

For the WAR CRIMES OFFICE

Judge Advocate General's Department -- War Department

United States of America

In the Matter of * Perpetuation of Testimony of
Atrocities Committed while * William C. ALFORD, former
SUBJECT was a Prisoner of * T/Sgt., ASN 20523436.
War of the Japanese. *
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Taken at: 518 Charles Street, Harrodsburg, Kentucky.

Date: 3 March 1947.

In the Presence of: Lawrence M. Nielsen, Special Agent,
109th CIC Detachment, Second Army.

Reporter: Lawrence M. Nielsen, Special Agent,
109th CIC Detachment, Second Army.

Questions by: Lawrence M. Nielsen, Special Agent,
109th CIC Detachment, Second Army.

1. Q. Give your name, former rank, serial number, organization, occupation and permanent home address.
A. William C. Alford, T/Sgt., 20523436, Hq. Co., 192nd Tank Battalion, mechanic. My permanent home address is 518 Charles Street, Harrodsburg, Kentucky.
2. Q. When did you leave the United States?
A. I sailed from the United States on 26 October 1941.
3. Q. When did you arrive overseas?
A. I arrived in Manila in the Philippine Islands on 20 November 1941.
4. Q. Were you recently returned to the United States?
A. I arrived in the United States on 1 November 1945.
5. Q. Were you a prisoner of war?

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- A. Yes.
6. Q. State when you were captured and where you were confined.
- A. I was captured on Bataan on 9 April 1942. I started the Death March on 13 April 1942 and on 22 April 1942 arrived in San Fernando. Here I was loaded in a box car along with the others, and shipped to Camp O'Donnell, arriving there on 25 April 1942. I was interned at Camp O'Donnell for sixteen days and then sent to San Fernando on a work detail. I was at San Fernando until October, 1942, when I was sent to Lubao. On 26 July 1943 I was sent to a Japanese depot at Manila, where I remained until 1 March 1944. At this time, I was sent to Bilibid Hospital, where I was confined for six weeks. After leaving Bilibid Hospital, I was sent to Cabanatuan, where I remained until 28 June 1944. At this time I boarded a ship sailing for Japan and arrived at Moji, Japan on 2 September 1944. From this date until 13 September 1945, the date of my liberation, I was confined in Hiroshima.
7. Q. Did you witness any atrocities on the Bataan Death March?
- A. I saw a Cpl. Boardman bayoneted to death by Japanese guards. He was placed on a fence by the side of the road by the American soldiers.
8. Q. Are you able to identify the Japanese who took part in this incident?
- A. No. The guards were changed frequently on the march. As a rule, one group of guards would walk five or six miles and then would be picked up by a truck and another group put in their places.
9. Q. Describe general conditions on the march.
- A. We were placed in a column of fours, 25 deep and ordered to march in this formation. Stragglers were beaten, kicked or bayoneted. We were allowed no water, although there were artesian wells every 200 or 300 yards along the way. After several days without water, the men would get so desperate that they would break ranks and run for the wells. The Japanese always sent advance guards ahead to guard the wells and the men were bayoneted when they tried to get water. The men also broke ranks to break off sugar cane when they passed the cane fields. For this, they were shot at. I was shot at myself, but never hit.
10. Q. Do you have knowledge of any atrocities committed while you were confined at San Fernando?
- A. I saw men beaten for not working hard enough or not doing their work in a manner to please the Japanese.
11. Q. Can you identify any of the Japanese who did the beating?
- A. There was one called Miyakai. He was a Japanese Warrant Officer, about 6' tall, weighing about 180-190 pounds and was about 30-35 years old. He was well built, wore horn rimmed glasses, and looked like a gorilla. He carried a rubber hose which he used to beat American prisoners.
12. Q. Can you identify any particular prisoners that were beaten by him?

- A. I saw him beat many American prisoners, but none whose names I can recall.
13. Q. What did you do while you were in San Fernando?
- A. I was in a detail of 150 men who scrapped American vehicles.
14. Q. Did you witness any atrocities while at Lubao?
- A. I saw prisoners beaten for minor infractions of Japanese rules, but I am unable to identify any of them.
15. Q. Can you identify in any manner any of the Japanese who took part in the beatings?
- A. No.
16. Q. Of the 150 men with you at San Fernando and Lubao, how many died? What was the cause of their death?
- A. 14 men died, mostly due to malnutrition.
17. Q. Did you receive any Red Cross supplies while at San Fernando or Lubao?
- A. No.
18. Q. Did you see the Japanese with Red Cross supplies while you were at San Fernando or Lubao?
- A. No.
19. Q. When you were in Manila, did you witness any atrocities?
- A. I saw American prisoners beaten for stealing food, but I can't remember their names or identify the Japanese who beat them.
20. Q. Did you receive any Red Cross supplies?
- A. About 3 1/6 boxes. While we were in Manila I helped unload two Red Cross ships, both full of Red Cross supplies. The ships were forced to anchor in the bay and their cargo was loaded aboard tugs. We unloaded and piled it on the docks. We were not permitted to touch anything. Boxes which had been broken open due to rough handling or the like, were pilfered of the food by the Japanese and the remaining portions dumped in the bay. Mail unloaded from the ship was also dumped into the bay. These supplies were used by the Japanese troops in Manila.
21. Q. What did you do while confined in Bilibid?
- A. I was treated for blindness which I had contracted while in Manila. This blindness was caused by malnutrition. I was given vitamin pills for six weeks to cure my condition. I was treated by an American doctor and was scheduled to receive treatment for ninety days. However, at the end of six weeks, the treatments stopped and as I could partially see again, I was sent to Cabanatuan.
22. Q. Did you receive any Red Cross supplies while at Bilibid Hospital?

- A. The Japanese had five or six truck loads of American Red Cross medical supplies, but only very rarely gave a box to the American doctors.
23. Q. How many prisoners were in Bilibid while you were there?
- A. About 800. There were four or five deaths due to disease while I was there.
24. Q. What did you do while confined in Cabanatuan?
- A. I worked alternate days in the fields of a vegetable farm and as a laborer, building Cabanatuan Airport. I don't believe the airport was ever finished. There were about 1000 men a day working on the airport. We worked twelve hours a day, seven days a week.
25. Q. Did you witness any atrocities while in Cabanatuan? If so, describe them.
- A. I saw many American prisoners beaten. A Japanese guard called "Moose", a three star private, about 5'11" tall, weighing about 160-170 pounds, about 25 years of age, beat many prisoners. I was never beaten by him, but I saw him beat other prisoners. I can not identify any prisoners beaten by him. I was beaten by a guard called "Air Raid" for stealing okra seed. He was about 5'5" to 5'6" tall, weighed about 120 pounds, was around 25 years of age, and wore horn rimmed glasses. On other occasions, I saw 3 American prisoners tied hand and foot to a post, with their heads shaven and left in the hot sun for three days without food or water.
26. Q. Can you identify in any way any Japanese connected with the latter incident?
- A. No, but it was ordered by the camp Commander, a Lt. Wada.
27. Q. Do you know of other atrocities?
- A. Yes. On another occasion five men were placed in the guard house. They were beaten regularly, both at morning and evening roll call. They were confined for stealing food.
28. Q. Did you receive any Red Cross supplies while confined in Cabanatuan?
- A. No.
29. Q. Do you feel the Japanese confiscated supplies intended for you?
- A. Yes. They always smoked American cigarettes.
30. Q. What other atrocities happened while you were there?
- A. We were divided into groups of ten and numbered. If one man committed an error, his whole group was punished for it.
31. Q. When you left Cabanatuan, do you know what ship you were on?
- A. It was an old Canadian freighter built at Vancouver Yards in 1924-25. We had no other means of identifying it.
32. Q. Describe conditions aboard the ship.

- A. There were about 800 in the hold I was in and 200-300 in another hold. The hold containing the 800 men was about 40' x 50' and had a shelf about four feet from the floor and around all four sides. We were allowed on deck only a few at a time in the evening. When we were allowed to smoke, we were made to stand within three feet of water filled cans. If we moved away from these cans, we were beaten or slapped. We were given only two-thirds of a canteen cup of rice and one pint of hot water a day.
33. Q. Can you identify any Japanese personnel aboard the ship?
- A. No.
34. Q. What did you do in Hiroshima?
- A. I repaired coal cars. The other men worked in the mines.
35. Q. Describe conditions at Hiroshima.
- A. We worked from twelve to twenty hours per day. The men in the mine worked without adequate equipment or safety precautions. For the most part, the Japanese let us do the work our own way. We were given a definite quota of coal cars to load and as long as that was done, little was said. We were supposed to get 350 grams of barley a day, but by the time the Japanese got done stealing from us, we only had about 150 grams.
36. Q. Did the Japanese confiscate any Red Cross supplies?
- A. We received only three boxes which were already at the camp when we got there. The Japanese always smoked American cigarettes.
37. Q. How many men were in the camp?
- A. There were 450 of which 7 died due to malnutrition.
38. Q. Did you see any atrocities committed in Hiroshima?
- A. I saw prisoners slapped and beaten for not doing enough work, but I can't recall any particular names of the prisoners or the Japanese who committed the acts.
39. Q. Do you have any more knowledge of atrocities not herein related?
- A. No.

State of: KENTUCKY)
County of: MERCER) SS

I, William C. Alford, of lawful age, being duly sworn on oath, state that I have read the foregoing transcriptions of my interrogation and all answers contained therein are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

William C. Alford

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 14th day of March 1947.

Lillian Edger

Notary Public, Mercer County, Ky.
My Commission Expires Feb. 14, 1951

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Lawrence M. Nielsen, Special Agent, CIC, 2nd Army, certify that
William C. Alford, personally appeared before
me on 3 March 1947 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: Harrodsburg Ky

Lawrence M. Nielsen

Date: 14th March 1947

Special Agent, Second Intelligence Div.
Special Agent, 109th CIC Detachment,
Second Army.

PERPETUATION OF TESTIMONY OF
GEORGE W. HENFLING
Major, O-385001
Albuquerque, New Mexico

My name is George W. Henfling. My permanent home address is 309 North Sixth, Albuquerque, New Mexico. I am now thirty-four years' old. I was formerly a captain, ASN O-385001, in the 515th Coast Artillery, AA. I went overseas the latter part of August 1941, and returned to the States the middle of October 1945.

I was captured on Bataan, P. I., on 9 April 1942 by a Japanese ground unit, the name of which is unknown to me. I was held at Camp O'Donnel, P. I., until about 1 June 1942, then to Cabanatuan, P. I. where I stayed until about 1 November 1942 when I was shipped to Tanagawa, Japan, where I stayed until the middle of January 1943. I was then transferred to Zentsuji, Japan. I stayed there until the middle of 1945 when I was transferred to Roku Roshi where I stayed until my liberation on 8 September 1945.

In January 1945, while at Zentsuji, I put on my overcoat after our room had been finished and the morning roll call, but before the entire building had been finished with. I knew this was against Japanese regulations but I was suffering from a bad cold at this time and put my overcoat on anyway. About that time a Japanese guard, whose name I do not know but who was called Club Fist due to the fact that he had lost a hand--to the best of my knowledge it was his right hand--and he wore a false hand covered with a leather glove which was fastened to his wrist. When Club Fist saw me with my coat on he took me to the Japanese Camp Commander, Hosatani, by name. They conversed in Japanese for several minutes then Club Fist came to me, took my overcoat away and through an interpreter told me that I was to stand at attention as punishment for an indefinite period during which time I was not to move, otherwise the previous time I had stood would be cancelled and the time would then start over from the time of my moving. He then turned me over to another guard who took me out to the prison compound. This guard had me stand in the snow in the shade of a fence at a very rigid position of attention for four hours.

This Club Fist was one of the most brutal and feared guards at Zentsuji. He was in the habit of slapping and abusing all prisoners with the least provocation. Although I do not recall any specific incident at this time, I do remember Major Maynard who, in the spring of 1945, was struck in the face so hard that both eyes were blackened and the bridge of his nose badly bruised by a Japanese guard who, I was later informed, was Club Fist.

STATE OF OKLAHOMA)
COUNTY OF COMANCHE) SS

George W. Henfling
George W. Henfling
MAJOR, CAC
O-385001

I, George W. Henfling, of lawful age, being duly sworn on oath, state that I have read the foregoing statement consisting of one page, and that it is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

George W. Henfling
MAJOR, CAC
O-385001

George W. Henfling

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Ft Sill, Oklahoma, this 19th day of Sept. 1946.

William H. Dorn
WILLIAM H. DORN, Jr. Major, Inf. Summary Courts officer

UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY
WEST POINT, NEW YORKA F F I D A V I T *is sworn*

In Prisoner of War camp Zentsuji, Shikoku, Japan, there was a Japanese soldier guard commonly referred to as Club Fist. This soldier wore a heavy leather brace on his wrist and could be identified by the Japanese camp commander, Captain Yuhei Hosotani, recently convicted by an Eighth Army Tribunal. This guard was mean by nature, and twice as mean by intent. On numerous occasions he would strike or kick officer prisoners of war for no logical reason whatsoever. On one occasion he struck and knocked to the floor a Captain Griffin, a U.S. Engineer officer, who was conducting a small class (permitted by Camp Regulations). Not satisfied, the guard continued to kick the prostrate officer until he fled to the Japanese Headquarters for succor. On another occasion this guard kicked one of the room leaders on the shins until they were a bloody mass. These incidents were only typical of innumerable beatings by Club Fist.

I certify that the above is correct and true.

Frederick J. Yeager
FREDERICK J. YEAGER
Major, Infantry, 0-22969.

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WAR CRIMES OFFICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Janet

STATE OF GEORGIA)

SS

COUNTY OF BIBB)

I, ROBERT A. NEWTON, S/Sgt., U.S.M.C., Serial Number 273450, of lawful age, being duly sworn depose and say: That I was a Japanese Prisoner of War from 3 January 1942 to 15 September 1945; that the statements given by me on 6 December 1945, in regards to interrogation and beatings at Zentsuji POW Camp are true and correct with the following exceptions:

That the beatings in question did not take place at Zentsuji POW Camp, but took place at the Military Police Headquarters, approximately one block from Camp, where I was interrogated concerning the sabotage I was charged with; that the interpreter at the Military Police Headquarters was not the "George" mentioned in my statement of 6 December 1945, but a younger man with the rank of hecho; that I was questioned at Military Police Headquarters about six or seven times; that on or about 16 November 1944 I was taken to Divisional Headquarters, located about four blocks from Zentsuji Camp for further questioning; that George HAMADA was the interpreter during all my questioning at Divisional Headquarters; that I was not actually beaten with clubs at Divisional Headquarters, but by fists and a rubber hose; that my fingernails were not pulled out at this time, this occurred at a later date at Sakai, Osaka, Japan; that I was not beaten for two hours, as stated before, but for approximately ten or fifteen minutes, then left in a Japanese sitting position for about one and one-half hours, after which they started questioning and beating me again; that after this questioning I was knocked unconscious and when I came too I was carried to a cell in Divisional Headquarters; that I was beaten by a Japanese guard with the rank of Corporal; that to the best of my knowledge this guard was about 5'11" tall, weighed approximately 175 pounds, wore his hair closely cropped and did not wear glasses or have any identifying scars or marks; that I would be able to identify a photograph of this guard, as he was one of the guards that accompanied me to Osaka the morning after this interrogation; that I was never returned to Zentsuji POW Camp.

That the statements given by me on 6 December 1945, in regards to my treatment at Sakai, Osaka, Japan are true and correct.

Robert A. Newton
Robert A. Newton

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 7th day of November 1946.

Kathryn Jaumblood

Notary Public, Georgia, State at Large.
My Commission Expires Oct. 8, 1948.

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WAR CRIMES OFFICE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

hour, one of my front teeth was knocked out and another was broken off. From 0400 to 0600, everyone left the room and I was ordered to stand at attention during this period. At 0600 the captain again returned with the guards and stated that he would shoot me unless I confessed. I again did not talk and he ordered the guards to beat me again. This time they beat me into unconsciousness. I did not regain my senses until about 0800 and they did not come into the room until about 1000. At that time I was returned to Osaka by train.

Upon arrival at Osaka I was taken to the Army Headquarters at the Osaka Castle. At about 1800 on 17 November 1944, I was brought before a Japanese Army Second Lieutenant who was about 40 years of age with graying hair, built short and heavy, who spoke very good English. He questioned me and when he was unable to obtain any information, ordered me imprisoned in the brig. I remained there until 18 November 1944 with just a small amount of rice to subsist on, but plenty of water. At about 1900 on the 18th, I was brought before this second lieutenant who again tried to get me to talk, but was unable to. I was returned to the brig. On the morning of 20 November 1944, at about 1100, I was taken to a Japanese Army Court presided over by Colonel MURATA. Col. MURATA was Officer-in-Charge of all POW's in Kobe and Osaka areas. The second lieutenant, described above, was the Prosecutor in this court. Charges of sabotage were made against me and Col. MURATA sentenced me to 18 months in solitary confinement.

I was then removed to Sakai Civilian Prison located just outside of Osaka, and placed in solitary confinement. I was issued a thin shirt and thin pants and a pair of zori (grass sandals). The prisoners in this camp were all Japanese with the exception of one other American whose name I was never able to learn because he was out of his mind during the entire time that I was imprisoned here. I was in solitary confinement from the time of my arrival on 20 November 1944 until 22 August 1945. The other American prisoner was also in solitary confinement during this period of time. During this time I was allowed out of my cell one-half hour each day for exercise. My daily ration of food amounted to a ball of rice about the size of a tennis ball, and one cup of water. Each day during my period of imprisonment, I was beaten with clubs at least once and on several occasions as many as five times during the course of the day. The other American prisoner was receiving the same treatment each day. On about 20 March 1945 I was suffering very severely from beriberi and my legs were swollen to about twice their normal size and I was unable to walk. I was removed to a solitary confinement cell in the hospital section of the prison. The Japanese doctor in charge of the hospital, who was the only doctor in this hospital, told me that my rice ration would be increased. I was given no medicine or any kind of treatment and my rice ration, instead of being increased, was actually decreased by about one-third. Each day while I was in this cell a guard came in and beat me with clubs but not quite so severely as I was getting in my original prison cell. On the second day I complained to the pucho (guard) about my decreased ration of food telling him that the doctor had ordered more food for me. Instead of getting more food the guard gave me three beatings that day instead of my usual one. Conditions remained as described above in this hospital cell until July 1945.

On the night of 9 July 1945, there was an air raid on the Sakai side of the river in the Osaka Sector, burning down about one-half to three-fourths of this prison. During this air raid, all prisoners were removed to air raid shelters, but I was left in my cell. A rocket bomb hit the building where I was and a fire started. I was the only prisoner in the building at the time. I watched the fire burning toward my cell and expected at any minute to be burned.

alive. The Japanese were fighting the fire, but no one made an attempt to unlock my cell door. As a matter of fact, some of them even leashed at my predicament. Fortunately, the fire was brought under control before it got to me. The Japanese doctor in this hospital section of the prison is described as follows: age: about 40; height: 5'6"; weight: 170 pounds; build: short and stout; hair: long and black; eyes: brown. There were three puches (guards) in the hospital section of the prison. The one guard that beat me most of the time was the top ranking puche in this hospital section of the prison. He is described as follows: age: about 45; height: 5'9"; weight: 150 pounds; hair: cropped and black; eyes: brown; build: medium; two inch scar on left side of forehead, mean looking eyes. He held the kendo championship (fencing) against guards. The other guard who beat me fairly regularly in this hospital section of the prison is described as follows: age: 50; height: 5'4"; weight: 120 or 125 pounds; hair: black and cropped; eyes: brown; small stature. This man was promoted from tante (private) to puche (sergeant) about the middle of April 1945.

After the air raid on 9 July 1945, I was removed to the isolation ward of the prison. This ward was infested with bedbugs, roaches, and mosquitoes. No attempt was ever made to exterminate these insects. The prisoners in this ward were affected with all sorts of diseases most of which were highly contagious diseases. These prisoners were covered with sores, etc. One of them had leprosy and half of his face was already eaten away. Many of them were syphilitic and the stench in the ward was horrible. Every man was in solitary confinement. In this ward, I did not receive daily beatings because the guards themselves did not come into the section at all. During the forty-day period of my confinement here, I saw well over 100 men carried out dead. My food ration here was the smallest that I received while at this prison. It amounted to a ration of water-rice served in a small bowl and thin soup made from soy water which amounted to about one-third as much so as I had received in the other wards. I was given no water to drink or bathe in during my entire forty days of confinement. I still had only my thin shirt and thin pants. My zori (grass slippers) had been taken away from me when I was placed in this ward and there was no bedding. There was no heat at any time in any of the wards in which I was imprisoned.

I remained in this ward until 22 August 1945 when a group of Japanese officers arrived and removed me to the Osaka POW camp. Upon arrival there I was turned over to the British Medical authorities for medical treatment. When I arrived at the Osaka POW Camp, I weighed 101 pounds; my normal weight is 167 pounds. I was suffering from beriberi and was unable to walk. I had to be carried from the Sakai prison to the Osaka POW Camp. The British medical officers immediately gave me plasma and nicotinic acid and other medical treatment. It took seven days before I was able to stand on my feet.

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

/s/ Robert A. Newton
Robert A. NEWTON,
Sergeant, USMC.

AFFIDAVIT.

I hereby solemnly and sincerely make the following statement conscientiously believing same to be true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

BAKER

I, CHARLES/MALTBY, of 197 Watch House, Lane, Doncaster, state that on the 10th of July, 1940, I joined the Royal Artillery, 6th Heavy A.A. Regt., as Gunner 1591010. On 9th March, 1942, I was captured by the Japanese in Java whilst serving in that Regiment. I was interned in the Tanjong Priok Camp, Batavia, and on the 27th November, 1942, was transferred to the Motoyama Camp, Fukuoka, Japan.

Whilst in this Camp I was employed in the Motoyama Coal Mine and worked down the pit. Amongst others employed at the same pit was a soldier named Roberts, of the 3rd King's Own Hussars, who was captured at Java about the same time as myself. In June 1943 Roberts went off work sick and I was informed by the Camp Doctor, Dr. Williams, a member of the American Navy, that Roberts was suffering from dry beri-beri.

There was a Japanese at this Camp, who, I believe, represented the Motoyama Colliery Company. He detailed men from the Camp to work at the pit. His name was Taki, a man of about 35 to 40 years, 5'3", broad build, black hair which stood up, large head of peculiar shape, clean shaven, and wearing horn-rimmed spectacles with thick lenses. I believe he was an accountant in civilian occupation.

In July 1943 the soldier Roberts was detailed by this man Taki for light work at the pit top. Roberts did not appear to me to be in a fit state to work at all, and I was informed by Dr. Williams that he had told Taki that Roberts was not fit for work, but that his warning had just been ignored.

This particular working party, in which Roberts and myself were included, commenced work at the pit about 2 p.m., and shortly after I saw Roberts being carried back to the Camp from the pit top. Other members of the working party told me that Roberts had collapsed and died.

The Commandant of the Camp was a Lieutenant Osaka. I have no knowledge that he knew anything of this incident, and I, personally, have nothing against him. He was a man of about 35 to 40 years, 5'4"-5", stout build, ~~about~~

In March 1944, whilst still employed at the same pit, there was an accident, as a result of which a Lance-Bombardier Haykin of the 6th Heavy A.A. Regt. received injuries. I did not witness the accident but was informed by Dr. Williams that Haykin had had his back broken, and that the Japanese had entirely washed their hands of him and had refused to give him any treatment. Haykin remained at the Camp and whilst he was there I visited him on several occasions. Although he was cheerful and never made any complaint, it was obvious to me that he was wasting away. In September 1944 Haykin died.

To my knowledge the only witness who would be of any assistance in support of the previously mentioned cases, is a Cpl. Ernest Preece of the R.A.F. He was a fully qualified male nurse.

I was discharged from the army on 2nd January, 1946.

Charles Baker Maltby

Taken and sworn before me this 26th day of February, 1946.

Date: *Feb 26th 1946*

Thomas Cook
Justice of the Peace for the
West Riding of Yorks.

PERPETUATION OF TESTIMONY OF
GEORGE JOHNSON McMILLIN
Captain, U. S. Navy (7732)
U. S. Naval Base
U. S. Naval Base, Terminal Island
(San Pedro), California

My name is George Johnson McMillin. I am on active duty in the U. S. Navy. I am now 56 years old. My permanent home address is 124 West Woodland Avenue, Youngstown, Ohio. I am a Captain, U. S. Navy. I entered the U. S. Naval Academy on 8 July 1907. I assumed the duties of Governor of Guam and Commandant, Naval Station, Guam, on 20 April 1940.

I was captured on Guam, on 10 December 1941. Guam had been surrendered to the Japanese by my order on the above date after two days of aerial bombardment and a landing by overwhelming numbers of Japanese forces on 10 December 1941. My first contact with a Japanese officer was with a Commander Hayashi, I. J. N., who stated he was in command of Japanese landing party. Later it was reported that Major General Horii was in command of Army troops on the island. Rear Admiral Kusuga was reported to be in command of naval forces present.

I was questioned on a number of occasions by groups of Japanese officers. The Japanese General was present at some of these interviews. On Saturday, 20 December 1941, I was threatened with a drawn saber by a Commander, Japanese Navy, name unknown to me, who wore aiguillettes and was reported to be Chief of Staff to the Rear Admiral commanding Japanese naval forces. This assault took place on the azotea of Government House in the presence of about twenty Japanese Army and Navy officers. Two local Japanese who had been residents of Guam for many years were also present, Samuel Shinahara and Shimizu. It was my personal observation after the surrender that these two Japanese nationals, and also Mrs. Dijima, Mrs. Sawada and Mrs. Takano, were very active in providing assistance for the Japanese invading forces. Mrs. Takano was a full blooded Japanese who had been permitted to enter Guam about 1937 on a year-to-year authorization as the wife of a Japanese half caste (Japanese father and Guamanian mother), living in the San Antonio district of the town of Agana.

The Japanese commander in Guam failed to observe the provisions of the Geneva Convention for the treatment of prisoners of war in many respects, chiefly as follows:

(1) Prisoners paraded in the Plaza at Agana before native population on Thursday, 18 December 1941, and on Saturday, 3 January 1942, in order to humiliate prisoners and impress the natives with a display of Japanese power.

(2) Failure to provide food equivalent in quantity and quality to that of captor's troops. Only two meals a day were provided of such quality and quantity that prisoners lost considerable weight during the month's confinement in Guam.

(3) Failure to provide hygienic measures to insure health and cleanliness. Approximately three hundred officers, enlisted men, American civilians, and Catholic priests, including the Bishop of Guam, Bishop Olano (a Spanish subject) were confined in the KCK building in Agana. This building had one toilet and one lavatory.

- (4) Failure to prevent widespread looting of local civil population.
- (5) Retaining all medical personnel and Chaplains as prisoners of war.
- (6) Failure to permit a personal interview with the Commanding General, which I requested on 10 December, 13 December, 20 December 1941, and on other occasions in order to represent the needs of the prisoners of war to the captor military authorities.

On 10 January 1942, all Americans were transferred from Guam to the Japanese ship, Argentina Maru. We arrived at the prison camp at Zentsuji, Island of Shikoku in Japan on Thursday, 15 January 1942. Major General Mitzahara reported to be the Superintendent. Living conditions were poor; insufficient heat, very poor light, food far below quantity and quality provided for garrison troops. Infirmary facilities very inadequate; we had several seriously wounded men with us. Five U. S. Navy nurses—Chief Nurse Mary B. Olds, Nurses Leona Jackson, Margaret Yetter, Lorraine Christiansen, and Virginia J. Fogarty—were treated as prisoners of war and confined in a room in the barracks with the men. In March 1942, these nurses were transferred to Kobe and were repatriated when U. S. Ambassador Grew returned to the United States in August 1942.

After vigorous insistence that the International Red Cross and Protective Power (Swiss) representatives be permitted to visit the camp, Mr. C. A. Kengelbacker from the Swiss Legation called on 17 February 1942. On 12 March 1942, Dr. Paravicini, Swiss citizen, representative in Japan of International Red Cross, visited the Camp. On Thursday, 23 April 1942, Mr. Kengelbacker made a second visit. I was permitted to talk to these gentlemen, but only in the presence of Japanese officers. On his second visit, Mr. Kengelbacker stated in the presence of the Japanese that he did not expect to be able to get permission again, that the War Office in Tokyo was making it very difficult to get permission. He did not return.

On 28 May 1942, all prisoners were lined up and given a mimeographed form, in English, and told to sign it, to the effect that they would not attempt to escape while a prisoner of war. As a result of my refusal to sign, I was segregated with other officers and men who refused to sign, in a special barracks under close confinement, special guard. We were required to wear a shoulder patch which was interpreted to mean "Dangerous character, not to be trusted." The Japanese officer with whom we had contact, Lieut. Hositani, Japanese Army, insisted that the Camp was carrying out instructions received from Tokyo. A copy of my protest to the Camp Superintendent is attached marked "A". In an interview with Lieut. Hosatani at his request, and with Commander Donald T. Giles, U. S. Navy, also present, held in the evening of 28 May 1942 in the duty office of the Camp at Zentsuji, Lieut. Hosatani made the following statements:

- (1) That the Japanese Army was the controlling power in Japan.
- (2) That the Japanese Army had not had much contact with foreigners.
- (3) That the Japanese Government was not bound by any international agreement or International Law re treatment of prisoners of war; the Imperial Japanese Army Regulations would be their sole guide.
- (4) That the Japanese would treat prisoners humanely.
- (5) That they had orders from the War Office, Tokyo, to require all prisoners of war to swear that they would not attempt to escape.
- (6) That the principal reason for this was that too many soldiers were required to guard prisoners of war.
- (7) That failure to agree would mean immediate solitary confinement.

On Saturday, 11 July 1942, a Japanese medical sergeant, name unknown, slapped Lieut. Boedeker (Dutch Navy) for not standing at what the Jap considered correct attention when the sergeant entered the room. A protest was made and Lieut. Yoshida, Japanese Army, expressed regret and stated that it would not happen again. There were no other cases at Zentsuji while I was there. I was not a witness to the above assault.

On Monday, 24 August 1942, I was transferred from Zentsuji and taken to Kobe, then on board Japanese merchant ship *Fuji Maru* to Keelung in Formosa. A U. S. Marine, Dewey C. Danielson, Field Music, was sent along as an orderly. The escort was Lieut. Yoshida and two Japanese soldiers. We were treated very well on the trip. On 29 August 1942, I arrived at the prison camp at Karenko, Formosa. Many of the U. S. Army Generals captured in the Philippines were there including Lieut. Gen. J. M. Wainwright, the senior U. S. Officer Present. Governors of Dutch and British colonies in the Far East were also in this camp. The Camp Commandant, name unknown, was a small, very thin Captain in the Japanese Army. His lieutenants were 1st Lieut. Wakasuji (known as "Baggy Pants") and Lieut. Makashima (known as "Boots"). The Colonel in charge of all prison camps in Formosa was reported to be Sazana. All of these officers were responsible for the harsh, cruel, and inhumane treatment of prisoners of war. Japanese soldiers were permitted to harass and mistreat prisoners, most of them high ranking officers. On Friday, 25 September 1942, it was reported that the Japanese duty officer had informed Lieut. General Wainwright and Lieut. General Percival (British Army) that they (the Japs) had authority to strike, kick, beat, or kill prisoners of war. Many cases of beatings, including Colonel Frank Nelson, U. S. Army, and Col. C. S. Lawrence, U. S. Army. I was not a witness to these assaults. On Monday, 19 October, Colonel W. E. Corkhill, U. S. Army, was severely slapped. There were many others. The food was reduced to a starvation diet in an attempt to coerce prisoners into "volunteering" for work on a farm project. On Monday, 26 October 1942, we were marched out to work digging up ground preparatory to planting. This enforced labor continued during the remainder of the time we were in this camp. On Thursday, 17 December 1942, I witnessed an assault by a Jap soldier on Colonel E. O'Connor (Cav) U. S. Army; he was struck three times in the face by a Jap sentry, name unknown. On 23 February 1942, Colonel Ives, U. S. Army, was severely beaten. At about 0300 on Tuesday, 9 March 1942, I was severely slapped by a Jap sentry, name unknown, and the reason for the slapping is unknown. A letter submitted to the Camp Commandant, copy attached marked "B", was not acknowledged and no action was taken, to my knowledge.

On 22 March 1942, the Camp Commandant informed prisoners that he had been ordered from the camp and that the treatment we had received was in accordance with Military Regulations and instructions from higher authority. On this same day, the first Red Cross supplies arrived, but no distribution was made to us until 14 April 1942. My weight at this time was 55# below normal.

On Friday, 2 April 1942, I was transferred in a group of 117, including all of the Generals and former Governors, to a small camp about 50 miles south of Karenko, Tamazato. Treatment in this camp was better, but the food was as bad as Karenko. On 1 June 1942, Dr. Paravicini, International Red Cross representative, visited the Camp, but prisoners were not permitted to discuss any matters with him except in the presence of and with prior permission of the Japanese. This camp was discontinued immediately after the Red Cross representative left. On 8 June 1942, we arrived at Shirakawa.

The Camp Commandant at Shirakawa was reported to be Lieut. Hioki, Japanese Army. He informed me that he had lived in Los Angeles, California, from 1929 to 1939. Conditions in this Camp were generally poor. A Japanese soldier known as "Grumpy" was in charge of the very primitive hospital; he harassed and mistreated prisoners almost daily with no corrective measures taken by the Camp Commandant. Prisoners were required to work at various tasks. On Wednesday, 29 September 1943, I was in a working party of officer

prisoners required to carry water to the Jap bath house. The food in this Camp was poor; sanitary conditions were far below even the low Japanese standards. There was practically no medical treatment worthy of the name. On Wednesday, 20 October 1943, Maj. Gen. Sitwell (British) was struck by a Jap sentry. On the same date, Brigadier C. W. Richards was savagely kicked by a Jap sentry. On Friday, 14 January 1944, I was one of a working party of officers required to sort out and clean up a large trash and garbage heap. On Wednesday, 19 January, and Thursday, 20 January, 1944, I was a member of a working party of officers required to clean out very foul drainage ditches in the camp. On Friday, 28 January 1944, I was a member of a working party of officers required to carry pig manure in baskets for field fertilizer. On Tuesday, 1 February 1944, Colonel W. H. Braddock, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, was struck in the face by the Camp Commandant in person, Lieut. Hiki. I was not a witness to this assault. On Saturday, 4 March 1944, pictures were taken of a so-called post exchange with a sign in a conspicuous place announcing "For Sale Today" many items that were not available. On Thursday, 27 April 1944, Air Group Captain Bishop (British R.A.F.) was beaten by a Jap medical lance corporal known as "Grumpy," real name not known to me. On Thursday, 11 May 1944, Brigadier MacLeod (British) was kicked by a Jap sentry, name unknown to me. On 18 May 1944, a letter was submitted to the Camp Commandant signed by the senior officer of each nationality represented, copy attached marked "C". On Sunday, 9 July 1944, Brigadier Maxwell (Australian) and Brigadier E. W. Goodman (British) were required by a sentry (name unknown) to stand in the yard stark naked for a period of about an hour.

On Monday, 9 October 1944, prisoners of the rank of Colonel and corresponding naval rank, with a few enlisted men, were transferred by rail to Keelung, Formosa, then to Japanese ship "Oyruku Maru." On 12 and 13 October 1944, the harbor was attacked by U. S. dive bombers, but prisoners (approximately 300) were kept in hold of ship under conditions that were almost unbelievable. Ship arrived at Mojii, Japan, on 29 October. On 18 November 1944, party arrived at Cheng-Chis-Tun, Manchuria. Conditions generally were very unsatisfactory. On Saturday, 28 April 1945, Dewey C. Danielson, Field Music, U. S. Marine Corps, was beaten by a Japanese sentry, name unknown.

On 20 May, prisoners were transferred to the Main Camp at Mukden. Trip took about 30 hours, 120 prisoners to a third-class coach having seats for 80; no food except four small hard buns. Conditions in this camp were crowded, food very poor, sanitary conditions very poor. We were released by the Russians on 20 August 1945. I arrived in the United States (New York) on 7 September 1945.

George Johnson McMillin

State of California)SS
County of Los Angeles)

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

George Johnson McMillin

Subscribed and sworn to before me at U. S. Naval Base, Terminal Island (San Pedro), Calif. this 26 day of August 1945.

E. Herdner
Captain USN, Personnel Off.
U. S. Naval Base, Terminal Island
(San Pedro), Calif., authorized to
administer oaths in accordance with
Appendix "E-1" Sub-para. "B", Naval
Courts and Boards 1937.

H-1

RESTRICTED

For the WAR CRIMES OFFICE

Judge Advocate General's Department -- War Department

United States of America

CA 5411
EX 416

***** * *****
 In the matter of the deaths of prisoners* Perpetuation of Testimony of
 of war of the Japanese, including * Warren Candler Baggett,
 Americans, as the result of improper * Captain, O-268018.
 rations and medical care at Ientsuji, *
 Shikoku, during the period of 15 January*
 1945, to 23 June 1945. *

R

Taken at:SIC Field Office,
Atlanta, Georgia.Date:

8 January 1946.

In the Presence of:Charles L. Howard, Jr., Special Agent,
Security & Intelligence Corps.Reporter:

Martha M. Scott, Stenographer.

Questioned by:

Charles L. Howard, Jr.

- Q. State your name, rank, serial number, and present home address.
 A. Warren Candler Baggett, Captain, O-268018, Hogan Road, East Point, Georgia.
 Q. What is your birthdate, and where were you born?
 A. 26 July 1903, at Bethlehem, Georgia.
 Q. What has been the extent of your formal schooling?
 A. I pursued a Mechanical Engineering course at the Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia, for three years, and took a B. S. degree in Commerce at the Georgia Evening College, Atlanta, Georgia.
 Q. What was your civilian occupation at the time you entered the Army?
 A. I was employed by the Chevrolet Motor Company for seven years as an Engineering Inspector.
 Q. On what date did you enter the Army?
 A. I held a reserve commission as a 1st Lt., Infantry, and entered on active duty as a 1st Lt. with the Air Corps in the 48th Material Squadron, Savannah Army Air Base, Savannah, Georgia, on 11 November 1940.
 Q. Have you recently been returned to the United States from overseas?
 A. Yes. I left the United States for overseas duty on 21 Oct 1941 and arrived at Manila, Philippine Islands, Fort McKinley, 20 November 1941. I was still in the same organization.

H1-1000

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35-1-82

RESTRICTED

- Q. Were you a prisoner of War?
- A. Yes. I was a prisoner of the Japanese.
- Q. When and where were you captured by the Japanese?
- A. I was captured with twenty-five enlisted men and one officer, on Cuyo Island, 20 May 1942. Half of my group had escaped and joined the guerrillo forces. They were Sergeants Wilfon and Dean; Corporals Kleinert, Cronen and McGehee; and Privates Hannons, Bearden, Hogg, Lear, Luthur, Brosher, Boccuziu, Commeaux, Hendrixon, Le Blanc, Marquez, Shea, Valenzano, Wigfield, Young, Vigoreaux, Johnston, Talbot, and the guide, Cantado.
- Q. At what places were you held by the Japanese, and what were the approximate dates?
- A. 21 May through 27 May 1942, Pasay School House, with one night spent at Bilabid; from 28 May to 7 November 1942, Cabanatuan, near Manila; 26 November 1942 to 15 January 1943, near Umeda Station, Osaka, Honshu Island; 15 January 1943 to 23 June 1945, Zentsuji, Shikoku Island; and from 23 June to 8 September 1945, Rokuroshi prison camp, near Fukui, Honshu Island.
- Q. Where were you during the period from 7 November to 26 November 1942?
- A. I was en route from Cabanatuan to Osaka.
- Q. Under what conditions were you held at Zentsuji?
- A. My group consisted of about three hundred officers. We were held in a two-story Japanese barracks, which had platforms along the walls for beds. These were furnished with straw mattresses. We were issued five blankets, one suit of Japanese underwear, one old and worn Japanese uniform, and were divided into groups of thirty-two men. Each group was quartered in a room that would suitably accomodate one-half that number of men, and rats, fleas, and bed bugs infested the barracks, which were not heated. Our rations consisted of small portions of rice and thin, vegetable soup, three times daily. While at Zentsuji, the enlisted men in the camp were forced to work on the docks, about forty miles away, loading munitions, supplies, and food stuffs. These details left the camp nearly every morning. Munition dumps and arsenals were located in the immediate vicinity of the camp, and Japanese troops were in training in all the surrounding areas. The camp bore no markings indicating that it was a prisoner of war camp, but fortunately, we were never attacked. On 10 July 1943, we were given a welcoming address by Colonel Sukiyma, who was assuming command. He said "No one is idle in Japan, therefore, we must work, too". On 16 July 1943, I had occasion to talk to Chief Pharmacist's Mate Young, of LaGrange, Georgia; Dale Hilton, a Pilot in the USNAC, George Small, and Joe Dalton, of Baltimore, were also held at Zentsuji.
- Q. Were there any deaths among the prisoners at Zentsuji?
- A. Yes. On 10 July 1944, Major Slater, of the British Army, was buried at 2:30 P.M.; he had died the night before of duodenal ulcers of long standing; on the 11th of November, 1944, Major Barrett, American, died after an illness of only two days, of undetermined origin; on 20 November 1944, Lt. Mauldin, British, died of mal-nutrition; about 10:30 A. M., 29 November 1944, Sgt. Sobey, U. S. Marine Corps, died of a throat infection; and on 4 August 1944, Lt. Malett died.
- Q. How do you know that the names of these men and the dates of their deaths are correct?

RESTRICTED

- X A. The information is contained in the daily diary which I kept, and which I now have in my possession.
- Q. Can you furnish additional information concerning the causes of these deaths?
- A. No. I believe the principal causes were insufficient rations and lack of proper medical attention.
- Q. Did you witness any atrocities or other acts which you consider mistreatment while you were held at Zentsugi?
- A. No. The officers, including myself, had to work in garden plots in and near the camp. The produce obtained from these plots was supposed to have been used to supplement our rations, but our actual percentage was very small. We did receive numerous Red Cross packages during the last months that we were held. I had lost weight steadily until they were received. My normal weight is about 190 pounds. I went down to about 128 pounds while I was held prisoner.
- Q. Do you know the names of any Japanese not mentioned, who were in any way responsible for the conditions at Zentsugi?
- A. No.
- Q. When were you liberated?
- A. On 23 June 1945, we moved from Zentsugi to a camp near Rokuroshi and remained there until liberated on 8 September 1945.

Warren Candler Baggett
WARREN CANDLER BAGGETT