. ZENTSUJI

Q. Do you have any knowledge of the use of prisoners of war on loading and unloading Japanese ships at Osaka with military supplies and raw materials about October, 1942.
A. Yes.

Q. How did you secure the information regarding this incident?
A. The information that I have was not secured through hearsay. I actually participated in this work myself on numerous occasions while I was a prisoner of war at Zentsuji and at Osaka Camp #1 between March 22, 1942 up to May 20, 1945.

Q. Describe exactly the work you were forced to do and the manner in which you were so forced.

A. We were forced to work with various materials that were brought into port at the point of Osaka. Those materials being basic war materials, such as ^{explosives} iron ore, copper, lead, manganese ore, coal, pig iron, construction machinery, locomotives, food stuffs, such as sugar, rice, corn, wheat, milk, soaps, lumber and loot brought in from other countries, such as Chinese money, rubber and barrels of oil and various other food stuffs that would come from various places into the country. We were forced to do this work under the threat of having our food taken from us and being punished severely, and oftentimes when we would balk against the work, the guards were brought in, with bayonets and clubs.

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Volume 1

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RESTRICTED

For The WAR CRIMES OFFICE

Judge Advocate General's Department--War Department

Q.

United States of America

A.

J.W.D. In the matter of the use of prisoners of war in loading and unloading Japanese ships at Osaka with military supplies and raw materials about October, 1942. * Perpetuation of Testimony of DALZELL, * James Walter, Aviation Radioman First * Class, 2682785.

Taken at:

Albany, Ga.

Q.

Date:

14 December 1945

A.

In the presence of:

Samuel W. Newell, Jr., Special Agent, Security Intelligence Corps.

Reporter:

Miss Suzanne Robinson, Confidential Secretary, Security & Intelligence Division.

Q

A

Questions by:

Samuel W. Newell, Jr., Special Agent, Security Intelligence Corps.

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A. James Walter Dalzell, 2682785, Aviation Radioman First Class, 204 Cutliff Street, Albany, Ga.

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34 A. We were forced to work with various materials that were brought into port at the point of Osaka. Those materials being basic war materials, such as ^{bauxite} bauxite, iron ore, copper, lead, manganese ore, coal, pig iron, construction machinery, locomotives, food stuffs, such as sugar, rice, corn, wheat, milk, soaps, lumber and loot brought in from other countries, such as Chinese money, rubber and barrels of oil and various other food stuffs that would come from various places into the country. We were forced to do this work under the threat of having our food taken from us and being punished severely, and oftentimes when we would balk against the work, the guards were brought in, with bayonets and clubs. OS-2 RLB

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Q. What Japanese officer was responsible for forcing the American prisoners of war to engage in this work?

J.W.D.)
A. Colonel Murata was in charge of the camp in the Osaka Area, and I know for a fact that it was he who ordered this work to be done by American prisoners of war. Chief Boatswain Mate Sanders, U. S. Navy, who was the senior American prisoner of war among the enlisted men, repeatedly complained to Colonel Murata about the beatings of American prisoners of war and their being forced to work, but Murata never attempted to cancel orders forcing us to work. Murata's reply to Sanders always was, "If you men persist in doing wrong, you must be punished."

Q. Do you recall the name of any American prisoner of war who was beaten or tortured because of his failure to take part in this work?

A. No. Only for being slow in their work. There was a Marine named Lester Dacou who was beat because he was a little slow in his work. In cases for doing work wrong, they would beat you. I was myself beaten about the face because my shovel was not clean. This occurred in Niotigawa.

Q. Can you give a description of Colonel Murata?

A. Yes. He was about 6'1" tall, slender, about sixty years old, grey-headed, was oftentimes unkempt and unshaven, had wrinkled features. He had blue eyes, to the best of my knowledge. It is my impression from hearsay that Colonel Murata has been killed. However, I am not certain of this.

Q. Have you any additional information about this matter?

A. No.

James Walter Dalzell
James Walter Dalzell

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