RESTRICTED

GUDDIHY, JOSEPH A., a Male (Male, Female) U. S. citizen, after being duly sworn at 29th Replacement Depot, Luzon, P. I. on 24 September, 1945, testified as follows:

Q. How old are you?

A. 38.

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

A. Captured by Germans off Freetown, South Africa when they torpedoed our ship. Turned over to Japs at Yokohama, 6 Oct. 42. Torpedoed 16 July 42.

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

A. On board ship.

Q. By what ~~Japanese~~ German unit were you captured?

A. Raider # 28, commanded by Baron Rockenschnell.

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

A. Yes - U.S.A.

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

A. 20 Barry St., Dorchester, Mass. c/o Mrs. Agner Chamberlain (mother)

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?

| Compound or Camp | Location | Dates |
|---|---|---|
| A. Sir Care Knudsen (Ship) | Enroute to Japan | Aug 2 to Oct 6, '42. |
| Osaka Honcho Camp # 1 | Osaka Area | 7 Oct '42 to 20 May '45. |
| Notogow Honcho Hq. | Osaka Area | 20 May to 10 Sept. '45. |

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

A. Yes.

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 Camp # 1 (camp or other place), the dates thereof, the perpetrators, giving their names, ranks, units and other identifying information.

A. On 8 Jan. '44, our third mate on the ship S.S. William F. Humphrey, who was captured with us when our ship was torpedoed by the Germans, died as a result of mistreatment and more specifically pneumonia. This man was Mr. H. Knudsen, of Brooklyn (Bay Ridge Section), N. Y., and was in a very weakened condition due to dysentery, malnutrition, etc. He contracted pneumonia about the 1st of Jan. 44, and was left in the barracks for about a week with no medical care of any kind, until the 8th of Jan., when the camp doctor, Ejo Nash, got around to seeing him. After the brief examination, the doctor left Knudsen lying on the cold cement floor with only a pair of shorts for 3 or 4 hours until a truck came to take him to the hospital at Osaka. Knudsen was delirious by this time and could not help himself, and the Japs would not let any of us help him or cover him with a blanket, although we tried. Knudsen was nearly dead when the truck arrived and died before reaching the hospital. The Japs made no attempt to treat Knudsen for the pneumonia and it is altogether probable that had the Japs given him medical care he would have survived.

Description of Ejo Nash is as follows:

Was a 1st Lt., and was an Army doctor assigned to the camp. 5' 3", 170 lbs, 27 yrs old, very chunky build, black owl eyes, flat pug nose, and good teeth, fat round face, double chin, short bull neck, ruddy complexion, heavy shoulders, long body and short legs, carried self very erect, walked with a strut, took short quick steps, no scars or amputations. Was a professional soldier, as a doctor. Had never been in action. Spoke and understood English quite well. Home unknown.

About 1 March 1945, I was beaten with a coal shovel and jailed by 1st Lt. Matsumoro, commander of the camp, for a so-called arrogant attitude. As far as I can remember I had done nothing to provoke the punishment, but I was placed standing in a cell with my hands tied together behind my back and as high as they would go. The loose end of the rope was tied around my throat, which would choke me if I let my hands drop. I was kept in this position for 2 days and had to lean against the wall to keep my hands from dropping. I was not given any food or water during this time and was not allowed to go to the latrine. When I was released I was again beaten with a shovel by Lt. Matsumoro and then placed immediately on a heavy work detail. A Sgt. Anson Cartwright of

(NEXT PAGE)

Q. [redacted]

A. Sillsbury, Texas, formerly in the Coast Artillery, was given the same treatment as I and at the same time, for a similar offense. Neither of us suffered permanent injury from the beatings or torture.

Description of Matsumoro is as follows:

5' 5", 140 lbs, 24 yrs old, very slim build, very sallow complexion, small boned and featured, weak grey eyes with Oriental tendency, wore strong steel rimmed glasses due to near sightedness, silver crowns on teeth, very military figure, walked with short quick steps, no scars or amputations. Came to camp as a Cadet Officer direct from Military School, and after about 6 months was promoted to 1st Lt and made Camp Commander. Spoke good English. My belief that he had never been to U.S. Was married and lived in Osaka. Last seen in Kyoto in civilian clothes, by two recovered personnel who gave chase but were unable to catch him.

(S) JOSEPH A. CUDDIHY

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24th day of September, 1945.

(S) JAMES R. LOCKE, 1st Lt., CMP
Investigating Officer
War Crimes Investigating Detachment

CERTIFIED A TRUE COPY:
Henry L. Rogers
Capt, MAC

**NAVAL RECEIVING STATION**
**Naval Base**
**Norfolk 11, Virginia**

LBS:bth

STATEMENT OF RUSSELL A. FERGUSON, 287 26 17, CMM, USN

I, Russell A. Ferguson, 287 26 17, CMM, U.S. Navy, while a MM2c, U.S. Navy, was captured by the Japanese when Fort Hughes, P.I., fell at 1200 on May 6, 1942, and imprisoned in the Philippines until September 9, 1942, when I was delivered to Japan for confinement as a P.O.W.

Many prisoners died during the 34 day voyage from the Philippines to Japan, mostly of disintery, without medical attention.

In Japan I was taken to Camp #1, Osaki (the Headquarters Camp) in a draft of 110 prisoners of war. Of that group eleven died of starvation and disintery between September 1942 and June 1945 when I was removed from that camp. Ration was one small bowl of rice three times a day.

There were, in this camp, about 600 prisoners, about 300 English and about 300 American. Prisoners of war worked in steel mill, on docks as stevedore, and in the brick factory. The C.O. of this camp was one Col. Mori. The prisoners were guarded by soldiers, worked by civilians. Working hours varied from six to twelve hours per day.

Sick prisoners said they were taken to a stadium at the southern part of Osaki, where their rations were cut to 50%.

I did not personally experience physical brutality except on one occasion when I was forced to stand at attention all night as result of a false report by a civilian overseer, since killed in a bombing raid. At that time the interpreter struck and slapped me several times for "lying", which blows made me mad more than they hurt. After standing at attention all night, I was forced to work the next day as usual.

About January 1945, after B-29 raids began, the Japs held muster one night and the prisoners counted off, each one having a number ending in "29" was pulled out of ranks and beaten with split bamboo ends. This was done under the cognizance and at orders of a lieutenant or captain, name unknown, known to the prisoners as "the squirrel" and as "you-know", because of his habit of starting and ending every sentence in English with those words. Kretchmyer, Cox, from USS Roland, home town Louisville, Ky., was one beaten on this occasion. The officer referred to above was Lieutenant or cap tain Matsmoro.

An Englishman who had been transferred from another camp - probably originally captured at Hong-Kong, was caught stealing cigaretts. Every night he was whipped and beaten until unconscious. This occurred within my sight.

There was a Japanese captain known as Bulldog, who, while I never saw him strike or attempt to strike a prisoner, would stand and look at one a while, and soon after he had gone a guard would come in and beat the prisoner the captain had looked at.

(37) Incl 58 35-2



04-2

OVER

L-J

(399)



NAVAL RECEIVING STATION
Naval Base
Norfolk 11, Virginia

LSS:bth

STATEMENT OF RUSSELL A. FERGUSON, 287 26 17, GM3, USN (CONT'D)

Red Cross boxes were received at Osaki Camp #1, but were kept in the storehouse and not distributed to the Prisoners of war. Two prisoners took two Red Cross boxes from the storehouse about February 1945. They were transferred to another prison, said to be a Japanese military prison, and I never saw them or heard from them again. One of these men was Bachire, first name unknown, a U.S. Army man.

In June 1945, I was transferred to Nomathi, Nagoya #10, where I remained until surrender. So far as I know there was no mistreatment there during that time.

Russell A. Ferguson
RUSSELL A. FERGUSON

Subscribed and sworn before me this 15th day of August 1946.

L.S. Saunders
L.S. SAUNDERS, LT.COMDR., USNR
LEGAL OFFICER.

23-2



Incl #3 (2 pages)

OVER

Ex-2

L-8

OVER

WAR CRIMES OFFICE

When completed this document must be classified as RESTRICTED

DATE: 14 - 9 1945

1. YOUR NAME: Favorite (Last) Robert (First) Edgar (Middle)

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

3. PERMANENT HOME ADDRESS 822 Brighton Pl. (Street No.) San Diego (City) California (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).

In German hands on German tanker - July to Nov 1942
Osaka #1 - Nov 1942 - May 20-1945 Neotogowa, May 20, 45 to Aug 25, 45 - Osaka Red Cross Hospital 25/8/45 to 9/9/45.

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

(a) Killings or executions ---------- No (yes or no)

(b) Torture, beatings or other cruelties ---------- No (yes or no)

(c) Imprisonment under improper conditions ---------- No (yes or no)

(d) Massacres, wholesale looting or burning of towns -------- No (yes or no)

(e) Use of prisoners of war on enemy military works or operations ---- Yes (yes or no)

(f) Exposure of prisoners of war to danger of gunfire, bombing, torpedoing, or other hazards of war ---------- Yes (yes or no)

(g) Transportation of prisoners of war under improper conditions ---------- Yes (yes or no)

(h) Public exhibition or exposure to ridicule of prisoners of war ---------- No (yes or no)

(i) Failure to provide prisoners of war with proper medical care, food or quarters ---------- Yes (yes or no)

(j) Collective punishment of a group for offense of others -- No (yes or no)

(k) Any other atrocities not specifically mentioned above for which you think the guilty persons should be punished ---- Yes (yes or no)

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

Incl #3 (2 pages)



OVER

RESTRICTED

THE WAR CRIMES OFFICE

Judge Advocate General's Department -- War Department

United States of America

--

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| In the matter of the treatment of prisoners of war at Prison Camp No. I, Osaka, Japan, on or about February, 1942 to on or about September, 1945. | * | Perpetuation of Testimony of Warrant Officer Walter John Cook, U. S. Navy, 486049. |

Taken at: Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, New Jersey

Date: 10 June 1946

In the Presence of: Joseph S. Smith, 1st Lt., Inf., 0-1329998, 1251st SCU
Foreign Positive Intelligence Section
Security and Intelligence Division
Headquarters, Second Service Command
1270 Avenue of the Americas
New York 20, New York

Reporter: Joseph S. Smith, 1st Lt.

Questions by: Joseph S. Smith, 1st Lt.

Q. State your name, rank and serial number.

A. Walter John Cook, Warrant Officer, (Aerographer), United States Navy, 486049.

Q. Where are you stationed?

A. Aerographer School, Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, New Jersey, Bachelor Officers' Quarters, Annex "D".

Q. State the date and place of your birth.

A. 26 February 1911, Lakeview, Michigan.

Q. What is your marital status?

A. Married.

Q. What formal education have you had?

A. I was graduated from high school, and also was in attendance for two years at Grand Rapids Junior College, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

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

A. Yes. I returned to the United States in September, 1945.

Q. Were you a prisoner of war?

A. Yes.



RESTRICTED

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

A. From 1 February 1942 until 7 June 1942, I was at Zentsuji, Shikoku, Japan; from 8 June 1942 to 20 June 1945 at Prison Camp No. I, Osaka, Japan; from 21 June 1945 to 6 September 1945 at Fuciki, Japan.

Q. Please state your experiences.

A. I was captured on Wake Island 23 December 1941 and was retained there until 14 January 1942, when we left for Japan by boat, arriving at Yokohama 19 January, and then taken to Tokyo where we remained for about ten days. This trip was made on the "Nitta Maru," a Jap passenger liner. Upon arriving in Tokyo, we were questioned by the Japs, who were seeking information. However, if we could not give them any information they did not torture us or attempt in any way to force us to talk. From Tokyo we travelled by train and boat to Zentsuji, where we were turned over to the Japanese Army authorities. During the first month of our captivity we were not required to work - after that we went to work reclaiming land. This work was done with pick and shovel, and we were paid 67 sen per day. From this amount deductions were made for Japanese War Bonds and Social Security, which left from 30 to 35 sen per day for ourselves. This money was paid to us once a month, and with it we were permitted to buy a few items in a small ship's store - articles such as cigarettes, tea and fresh fruit. We continued on this work until we left Zentsuji on or about 7 June 1942.

From Zentsuji, we went by steamship to Osaka, where we were quartered in a stadium for about three months. We were told that we would be returned to Zentsuji in the Fall of 1942, but this never happened. While at Osaka, we did all kinds of work, chiefly stevedoring. In September, we were moved from the stadium to new quarters built especially for us. This area was called Osaka Camp No. I. Up to this time there were no American prisoners in my group, but shortly after we moved to Osaka Camp No. I, we started to receive British troops, American troops from the Philippines, Merchant Marine personnel, etc., until we numbered about 700. We were required to perform extremely strenuous labor and were poorly fed. Men were often forced to go out to work when they were actually weak and ill from malnutrition and fatigue. Due to this, and also because there was little or no medical attention given us, approximately 100 men died during their imprisonment.

On 1 June 1945, this camp was bombed and burned out by American B-29 bombers, so we were moved to another camp at Tsumari, about five miles away, which was formerly occupied by American prisoners of war and which also had been bombed and burned out. We remained here until 20 June 1945, when the American section of the camp was moved to Fuciki, about 200 miles away on the Sea of Japan.

At Tsumari, we were bombed by American planes almost every day and every night, and there were no air-raid shelters or dugouts for us to use, although the Jap guards had them and used them. None of the prisoners were killed during these raids, but several were burned by incendiaries.

Fuciki was particularly difficult for us, because we were hired out to a civilian transportation company to perform stevedoring work. We were worked harder here than at Osaka and fed much more poorly, consequently all of us were in a very bad physical condition. We remained at Fuciki until 6 September 1945, when we were liberated.

Q. Please state your knowledge of any torture, beatings, or cruelties imposed by the Japs.

A. Although I actually saw only a few severe acts of cruelty, I saw one group of men who had been severely beaten for attempting to smuggle sugar. These men were lined up and forced to kneel on the ground, then were beaten about the head and shoulders with split bamboo poles, causing serious wounds which bled profusely. They were given only a small amount of medical attention because of our limited and inadequate medical supplies, but were permitted to rest for two days after this beating.

Q. What were the living conditions?

A. We were quartered in barracks about 32 feet long, 20 feet wide, in which 66 men lived. We slept on grass mats on wooden platforms in tiers three bunks high. We had three blankets in the summer, five in the winter, but they were too thin to provide warmth. The barracks were infested with rats, lice, fleas and bedbugs, all of which caused us to have large sores on our bodies. We also had beri-beri, pelegra, boils, scurvy, and various other skin infections. Some of the men also suffered from what we called "electric foot" or "hot foot," a disease which caused the foot to swell enormously and turn black - then the foot or feet would fall off. The Japs did not know how to combat this disease, and many of the men actually lost a foot or both feet for this reason. It was found that constant walking would prevent this condition, but bedridden patients could not do this and consequently lost their feet.

Q. What were the sanitary conditions?

A. They were very poor. The latrines were under the same roof as our barracks, and the stench was almost unbearable all the time. Several men contracted tuberculosis from having to breathe this foul air. We received only a little water, which was unfit for drinking until it had been boiled, and which we also had to use for washing purposes. There were two spigots and seven shower heads for 700 men.

Q. What kind of food were you given and how often were you fed?

A. We received three meals daily. A meal consisted of about 200 to 250 grams of rice and about one pint of soup. This soup would occasionally have meat and vegetables in it, but was usually very weak and tasteless. For the first two years, we received about four ounces of bread every other day - also fresh fruit about three or four times a year. After the first two years, we received little or no fruit and absolutely no bread.

Q. State the conditions during air raids and bombings, and describe the exposure of prisoners to the hazards of war.

A. In general, there were no air-raid shelters available for the prisoners, and we often had to continue working through the raids. To my knowledge, no men were killed during these raids, although several were injured and burned. In some cases, the guards locked the prisoners in warehouses during the raids, rendering them completely helpless and making it impossible for them to find adequate shelter.

Q. State what you know of the exposure of prisoners of war to ridicule and public exhibition.

A. At Osaka we were forced to drill in public. This drill consisted of running up to the Japanese Colonel, who was in charge of the prisoners in that area, halting and saluting several times, then turning about and running back. The civilians seemed to enjoy these exhibitions immensely, although they never indicated their feelings in any way, except by smiling. These drills took place almost daily, and we soon became accustomed to them.

A. Although I actually saw only a few severe acts of cruelty, I saw one group of men who had been severely beaten for attempting to smuggle sugar. These men were lined up and forced to kneel on the ground, then were beaten about the head and shoulders with split bamboo poles, causing serious wounds which bled profusely. They were given only a small amount of medical attention because of our limited and inadequate medical supplies, but were permitted to rest for two days after this beating.

Q. What were the living conditions?

A. We were quartered in barracks about 32 feet long, 20 feet wide, in which 66 men lived. We slept on grass mats on wooden platforms in tiers three bunks high. We had three blankets in the summer, five in the winter, but they were too thin to provide warmth. The barracks were infested with rats, lice, fleas and bedbugs, all of which caused us to have large sores on our bodies. We also had beri-beri, pelegra, boils, scurvy, and various other skin infections. Some of the men also suffered from what we called "electric foot" or "hot foot," a disease which caused the foot to swell enormously and turn black - then the foot or feet would fall off. The Japs did not know how to combat this disease, and many of the men actually lost a foot or both feet for this reason. It was found that constant walking would prevent this condition, but bedridden patients could not do this and consequently lost their feet.

Q. What were the sanitary conditions?

A. They were very poor. The latrines were under the same roof as our barracks, and the stench was almost unbearable all the time. Several men contracted tuberculosis from having to breathe this foul air. We received only a little water, which was unfit for drinking until it had been boiled, and which we also had to use for washing purposes. There were two spigots and seven shower heads for 700 men.

Q. What kind of food were you given and how often were you fed?

A. We received three meals daily. A meal consisted of about 200 to 250 grams of rice and about one pint of soup. This soup would occasionally have meat and vegetables in it, but was usually very weak and tasteless. For the first two years, we received about four ounces of bread every other day - also fresh fruit about three or four times a year. After the first two years, we received little or no fruit and absolutely no bread.

Q. State the conditions during air raids and bombings, and describe the exposure of prisoners to the hazards of war.

A. In general, there were no air-raid shelters available for the prisoners, and we often had to continue working through the raids. To my knowledge, no men were killed during these raids, although several were injured and burned. In some cases, the guards locked the prisoners in warehouses during the raids, rendering them completely helpless and making it impossible for them to find adequate shelter.

Q. State what you know of the exposure of prisoners of war to ridicule and public exhibition.

A. At Osaka we were forced to drill in public. This drill consisted of running up to the Japanese Colonel, who was in charge of the prisoners in that area, halting and saluting several times, then turning about and running back. The civilians seemed to enjoy these exhibitions immensely, although they never indicated their feelings in any way, except by smiling. These drills took place almost daily, and we soon became accustomed to them.

Q. What were the conditions during transportation of prisoners?

A. Whenever we moved in trains or ships, we were crowded into places far too small to accommodate the number of men placed in them. Sanitary conditions were completely inadequate and many men did not bother to use the latrines provided, although no one relieved himself inside the cars or compartments.

Q. Describe the medical attention you received.

A. The Japs did very little for us, mainly because of a lack of proper and adequate facilities. There were several American doctors in our group, and these men did the best they possibly could with the supplies on hand. Red Cross parcels of food and medical supplies helped a great deal in this respect, but we only received them about six times during our imprisonment, averaging one box per five men at each distribution. The Japs always took some of the boxes for their own use before distributing the remainder to us.

Q. Was there a hospital?

A. Yes - one which we set up ourselves. We converted a bare room into a place for sick men to be held and treated. It was equipped with only those supplies which had been carried from Guan by the doctors. The Japs gave us very little in the way of equipment.

Q. State what you know of the Jap's "group punishment" policy.

A. Whenever something was done which was against the rules, the Japs would first ask who was guilty. Then if no one admitted the wrong, the entire group was punished. Punishment consisted of being deprived of meals for a period of time, denied holidays from work, extra duty, and not being permitted to sleep, but, to my knowledge, no severe punishment other than the above was meted out.

Q. Do you recall the names or nicknames of any of the Japanese guards?

A. At Zentsuji our treatment was very good, because of the policy of Major General Mizu Hara, but I cannot recall any other names. However, P. E. Sanders, CBM, U. S. Navy, kept a complete record of prisons, guards, deaths, sickness, etc., which was turned over to a Navy Department office in Washington in September, 1945, when we returned to the United States. I am sure that this record would give accurate information of names, etc.

Q. Have you any further information?

A. Yes. I would like to give the names of four men who were prisoners with me, and who are presently stationed at the Naval Air Station, Lakehurst, New Jersey.

Commander R. N. Antrim, U.S.N.; Chief Aerographer Mate H. D. Miller, U.S.N.; Aerographer 2/Class F. A. Dixon, U.S.N.; Sgt. N. H. Peak, U.S. Marine Corps.

Q. Have you anything further to say?

A. No.

Walter John Cook
Walter John Cook, Warrant Officer
U.S. Navy, 486049

PERPETUATION OF TESTIMONY OF
Gilbert Charlesworth, Jr.
372-08-52, CBM, U.S.Navy.

My name is Gilbert Charlesworth, Jr. My permanent home address is Somerset, Colorado. I am now twenty-six years of age.

I was captured by the Japanese on Corregidor, Phillipine Islands, June 6, 1942. I was then a coxswain in the Navy. Immediately after my capture I was sent to Cabanatuan No. 3 where I remained until 7 October 1942.

In this camp the food was as poor as it was scarce and many prisoners died as the result of dysentery and malnutrition. In or about September 1942, I witnessed the execution of two American prisoners of war. They were soldiers and it was said about the camp that they had been caught while attempting to escape. They were found walking on the road outside of the camp. When they were brought back the Japanese put them in a squatting position with their wrists bound together under their thighs and tied them to a post. There they were forced to remain for a period of about 24 hours in the sun . Occasionally the guards would slap them. Following this torture the two were taken into a field about 100 yards away and executed by a firing squad composed of six men and an officer. I do not know the names of the soldiers nor the guards who were responsible for this crime.

There was one guard there, a Japanese soldier, whom we nicknamed "James Cagney". I remember he had a mustache. He was constantly beating prisoners for no reason at all. I believe it was in the month of September 1942 when "James Cagney" broke a soldier's arm with the butt of a rifle. I saw this incident personally. The soldier, whose name I do not recall, was building a machine gun pit. It was raining and "Cagney" wanted the men to hurry with the job and kept beating them for this purpose. He finally raised his rifle and struck the soldier with the butt, breaking his arm.

I had a buddy in this camp named D.C. Howard, coxswain, U.S.Navy, who resided at Roosevelt, Oklahoma. He was taken to Nicholas Field on a working party where he remained for about four weeks. This was in the latter part of August 1942; when he returned to the camp about September 23rd he was a walking skeleton. He told me that he was fed nothing but small quantities of rice and rotten fish. The party was in charge of a Japanese naval officer whom we nicknamed "the white angel". This officer had a big Korean as his bodyguard who frequently beat up prisoners severely at the request of this officer and my buddy told me that he had been beaten quite a few times by the Korean at the request of the "White angel". As a result of these beatings and the malnutrition which he suffered, he died on September 25, 1942.

At this camp Cabanatuan No. 3, no medical treatment was given to prisoners suffering from dysentery. They were taken to little huts situated on the Japanese side of the camp and

22

25-20

there permitted to die without attention of any sort. I could see the shacks from my own location and I frequently saw some of the sick prisoners crawling out of the shacks covered with their own filth and trying to crawl to the hydrant for some water. They never made it and died on the way. I would say that about 25 or 30 American prisoners of war died in that way. This camp at the time was in charge of a Colonel Mori and I know that from the proximity of his barracks to the huts that he was aware of what was going on.

On 7 October 1942, along with 2,000 other prisoners of war, I embarked for Japan. I do not remember the name of the vessel but it was the first Japanese ship carrying prisoners of war to Japan. The prisoners over-crowded the ship and some were put below decks in the holds and others were carried topside. I was a member of the clean-up squad and I worked below and topside. The food was scarce and rotten. There was plenty of drinking water but none was permitted for washing purposes. About 27 prisoners died during the voyage from dysentery. None of them was given any medical treatment. The guards slapped the prisoners around some on the voyage but other than that there were no flagrant examples of cruel treatment.

I arrived at Osaka, Japan, on November 11, 1942 and was sent to Camp No. 1, which was Osaka headquarters camp. I remained at this camp until June 9, 1945.

Here the food was poor and we were fed mostly on rice, cucumber soup and once or twice a month we were given some fish. All the work that we performed here was of a stevedoring nature, unloading and loading ships in the harbor. We worked from 7:00 in the morning until 5:00 at night and no matter whether we were sick or not we were compelled to go out on working parties.

There was a Japanese Army lieutenant by the nickname of "You-Know", at the camp; he was given this nickname because of his frequent use of those words in conversation. He was cruel. I remember one incident in particular involving him and a seaman named Red Lewis and a marine named Constantino. Someone had stolen some soap from the warehouse and these two men were blamed. Lieut. "You-Know" had them tied horizontally on a bench with their hands and feet bound and then proceeded to administer the water cure. This consisted of holding their ears and nose shut and pouring water in their mouth. When they nearly died of strangulation the water was stopped, only to be resumed when they were again revived sufficiently.

There were two other guards at this camp whose conduct was barbarous. Their nicknames were "Strafer", a sergeant major, and an effeminate Japanese guard whom we nicknamed "Mabel". "Strafer" beat prisoners for the sake of beating them. One of his daily practices was to stand by the gate as the working party left for the day and as each man passed he would give him a smart wrap with his club.

Another incident occurred in or about June 1944 involving two prisoners named Bradford and Reamer. They were both American privates. They were alleged to have stolen some Red Cross gear. "Mabel" beat Bradford with a pair of thongs, as a result of which everyone thought that he was going to die.



65-2

No medical treatment was given to him and he was thrown into the brig. Bradford, I remember lived in Oklahoma City. Both Bradford and Reamer were sentenced to one year solitary confinement in prison by the Japanese and both of them served all but two days of this sentence.

In or about December 1942 or January 1943, I came down with bronchial pneumonia. I was not given any medical treatment but at the same time I was not compelled to work.

I would say that about 50 American prisoners of war died at this camp as a result of malnutrition and a very prevalent affliction which we called "electric foot". The prisoner's leg seemed to die, and gangrene would rapidly set in. Death would quickly follow.

One of the most atrocious things that occurred at this camp was the fact that no medical treatment was given to prisoners despite the fact that there were American medical supplies in the storeroom. There was a Japanese doctor in charge who I would say was responsible for this neglect. The sick prisoners were sent to the Osaka Stadium where we were told they were left to die without attention. Others were sent to sick bay and still others were permitted to remain in their bunks without medical attention.

On March 13, 1945, one-third of Osaka was destroyed by an Allied bombing party. Thereafter the bombings became frequent and the treatment given us became correspondingly harsher. At first we were permitted to return to the camp during bombings but later the Japanese guards locked us in warehouses on the dock area which were almost sure targets. I left this camp on June 9, 1945. A few days after I had left, another bombing raid occurred. The American prisoners were locked up as usual in a warehouse. The bombs began to drop close by and finally one of the prisoners forced his way through an air vent in the roof, crawled down, unlocked the door and the prisoners ran back to camp, which was also destroyed that day. Many of the prisoners suffered serious burns from incendiary bombs and one of them, the aforementioned Red Lewis, died two days before liberation as the result of the burns he received at that time.

I was taken to Nodogawa prison camp where we worked reclaiming swampland for agricultural purposes. This was about the roughest and cruelest treatment of all. We were forced to work from 7:00 o'clock in the morning until 5:00, no matter how ill we were and despite the condition of the weather. I remember there was an American dentist, Lieut. McInnis, who came into the camp weating his Naval cap. For this he was beaten for about 25 or 30 minutes by two guards, nicknamed "Four-Eyes" and "Peg Leg". "Four-Eyes" was an interpreter



05-2

No medical treatment was given to him and he was thrown into the brig. Bradford, I remember lived in Oklahoma City. Both Bradford and Reamer were sentenced to one year solitary confinement in prison by the Japanese and both of them served all but two days of this sentence.

In or about December 1942 or January 1943, I came down with bronchial pneumonia. I was not given any medical treatment but at the same time I was not compelled to work.

I would say that about 50 American prisoners of war died at this camp as a result of malnutrition and a very prevalent affliction which we called "electric foot". The prisoner's leg seemed to die, and gangrene would rapidly set in. Death would quickly follow.

One of the most atrocious things that occurred at this camp was the fact that no medical treatment was given to prisoners despite the fact that there were American medical supplies in the storeroom. There was a Japanese doctor in charge who I would say was responsible for this neglect. The sick prisoners were sent to the Osaka Stadium where we were told they were left to die without attention. Others were sent to sick bay and still others were permitted to remain in their bunks without medical attention.

On March 13, 1945, one-third of Osaka was destroyed by an Allied bombing party. Thereafter the bombings became frequent and the treatment given us became correspondingly harsher. At first we were permitted to return to the camp during bombings but later the Japanese guards locked us in warehouses on the dock area which were almost sure targets. I left this camp on June 9, 1945. A few days after I had left, another bombing raid occurred. The American prisoners were locked up as usual in a warehouse. The bombs began to drop close by and finally one of the prisoners forced his way through an air vent in the roof, crawled down, unlocked the door and the prisoners ran back to camp, which was also destroyed that day. Many of the prisoners suffered serious burns from incendiary bombs and one of them, the aforementioned Red Lewis, died two days before liberation as the result of the burns he received at that time.

I was taken to Nodogawa prison camp where we worked reclaiming awampland for agricultural purposes. This was about the roughest and cruelest treatment of all. We were forced to work from 7:00 o'clock in the morning until 5:00, no matter how ill we were and despite the condition of the weather. I remember there was an American dentist, Lieut. McInnis, who came into the camp weating his Naval cap. For this he was beaten for about 25 or 30 minutes by two guards, nicknamed "Four-Eyes" and "Peg Leg". "Four-Eyes" was an interpreter



05-2

and "Peg Leg" I believe was a Reserve Army non-commissioned officer. The incident concerning Lieut. McInnis occurred in August 1945.

Gilbert Charlesworth, Jr.

Gilbert Charlesworth, Jr.

Subscribed and sworn to before

me this 2nd day of October 1946.

Fred H. Frey

Fred H. Frey, Lieut. Commander, USNR.
Authority Act of Cong. Apr. 9, 1943.



03-2

When completed this document must be classified as RESTRICTED

DATE: 16 Sept. 19 46

1. YOUR NAME: BIRCHER WILLY PETER
Last First Middle

2. RANK: 2 CEM SERIAL NO.
(If civilian, write in word "Civilian" (Armed Forces personnel only PERTAINING



21 August 1946

My name is Norman Dewey BIRCHER, CAERM, U. S. Navy. I am now 26 years old. I was formerly AERM2, Serial No. 393-28-97, stationed at the Naval Station, Agana, Guam. I enlisted 11 April 1939 and went overseas 15 or 16 June 1940. Returned to the United States on 21 September 1945.

I was captured on the island of Guam on December 10, 1941. We were kept on Guam until January 10, 1942. During the first month in Guam we were placed in the Catholic church at Agana, Guam. Civilians, Navy and Marine personnel alike. Absolutely no facilities whatever were furnished for the comfort of the men. Beds were the hardwood deck of the church. Showers could be taken from a garden hose. Food for the first month was almost nothing. The Japanese employed Guam natives for our cooks and the daily menu was: At nine in the forenoon would be a boiled potatoe the size of an egg, with about two tablespoons of vegetables and meat stew. This was repeated about six that afternoon and was the entire daily ration.

As a whole, the treatment could be considered fairly good this first month on Guam. By saying this I refer to treatment as the conduct of the Japanese soldier to the prisoner.

When the Japanese invaded Guam many brutal slayings occurred to the natives of Guam. It seemed as though women and children made no difference to the Japanese soldier. Apparently they were under the influence of some drug and had a terrific lust to kill anyone or anything they saw.

At the actual surrender of Guam at Agana by the Governor of the island, one Marine by the name of Hoffman, P.F.C. was brutually murdered. The men had already surrendered and this Marine was not taking off his clothes fast enough to suit the Japanese soldier guarding him. The Japanese soldier ran him through with his bayonet and completely disemboweled the man.

Six sailors were killed on the beach near Agana, Guam, but no one saw this take place. Statements from the men who buried the bodies were that the six men were apparently killed after they had been captured.

We were then taken to Japan. The camp was the first of its kind in Japan and was at Zentsuji, on the island of Shikaku. We arrived at Zentsuji, Japan, on the island of Shikaku on 15 Jan. 1942. Our barracks here were a considerable improvement of those in Guam. The sleeping facilities at first were straw to sleep on with five or six blankets per man. Later regular sleeping quarters were made and a narrow straw filled mattress was given to each man. The food here was mainly soup and rice. About 8 oz. of bread was given daily to each man. Quite often fish, some meat and occasionally an egg was issued. This camp was always considered the best camp in Japan. The Japanese officers at this command seemed more like gentlemen than any other that I met. They actually seemed to take an interest in the welfare of the men.

(10)

105-2

It was in this camp that the men were first put to work. On the first of March 1942 the men began work reclaiming a rocky hillside about a mile and half from the camp. At first it was so that the men would work every other day and eventually it got around to every day but always with Sundays and rainy days off.

In our first camp in Japan there was an interpreter by the name of Dijima. The Jap was of American birth, somewhere in the vicinity of Fresno, Calif. He definitely was pro Japanese and had caused us more trouble than all the Japanese soldiers put together. His age would be around 26 years now. He went to Japan when he was 16 years old to attend the University of Tokyo. He spoke excellent English and had the habit of slipping and saying in slang "that something was haywire".

On June 8, 1942 about 150 of us were transferred to Osaka, Japan by an Inland Sea steamer to do stevedore work. The first summer we were still under the same command as we were at Zenseji. Our work there was harder as it was stevedore work on ships and at supply depots. Our quarters were the old shower rooms of an old stadium near the waterfront. Here our sleeping facilities were Japanese house mats with four or five blankets per man. We remained under this command until Oct. 19, 1942 and were then transferred to the Central Army Command.

This camp was known as Osaka #1 Camp. Under the Central Army Command we were moved to a new quarters nearer the waterfront. The sleeping quarters here were grass mats over hard boards. Each barracks had anywhere from 65 to 70 men in it. The size of the barracks was 20' x 33'. It was arranged in three sleeping tiers to a side. Each man's bunk space was about three feet wide and seven feet long. You had to eat on your bunk as there wasn't room at the two small tables in the aisle for over sixteen men to eat. The Camp was infested with lice, bedbugs and fleas.

It wasn't until this Command took over that I can say that I saw any treatment that would be considered mistreatment. The Colonel in charge of the district was a Colonel Murata.

With this Command was an interpreter called Hirashi. He spoke excellent English and was at one time a care salesman in Honolulu. This man, I can truthfully say, helped the prisoners out of many tight spots. I believe he saved many of the lives of different prisoners. It is my belief that this one Japanese should be commended and not punished.

The guards at Osaka #1 Camp were from the 23rd and 24th regiments. It would be almost impossible to name the Japanese guards who committed all the mistreatments to prisoners, as each week these guards were changed.

Most men were beaten when they were caught trying to bring some kind of food into Camp that they had gotten while at work. Many of the details were on jobs that handled foods such as rice, beans, canned fish and sugar.

We received numerous slappings and kickings for not saluting or bowing to Japanese soldiers. Many beatings we got were rendered just for the sport of it.

One of the mass beatings we got was about Oct. of 1943. There were about 66 men in the room I was staying in and five or six of the fellows from that room had taken some soap and cigarettes from the Japanese storeroom in our Camp. When the Japs found them missing the men who had taken them immediately admitted it to the Japs to save other men from beatings, but the Japs weren't satisfied with this and they beat Hell out of all of us.

Their method of doing this was to line us all up in a double row, and then about five Japs would come down each side and beating away as they came with wooden or rubber shoes. They kept this up for about a half an hour and that was plenty long enough.

The men who actually took the soap and cigarettes were horribly beaten with clubs or whatever the Japs got their hands on. The Japs thought that more men stole the goods than admitted it, so they tied these men and would hold their heads back and pour water in their nostrils trying to get more out of them. After they found out they couldn't get more out of them, they sent them away to another camp that had a brig in it. They were placed in the brig for about two weeks and were nearly dead when they were finally brought back to our camp. While in this brig, they were given one rice ball, about

the size of a baseball, and some water for their entire food for one day. The names of these men, as far as I can remember, were: RAWLINS, AM2/c, USN, DEFOE, Corp. USA, ORTH, Bk2/c, USN, and three others that I can't remember. One of these men, who probably took the worst beating of all, died three days after the War was over from tuberculosis. This probably came about from beatings and exposure while in this brig, as it was winter time. While these men were held in this brig, they were given one blanket every other night, and had a cement floor to sleep on. This fellow was red-headed, and about twenty-four years old. He was a U.S.N. man and came from a P.B.Y. Squadron in the Philippines.

The main Jap in charge of this whole affair was a 2nd LT. in their Supply Corps. His name was Kuizayama. The nickname we gave him was the "boot-kicker". His job was Supply Officer or paymaster on the regular Camp staff in Osaka #1 Camp. This man definitely should be hung, as this incident I have mentioned about him is only one of the thousands of cases of mistreatment that he caused to all of us. Personally, I believe he had the hardest punch of any Jap that ever swung on me.

Another incident that happened in this camp before explaining the medical and Red Cross affairs of the Camp. This incident came about through the receipt of Red Cross packages.

In our camp there was a storeroom full of Red Cross food boxes. Naturally this tempted all hands, as it was never under what one could call "lock and key". The Japs had it right there and wouldn't issue it to the men and it made it only natural that the men would steal it if they could. Especially, when a select few of the men in our own camp were getting all they wanted from the Japs.

About midnight one evening, two young soldiers in our camp from Corrigedor were caught taking boxes from the storeroom by out own fire watch and were turned over to the Chief Boatswain Mate in charge of our camp. The Japs didn't know anything about this. The Red Cross boxes were returned to the storeroom.

This Chief Boatswain Mate gave these two men extra duty of mess cooking for their room and sweeping it down. These men were supposed to do this for a considerable length of time. The two men thought it too much punishment for what they did, and refused to do it so SANDERS, The Chief Boatswain Mate turned the two men over to the Japanese, against the will of the rest of the men of the camp. We were all under the impression that no crime could be greater than for one American to turn another American over to the Japanese. I'm still under the impression that it was the worst thing I saw done in my entire time in a prison camp.

I understand that since returning home, SANDERS has received the Distinguished Service Cross and was promoted to LTJG. or full Lieutenant. SANDERS did do a lot for the men under him, but some things can never be forgotten. Both of these men were young and continually in trouble with the Japs, and SANDERS was unable to control them. Possibly this was his reason for turning the men over to the Japs.

These two men that Sanders turned over to the Japs were named Bradsher and Reamer. Both were Privates or P.F.C. from Corregidor.

The Japs constantly beat these men for about a week. In the daytime they would sit in the hot sun in front of the guard house with their hands and feet tied. Their hands and feet became very swollen from being tied. Both men were black and blue from beatings.

After about two weeks of this Bradsher and Reamer were given a Japanese Court Martial and sent away to jail someplace in Osaka. We thought that they probably died. This was around a year before the end of the war. After the war was over I heard in Osaka that both of these boys were found in solitary confinement in two narrow cells where no daylight could reach them. I understand that they had spent the entire time in these cells and were far more dead than alive when found. Both were nearly blind and couldn't talk for several days.

The medical conditions in Osaka were as follows:

A large amount of Red Cross Medical Supplies were sent to our camp, but only a very small amount of these supplies reached the hands of American doctors. The Japanese would use them for their own soldiers or sell them on the Black Market to Jap civilians. I can't remember the name of the Jap doctor but he was the camp doctor of Osaka #1 Camp and I believe of the entire Osaka area. From his actions he apparently had some German education. He was from either the 23rd or 24th Regiment of the Central Army.

In our camp there was a so called sick bay in which doctor Hoffman, Lieutenant, USA and Merritt L. CPhM, USN were in charge. These men did an excellent job for what authority they had, but it was impossible for them to keep sick men in camp from work. It practically took a broken leg before the men were allowed to stay in camp on the sick list. Many times we were beaten when we actually were too sick to work and were made to work.

The biggest farce was what the Japanese called "The Hospital for Prisoners". They had made over the Stadium we stayed in the first summer in Osaka, into a hospital for prisoners. We called it the morgue. When anyone was taken there, he usually didn't come back. The sick were treated the worst of all by the Japanese since they couldn't get any work out of them.

Sick men were given a much poorer grade of food and half the amount as the men who could work.

In this so called hospital was an English doctor by the name of Jackson. He was a Lieutenant in the English Navy from Hong Kong. This doctor took beatings continually from the Japanese in attempting to secure supplies for his patients. He invented his own equipment to combat pneumonia, dysentery, bari bari, etc. The men of all nationalties, except Japanese, idealized him.

I personally spent five consecutive months with pleursy, pneumatic fever, and pneumonia and I have a good idea of what the Jap medical care was. If it hadn't been for my friend, R. W. Jones, AerM2/c, USN, of Englewood, Colorido and CPhM L. Merritt, USN, I believe I would not have survived.

05

From one of the details I worked on while at the Osaka #1 Camp we were taken to work each morning in a truck. About 10 miles distance from our camp. This detail was to a steel mill known as Osaka Seco. While enroute to work we would pass one prison camp where between 200 and 300 men were being loaded onto a street car to be taken to work at a shipyard in Osaka. Most of these men were English from Hong Kong. Many times we saw men being beatne into a run with clubs and men were so sick that they were carried to work by their own men at a run.

Another camp of Americans from the Philippines was just across the canal from the steel mill we worked in. Those men had the appearance of walking dead men. They were forced to work or badly beaten if they couldn't. This camp was known as Otatagawa Camp of Osaka.

The casuality list from these two camps we observed must have been 50% or better and was entirely due to poor living conditions and mistreatment.

For the last three months of the war about 100 of us were transferred from Asaka #1 Camp to a small village in the mountains near Kyoto, Japan. Bombings were becoming so terrific in Osaka that the Japs apparently didn't want too many of us to be together. Our job was to be building a dike along one side of Lake Biwa. In this camp were about 60 Australians that formerly were in Kobe Camp and about 120 Dutchman from a Camp at a shipyard near Kobe.

I believe this camp was as bad as any the Japs had. All men were in fairly good health when we reached this camp and in one month's time all hands had dropped fifteen or more pounds. After the second month every man had lost so much weight and was so sick that things didn't matter much the third month. Every man in the camp was constantly stricken with diarrhea and some had old cases of malaria come out again. Many of us contracted malaria from those men who broke out with old cases of it. I have maleria now and it was caused by those few old cases the last month of the war. In three months I went from 165 pounds to 115 pounds.

Our sleeping quarters were terrible and the mosquitos were in swarms. It is a wonder that many more of the men didn't come down with maleria.

The food in this camp just about wasn't, and we were in the very middle of a large farming area. Our usual menu was about 12 ounces of cooked rice three times a day and to go with it, a soup made from over-ripe cucumbers or large Japanese radishes. There was no salt to be had and this caused most of the sickness, as we worked out under the hot sun all day.

The work was shoveling dirt and pushing small rail cars full of dirt. Most of us were too sick or too weak for this work, but were driven on by the Japs with clubs, fists, or gun belts. The Japs were very careful to look for any excuse to beat Hell out of us, and many times they didn't wait for an excuse. A nice trick they had was to work Hell out of us all day, and then double time us about a mile back to camp and after we got to camp they would make everyone do about 20 push-ups laying on a gravel road. Another nice trick was to beat you for about an half hour. They'd take turns holding a bucket of water on your head. When you couldn't hold the bucket any longer they'd beat Hell out of you again and you stood with the bucket some more.

I can't remember the name of this camp or the names of the Japs in it as we used nicknames for all the Japs there. Personnel of the camp on Lake Biwa near Kjoto, Japan as known by their nicknames. Jap soldiers and civilian guards in the last camp who were continually beating the men were:

1. HENRY - From the cartoon Henry. He was the interpreter.
2. CHARLIE CHAPLIN - He had a wooden leg. Civilian guard.
3. LITTLE SERGEANT) - Believe Jap name to be Yamamoto.
4. BABY FACE - (Young sergeant) Paymaster of camp.
5. BLACKIE - Civilian guard. Not too bad.

Osaka #1 Camp.

The nicknames of Japanese staff at Osaka #1 Camp who were usually in on beatings, also some Jap names:

1. Mabella - Very bad. Two Star Sergeant.

2. Nancy - Very bad. Two Star Sergeant.

3. Bootkicker - Extremely bad. 2nd Lieut., Jap name - Kuizayama.

4. I Speak - Very bad. 2nd Lieut. -Camp Commander.

5. Condo - Very bad. Camp medical aid.

6. Colonel Murato - Very bad. District Commander.

7. German Doctor - Very bad. Camp Doctor.

I swear that the facts, names and places listed in the foregoing pages are true to the best of my knowledge.

Norman D. Bircher
NORMAN D. BIRCHER
CAerM, 393 28 97, USN.

Before the undersigned, a commissioned officer in the active service of the armed forces of the United States, personally appeared the above named NORMAN D. BIRCHER, to me known to be the individual described in, and who is a member of the armed forces of the United States, and the said NORMAN D. BIRCHER acknowledged that he swears to the foregoing statement; this 21st day of August 1946.

Given under my hand this 21st day of August 1946.

E. H. Whitney
E. H. WHITNEY
Lieutenant Commander, USNR

1. YOUR NAME: BERG (Last) WILLY (First) PETER (Middle)

2. RANK: 3 CFF. (If civilian, write in word "Civilian" (Armed Forces personnel only) SERIAL NO.
PERMANNT

OF THIS SHEET. 1 OVER

Incl #3 (2 pages)

05-2

AFFIDAVIT 9SC-WC-2674

STATE OF Washington )
) SS:
COUNTY OF King )

I, EDWARD BENDER, 6240 Puget Sound Avenue, Tacoma, Washington, being duly sworn, depose and say that:

I was a member of the U. S. Marine Detachment stationed at Guam. On 16 December 1941, when the island was taken by the Japanese, I was taken prisoner by the Japanese and went to a Catholic church in Agana, Guam and remained until 10 January 1942. On that date I was taken with other prisoners on the Argentina Maru to Zentsuji, Kyushu, Japan and confined at the prison camp there from 15 January 1942 until 10 June 1942. On the latter date we were taken to Osaka on Honshu and confined at a stadium from 11 January 1942 to October 1942. Then we were moved to Camp #1, Osaka and held there until 1 June 1945. On that date we were transferred to Sumari Camp also at Osaka and held there until 19 June 1945. On the latter date we were moved to Camp #10 at Nagoya and held there until 6 September 1945 on which date we were liberated.

During my confinement at Camp #1 Osaka, Honshu, I witnessed the beating of Eulice Ordoyne, Private, formerly of Marine Detachment stationed at Guam, home address Louisana, by Lt. Matshamura (phonetic spelling) (first name unknown). During November 1943 we were handling food stuffs for the Japanese in the Somoituma warehouses at Osaka. At the time we were living on a starvation diet, and all of us who found an opportunity, took some of the food which we were handling when we thought the guards were not looking. Ordoyne was caught with a can of food on his person by an unknown Japanese warehouseman. They called up the camp authorities and two guards were sent from the camp to take us all back there. In the meantime the warehousemen searched us. On arrival at the camp the Japanese lined us up and searched us and questioned all of us individually. There were about thirty of us on the detail.

 E. B.

 OS-2

They did not find any food on the rest of us and Ordoyne was blamed for a number of shortages which had been discovered that day. The whole Japanese staff, including Lt. Matshamura and eight or ten other Japanese, beat Ordoyne in front of us. They used their fists, rifle butts and sticks. During this beating, which lasted several minutes, Ordoyne was forced to stand at attention. Finally they knocked him down and beat him as he lay on the ground. Then they forced him to walk to the guard house where they held him for three days. After this he was sent to Sumari Camp and confined in a jail there for approximately two weeks. I saw him at the time of his release from this jail and he was in an extremely weak physical condition.

Lt. Matshumura was commander of Camp #1. He was slender, about 5 feet 10 inches tall, weighed about 145 pounds, spoke fair English and wore glasses. I cannot further identify him. Another Japanese who participated in the beating was Haishi (phonetic spelling) (first name unknown), who was the camp interpreter. He was about 35 years old, 5 feet 8 inches tall, wore glasses and had gray hair and a gray beard. I cannot further identify him. I cannot identify any of the other Japanese who participated in this beating.

Other prisoners who witnessed this beating included: John Smith, Pfc., Marine Detachment, Guam, home address Wiggens, Mississippi and Howard Nettles, Pvt., Marine Detachment, Guam, home address in Mississippi. I do not know where either of these men can be located now.

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

Edward Bender
EDWARD BENDER, PFC.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24 day of November 1945, at Seattle, Washington.

Archibald H. Billmire
ARCHIBALD H. BILLMIRE, 1st Lt., CAC
Summary Court

CONFIDENTIAL

For The WAR CRIMES OFFICE

Judge Advocate General's Department -- War Department

United States of America

| | |
|---|---|
| In the matter of the use of American Prisoners of War in unloading live ammunition from ships at Osaka, Japan. | Perpetuation of Testimony of LeRoy Fredrick Barber, Gunner's Mate, Second Class, 321-30-69, 920 Wright Avenue, Sioux City, Iowa |

TAKEN AT: SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

DATE: 4 January 1946.

IN THE PRESENCE OF: C. J. HAYDEN, SPECIAL AGENT, SIC, 7SC.

REPORTER: C. J. HAYDEN, SPECIAL AGENT, SIC, 7SC.

QUESTIONS BY: C. J. HAYDEN, SPECIAL AGENT, SIC, 7SC.

Q. State your name, Navy Serial Number, rank, and permanent home address.

A. My name is LeRoy Fredrick Barber, my Navy Serial Number is 321-30-69, and I hold the rank of Gunner's Mate, Second Class. My home address is 920 Wright Avenue, Sioux City, Iowa.

Q. Are you a citizen of the United States?

A. Yes, I was born in Sioux City, Iowa, on 20 March 1919.

Q. What education have you had?

A. I am a high school graduate.

Q. What was your civilian occupation?

A. Foralmost two years after graduating from high school I worked as a musician, playing with popular dance orchestras. In April, 1939, I enlisted in the Navy.

Q. Where were you stationed in the Navy?

A. I was assigned as Gunner's Mate on the U.S.S. Houston and left for overseas duty in August, 1940. In ~~1940~~ 1941, I was detached from the U.S.S. Houston and was assigned to Naval Ammunition Distribution, 16th Naval District, Cavite, Philippine Islands.

Q. Were you a Prisoner of War?

A. Yes.

Q. Give the date of your capture and the various locations where you were held as a Prisoner of War.

A. I was first captured on Bataan, Philippine Islands, by the Japanese on 9 April 1942. I was a prisoner of war of the Japanese for three days and then escaped and together with another prisoner, swam to the island of Corregidor, which was still in the hands of the Americans. I was again made prisoner when Corregidor fell to the Japanese on 6 May 1942, and we were held prisoners there until 25 May 1942. We were then taken to Manila where we remained overnight and then transported to Prisoner of War Camp at Cabanatuan, where I was held prisoner from 27 May 1942 until 5 October 1942. I was then taken to a prisoner of war camp at Osaka, Japan, where I remained until 22 May 1945, when I was transferred to a Prisoner of War Camp at Notogawa. I was liberated from the prisoner of war camp at Notogawa on 10 September 1945.

Q. When did you return to the United States?

A. I returned to the United States on 13 October 1945.

(b)

Incl. #7

CONFIDENTIAL 7/117 05-2

Q. Are you familiar with the circumstances where American Prisoners of War were forced to unload live ammunition from ships docked at Osaka, Japan?

A. Yes.

Q. Will you state what you know regarding such an incident?

A. While a Prisoner of War at Prisoner of War Camp No. 1, Osaka, Japan, a large number of us were required to do stevedoring work at the Osaka docks. One day in July, 1944, we were ordered to unload a ship which had just docked and after we were taken aboard for unloading operations, we found that the cargo consisted of live ammunition. Our entire group of prisoners on this detail refused to unload the cargo, whereupon the Japanese guard in charge of us called for a squad of Japanese soldiers. When the Japanese soldiers got on board the ship they started beating us with clubs about the size of a ball bat and kept it up until we finally started unloading operations.

Q. What type of ammunition was this ship carrying?

A. It was practically all artillery ammunition, including boxes of smaller projectiles with larger projectiles, which had been stowed away in stacks. All of this ammunition was alive and we had to carry it over and load it into cargo nets. The nets were then swung up and over and the ammunition loaded onto an adjoining ship.

Q. How long did this unloading operation go on?

A. It took us four days to unload the ammunition.

Q. Were you subject to bombing raids at this time?

A. No, there were no bombing raids over Osaka during that period.

Q. Were any of the Prisoners hurt during the unloading operations?

A. Some of the prisoners received minor injuries during the unloading operations, but none of the ammunition exploded.

Q. Were you often required to unload live ammunition from Japanese ships?

A. No, that is the only time that the group of prisoners I was working with was required to unload ammunition. Our prisoner committee at the camp filed a complaint regarding the incident, but nothing more was ever heard about it.

Q. Do you recall the name of the Japanese ship that was carrying the ammunition?

A. No, the name was lettered on the ship in Japanese characters. LFG

Q. Do you recall the names of any other prisoners who were members of this unloading detail?

A. An English Prisoner named James Burns was in charge of our detail. Chief Yeoman Williams of the United States Navy, whose whome is in California, was also a member of our group.

Q. Can you name or describe any of the Japanese guards in charge of the detail?

A. No, they were not regular guards, but were members of the Japanese central Army. They were all enlisted men and I do not recall that they wore any particular unit designation.

Q. Who was the Japanese Commandant at Osaka Prisoner of War Camp No. 1, Osaka, Japan, at the time this incident took place?

A. The name of the Japanese Commandant was Marata (spelling uncertain) who was killed about the time we were liberated. He was about 5' 6" in height, was heavy set, wore horn rimmed glasses and was clean shaven. I would judge his age as being in the late 50's or early 60's.



15-2

Q. Do you have any further information regarding the details of this unloading operation?

A. No, that is all I can remember regarding that incident.

LeRoy Fredrick Barber
LeRoy Fredrick Barber, USN

State of ~~Iowa~~ NJ )
) ss
County of ~~Woodbury~~ )

I, LeRoy Fredrick Barber, Gunner's Mate, Second Class, USN, 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.

LeRoy Fredrick Barber
LeRoy Fredrick Barber, USN

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11th day of February 1946.

O.W. Grissom, Lt. Hc. USN
auth act Apr 9, 1943
U.S.N.H. - Great Lakes, Ill.

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, C. J. Hayden, Special Agent, SIC, Seventh Service Command, certify that LeRoy Fredrick Barber, Gunner's Mate, Second Class, 321-30-69, personally appeared before me on 4 January 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: Omaha, Nebraska
DATE: 4 February 1946

C. J. Hayden
C. J. HAYDEN, Special Agent, SIC, 7SC



05-2

CONFIDENTIAL

For the WAR CRIMES OFFICE

Judge Advocate General's Department -- War Department

United States of America

---

| | |
|---|---|
| In the Matter of the confiscation of Red Cross blankets by Colonel Mirata, Japanese Commadant of P.O.W. Camp No. 1, Osaka, Japan. | Perpetuation of Testimony of Lowren Augustus Arnett, Coxsain, United States Navy, Service Number 2916382. |

Taken at: Freelandville, Indiana

Date: 4 January 1946

In the Presence of: George W. Cooke, Jr., Spl Agt SIC, 5SC.

Reporter: George W. Cooke, Jr., Spl Agt SIC, 5SC.

Questions by: George W. Cooke, Jr., Spl Agt SIC, 5SC.

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

A. Lowren Augustus Arnett, Coxsain, 2916382, Carlisle, Indiana.

Q. What was your civilian occupation?

A. I had no civilian occupation prior to entering the Navy.

Q. What educational institutions did you attend?

A. I graduated from the Carlisle, Indiana High School in 1940.

Q. When were you returned to the United States from overseas?

A. 13 September 1945 at Oakland, California.

Q. Were you a prisoner of war?

A. Yes.



CONFIDENTIAL

Q. Will you give the places and approximate dates where you were held?

A. I was captured at Agana, Guam, on 10 December 1941, and was kept in a church at Agana until 10 January 1942. Then I was moved by boat to a camp called Zentsuji on the island of Shikoku, where I arrived 15 January 1942. I remained at Zentsuji, Shikoku, from 15 January 1942 to 8 June 1942. Then we were moved by boat to Osaka, Japan, arriving 9 June 1942. There we were placed in a stadium called Hehioka and lived under the bleachers in that stadium until 19 October 1942. I was then placed in P.O.W. camp No. 1 at Osaka, Japan, on 19 October 1942 and remained there until 1 June 1945. We were bombed out of that camp and I was transferred to the Sumori camp at Osaka, arriving 2 June 1945. We stayed there until 20 June 1945, when we were transported by train to Nagoya, Japan, arriving 21 June 1945. I remained there until we took over the camp on 15 August 1945 and we joined American forces on 7 September 1945.

Q. While you were a prisoner of war, do you know of the confiscation of any Red Cross supplies by the Japanese?

A. Yes. I cannot definitely fix the time, but during the early part of 1945 while I was at P.O.W. Camp No. 1, Osaka, Japan, sixteen blankets were received at the camp from the Red Cross for use by American prisoners of war. We never received those blankets and they were confiscated by Colonel Mirata, Commadant of all prisoners of war in the Osaka, Japan area at the time. I was told these facts by Boatsman Mate First Class George Maloof, 322 Shawmut Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts, who was in charge of the American store room at the camp.

Q. Can you name any other persons who would have knowledge of this confiscation?

A. Yes. Boatsman Mate First Class George Maloof, 322 Shawmut Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Q. Can you name, describe, or identify in any way the person responsible for this confiscation?

A. Yes. Colonel Mirata, who was in charge of all prisoners of war in the Osaka, Japan area at the time.

Lowren Augustus Arnett
Lowren Augustus Arnett, Coxsain, USN.

On 11 September 1947 Tokino Ward

# LIST OF PAPERS

File under No. OS-3

| Serial Number | Subject | Date | Type of Document |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | ANDERSON, E. | 18 Oct 46 | Affidavit |
| 2. | ARTHUR, G C. | 11 Sept 46 | " |
| 3. | BETZ, R. J. | | Memorandum |
| 4. | BOND, Richard W. | 23 Oct 45 | Affidavit |
| 5. | BIBLE, J. E. | 16 July 46 | Testimony |
| 6. | BRINKFRHOFF. H. K. | | Questionnaire |
| 7. | BANNISTER, W. R. | 28 Mar 47 | Testimony |
| 8. | BURBRIDGE, R. E. | | Statement |
| 9. | BRDOOFSKY, Max | 14 Sept 45 | Questionnaire |
| 10. | CAMPBELL, R. A. | | Statement |
| 11. | CAREY, J. P. | 10 Sept 48 | " |
| 12. | CARRICK, A. R. | 15 Mar 46 | " |
| 13. | Clyde, A.Benge | 17 Sept 45 | Affidavit |
| 14. | CRAIC, Edwin J. | 28 Mar 46 | " |
| 15. | DAVIDSON, | | Questionnaire |
| 16. | DOUGLAS, S. George | 21 Sept 45 | Questionnaire |
| 17. | ENGLISH, D. K. | 30 Sept 46 | Testimony |
| 18. | FLINIAu, F. M. | 21 Sept 45 | Questionnaire |
| 19. | FRASER, Eric K. | 5 June 46 | Statement |
| 20. | FULLER, J. G. | 25 Sept 46 | " |
| 21. | HARLE, Claude B. | 28 May 47 | " |
| 22. | HARRINGRON, Wilson H. | 22 May 47 | Testimony |
| 23. | HUGH, Arthur | | " |
| 24. | HANN, R. M. | 27 May 47 | Testimony |
| 25. | HAYDEN, Ctis | 4 Sept 45 | Questionnaire |
| 26. | HORNEY, Eugene S. | 20 Aug 46 | Statement |
| 27. | KELLY, L. S. | 2 June 47 | " |
| 28. | JOHNSTON, G.E. | 23 May 47 | " |
| 29. | JANIEC, W. R. | 12 Sept 45 | Questionnaire |
| 30. | LEBER, Tayler | | Statement |
| 31. | MASON, John R. | 27 Sept 46 | Affidavit |
| 32. | McAFOOS, Charles B. | 14 Sept 46 | Testimony |
| 33. | McCABE, Graeme W. | | " |
| 34. | MCFARLANE, Thomas W. | 3 June 47 | " |
| 35. | MIDDLETON, Raymond W. | 14 Sept 45 | Questionnaire |
| 36. | McCONNELL, Allen G. | 30 Aug 46 | Testimony |
| 37. | PARSONS, Franklin R. | 8 Sept 45 | Questionnaire |
| 38. | PARK, Robert | 10 Sept 45 | Affidavit |
| 39. | SMITH, Johnie A. | | Deposition |
| 40. | SMITH, Earnest V. | 30 May 47 | Affidavit |
| 41. | STRINGER, W. W. | 3 sept 48 | " |
| 42. | SUM, sue sun | 4 Oct 46 | " |
| 43. | TIVER, William L. | | " |
| 44. | HENRY, T. Omachi | 19 Oct 46 | Certificate |
| 45. | VANDERFEEN, Norman | 22 sept 46 | Affidavit |

FBC Form
Modified For L.S.

YAMASHITA, Shigeyuki — Report(Camp History)

Modified For I.S.

THE NAME-LIST

of

DECEASED ALLIED POWs

at

OSAKA POW CAMP 2-B (KOBE)

FROM 10 June 1944

TO 15 August 1945

---

CAMP HISTORY

---

Established, 23 September 1942; as KOBE BRANCH CAMP at KOBE-Shi, KOBE-Ku, ITO-Cho.

Renamed No.1 BRANCH CAMP, 18 February 1943.

Destroyed by air raid, 5 June 1945; moved to MARUYAMA-Cho.

Moved to WAKIHAMA-Cho, 21 June 1945.

Renamed No.2 BRANCH CAMP, August 1945.

Terminated September 1945.

---

I hereby certify that this is a true extract.

S. Yamashita

Shigeyuki, YAMASHITA

Secretary,

Japanese POW Information Bureau

85-3

REMARKS:

* These POWs from OSAKA POW CAMP No.2 BRANCH CAMP (KOBE) died at the OSAKA POW CAMP attached Infirmary.

0 These POWs from OSAKA POW CAMP No.2 BRANCH CAMP (KOBE) died at the OSAKA POW CAMP No.3 Camp (SHUYOSHA)

## AMERICAN

| NO | NAME | RANK RGD. NO. | CAUSE OF DEATH | DATE OF DEATH | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | CURRIE, Jack George | CIV | Cardiac Beri-beri | 12 July 45 | * |
| 2 | LEWIS, Robert S. | GNR 248-40-15 | Left Pulmonary infiltration | 4 July 45 | * |
| 3 | MEAD, Ralph Edwin | CIV | Pulmonary tuberculosis | 24 July 45 | * |
| 4 | RAY, John P. | WTR.TNDR.1/CL 336-75-87 | Beri-beri | 4 June 45 | |

## BRITISH

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | COLLCOTT, Thomas Lionel | PVT 6207656 | Pulmonary Tubrculosis | 11 June 44 | 0 |
| 2 | ELLENDER, William | W.O.2 1863600 | Chronic Endocarditis | 6 June 45 | |
| 3 | LIDINGTON, William Henry | TELEGRAPHIST P/JX 80117 | Cardiac Beri-beri | 26 July 45 | * |

## AUSTRALIAN

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | HILL, John | PVT NX 49021 | Pulmonary Tuberculosis | 20 July 45 | * |
| 2 | McPHILLIPS, Frederick | PVT NX 37578 | Catarrh Jaundice; & Beri-beri | 14 July 44 | |

DUTCH

| NO | NAME | RANK REG. NO. | CAUSE OF DEATH | DATE OF DEATH | REMARKS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | JANSEN, Pieter | CPL 87893 | Chronic Bronchitis; & Endocarditis | 1 June 45 | * |
| 2 | NILANT, Theo | CPL 97708 | Pulmonary tubercul-osis | 23 July 45 | * |

JAPANESE PRISONER OF WAR INFORMATION BUREAU

ATIS LANGUAGE DETACHMENT

C E R T I F I C A T E

I hereby certify that the official records of the Japanese Prisoner of War Information Bureau indicate that the POW Camp known as the OSAKA POW CAMP No. 2 Branch Camp (KOBE) was first established as the KOBE Branch Camp on 29 September 1942 at KOBE-shi, KOBE-ku, ITO-cho, #28; on 18 February 1943, this Camp was renamed the OSAKA POW CAMP No. 1 Branch Camp; on 5 June 1945, this Camp was destroyed in an air raid and moved temporarily to KOBE-shi, HAYASHIDA-ku, MARUYAMA-cho, 2-1; on 21 June, this Camp was moved to KOBE-shi, FUKIAI-ku, WAKINOHAMA-cho, 3-Chome; in August 1945 This Camp was renamed the OSAKA POW CAMP No. 2 Branch Camp (KOBE) and in September 1945 this Camp was terminated.

19 Oct. 1946

(44)

65-3

HENRY T. OMACHI
2nd Lt., Inf.
AC Casualty Clearance Br.
Japanese Prisoner of War
Information Bureau

COPY

K2/camp
518
54

Auckland, t.
NEW ZEALAN.

26th April, 1946.

Sum Sue SUN states :-

I am a ship's fireman by occupation. I was born in Canton, China at Hong Kong. I recognise the Chung-king Government. I am 36 years of age.

I have served in several ships. On the 1st September 1941 I joined the tanker "PATELLA" at Cardiff, Wales. We sailed from Cardiff, via Trinidad to Cape Town. We sailed on this run for several months.

On the 19th April 1942 when 19 days out from Trinidad we were hailed by a German raider who told us to stop. Our ship did not stop and the raider fired at us. The Patella had a gun but we sustained too much damage. Three of our crew, including one of the gun crew, were killed. The remainder of us got into the lifeboats.

The raider then ordered us to get aboard their ship. The PATELLA sunk.

I do not know the name of the German raider. I was eleven months in this ship. The ship's officers did not speak English. The Captain and officers of the Patella were put in one room on the raider and the remainder of the crew were put in one room.

The raider's crew treated us quite well.

About two months later another German ship met the raider and took off all the Patella's crew except the four Chinese. I do not know where the supply ship took the English officers and crew to. The supply ship met us about every two or three weeks to supply us with oil and food.

After the Patella's captain left the raider the four Chinese including myself were put to work on the raider. We were kept on the raider for 11 months and during that time the raider sank seventeen ships, some were British and the others were Norwegian and American.

The three Chinese who were taken prisoner with me had to do the laundry work on the raider, including washing the clothes of the captured seamen from the abovementioned 17 ships.

One Norwegian ship returned fire to the raider. The Chinese boys were not exposed to gun fire when they engaged the British and other merchantmen, other than the fact that they were aboard the raider.

When the war was looking better for the United Nations, the raider received a message that it was impossible to return to Germany and the raider was ordered to go to Japan immediately.

(42)

On the 15th March 1943 we arrived at Kobe, Japan. The Chinese boys were then sent to an internment camp at Kobe. The camp was full of British

OS-3

soldiers taken prisoner at Hong Kong. We four were the only Chinese in the Kobe Internment Camp.

The four Chinese boys were put into working parties with the British soldiers and were taken each day from the camp to the wharves, where we were put to work loading the lighters from the warehouses and at other times unloading lighters and taking the cargo to the warehouses. When we were put on this work we received one bowl of rice each day (the rice was cooked ). Occasionally we were given a small quantity of vegetable soup, as an extra. The British soldiers received the same food.

We were put into rooms with the British soldiers and there were 19 men put into a room measuring about 21 feet by 12 feet.

I fell sick in Kobe Camp. I was cold and hungry and no clothes and was worked too hard. "That was where the sick come from." The Japanese forced me to go to work. I got worse and coughed a lot. The British soldiers made the Japanese bring a doctor to me. An Australian doctor, who was in the same camp, helped me. He is Captain C. R. BOYCE. He gave me his address which is C/o W.F.R.Boyce, Solicitor, Queen Street, Brisbane, Australia.

Captain Boyce was able to get some medicine for me. I was not taken to hospital but was taken to a house near the internment camp, where Capt.Boyce used to see me. Once in three months I was seen by a Japanese doctor.

I fell sick at Kobe Camp about the beginning of January 1945. While I was in the house being treated the first bombing raid on Kobe took place. The internment camp was hit by bombs.

After the bombing raid we were all moved to Kawasaki. All the prisoners including myself, were forced to walk from Kobe to Kawasaki. The march took us from 6.30 at night until midnight. I could not walk alone but I was assisted by British soldiers. We went to Kawadaki on the 5th June 1945. We moved from this camp on the 29th June 1945. We were very crowded at Kawasaki. The Japanese put all the sick boys in one hut. When we were sick we received no more, or better food.

On the 29th June 1945 we were moved from Kawasaki to Nagoya No.10 camp. One hundred and fifty went to another camp, and 150 went to Nagoya. We were taken there by train. I was able to sit down in the train but there were too many on the train. There were 150 when we started and later in the journey another 100 were put on board. The train journey lasted from 8pm on 29.6.45 until midday on 30.6.45. No food was issued to us on the train.

I remained in Nagoya camp until the 8th September 1945, when we were sent by train to Yokohama. Conditions at Nagoya Camp were worse than Kobe. We slept for two evenings on board a ship tied up at Yokohama wharf. I was only a few days in Yokohama before I left for Australia.

About 12 months after I was in Kobe camp a British soldier was smoking in the room next to ours. This was at 9 o'clock at night. A Japanese officer went into the hut. I saw him go in. I saw him from the window. The Japanese captain brought the English soldier down and we watched through the window. The Japanese captain beat the English soldier. The captain hit the English

soldier about the face with his fist and also with a leather strap many times. The soldier fell down several times and the Japanese forced him up and hit him down again. The English soldier was bleeding about the face and swollen. The Japanese brought the soldier up to the hospital and he was later taken from there. I did not hear what happened after that.

I do not know the name of the English soldier. I do not know the names of any other prisoners who watched this beating. The Japanese Captain who gave this beating was not a regular officer at the camp. He used to visit the camp frequently. I do not know his name.

The Japanese Captain would be about 35 years of age, about 5 feet in height, medium build, clean shaven.

I do not know the names of any of the officers of the camps in which I was interned. The camp officers at Kobe were changing all the time. At the other camps I was too sick to think about those things.

(Sgd.) Sum Sue Sun

The above statement of two and one part pages was made by Sum Sue SUN in answer to questions put by me in the Chinese language. The whole statement has been read over to him and he states that it is true.

(Sgd.) Y. S. Chan
Interpreter
26. 4.46

Witnessed:-

R. Jones
Detective 3272
26. 4.46

I, HAROLD JAMES EVANS, Flight Lieutenant, Royal New Zealand Air Force, HEREBY CERTIFY that I have compared the foregoing copy of statement by SUM SUE SUN with the original thereof (which is duly signed by the said SUM SUE SUN by the interpreter thereof, Y.S. CHAN, and by the witness thereto, Detective R. JONES) and that it is a true copy of such original.

Flight Lieutenant,
R.N.Z.A.F.

TOKYO,
4th October, 1946.

05-3

PARSONS, FRANKLIN R. (Name) PFC. USMC (Rank) ASN 285245

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

on 8th September : 1945, testified as follows:

Q. How old are you?

A. 24.

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

A. 6 May 1942 at Corregidor.

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

A. 3rd Bn., 4th Marines.

Q. By what Japanese unit were you captured?

A. Japanese Army Unit.

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

A. Yes United States.

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

A. 616 North Madison Street, Wichita, Kan.

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?

| | Compound or Camp | Location | Dates |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. | Cabanatuan, Luzon | Luzon | 24 May 1942 to 25 July 1942 |
| | Palawan | Palawan Is. | 30 Aug 1942 to 22 Aug 1944 |
| | Boat Trip | | 1 Oct 1944 to 9 Nov 1944 |
| | Toroko | Formosa | Nov 1944 to Jan 1945 |
| | Kobe | Kobe | 11 Feb 1945 to May 1945 |
| | Maribara | Honshu Is. | 20 May 1945 |

37

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

A. Yes.

My name is Eugene Stedman Horney. My permanent home address is 1108 Magnolia Street, Greensboro, North Carolina. I am 30 years of age. I was Captain, 0351529, 63rd Infantry, Phillipine Army, having been called to active duty from the reserve November 11, 1940. I went overseas on 1 November 1941, and returned to the States 20 October 1945.

I was placed on terminal leave May 26, 1946. I was captured on Panay on May 25, 1942 by a Japanese unit the name of which I do not know. We were taken to the Iloilo prison where we stayed about six weeks, then we were transferred to Ft. San Pedro, Iloilo, where we remained until October 1, 1942. We were then taken to Kobe, Japan, where I remained as a prisoner until August, 1943. I was then transferred to Zentsuji on the Island of Shikoku where I remained until June 1945. I was then transferred to Rokuroshu on the Island of Honshu, and remained there until September 8, 1945, where on that date I was liberated.

At the Kobe Camp, Japan, there was a great deal of slapping, striking in the face and kicking on the shins of American and British prisoners by Japanese guards. There were only about 50 American prisoners in this camp at the time I was there. During March of 1943 a Japanese doctor who was quite a Sadist, knocked a great number of prisoners down and knocked them unconscious with a leather belt with a big buckle on it. I do not know his name. He was short and weighed about 130 pounds and was about four and one-half feet tall. He had no peculiar marks of identification. On one instance I saw him beat a British soldier in the face until he fell over unconscious, then poured water in his face to revive him, stood him up, and beat him again until he again fell. His excuse for doing this was that the British soldier was smoking at a time when he was not supposed to. In one instance some of the prisoners put ashes in the spittoon, when they had instructions not to use the spittoon for ashes. He knocked twenty four of us down, including me, for doing this. We had ~~another~~ A guard as bad as the doctor. He was there about three weeks. He committed offenses similar to those just described as committed by the doctor. He was a Corporal. He was much larger than the doctor; about five feet and ten inches tall and weighed about 140 or 150 pounds. I do not remember his name. We complained about him so much that the Sergeant in charge, whose name I do not remember, got rid of him.

The Colonel in charge of the Osaka area was Colonel Murada. This camp was worse than any I was in. We lost twenty five percent of the personnel of this camp from starvation, malnutrition and exposure. ~~The food was poor~~ There was no heat, and the weather was freezing. Our complaints were made to the camp commander who reported that he had reported them to Colonel Murada.

In many instances we had boys carried to work physically unable to work, and they were carried to work on stretchers by prisoners who were forced to carry them. Many of the prisoners who died at this camp were survivors of the sinking ship Lisbon Maru.

26

Some of the Red Cross food was eaten by the Japanese, though this camp did not get much Red Cross food while I was there.

The prisoners, enlisted men, worked six days a week. Officers were at first put in charge of the prisoners who worked, but later officers were not permitted to go with the enlisted men.

Incl 64-1

05-3

Morimoto was camp commander at camp Kobe. He was either a Captain or a Lieutenant. I never did see him commit any cruelties. It is my belief that the orders came direct from Colonel Murada, and that he was responsible for the cruelties. This belief was shared by the other prisoners.

Our clothing was fair, as we got British captured clothing. There was some Japanese work clothing issued, and we were provided materials to mend our clothing.

There were few other brutalities at the other camps where I was a prisoner, but they were not as serious as those, with few exceptions, at camp Kobe, but I do not remember the names of any of the people committing the brutalities. At Kobe the enlisted men were treated worse than the officers because they were forced to work when they were not able to work, but at the other camps where I was a prisoner, the officers were subjected to more indignities.

05-3

I weighed 155 pounds when I was first taken prisoner, and my last weight while in camp was 110 pounds.

Eugene Stelman Horney

State of North Carolina :
County of Davidson : SS

Subscribed and sworn to before me a Notary Public, this the 20 day of August, 1946.

My Commission Expires April 28, 1947

Josephine Kellogg
Notary Public in and for County of Davidson, State of North Carolina.

05-3

OS-3

Administration

Lae Camp

SWORA Imp.

Accommodation British Strength 200 arrived 23/1/43, additions 98 American 12 British arrived 6/10/43. Lae Camp (American) arrived 15/10/43. First arrivals came from Hong Kong, second arrivals from P.I.'s.

Accomodation (Living) was fair. The men slept on platforms covered with one rice sack & tatami matting; there were two tiers, height between each approx 1'6". The platform breadth was also 1'6".

(a) Heating. The only heating arrangements made was a hole dug in the floor in which charcoal was burnt when available. This type of heating was very unsatisfactory. fumes from charcoal etc as well as unequal distribution of heat plus the availability of charcoal being scarce.

(b) Lighting. Electric lighting was used but the candle power was so low as to make reading impossible.

(c) Ventilation. Usual Japanese method of being wooden frames supports the outside walls roofs being covered with straw round wood & a final layer of cement approx ½" thick. The average length of time before repairs were needed was 2-3 months.

(d) Cookhouse. Originally 5 cooking holes were installed, later to accomodate the extra personnel 2 more were added. Most of the equipment which made the cookhouse possible to function properly was made by the prisoners secretly. The open fume ventilation which were installed to carry away the smoke, which would not go up faulty chimneys made the prisoners sleep on the floor and

- 1 -

OVER

Incl #3 (2 pages)

Last Page

## MOKRA camp

Maximum British Strength 200 arrived 23/1/43, additions 98 American
+ 2 British, arrived 6/10/42. Last M.O. (American) arrived 15/10/43.
First arrivals were from Hong Kong, second arrivals from P.I.'s.

Accomodation (living) was fair. The new sleeping platforms covered
with one rice sack + tatami matting; there were two tiers, height between
each approx 3'0". The platform breadth was also 7'0".

(a) Heating. The only heating arrangements made was a hole dug in
the floor in which charcoal was burnt when available. This type of heating
was very unsatisfactory, fumes from charcoal as well as unequal
distribution of heat plus the availability of charcoal being scarce.

(b) Lighting. Electric lighting was used but the voltage was so
low and so much reading impossible.

(c) Construction. Usual Japanese method of using wooden frames.
Supports the outside walls roofs being covered with thin round wood
+ a first layer of cement approx ½" thick. The overall length of time
before repairs were needed was 2-3 months.

(d) Cookhouse. Originally 8 cooking lohs were installed, later to
accomodate the extra personnel 2 more were added. Most of the
equipment which made the cookhouse possible to function properly
was made by the prisoners secretly. The open flue ventilation which
were installed to carry away the smoke, which would not go up
faulty chimneys made fly-proofing impossible. Bad flooring on
floor made it impossible to keep the cookhouse dry + clean.

(e) Bathhouse. Originally 3 small single baths, each holding 5 gallons
method of bathing was to obtain a small bowl of hot water
from outside [illegible]

## THE WAR CRIMES OFFICE

## Judge Advocate General's Department - War Department

## United States of America

---

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

In the matter of the felonious assault * Perpetuation of testimony of
of Lt.(jg) PERCY M. COTTON, by Corporal * WILSON H. HARRINGTON, former
FUKUDA at KOBE, Japan, on 13 June 1943. * Commander, U.S.N.R.

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

| | |
|---|---|
| Taken at: | 32-04 82nd Street, (Apt.3), Jackson Heights, New York, N.Y. |
| Date: | 23 April 1947. |
| In the Presence of: | Robert E. Evans, Special Agent, 108th CIC Det.<br>Area Intelligence Division<br>AC of S, G-2<br>Headquarters First Army<br>1270 Avenue of the Americas<br>New York 20, New York. |
| Reporter: | Robert E. Evans, Special Agent, 108th CIC Det. |
| Questions by: | Robert E. Evans, Special Agent, 108th CIC Det. |

Q. State your full name and permanent home address.

A. WILSON H. HARRINGTON, 97-16 127th Street, Richmond Hill, New York, N.Y.

Q. What was your former grade and serial number?

A. Commander, United States Naval Reserve, Serial Number 14537.

Q. What is your present occupation?

A. I am a Captain in the United States Naval Reserve and am presently awaiting action of the Naval Retirement Board.

Q. State the date and place of your birth.

A. I was born in Brooklyn, New York, on July 29, 1889.

Q. What is your marital status?

A. I am married.

Q. What formal education have you had?

A. I attended grade school, high school and Adelphi Academy in Brooklyn, New York.

Q. When did you return to the United States from overseas?

92

A. On October 11, 1945, at San Francisco, California, aboard the U.S.Navy Hospital Ship "USS Rixey".

Q. To what unit were you assigned overseas?

A. I was Commanding Officer of the Naval Section Base, Mariveles, Bataan, Philippine Islands.

Q. Were you a Prisoner of War?

#38

OS-3

Sent to Japan on Rykuyu Maru

A. Yes.

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

A. I surrendered on the 17th of May 1942 at Cebu. On October 3rd, 1942, I was taken to Manila aboard a Japanese ship which was formerly the Canadian ship"CANADIAN IMPORTER". I arrived at Bilibid Prison on October 7th, 1942. On the 13th of October 1942 I was taken to the Kobe sub-camp for the Osaki Area. On August 1, 1943 I was taken to a camp at Zentsuji on the Island of Shikoku; on the 25th of June 1945 to a camp at Rockoroshr. On the 9th of September 1945 I left there and arrived in Yokohama on the 10th of September 1945. Upon arrival in Yokohama we ran into the United States occupation forces.

Q. Are you familiar with the circumstances pertaining to the alleged assault upon Lt. PERCY M. COTTON at Kobe, Japan, on 13 June 1943?

A. Yes.

Q. Please explain the details of this incident.

A. Shortly after daylight on the 13th of June 1943, a load of dicon arrived and I was asked to furnish a detail. I assigned Lt. COTTON to the detail. He had carried one bag of dicon in and was on his way out to get another when he was manhandled by Corporal FUKUDA. As a result, his teeth were loosened, - one was knocked out.

Q. How was Lt. COTTON "manhandled"?

A. FUKUDA beat him with his fists and also beat him with a "2 x 4". He also tried to break Lt. COTTON's back over a trough.

Q. Did Lt. COTTON resist this assault?

A. No, that's what FUKUDA was waiting for, he wanted an excuse to"finish him off".

Q. Why was Lt. COTTON assaulted?

A. FUKUDA was acting as Sergeant of the Guard and accused Lt. COTTON of not bowing to the guards as he went through the gate, and also attempting to escape.

Q. Why was Lt. COTTON going through the gate?

A. We were quartered in a warehouse and the dicon was always put out on the sidewalk. It had to be carried in. The guards were at the gate and the men had to pass by them.

Q. Where was this warehouse located?

A. It was known as the Kobe Sub-Camp of the Osaki Area. It was opposite the Seamen's Institute in the warehouse area of Kobe. It was a former English tea warehouse, and it was about a half block from the public park.

Q. Did Lt. COTTON survive?

A. Yes. His full name is PERCY M. COTTON and he's a Purser for the President Lines at present. His home address is 634 15th Avenue, San Francisco, California.

Q. Can you further describe or identify Corporal FUKUDA?



05-3

A. No, except that he was from the 66th Regiment of the Japanese Army, and was a one star "Cadet".

Q. Did you witness this assault or were you told about it?

A. I witnessed this assault.

Q. Was Lt. COTTON given any medical attention after this assault?

A. No, none whatever.

Q. Is there anything further you wish to add?

A. No.

Wilson H. Harrington
Wilson H. Harrington

State of New York )
: SS
County of Queens )

I, Wilson H. Harrington, 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.

Wilson H. Harrington
Wilson H. Harrington

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22nd day of May 1947.

Edward J. Corcoran
EDWARD J. CORCORAN,
Captain, T.C.,
Summary Court Officer

CERTIFICATE

I, Robert E. Evans, Special Agent, 108th C.I.C. Det., certify that Wilson H. Harrington, personally appeared before me on 23 April 1947 and gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth.

Robert E. Evans
ROBERT E. EVANS, Special Agent,
108th C.I.C. Detachment
Area Intelligence Division
AC of S, G-2
Headquarters, First Army
1270 Avenue of the Americas
New York 20, New York

Place : 32-04 82nd Street,
Jackson Heights,
New York City, N.Y.

Date: 23 April 1947



OS-3

OVER

WAR CRIMES OFFICE

When completed this document must be classified as RESTRICTED

DATE: 21 Sept. 19 45

1. YOUR NAME: FLINIAU (Last) FRANKLIN (First) MORRIS (Middle)

2. RANK: Colonel SERIAL NO. 0-306220
(If civilian, write in word "Civilian" (Armed Forces personnel only

3. PERMANENT HOME ADDRESS 6924 Van Nuys Blvd. (Street No.) Van Nuys (City) California (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).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Iloilo, Panay | May 1942 | - Sept 1942 |
| Kobe, Japan | Oct 1942 | - April 1945 |
| Ikuno, Japan | April 1945 | - Sept 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 ---------- 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 ---------- Yes (yes or no)

(g) Transportation of prisoners of war under improper conditions ---------- No (yes or no)

(h) Public exhibition or exposure to ridicule of prisoners of war ---------- Yes (yes or no)

(i) Failure to provide prisoners of war with proper medical care, food or quarters ---------- Yes (yes or no)

(j) Collective punishment of a group for offense of others -- Yes (yes or no)

(k) Any other atrocities not specifically mentioned above for which you think the guilty persons should be punished --- No (yes or no)

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



Incl #3 (2 pages)

OVER

O V E R

DETAILS OF ATROCITIES

| KIND OF CRIME | WHERE IT HAPPENED | WHO WAS THE VICTIM (include name, nationality & whether military personnel or not). | STATE IF YOU SAW IT YOURSELF. IF YOU DID NOT SEE IT, WHO TOLD YOU ABOUT IT. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. (b) Beatings, | Kobe, Japan | Sgt. Burbridge (British) | Yes |

Severely beating into unconsciousness useing a brood belt about the face, after he fell he was kicked in the groin & ribs. He was then thrown in jail without food. Man doing the beating named Lt. Miataki a doctor stationed at Kobe

2. camp

(c) Our crowded conditions, poor ventilation at Kobe house

(f) Kobe camp was only one block from the dock area & across the street from a anti aircraft battery & sounding apparatus, two blocks from small arms &

3. ammunition & tank factory. Finally burnt out of Kobe house in April 1945.

(h) Forced officers to run through the streets of Kobe, & any one falling out of formation was beaten by the guards in front of civilians.

4. Capt. Morimoto, camp commander, was responsible

(i) Red Cross equipment available but would not issue it.

(j) Punishment was always meted out to the entire camp for some offense of one man. Standing at

5. attention for 4 hours or having roll call every hour during the night. Happened Kobe camp, Kobe, Japan.

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

Processing & Recovering Committee, Yokohama, Japan.

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

CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

William H. Brown
William H. Brown
Capt. Inf.

/S/ F.M. Flinisu
Sign in your own name.

CITY OF TOKYO )
) SS
HONSHU, JAPAN )

I, Franklin M. Fliniau, Lt. Col., Infantry, 0-30263, being first duly sworn, depose and say:

In the latter part of October, 1942, I, along with fifty officers and enlisted men, arrived in Japan, as Prisoner of War of the Japanese Imperial Army.

We left the ship at Kobe, Honshu, Japan, at 0700 hours and were marched for hours throughout the City of Kobe. At approximately 1330 hours we were taken to Kobe Branch Prisoner of War Camp (also known as Kobe House, Osaka Area, Honshu, Japan) which was located only three blocks from the ship docks where we originally landed at 0700 hours that same morning. During this march we were forced to carry all of our own equipment.

At the camp we were herded into the one room designated as the quarantine barracks where our equipment and belongings were thoroughly checked. Lt. Yasuji Morimoto gave the orders for the search and during the search most of our clothing was taken from us, as were our extra shoes, our razors, razor blades, books, note books, papers, pencils, etc.

At about 1530 hours, Col. Murata and Lt. Morimoto appeared, and both spoke to the assembled Prisoners of War. Among other things, we were told that the only reason we were then alive was because of the gracious attitude of the Emperor to whom we should give thanks. Murata, in the course of his speech, said that actually we should be lined up against a wall and shot because we had killed husbands, brothers and sweethearts of the

Japanese. Lt. Morimoto then forced us to sign "No-escape Pledges".

We then spent more than an hour saluting Murata and Morimoto. Murata inspected each of us individually as we saluted him. I, and many others, were slapped by Murata for not saluting him in a manner to his satisfaction. Lt. Morimoto was then introduced as our camp commander.

The food at Kobe Camp was not only bad but was grossly inadequate. We were given only enough to barely exist. We had two meals a day of rice and a soup that was little more than water. The amount of rice issued amounted, after being cooked, to about three-fourths of a canteen cup. For lunch we were issued only a dry bun. The British prisoners especially were in a bad physical shape. Most of the British were from Hong Kong and were survivors of the ill-fated Lisbon Maru which was torpedoed with a loss of 900 lives. Worn down by their hardships prior to arriving in Japan, these British Prisoners of War were given no opportunity to recuperate at Kobe Camp. Even those who arrived at Kobe in good health had a difficult time surviving because of the inadequate food, the cramped, unsanitary, cold quarters, the lack of medicines and medical attention, the lack of proper clothing and the hard physical work which the prisoners were forced to do and the general harsh, brutal treatment.

Commander Harrington, U.S.N.R., Lt. Col. L. J. Fitzpatrick and myself wrote many messages to Lt. Morimoto, the Japanese Camp Commander, requesting additional food for the camp. Lt. Morimoto, however, neither acknowledged the requests nor did he increase the food rations. As a result of the continued inadequate ration, over one hundred Prisoners of War died in Kobe Camp the winter of 1942-1943. There was no excuse for these in-

adequate rations as there was plenty of food stored in the camp. I personally, as much as I was able, checked on the food situation and saw more than enough food stored to have provided the Prisoners of War with adequate rations. And this was true practically all the time I was at Kobe. Lt. Morimoto was in and around camp most of the time and was well aware of the general situation.

Medical supplies were another item that the Japs refused to give us in any worth-while amount. When the American Prisoners of War arrived from the Philippines, they brought with them thousands of aspirin tablets, sulfa-drugs and quinine, but these drugs were all taken by the Japs when we got to Kobe Camp. When I personally asked Lt. Morimoto for some of these drugs as the prisoners were in dire need of them, Lt. Morimoto only laughed and told me that we prisoners could not have any of such medical supplies. It was obvious even to me, not a medical man, that many of the prisoners' lives could have been saved if Lt. Morimoto had only made available to us the medicines that were taken from us when we first arrived at Kobe Camp. Time after time our own medics told me that this prisoner or that prisoner could be helped or saved if only medicines were available. Commander Harrington and I repeatedly wrote letters to Lt. Morimoto requesting medicines, but received no answer nor were more medical supplies made available. It was then decided to ask the American officers to donate money from their own pockets to purchase medicines on the open market at Kobe. A sum of money was collected and Commander Harrington personally took this money to Lt. Morimoto and explained through an interpreter what we wanted to do. Lt. Morimoto refused the money and told Commander Harrington that the prisoners were getting all the medical supplies they needed.

Because of the shortage of food and medicines over one hundred American and British officers and enlisted men died the first winter of 1942-1943 at Kobe Prisoner of War Camp. The immediate cause of most of these deaths was malnutrition, beri beri, dysentery, pneumonia, exposure to the cold at work and in the unheated barracks. I am sure sixty percent of the men who so died could have been saved if only a little additional food and medicine had been issued. I hold Lt. Morimoto directly responsible for most of the deaths that occurred at Kobe Camp while he was camp commander (the period from October 1942 to June 1944) as he was well aware of conditions, knew the physical shape of the prisoners and had food, Red Cross parcels and medicines available for issue, but took no steps whatever to help alleviate the harsh, brutal condition.

I was the senior army officer in the camp during the entire period of my stay at Kobe. Commander William Harrington, U. S. Navy, was senior navy man in the camp. Lt. Morimoto, however, refused to recognize either Commander Harrington or myself as the official representative of the Prisoners of War in Kobe Camp. In our stead, he appointed a Capt. Haughton of the British Army to act as such senior officer. The reason for this appointment was that Capt. Haughton was much older than either Commander Harrington or myself and was less aggressive in looking out for the welfare of the prisoners and less aggressive in making protests about the camp conditions. No matter who made the complaint, Lt. Morimoto refused to pay any heed whatever. On one occasion all the British officers made a joint protest as to the general unsanitary conditions, the inadequate rations, lack of medical items, mistreatment of prisoners, inadequate clothing and other things

which needed remedying in the camp. Lt. Morimoto forced all British officers to stand at attention in front of the guard house for several hours after telling them that they were troublemakers and that any further complaints made by them would be harshly dealt with.

On or about 1 August 1943 all American officers except myself were transferred from Kobe Camp. At that time Lt. Morimoto told me that I was being allowed to remain at Kobe Camp in order to represent the American enlisted men which numbered approximately twenty-one.

Although I was still senior officer in the camp, Lt. Morimoto refused to give me an opportunity of voicing an opinion or making a complaint. All the prisoners, however, both American and Allied, recognized me as the senior officer in the camp and recognized me as their Commanding Officer. Because of this all instances of mistreatment, all complaints as to camp conditions and complaints affecting the welfare of the prisoners were made to me of the various individual prisoners. Because of this situation I was well acquainted with everything that went on in Kobe Camp.

On one occasion it was reported to me that there was a strong rumor that a Red Cross representative of the Swiss Legation would pay a visit to the camp. I immediately requested permission from Lt. Morimoto to speak to this Red Cross representative. My request was flatly denied. In preparation for the Red Cross representative's visit, many medical supplies were brought into camp from other warehouses and placed on the shelves of the hospital. Meat was placed out in plain view in the kitchen and oranges and other fruits were placed by the bed space of each prisoner. A substantial quantity of vegetables was

taken to the kitchen and laid out on the table so that they could be seen by the inspecting party. As I recall it, this Red Cross inspection took place some time during the latter part of 1943. On the day of the inspection all prisoners, regardless of whether they were sick or well, were taken out of the camp so that the Red Cross representative could neither see them nor talk with them. Immediately after the inspecting party left the camp, medical supplies were taken off the shelves of the hospital and put back into storage. The meat and vegetables were taken from the Prisoner of War kitchen and given to the Japanese kitchen and the oranges and other fruits taken from the bed space of the Prisoners of War and put back into storage. According to civilians, Wakizaki (phonetic) and Uchi-Hachi (phonetic), who were in charge of issuing supplies, Lt. Morimoto personally gave the order to remove the food stuff and medical supplies and put them back into storage.

On numerous occasions I made requests through the Japanese Sergeant Major for permission to talk to Lt. Morimoto on current camp problems. Not once did Lt. Morimoto allow me to have a private conference with him.

On another occasion I heard that a representative of the Vatican was to visit our camp. I again requested permission to talk with the Archbishop representative but again Lt. Morimoto refused my request. A visit to the camp was made by a Catholic Archbishop as representative of the Vatican. Neither I nor any of the other Prisoners of War were allowed to talk to him privately or collectively.

In or about February 1943, Commander T. F. O'Brien, U.S. Navy, died from malnutrition, beri beri and possible pneumonia. Commander O'Brien was ill for quite a while and as



0-23

his condition gradually became worse he requested that he be allowed to see a Catholic priest. I personally asked Lt. Morimoto for permission for a Catholic priest to see Commander O'Brien. This request was refused. When I communicated Lt. Morimoto's attitude to Commander O'Brien he seemed to lose all interest and died the next day. I am sure in my own mind that Commander O'Brien's death was due in great part to the denial of the privilege of seeing a Catholic priest.

Religious services were not allowed to be held in camp by Lt. Morimoto until the latter part of 1943. During the period 1942-1943 when Lt. Morimoto refused to allow us to hold religious services we would manage to hold unofficial services under cover. In fact, our requests to hold christian burial services for deceased Prisoners of War were denied by Lt. Morimoto.

During the winter and spring of 1943-1944, Major R. A. Campbell, A. I. F., Major W. N. J. Pitt, R. A. British Army and myself drafted a letter and sent it to Lt. Morimoto. In this letter we made a strong protest as to the location of Kobe Prisoner of War Camp. We protested because Kobe Prisoner of War Camp was located only two blocks from the dock, one block from the Navy Headquarters, located in the City of Kobe, and was directly across the street from an anti-aircraft battery equipped with sound apparatus. Lt. Morimoto refused to do anything about the order whatsoever. In this letter we also protested as to the type of jobs various Prisoners of War were assigned to inasmuch as these jobs were dangerous not only because there was no safety protective devices on the jobs but most of the jobs were located in military areas which were

definite bombing objectives. The camp was not marked in any way so as to designate it as a Prisoner of War Camp.

The barracks accommodation in Kobe Prisoner of War Camp consisted of 2 three-story warehouse buildings. Each floor contained over 100 prisoners. On an average each prisoner occupied a space approximately 6' long and 24" wide. When lying down to sleep at night each prisoner was in close body contact to the man next to him, which made it impossible to get adequate rest and sleep. The barracks were vermin infested and even though numerous protests were made no steps were ever taken to clear up this condition.

In the summer we were issued two blankets and in the winter five. These blankets were so thin, however, they could hardly be called blankets, and even though five blankets were issued they were not sufficient as there was practically no heat during the winter. They did make a feeble attempt, however, as on each floor one charcoal hibachi was furnished.

There were two latrines, one located on the first floor of one barracks separated by a thin board partition from the ration storeroom and one located on the first floor of the second barracks adjacent to the Prisoner of War kitchen. In one latrine there were facilities for sixteen men and in the other facilities for twenty men, which facilities were grossly inadequate as a major portion of the camp was at all times suffering from dysentery, beri beri and diarrhea. No sanitary equipment whatever was furnished by the Japanese and it was impossible to keep the latrines in a half-way decent sanitary condition.

Lt. Morimoto spent a major portion of his time in the camp and had full knowledge of the many beatings administered by his staff.

During the latter part of 1942 and the early part of 1943, men were granted one rest day a week, and on these rest days an inspection of the camp quarters was made. If the inspection party was not satisfied with the condition of the barracks or found any unauthorized article, such as sugar or clothing, inspection party, who were usually Lt. Morimoto, Sgt. Morito and the entire camp staff, would make the entire group stand at attention for long periods of time, at least from one to three hours. This punishment was especially severe because the Jap standards of position of attention required one to stand in a rigid position without moving any member of the body or eyes. Another favorite type of punishment was to deny us the privileges of playing games or reading on our days off.

I know that Lt. Morimoto was well aware of the many instances of corporal punishment inflicted by his staff because I saw him looking out of the window of the Japanese bath house and watching prisoners being beaten. At no time did he do anything to stop the beatings. He merely laughed and continued his bath.

On one occasion, early in 1943, I was forced to stand at attention in front of the guard room by Wakasaki (phonetic), the storekeeper, during which time he slapped and beat me. Lt. Morimoto passed within three feet of me while this was going on but did nothing to stop the mistreatment.

Some time in March 1944, Lt. Morimoto called all Allied officers into his office and informed us that he had found some light work for the officers and as a reward for doing such work we would be given additional food. At that time Lt. Morimoto also informed us that if we did not

sign up to work our then meagre rations would be cut to 330 grams of rice a day, which ration was grossly inadequate for any one to live on. Having no alternative we agreed under protest to work and went to work the next day at Showa Denki Carbon Factory. Our job was stoking furnaces for the manufacture of large carbons about 14' long by 18" in diameter. This job was the dirtiest, filthiest job that could be found for us. At the end of the day we would be black from head to foot and on many occasions we were forced to march from the factory to the rail line without even having had an opportunity to bathe.

The bathing facilities at Kobe Prisoner of War Camp consisted of one large Japanese bath tub approximately 8' by 8' and approximately 3' deep. The entire camp consisting of approximately 700 men were forced to use this bath without being permitted to change the water. We were permitted to take baths once a week in the winter time. In the summer time we were allowed to take cold showers throughout the week.

Whenever a Prisoner of War died in camp, all prisoners, regardless of their physical condition, were ordered into the street in front of the camp. Then Lt. Morimoto would make an appearance and we had to salute him first and as the hearse left the camp we were allowed to salute the deceased. After the hearse left the camp all prisoners, officers and enlisted men, the sick and the well, were lined up in two ranks and run through the streets of Kobe. Several guards were always sent along with the party and any one who fell out of the formation from fatigue or exhaustion would be severely beaten by the

guard. It was on one of these runs that Major M. D. Weidman, U. S. Army, age 51, was beaten across his legs and back by Lt. Morimoto, who used his sword scabbard. I do not remember the date of this occurrence. These runs were also a common occurrence on Sunday mornings, our so-called rest days.

I hold Lt. Morimoto directly responsible for all deaths while he was commander at Kobe Prisoner of War Camp from October 1942 to June 1944 for a number of reasons. Some of these reasons are:

Although there was an adequate supply of food stored in the camp he failed to allow even a half decent ration be issued to the men; although there was a sufficient amount of medical supplies stored, he refused to allow them to be used by the prisoners; he failed to provide heat during the winter months; he failed to supply adequate and proper clothing for the prisoners; he allowed his staff to beat, kick and mistreat prisoners at will. The most notorious officials in the matter of inflicting corporal punishment were: Lt. Wiatiki, the Japanese Medical Officer and Sgt. Morito. These are the only two I can name by their given names. Others were just as notorious and were known as "Horse Face", a civilian guard; "Gentleman Jim", also a civilian guard; "The Sailer", a civilian guard, and the medical orderly Okasaki (phonetic). Each and every man on the camp staff, however, had no hesitation in striking, beating or kicking the individual prisoners as the whim seized them. The civilian bosses at the places of work were also prone to use their hands, fists, feet and clubs in mistreating prisoners under their control. To list those prisoners

who were mistreated by the Japanese at some time or other would mean a list of every man who was at any time unfortunate enough to be stationed as a prisoner at Kobe Camp. The following named officers and enlisted men are only a few of the men who died while Prisoners of War under Lt. Morimoto. It was obvious that deaths were caused by the general bad conditions in the camp and the general mistreatment on the part of the camp staff, all of which, as stated before, was sanctioned by Lt. Morimoto:

1. T. F. O'Brien - Commander USN, Feb. 1943 Malnutrition and Beri-Beri;
2. Frank Merchant - Capt. U. S. Army, Feb. 17, 1943 - Malnutrition and Beri-Beri;
3. Bowes - 1st Lt. Royal Scots, March 4, 1943 - Malnutrition and Dysentery;
4. Walkden - Lt. Middlesex Regt. Feb. 23, 1943, Malnutrition;
5. Cheesewright - Lt. Middlesex Regt. Feb. 11, 1943 - Malnutrition;
6. Mathews - Lt. Royal Artillery, Feb. 13, 1943 - Malnutrition and Beri-Beri;
7. Horswell, S. J. - Lt. Comd. RN - Nov. 13, 1943, Beri-Beri;
8. George - W.O. I - RN - March 6, 1943, Malnutrition;
9. Jeffs - - CPO - RN - April 21, 1943, Malnutrition;
10. Ross, H. J. - S/Sgt. RAMC - May 14, 1944, Malnutrition;
11. Chalmers, A. - CORP Royal Scots - June 1, 1943 - Malnutrition;
12. Burnett, A. - Pvt. R.E. May 2, 1943 - T.B.
13. Fawcett - - Pvt. R.E. ? Malnutrition
14. Sturges, A. - Pvt. Middlesex Regt. July 2, 1943 - Malnutrition;
15. Bunker, J. - Pvt. Middlesex Regt. May 25, 1943 - Beri-Beri and Uremia;

16. Gunn, L. - Pvt. Middlesex Regt. May 11, 1943 - Malnutrition;

17. Pegg, C. - Pvt. Middlesex Regt. Oct. 31, 1943 - Malnutrition;

18. Linton, V. - Pvt. Middlesex Regt. Dec. 21, 1943 - Malnutrition;

19. Toombs, J. - Pvt. Middlesex Regt. ? Malnutrition.

In the summer of 1943 Lt. Morimoto personally issued an order to Capt. Haughton, Camp Commander, that only fifteen men out of the entire 700 would be allowed to remain from work and in camp or in the camp hospital at any one time. As a result, hundreds of sick men were forced to work and do heavy arduous labor. I myself know from personal observation that a great number of men were sent to work while suffering from the first stages of pneumonia. I also saw numerous prisoners sent to work who had to be half carried by their fellow prisoners. Many of these had to be carried back from work by their fellow prisoners and a good percentage of these sick men eventually died from malnutrition, illness and hard work. As an example, what medical facilities were afforded the prisoners by Morimoto, there was a British Prisoner of War who broke his leg. Capt. Haughton asked permission to take him outside the camp for civilian medical attention. Lt. Morimoto refused to permit this and I personally set the leg of Lance Corporal Purcival Nesbit, with whatever scrap material I could find. This is a typical instance that could be given a hundred times in a hundred variations. On sick call the Japanese medical orderly Okasaki would march the men up and down the hospital making them drill in the Japanese manner. After this had been gone through some times he would then pick out fifteen men that were

permitted to remain from work. Many times I saw men fall in a faint during these so-called sick calls.

The above charges and allegations of wrong doing on the part of Lt. Morimoto are set forth to the best of my present recollection and memory as kept by notes in diary entries now in my possession which were made while I was a Prisoner of War. Many other charges and allegations could be made against Lt. Morimoto, but unfortunately many of my prison notes have been lost and I cannot now remember dates or names of victims with sufficient clarity to make specific accusations against Lt. Morimoto. About all I can say is that he showed a total disrespect for the welfare or care and treatment of the Prisoners of War who were entrusted to his administration.

Franklin M. Fliniau

FRANKLIN M. FLINIAU, 0-30263
Lt. Col., Infantry

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of January, 1947.

Theodore R. C. King

THEODORE R. C. KING
Major, Infantry
Summary Court



0523

# STATEMENT OF COMPLAINT.

## Ill Treatment by Nipponese Staff at Kobe Sub-Camp.

## Complaint against Lieutenant Miataki, Resident Doctor .

On 13th July, 1943, I L/Sgt. BURBRIDGE, R.E., was employed on the Cookhouse Staff at Kobe Sub-Camp.

It was the usual procedure of the Staff to have supper after RoLL Cal l Parade at 7.30 p.m;

On the above mentioned date the Cookhouse Staff were at supper, at approximately 8 p.m.

Lieutenant Miataki, walked into the Cookhouse, dressed in a Kimono and slippers, he walked over to the table, where ten Cooks were eating and said to me "You eating" I said "Yes" "I am having my supper" He said " Go to the Guard Room"

I made my way to the guard room, where I was met by Cpl. Hoblitt, United States Marine Corps, who was acting as Camp Interpreter. I explained the case to him, and he spoke to Lieutenant Miataki, who was not in the least bit interested in what Cpl. Hoblitt had to say.

Lieutenant Miataki ordered me to stand in front of the guard room, and to hold a bowl of water above my head .

I was left in this position until approximately 9.30.p.m;

Lieutenant Miataki then appeared with a Nipponese Army Waist Belt, he ordered me to put the water down, and stand to attention.

He then commenced to lash me with the waist belt, about the body, head and legs. I was dressed at the time in Nipponese Army R.D. tunic and R.D. shorts.

Despite repeated protests by British and American Officers, and the British Camp Commandant Major Houghton, R.E. , he continued his brutal treatment until approximately 10 p.m;

He then ordered me to take up the bowl of water and resume my former position in front of the guard room. I remained in this position until approximately 11 p.m; when Lieut. Miataki again appeared with the waist belt and carried on his inhuman and sadistic treatment. At approximately 11.30.p.m. he threw the bowl of water in my face and ordered me to go to bed.

My cuts and bruises were given medical treatment the following day by British Medical Orderlies, whilst Lieut. Miataki was away from Camp.

72 Lashes were counted in the first beating by fellow prisoners who slept in the room opposite the guard room.

I was at this time undergoing treatment for Beri-Beri, caused by Malnutrition , and accordingly my health was poor.

This incident of brutal treatment is only one of many carried out by Lieut. Miataki, and members of the Camp Staff, which despite strong repeated protests by the British Camp Commandant, Major Houghton R.E., still persisted.

T H Burbidge L/Sgt R.E.

Regt;No. 1871396.
Prisoner of War No. 100.
Do. at time of above incident 362.

8 OS-3

5 — Pros. Ex No. 3

On this twentyeighth day of March One Thousand Nine Hundred and forty ~~[illegible]~~, William Robert BANNISTER of "Greylands", PARKVILLE, near SCONE, in the state of NSW SOUTH WALES, Farmer, makes oath and says as follows:-

My Army No. was NX 50093, Rank A/Cpl, Unit 2/18 Bn.
Date of capture 15 Feb 42.
Place of capture SINGAPORE.
Date of arrival at CHANGI 17 Feb 42.
Duration of stay, to approx. 22 Apr 42.
Transferred to PULO BUKOM (Island). Stayed till 24 May 42.
Transferred to CHANGI on account of sickness (Berri Berri). Stayed till 15 May 43.
Transferred to CHANGI on account of sickness(Berri Berri) and stayed till 15 May 43.
Transferred to KOBE HOUSE in the OSAKA area and remained there till 19 May 45. (I am not certain of the No. of this camp but it was one of the first P.W Camps in KOBE area.)
Transferred to MAIBARA and was released on 10 Sep 45.

(a) FOOD. Type. - Rice, Beans, and a very small quantity of meat monthly. Greens, comprising Horse Radish tops and Carrot tops.

Quantity. A bowl holding approx one pint of cooked rice and the same amount of soup containing the above stated greens was provided usually three times daily.(This ration applied while confined at KOBE HOUSE.

Quality. The rice food was fair but at times dirty with rat dirt and stones. Soup food was very bad, thin and watery.

MEDICINES. These were in light supply and totally inadequate to the demand. The Japs had amply supplies on hand but would not release them. Some of these supplies were stolen by the P.W. and distributed.

CLOTHING. This was very scarce during the winter months and what was provided was discarded and wornout Jap clothing. The supply was very inadequate for the winter months but was enough for the summer weather.

QUARTERS. An old disused three storey warehouse was provided. 120 men were housed on the floor I was on, the area of which was approx. 60'x60'. The quarters were considered good and were weatherproof.

W. R. Bannister

Norton Anderson J.P.

OS-3

Straw, covered by blankets were provided for bedding. Five poor quality blankets were provided per man during the winter.

(b) WORKING CONDITIONS.

I was employed feeding metal into electric furnaces for five months, and was then put onto loading and unloading boats for ten months. Following this I was employed for one month in the Carbon Electrode works. I then did a further eight months on the wharves loading and unloading barges and railway trucks. The hours of work were on an average eight hours daily. The work was heavy and constant, but compared to other P.W., the conditions could be classed as fair.

(c) EXECUTIONS.

I did NOT witness any executions or tortures.

Beatings.

Whilst at KOBE HOUSE I heard the beating of one, JEANS, (Known as "TIBBY") a former horse breaker from MONTO, QUEENSLAND, I do not know his army no. but he was of the 2/26 Bn. He was taken out by a Jap Guard known as "THE MAD DOCTOR", who was also a Lieut. Tibby was carried back to the R.A.P. and he then return -ed to the quarters after lights out and told me and the others of what had happened. He said he had been beaten with sticks and waddies. I saw the condition he was in. He was badly bruised and cut about the body and head and it is my opinion that he had been subjected to much bruitality. I distinctly heard the sound of the blows and his cries when he was being beaten.

This incident occurred in approx October 1943, but the time may have been anything from Sept to Dec of that year.

During October '44 I was caught stealing sulphur(to quell lice) and was severely punched about the face by two Jap guards I was punched for about five minutes and was badly bruised about the face, but was not rendered unconscious.

One of these Jap guards was known to me as HIGASHINADA ANSHAU but I do not know his correct name. He was about 28 years of age, 5'2" in height, round faced and plump. He was a camp guard and was attached to KOBE HOUSE for approx three months.

I had other minor beatings which did not amount to much.

On another occasion a Jap known as "The Pay Sgt" and who w was at KOBE HOUSE during the last few months of my imprisonment there, and who I think would beSGT. KIYA, held a check parade and singled out two men who were sitting on a table, took them down to the kitchen and beat them up, one moreso than the other. The badly beaten man was SIG. John MASON of Melbourne, 8 Div. Sigs. He returned to the quarters in a semi-conscious state and was very badly knocked about on body and head.

This incident occurred in approx. Feb '45.

The information and incidents set out above occurred during my imprisonment at KOBE HOUSE.

MAIBARA CAMP.

When I was taken to MAIBARA CAMP there were approx 200 (two hundred) P.W. there, Australians, Americans, British & Dutch.

Quarters.

Two huts were provided, each 120' x 30', built of wood with straw roofs. The roofs leaked badly. The huts were located in the centre of a "Paddy" (rice) field.

FOOD.

Very small quantities of rice were provided, a lesser amount than what we had at Kobe House. Soup was very poor quality indeed and was made of carrot tops.

Approx. 40 to 45 lbs of meat were provided to the 200 men, once a month.

MEDICINES.

These were about the same as at Kobe House with the except ion that a quantity of Vitamin Tablets were available but only if necessary and they had to be accounted for by the doctor.

CLOTHING.

Similar to that provided at Kobe House.

Morton Anderson Jr

W. R. Saunders
OS-3

Sleeping.

Straw mats were provided which were placed on the beard floor. The buildinds and flooring were infested with vermin and fleas with the result that the mats had to be done away with. I was fortunate inasmuch that I had a ground sheet.

WORK CONDITIONS.

The work was mainly shovel work and basket work, clearing land and cutting dykes to drain a small lake into a larger one, preparing land for rice crops.

Beatings.

I did not witness any drastic illtreatment here but there were many instances of P.W being struck by the guards with the open hand across the face. I was slapped in this manner on several occasions.

I have no knowledge of any members of the staff at TAISHO CAMP, and furthermore, I am not sure whether I was confined at this camp under that name.

I recollect only two of the staff at NAIBARA CAMP, namely:-

Camp Comd. LIEUT. AUSAKONA
Guard. "GIRTY" - Height 5' 6", plump build, and he wore glasses.

I have not any recollection of MATSUMOTO QM or L/CPL. TKRASHITA.

"Sworn by the above named deponent) W. R. Bannister
WILLIAM ROBERT BANNISTER at SCONE)
on the ~~28~~ Twentyeighth day of )
March, One thousand nine hundred )
and forty-seven. )

BEFORE ME

A Justice of the Peace.

Norton Anderson J.P.

RESTRICTED

64-WC-3012

For the WAR CRIMES OFFICE

Judge Advocate General's Department -- War Department

United States of America

| | |
|---|---|
| In the matter of the death of Wagner (first name unknown), machinist mate 2nd class, USN at Camp 2, Osaka, Japan. | Perpetuation of Testimony of James Edward Bible, Master-Tech Sgt., 274469, USMC |

Taken at: Marine Barracks, Bremerton Navy Yard, Bremerton, Washington

Date: 2 July 1946

In the Presence of: Ralph E. Byrne, Special Agent, CIC

Questions by: Ralph E. Byrne, Special Agent, CIC

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

A. James Edward Bible, Master-Tech Sgt, 274469, USMC; my permanent home address is Box 586, Springfield, Oregon

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

A. I was taken prisoner by the Japanese Army on Corregidor, Philippine Islands, on 6 May 1942, and taken immediately to Camp 3, Cabanatuan, Philippine Islands. I remained at this camp until about 1 November 1942, when I was transferred to Camp 1, Cabanatuan, P. I. I was in this camp until about May 1944, when I was transferred to Bilibid Prison, Manila, Philippine Islands. I remained there until sometime in August 1944. I was then transferred to Camp 2, Osaka, Japan, where I remained until my release on 2 September 1945. I returned to the United States on 2 October 1945.

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

A. Yes, I witnessed the mistreatment of an American sailor at Camp 2, Osaka, Japan, whichresulted in his death.

Q. State the circumstances of this case?

A. While I was at Camp 2, Osaka, Japan, sometime during July 1945, about four prisoners of war attempted to get into a warehouse in the camp in order to obtain some food. One of the men, whose name was Wagner - I don't know

For the WAR CRIMES OFFICE

Judge Advocate General's Department -- War Department

United States of America

| | |
|---|---|
| In the matter of the death of Wagner (first name unknown), machinist mate 2nd class, USN at Camp 2, Osaka, Japan. | Perpetuation of Testimony of James Edward Bible, Master-Tech Sgt., 274469, USMC |

Taken at: Marine Barracks, Bremerton Navy Yard, Bremerton, Washington

Date: 2 July 1946

In the Presence of: Ralph E. Byrne, Special Agent, CIC

Questions by: Ralph E. Byrne, Special Agent, CIC

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

A. James Edward Bible, Master-Tech Sgt, 274469, USMC; my permanent home address is Box 586, Springfield, Oregon

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

A. I was taken prisoner by the Japanese Army on Corregidor, Philippine Islands, on 6 May 1942, and taken immediately to Camp 3, Cabanatuan, Philippine Islands. I remained at this camp until about 1 November 1942, when I was transferred to Camp 1, Cabanatuan, P. I. I was in this camp until about May 1944, when I was transferred to Bilibid Prison, Manila, Philippine Islands. I remained there until sometime in August 1944. I was then transferred to Camp 2, Osaka, Japan, where I remained until my release on 2 September 1945. I returned to the United States on 2 October 1945.

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

A. Yes, I witnessed the mistreatment of an American sailor at Camp 2, Osaka, Japan, which resulted in his death.

Q. State the circumstances of this case?

A. While I was at Camp 2, Osaka, Japan, sometime during July 1945, about four prisoners of war attempted to get into a warehouse in the camp in order to obtain some food. One of the men, whose name was Wagner - I don't know

his first name - was caught by the Japanese. The other men got away.

Q. How do you know this happened?

A. The men who were not caught told some of the rest of us about it.

Q. Can you name any of these men?

A. No, I don't remember their names.

Q. Do you know Wagner's full name, rank, and serial member?

A. I don't know Wagner's first name or serial number. He was a machinist mate 2nd class in the air arm of the U. S. Navy.

Q. What happened after Wagner was caught?

A. Wagner was forced to stand at attention day and night for five consecutive days in front of the camp headquarters.

Q. How do you know this?

A. I saw him there. He was there when we were called out in the morning, and still there when we went to bed at night.

Q. Who ordered him to stand at attention?

A. I don't know, but the camp commander must have.

Q. Why do you say the camp commander must have ordered this?

A. Because Wagner was right near the camp headquarters - not more than ten yards, and the camp commander saw him every time he went in or out of the headquarters.

Q. Do you know the name of the camp commander at the time this incident occurred?

A. No.

Q. Can you describe the commander?

A. No. I never was very close to him.

Q. What happened to Wagner next?

A. After Wagner had been standing at attention for five days, he was placed in a cell in the guard house, and was not given any food or water, and he died after about four and a half days.

Q. How do you know he wasn't given food or water?

A. Some of the prisoners who worked in the galley told us that no food nor water was sent out for Wagner. The galley is the only place in the camp from which he could have received food.

Q. Can you name any of the prisoners who worked in the galley?

A. No, I don't remember their names.

Q. Did you see Wagner's body after he died?

A. Yes, I saw it when some British prisoners carried it away to cremate it.

Q. Do you know the names of any of these British prisoners?

A. No, I never did get acquainted with any of the British in the camp.

Q. Can you name any other prisoners who might know anything about this incident?

A. The only ones I can remember are C. P. Thomas, Cpl, USMC, and a man named White. I don't remember White's first name or rank, but he was in the U. S. Navy.

Q. Do you know of any other atrocities or mistreatment of American citizens?

A. Yes, but I don't remember specific incidents nor who was responsible.

James Edward Bible
James Edward Bible, Master-
Tech. Sgt., 274469, USMC

State of: Washington )
) SS
County of: Kitsap )

I, James Edward Bible, 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.

James Edward Bible
James Edward Bible, Master-
Tech. Sgt., 274469, USMC

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16 day of July, 1946.

R. D. Temple
(Notary Public)

R. D. Temple