

PERPETUATION OF TESTIMONY OF
LOUIS H. PORTER
(Formerly P.F.C. ASN 282203)
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

29 November, 1946

My name is Louis H. Porter, Sgt. USMC, My permanent home address is 1223 W. Logan St. Guthrie, Oklahoma. I am now 25 years old. I was formerly a private First Class in the 4th regiment of the United States Marine Corps, Serial No. 282203, having enlisted 2 February, 1940, I went over seas 12 October, 1940 and returned to the states 5 October, 1945, I reenlisted in the United States Marine Corps 16 March, 1945.

I was captured on Bataan, Philippine Islands, 9 April, 1942 by a Japanese Infantry unit, name unknown to me.

I participated in the death march and escaped at San Fernando, Philippine Islands, and was recaptured in September, 1942. Was then taken to Bilibid Hospital in Manila, then to Cabanatuan No. 1 prison camp, ~~XXXXXX~~ in February, 1943, then to Nickols Field from 8 June, 1943 to August, 1943, back to Cabanatuan then immediately to Osaka, Japan where I was put to work in a ship yard which I did not know the name, but the name of our prison camp was sakarajima, then in May of 1945 we were taken to a copper mine at Akenobie, Japan until liberated in August, 1945.

The camp Commander was not known to us, but the main camp commander of Osaka prison camps was Colonel Morato, We had a Sergeant in charge of our camp whose name was KAKUDA he was a mental torture fiend, but the main one that mistreated prisoners was a medical man named Matsa Moto.

I saw many men beaten, but this medical man killed men by not letting the doctor have the medical supplies that were intended for the prisoners from the American Red Cross. The cases which I wish to mention are three Marines named Frenchy Redmond, Kelly and the other I can't recall his name.

These three Marines died who could have been saved if the medical Japanese would have given the doctor the keys to the medicine cabinet. Our doctor was Doctor Nordine Lt. USN who begged the Jap to open the cabinet and was refused.

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We had two doctors previous to Dr. Nordinee whose names were Dr. Brown Capt. USA and Dr. Grassi RA of England. These two doctors were both got rid of by Matsa Moto who did not like them and said that they were trying to sell medicine to the prisoners. They tried to get the prisoners to testify that the doctor Brown was selling medicine in order to sentence him to death, but the prisoners would not say, because it was not true. The Jap was taking the medicine out in Osaka and selling it and in order to cover up hisself he blamed Dr. Brown for the loss of American Medical supplies.

Louis H. Porter
LOUIS H. PORTER, SGT. USMC.

State of Texas
County of Potter

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

Louis H. Porter
LOUIS H. PORTER, SGT. USMC.

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Amarillo, Texas U.S.A., this 29th day of November, 1946.

Madelyne Ingerton
(Madelyne Ingerton)
Notary Public in and for the
county of Potter and state of
Texas

My commission expires 1 June,
1947.

05-7

DEPOSITION TAKEN BEFORE A FIELD EXAMINER
OF THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION

CASE OF BREUSTEDT, Charles Wesley

NO.

On this 16th day of August, 1946, at Philadelphia, County of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, before me F. E. Reeve, Contact Rep., ~~Field Examiner~~ of the Veterans Administration, personally appeared Charles Wesley Breustedt who, having been advised of the penalty of law for making any statement of a material fact knowing it to be false, deposes and says:

1 My name is Charles Wesley Breustedt. My permanent address is
2 228 E. Richmond Street, Philadelphia, Pa. I am now 28 years old. I was
3 formerly a Corporal, Serial #38012286, in the 200th Coast Artillery, AA.,
4 having been inducted March 26, 1941, at Santa Fe, New Mexico. I went
5 overseas on August 28, 1941, and was discharged from the Army April 13, 1946.
6

7 I was captured on Bataan, Philippine Islands, on April 9, 1942,
8 by a Japanese ground unit, the name of which is unknown to me.
9

10 I was first held at Camp O'Donnell, Philippine Islands, until
11 June 1, 1942. During the time I was at Camp O'Donnell, between 1200 and
12 1500 prisoners died and I was among the detail who had to bury these men.
13

14 When I was first taken prisoner I had an attack of Malaria and
15 was suffering severely from fever and chills. However, I received no
16 medical attention whatsoever from the Japanese. I suffered from this Malaria
17 for about five months after I was taken prisoner.
18

19 In June 1942, I was transferred to Cabantuan, Prison Camp #1,
20 in the Phillipines. I cannot remember the name of the Camp Commander, but
21 he was a very short and slender man with a small mustache. I remained at
22 this camp until October of 1943.
23

24 While at Cabantuan we would get up at 5 o'clock in the morning,
25 and have breakfast which consisted of a bowl of watery slimy rice. We
26 were then sent to farms chopping down trees and doing other heavy laboring
27 work. We were not allowed to wear shoes, even if we had them to wear.
28 We would return from work at about 5 o'clock and have supper which consisted
29 of a small amount of vegetables and meat.
30

31 I can remember one instance where a red-headed soldier, whose name
32 I do not recall, was very severely beaten by a Jap named O'Hara, and who
33 the prisoners called "Air-Raid." Part of the time, the guard used a 2 X 4
34 or a very large stick of wood (very similar) in this punishment. The reason
35 as far as I know, was for the stealing of some green peppers from the farm.
36 There were three other guards taking turns at hitting this prisoner. After
37 the beating, the prisoner was made to kneel on the ground in the hot sun,
38 bareheaded.
39

40 On one occasion, while I was working on the farm, I saw some Japs
41 taking a prisoner down the road with a rope around his neck. A few minutes
42 later there was a shot fired and I was informed by other prisoners that he
43 was killed by that firing squad. I think he had been found trying to escape.
44 I do not know for sure that he was killed because I did not witness the killing,
45

25 prisoner fell or dropped out of line, the guards usually knocked them in the
26 back with the butt of their rifles or kicked them because they were unable to
27 work. Whenever a prisoner passed out at the shipyard, due to his weakened
28 condition, he was left in that position for the rest of the day until we
29 returned to the camp at which time we carried them back. Many of the prisoners
30 suffered from Malaria chills but received no medical treatment.

31 Many times when we were working the Japs would drop heavy rivets
32 or iron pieces down on us purposely to try to kill us.

33 In May 1945 I was transferred to Akinobe on the out-skirts of
34 Osaka. There was a Copper mine near there where we had to work. I remember
35 for ten days I had to work in water up to my ankles and with water dripping
36 from above us. I was shivering from the cold and weak from hunger.

37 There was a Sgt. Major who was the Camp Commander at this camp. I
38 don't know his name but he was very short, of stock build, and always had
39 a very sneaky smile. Our hours at the mine were from 7 a.m. until about
40 4 p.m. We had one hour for lunch and we had two 10 minute breaks.

41 My job at this copper mine was that of a Drill Changer. It was
42 necessary for me to climb 17 flights of ladders every day, and sometimes
43 several times a day, with a load of very heavy drills on my back. At times
44 I was so weak and exhausted I hardly made it.

45 Occasionally when we finished the work at the mines we were forced
46 to carry rice sacks weighing about 150 lbs up and down steep mountains, back
47 to the camp. There were two men for each 150 lb bag.

48 On September 10, 1945, I was transferred to Yokahoma where I was
49 turned over to the American troops. At this time I weighed about 119 lbs.
50 However, at one time during my imprisonment I was down to as low as 80 lbs.
My normal weight is 160 lbs.

41 *J E Reue*

Charles Wesley Breustedt

42 State of Pennsylvania
43 County of Philadelphia

44 I, Charles Wesley Breustedt, of lawful age, being duly sworn on oath,
45 state that I have read the foregoing statement consisting of three pages, and
46 that it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Charles Wesley Breustedt

47 Sworn and subscribed to before me at Philadelphia, Pa. U.S.A., this
48 16th day of August 1946.

Albus B. [Signature]

NOTARY PUBLIC
My Commission Expires at the End of the
next Session of the Senate

05-7

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

AFFIDAVIT

State of: Pennsylvania
~~STATE OF CALIFORNIA~~ :
County of: Philadelphia : SS.
~~City and County of San Francisco~~ :

STANLEY B. ZUKAUSKAS, Being duly sworn, deposes and says:

I am a Sergeant, U. S. Army, ASN 7024438. My permanent address is 1315 S. 58th Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

While an American soldier I was captured and detained by the Japanese as a Prisoner of War at several camps from 6 May 1942 to 5 September 1945.

While I was stationed at Akanobi, 85 miles from both Osaka and Tokio, I was forced to work in a dangerous copper mine. The mine was known as the "Three Star Diamond Mine", Akanobi Mine. There was very little shoring and bracing in the mine. On numerous occasions men were hurt by falling rocks. One day when I was working deep in the mine, my partner screamed that the mine was caving in. We started to run and just got out of the hole when it caved in.

This testimony which I have given herein covers all the pertinent details of this incident which I can now remember.

Stanley B. Zukauskas
STANLEY B. ZUKAUSKAS
Sgt, ASN 7024438

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 29th day of ~~October~~^{November} 1945, at
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Joseph F. Howell
JOSEPH F. HOWELL, Captain, M.I.
Summary Court Officer

INTERVIEWED BY: David J. Purtell, Special Agent, CIC

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AFFIDAVIT OF CLAUDE R. LEWIS
Private First Class
U.S. Marine Corps
Serial 270874

State of California)
)ss
County of Los Angeles)

CLAUDE R. LEWIS, being duly sworn deposes and says:

1. I am 28 years old and my permanent home address is 7007 Menlo Avenue, Los Angeles, California. I am and at all times hereinafter mentioned was a member of the armed forces of the United States and I now am a Private First Class, United States Marine Corps, Serial No. 270874.

2. I was a prisoner of war of Japan at the following times and places:

- a. At Bataan, April 9 1942, about 12 days.
- b. At Camp O'Donnel, April 1942 to May 1942.
- c. At Cabanataun, Luzon, May 1942 to Sept. 1943.
- d. At Camp Sakurjima in Osaka, Japan, from Sept. 1943 to May 1945.
- e. At Akenobe, Japan, from May 1945 to my liberation on 3 Sept. 1945.

3. I desire to offer the following information in the hope that it may lead to the discovery of important Japanese papers and documents which I believe the Japanese have desired to hide so that the American authorities would not be able to examine them.

In August 1945 I was a prisoner of war at Akenobe, Japan, which is located about twenty miles up the valley from Yoka. I was forced to work in the copper mines which were owned by the MITSUBISHI Mining Corporation and operated by that company under government jurisdiction. These mines are mostly operated for the copper found there. Akenobe is located directly at the bottom of the mountain side where the mines in which I worked are located.

The last day that we worked in the mines was the 13th of August 1945. For approximately ten days prior to the 13th I saw the mining cable car bring numerous filing cabinets and other containers from the terminal of the cable car at the bottom of the mountain. Some of the filing cabinets were made of metal and others of wood. The filing cabinets had various locks which were built into the cabinets and which had been used to lock them. Some of the cabinets were rather small and others were large, like those which are used in the modern offices in the United States. The cabinets from outside appearances seemed to have sliding drawers. Most of them were olive

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Encl. 6 to Com-11ND Serial 112
I-1789 of 30 Oct 1945

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green in color. In addition to the cabinets, there were numerous wooden boxes which were brought up the hill by cable car. The boxes were of various sizes and shapes; some were nailed shut; others were tied with grass rope, and some were both nailed and tied. Actually, I did not see the contents of the boxes or cabinets, but when reflecting upon this matter recently it seems entirely possible that they contain important records which the Japs wanted to hide away from the United States authorities. On several occasions during this ten-day period I actually helped unload the cabinets and boxes from the cable car and put them on the small ore cars which were later rolled on tracks into the mines. During some of this ten-day period the stream of boxes and cabinets seemed constant; on other days there would be only a load or two in the morning and another in the afternoon.

All of the boxes and cabinets which I observed were rolled in the ore cars into the No. 1 Mine. A part of this mine is said to be 2000 years old; it contains many shafts and lateral passages. The present active portion of the mine was said to have been started 300 years ago. Because of the maze of tunnels and shafts, the mine would seem to be an ideal place to hide records from an enemy.

On 11 August 1945 the records of the main office of the MITSUBISHI Mining Corporation were taken from the office of the mine. This main office is located on the middle level of the mining operations in the same area as the large machine shop and electric car repair shop. All of the office records were removed during the course of one long working day. Some of the records were contained in two steel filing cabinets, while most of them were placed in unpainted wooden boxes. Some of these records contain the material on us prisoners-of-war, as we checked in and out at this main office of the mining company. These records were also put into the ore cars and rolled into the No. 1 Mine.

Other prisoners-of-war, including Englishmen and Australians, remarked about the thoroughness with which the records were removed from the office. The electric car pulled them into the mine and I do not believe that any Allied Personnel knew where the records were actually deposited within the mine. Some of the tracks going into the No. 1 Mine emerged on the other side of the hill before entering into the other mines farther distant.

About three weeks before 13 August 1945 a quantity of mining equipment was brought to the No. 1 Mine, reportedly

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Affidavit:

Claude R. LEWIS

(cont'd)

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I do not know the name of anyone who could give more detailed information concerning the matters reported above.

October 19, 1945

Claude R. Lewis
(Signature)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 22nd day of October, 1945.

Jack O. Goldsmith
Lieutenant (jg), USNR

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MR

Affidavit:

Claude R. LEWIS

(cont'd)

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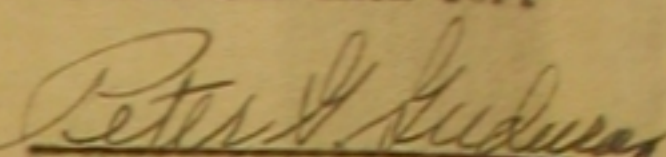
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Jack O. Goldsmith
Lieutenant (jg), USNR

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057
MR

AUSTRALIAN WAR CRIMESBOARD OF INQUIRY

 PETER G. GUDURAS

2d Lt. Inf.

HUGH AMOS DAY, sworn and examined:

I am QX17534 x Gnr Hugh Amos Day, 2/10 Fd Regt. I was taken prisoner with other Australians at Singapore in February 1942. I was sent to Changi camp on 17 February 1942. I did not notice any breaches of the rules of warfare by the Japanese before our capitulation.

At Changi the treatment was very good. We were under our own administration and the Japanese did not interfere with us. I was at Changi until Anzac Day 1943. I then went to Japan on the "Kyokku Maru".

Conditions on that boat were very crowded. There were 1500 on board and the ship was one of about 7,000 tons. The sanitary arrangements on the boat consisted of boxes over the side. We had three meals a day, mostly rice, of which there was plenty, but there was no variety in the food.

The trip lasted 28 days and we landed at Moji. We then went to Osaka. I was there two years and left in April 1945. While there I was working in a steel works as a labourer. The hours were fairly long, being from 8 o'clock to about half past 5 in the evening. We were paid 10 sen a day. With that money we were able to buy stuff from the canteen in the camp.

The food there was poor. It was rice mostly, but we did have fish and vegetables. We had fish once a fortnight and meat once a month. We had vegetables every day, but not a great deal. At times we had more than we could eat, but towards the end it was pretty scarce.

Sick men were made to work. They would be men suffering mostly from beri beri and dysentery. There were a few beatings on the job, including beatings of sick men, but not severe beatings. They were more or less face slappings.

Accommodation was pretty good. I did not receive any mail. I sent mail from Osaka. We were allowed to send a card about once every three months. They were printed cards.

Medical supplies were not too good. They were mostly Japanese and were pretty scarce, but later on we got American Red Cross supplies.

I then went to Akenobe Camp, where I was working in a copper mine. Accommodation was not good and we were crowded. There were only 34 Australians there, the rest being Americans and British. There were 380 in the camp altogether. The hours of work were from about half past 8 to about 3 o'clock. Pay was 10 sen a day. We could not use that money.

Food was not good. We were still on rice, but there was not much of it. There was very little fish and practically no vegetables. The Japanese did not interfere with us and on the whole gave us a pretty good time. That continued until the end of the war. We had three American doctors in that camp. The sick were not working. They kept them back in camp.

This is the only sheet of the evidence of Hugh Amos Day taken and sworn before me at Brisbane in the State of Queensland this 21st day of November, 1945.

.../s/ H.A. Day.....
 Deponent

/s/ Illegible
 Chairman, Australian Board
 of Inquiry into War Crimes

