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RG 389 RECORDS OF THE OFFICE OF  
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL

American Pow Information Bureau  
Records Branch

GENERAL SUBJECT FILE, 1942-46

INTERROGATION REPORTS:

(ACCOMPANYING LETTERS)

TO  
ITALY

BOX NO.  
2206A

E. 460A

HM 1991

CONFIDENTIAL

9 August 1945

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Reports

TO : Provost Marshal General, American Prisoner of War Information  
Bureau, Room 1731, Munitions Building, Washington 25, D.C.,  
Attention: Colonel Howard F Breese

The inclosed "Extracts of POW Camp Information," report Nos A-P 116, 117, 118 and 119, dated 4, 7 and 8 August 1945, compiled by the Captured Personnel and Material Branch, Military Intelligence Service, are transmitted herewith for your information and files.

FOR THE CHIEF, MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE:

Incls

RUSSELL H. SWEET  
Colonel, GSC  
Chief, Captured Personnel  
and Material Branch

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EX 3 R INTERROGATION REPORTS (ACCOMPANYING LETTERS)

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EXTRACTS OF

P/W CAMP INFORMATION

Report No: A-P 116

Date: 4 August 1945

U. S. WAR DEPARTMENT  
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION  
Military Intelligence Service  
Captured Personnel and Material Branch

Camp, Period & Source  
VARIOUS

ANNOUNCED BOMBING OF JAP CITIES  
CONTAINING PW CAMPS

1. On 28 July 1945 the 20th Bomber Command issued warnings to the Japanese that the following cities would be bombed immediately:

Nogoaka	Ujimada
Nishinomiya	Uwapima
(*)Koriyama	(*)Hakodate (Note 1)
Aomori	(*)Kurume
Ichinomiya	Tsu
Agaki	

2. There are three large camps located in Hakodate proper and there is another located 12 miles NW of the city. Reports on these camps have been received by the IRC. There is also a larger camp at the Yuwaki Coal Mines, 35 miles SE of Koriyama. The Navy has reported an additional camp at Kurume, but it is unconfirmed.

3. On 31 July 1945, eight more cities were added to the list. They are:

(*)Mito	Nagano
Hachioji	Fukuyama
Maebashi	Otsu
Toyama	(*)Maizuru (Note 2)

DISTRIBUTION:

CPM (JHS) 1  
G-2 Pol St 1  
ECON 1  
SP BR 1  
PMG 2  
ARC 1  
G-1 1  
AC/AS (INT) 1  
AFIJT 1  
COMAIRPAC 1  
AFPAC (MIS-X) 2  
AGAS (China) 2  
JICPOA (MIS-X) 2  
MI-9 1  
BAS-AG (P/W) 1  
STATE 1

(\*) Cities with known PW camps. Ref: "Location and Strengths of POW Camps and Civilian Assembly Centers in Japan and Japanese-Occupied Territories" (Revised to 1 July 1945) MID, Washington.)

Note 1: R/5m 307 3PR 2V:32

Note 2: AGAS has reported a camp at Maizuru, and although not confirmed, the information is considered reliable. There is also a camp reported by ATIS in Mito. (Reliability unknown.)

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EXTRACTS OF  
POW CAMP INFORMATION

Report No: A-P 117

Date: 7 August 1945

U. S. WAR DEPARTMENT  
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION  
Military Intelligence Service  
Captured Personnel and Material Branch

Camp, Period & Source

State Department,  
July-August 1945.

SWISS ENCOUNTER OLD SNAGS  
DESPITE JAPANESE AGREEMENT

The State Department reported 6 Aug 45 that the Swiss thus far were encountering as much difficulty as ever in obtaining permission to visit POW and CIC camps under Japanese control. There had been hopes, when Switzerland took over the job of Protecting Power from Spain on 1 Jul 45, that the Japanese policy would soon change in this regard, and in fact, the Swiss had insisted that they would not assume the additional responsibility unless their representatives were permitted a much freer hand in visiting the various camps. The results to date have been disappointing to the State Department, but not entirely unexpected. At this writing, it is understood that Switzerland is being pressed--and backed--to make strong protests to Tokyo.

There is one interesting sidelight. Sweden continues to be the Protecting Power for Japan in the Territory of Hawaii. Spain had no one there who could do the job and the Japanese Government apparently found the service satisfactory, for the Swiss were not asked to assume the office for this area. Thus Sweden still has the job--and Stockholm's representative is an American.

The following paraphrased cable from Bern to the State Department, dated 30 July 1945, sums up the current situation:

"...two (Swiss) delegates named to visit the camps have talked to Japanese officers and stressed the urgency of the visits but the Japanese officers said it is impossible to begin the visits yet. They said the prisoners are being favorably treated, especially on food, receiving 700 grams of food in principle per day of mixed rice and soya beans, as compared with the 560 grams heavy industry workers receive. The Japs added that the prisoners got unpolished rice for vitamin content, as much meat and fish as possible, and between 300 and 500 grams of vegetables as compared with the 100 grams or less that the civilian population gets. The Japs stated that the prisoners and the camp commanders have good relations and the prisoners have expressed their gratitude about their treatment, and cooperate to put out fires when the camps are bombed. When camps are destroyed, they are at once given shelter and food."

DISTRIBUTION:

CPM (JBJ) 1  
AGAS (China) 2  
AFAC (MIS-X) 2  
JICPOA (MIS-X) 2  
M.I.9 1  
BAS-AG (P/W) 1  
G-2 Pol. St.  
Op. II 1  
G-1 1  
FMG 2  
ARG 1

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EXTRACTS OF  
POW CAMP INFORMATION

Report No: A-P 118

Date: 8 August 1945

U. S. WAR DEPARTMENT  
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION  
Military Intelligence Service  
Captured Personnel and Material Branch

Camp, Period &amp; Source

State Department,  
31 July 1945.

U.S. OFFERS TO REPLACE S.S.  
AWA MARU, JAP RELIEF VESSEL

The United States Government, through a State Department cable dated 31 July 1945, has offered Tokyo a new vessel to replace the Japanese relief ship Awa Maru, which was caught 40 miles off course by an American submarine and mistakenly sunk on 1 April 1945.

As Washington had guaranteed safe conduct and as the loss of life was heavy, Tokyo made strong representations and branded the torpedoing "the most outrageous act of treachery unparalleled in the world history of war," adding, "The U.S. Government are to be deemed to have abandoned their former desire relating to (the relief of) prisoners of war and civilian internees in Japanese hands".

The protest left open to doubt whether further relief would be attempted by Japan, a fact of grave concern to the U.S. Government and doubtless the one which inspired this offer.

Emphasizing that the proposed transfer is not to be considered as an indemnity, a question which will be settled at the end of the war, the State Department lays down six conditions to which the Japanese Government must agree before the deal becomes effective.

The ship will be used for the following purposes only:

"(a) To operate between Japanese-controlled territory and a transfer point...to be designated by the U.S. Government, in the repatriation or exchange of Japanese and Allied civilians, seriously sick and seriously wounded prisoners of war and surplus protected personnel,

"(b) To pick up...relief supplies and mail for Allied nationals in Japanese custody and to deliver (them),

"(c) To transport relief supplies and mail for Japanese nationals in Allied custody from Japan to the transfer point...."

DISTRIBUTION:

CPM (JEJ)	1
G-2 Pol St	1
PMG	2
ARC	1
G-1	1
AFPAC (MIS-X)	2
AGAS (China)	2
JICPOA (MIS-X)	2
MI9	1
BAS-AG (P/W)	1

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Report No. A-P 118, 8 August 1945.  
CPM Branch, MIS, MID, US. War Dept.

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The Japanese Government must also agree that:

"(a) The vessel so transferred will at all times be painted and marked in a distinguishing manner; she will be fully illuminated at night...including searchlights upon side and deck markings.

"(b) As soon as possible, but not less than seven days in advance of departure, the Japanese Government will notify the Allies of any intended voyage of the vessel, including day and hour of departure, speed, course, destination. While under way, the vessel will report her position by radio at four-hour intervals. Between missions...she will be anchored in a harbor as far from shore and other shipping as possible...

"(c) The vessel will be under safe-conduct and safe-guard from both the Japanese and Allied forces at all times and at all places during the continuance of hostilities...."

The cable then describes the ship's characteristics:

Built in 1944, the vessel has a gross tonnage of 11,758 and a cruising radius of 14,000 miles. Her speed is 17 knots and her passenger capacity is approximately 2500 persons.

"Every effort," the message continues, "will be made to recruit a crew from Japanese seamen in Allied custody. The U.S. Government will inform the Japanese Government as to such additional crew members as may be required...such personnel may be sent from Japan to the transfer point by Japanese aircraft for which, on the outward and return journeys, the Allied Governments will be prepared to accord safe conduct."

MAIL RECEIVED FROM JAP-HELD U.S. POW

Chief, POW Section,  
Office of Censorship,  
Washington.

The quantity of mail from American prisoners of war in Japanese hands remains unchanged except in one respect: smaller batches are arriving but at more frequent intervals.

Receipt of mail during the past three months was as follows:

May, 1945 - three shipments totalling 13,000 pieces.  
June, 1945 - one shipment totalling 250 pieces.  
July, 1945 - none.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~EXTRACTS OF  
POW CAMP INFORMATION

Report No: A-P 115

U. S. WAR DEPARTMENT  
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION  
Military Intelligence Service  
Captured Personnel and Material BranchDate: 28 July 1945  
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Camp, Period &amp; Source

Radio Intercepts,  
25, 26 July 1945.JAPANESE REPORT TWO CAMPS  
BOMBED BY PLANES

A Japanese propaganda broadcast in English has been received recently which refers to bombing of POW in Kawasaki near Tokyo. Two camps for POW have been reported in the industrial section of Kawasaki containing 629 Allied POW of which 574 are Americans. The Japanese also reported as bombed the Stanley camp in Hong Kong where 2450 civilians are listed interned of which only 18 are Americans.

The broadcasts were:

"Tokyo, July 26--It is learned that the war prisoners camp in the city of Kawasaki was hit during the course of an enemy Superfort raid on the Kawasaki sector last night. Some casualties were caused among the war prisoners, who were mostly American. (Tokyo, DCMI, in English to the American Zone, July 26, 1945, 5:29 a.m. EWT)"

"Hong Kong reports in English: Enemy aircraft again indiscriminately bombed nationals of their Allies interned at the Stanley Internment Camp in Hong Kong, which is entirely devoid of military targets. It was learned that out of seven bombs which were aimed at the Stanley Internment Camp, Hong Kong, by an enemy aircraft at (12:04 p.m.) today (words missing) not explode. As a result of this wanton assault, over 10 persons were wounded.

"It may be recalled that the enemy in his frantic attempts to frighten the civilian population made an indiscriminate raid on the same camp on Jan. 18 this year, as well as on Macao, while practically the whole French convent was demolished in last April. (Hong Kong, in English to China and the Pacific, July 25, 1945, 8:00 a.m. EWT)"

(Filing Information: No extracts were issued numbered 107 and 108 in the A-P Extract series. The record is complete if Extract A-P 109, 18 Jul 45 was received following Extract A-P 106, 13 Jul 45.)

DISTRIBUTION:

CPM (JEJ)	1
AGAS (China)	2
APPAC (MIS-X)	2
JICPOA (MIS-X)	2
M.I.9	1
BAS-AG (P/W)	1
G-2 Pol. St.	
Gp. II	1
G-1	1
FMG	1
ARC	1
STATE	1

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1 of 2

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WAR DEPARTMENT

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

By authority A. C. of S., G.

Date 4 Jan 45 (JEF/H)

4 January 1945

*Escapes  
Paw-Treatment  
Japan*

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Report

TO : Provost Marshal General, Prisoner of War Division  
(ATTN: Colonel Howard Bresee, Room 1705, Munitions Building, Washington 25, D. C.)

The attached report of T/Sgt. Charles C. Johnstone, evacuated from the Philippines in September 1944, is forwarded for your information and any action you consider necessary.

For the Chief, Military Intelligence Service:

*Russell H. Sweet*

RUSSELL H. SWEET  
Colonel, General Staff Corps  
Chief, Captured Personnel and Material Branch

1 Incl.  
As stated

*mjh  
file*

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WHH/mas

443rd CIC Detachment  
USAFFE  
A.P.O. 923  
5 December 1944  
Interrogation Report No. 278

MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE:

SUBJECT: CHARLES CARLTON JOHNSTONE,  
S/Sgt., ASN-6281701

From 11 to 24 October 1944 S/Sgt. CHARLES CARLTON JOHNSTONE was interrogated at the 42nd General Hospital, APO 923, in order to determine whether or not he possessed intelligence or counter intelligence information. This interrogation was conducted in compliance with Memorandum No. 6, 441st CIC Detachment, APO 501, dated 20 September 1944. The following information was received:

*This document contains information in the meaning of the Espionage Laws of the U.S.C., 31 and 32, as amended. Its transmission or the revelation of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.*

I. PERSONNEL DATA:

- NAME : CHARLES CARLTON JOHNSTONE,  
S/Sgt., ASN-6281701
- AGE : 28
- SEX : Male
- RACE : White
- CITIZENSHIP : American
- BIRTHDATE AND PLACE : 4 August 1916, Detroit, Michigan
- EDUCATION : 1927 to 1931 High School  
1933 Frenn College
- STATUS : Evacuee; American soldier evacuated  
by U. S. forces
- OCCUPATION : Theater sound technician. Last  
assignment Headquarters Detachment,  
Headquarters USAFFE, Manila,  
Philippine Islands
- PERSONAL DESCRIPTION : Height : 5'9 1/2" Weight : 160 lbs  
Hair : Brown Eyes : Blue  
Complexion: Fair Stature: Medium
- STATE OF HEALTH : Convalescent
- MEANS OF IDENTIFICATION : War Department Records

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ESTIMATE OF INTELLIGENCE AND RELIABILITY:

Average intelligence; information which could be checked is found to be reliable. His companions varied in their estimate of his general reliability. When interviewed he was greatly undernourished and nervous, but very cooperative. Uncertainty of his memory has been charged by medical authorities to the lack of proper vitamins.

Much information obtained from this Evacuee concerning the following subjects is only corroborative and has therefore been omitted from this report:

1. O'Donnell prison camp. (See Interrogation Report #241)
2. Cabantuan prison camp. (See Interrogation Report #234)
3. Davao Penal Colony. (See Interrogation Report #241)
4. Lasang Air Field Work Detail. (See Interrogation Report #242)

II. CHRONOLOGY

- 19 January 1938 - Enlisted in the 27th Ordnance Company, 1st Cavalry Division, Fort Bliss, Texas. He was later transferred respectively to 83rd Ordnance Company and to Headquarters, Special Troops, 1st Cavalry Division.
- 28 August 1939 - He reenlisted for the Philippines and left the United States 20 January 1940.
- 15 February 1940 - Arrived in Manila and was assigned to 59th Coast Artillery, Fort Mills.
- 1 September 1941 - Transferred to DEML. HPD, Manila, Philippine Islands.
- 24 December 1941 - Evacuated Manila for Corregidor.
- 15 February 1942 - The Evacuee was placed on duty with the forward echelon at Bataan.
- 8 April 1942 - He surrendered with American forces.
- 12 April 1942 - Arrived at O'Donnell prison camp, Luzon.
- Early May 1942 - 2000 Americans were moved to Cabanatuan prison camp.
- 8 July 1942 - The Evacuee was moved to Cabanatuan prison camp together with all remaining Americans except 300 very sick men who were left behind.

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September 1942

- 700 American technicians were moved from Cabanatuan allegedly to Japan.

October 1942

- 900 American technicians were moved from Cabanatuan to Japan. 1000 men were then sent from Cabanatuan to Davao Penal Colony, P.I. 100 Americans were moved to Davao from Malaybalay, Cebu, and Iloilo.

3 May 1944

- 1000 Americans were moved from Davao Penal Colony to Bilibid Prison, Manila.

8 March 1944

- The Evacuee, together with 650 men, was sent to the airfield near Lasang, Mindanao.

20 August 1944

- Prisoners at Lasang were placed on board a Japanese freighter, together with 100 other Americans. The Evacuee understood that they were to be taken to Manila.

7 September 1944

- The ship carrying 750 American prisoners of war was torpedoed off Liloy Point, Mindanao. It was the Evacuee's impression that the ship sank in seven minutes. He swam for six hours before reaching shore.

24 September 1944

- Evacuated by U. S. forces.

### III. TACTICAL DATA ON ENEMY MILITARY FORCES

When the Evacuee left Davao he saw many barracks along the roads and considerable troop activity around the city, but little transport activity. (See also Section VIII "Narcotics" below.)

### VIII. POLITICAL AND SOCIAL INFORMATION

#### Conditions at O'Donnell prison camp:

##### Discipline:

Men were often beaten into submission by Japanese for violating petty rules. In many instances they had no previous knowledge of the rule allegedly violated.

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Labor:

In April 1942 a detail of 300 men, specially selected from those who had been at Bilibid prison camp in Manila and O'Donnell prison camp, were sent to the Bontoc region, North Luzon. The men repaired and built bridges, transported supplies over narrow trails impossible to trucks, and did other heavy labor. Sick men were compelled to carry sacks of rice weighing from 100 to 150 pounds at least a kilometer and a half without stopping for rest. Many suffered from malaria, beri-beri, and yellow jaundice, and some of them jumped from cliffs committing suicide. Some of them died a few days after returning to camp Cabanatuan in September. Work was so strenuous and conditions and treatment so bad that survival of those who returned was thought by the Evacuee to be virtually miraculous.

During May 1942 five details of 100 men each were sent to Bataan to remove ammunition, trucks, damaged artillery field guns and any other metal considered worth salvaging. These men were sick. They worked long hours and were starved and beaten when they complained of illness, tiredness and strain. Of these 500 men sent Bataan, eighty percent died before leaving O'Donnell prison camp.

In June 1942 four details of 100 men each were sent to Bataan for the same reasons. Of these ninety percent died.

Health, Medical Treatment and Deaths:

The Evacuee arrived at O'Donnell prison camp on 12 April 1942. He was assigned to work with Japanese headquarters and given access to numerous records concerning American prisoners at the camp. On 1 May 1942 the Japanese made a complete and accurate check of the number of prisoners of war who had marched from Bataan. The number of Americans was placed at 8,500. Of this number 280 of the 300 men sent to Bontoc, North Luzon in April, died before returning. 760 died on work details at Bataan during May and 1,586 others died at camp O'Donnell as a result of dysentery, malaria, cerebral malaria, yellow jaundice, beriberi, gangrene and other infections, over work and starvation between 12 April and 8 July 1942. Between 8 July and 20 October 1942, 2,575 Americans died at Cabanatuan prison camp. Two officers died enroute from Manila to Davao in late October. Between 20 October 1942 and 6 March 1944, 14 men died at Davao Penal Colony. Of the 750 men on board the Japanese freighter when it was torpedoed off Liloy Point, 667 failed to appear on shore. These men left a remainder of 2,616 men of the original 8,500 as of 9 September 1944. When remaining prisoners at O'Donnell were removed to Cabanatuan on 8 July 1942, 300 sick men who were unable to walk, remained behind.

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Those who died at Davao Penal Colony were Chaplain Houghten; Dan Boone, who died April 1944; Major Charles Harrison; Robert Fox; Sergeant McPhee, who was shot by a Japanese guard; Private Evers of the 440th Ordnance Company, originally of Spokane, Washington; Sergeant McCollough of the Medical Corps; 1st Lieutenant Skiles; Captain Whitman of the Dental Corps; Gibbons of the 5th Air Base Group, originally from Porcupine, North Dakota; Kozier of the 28th Bombardment (Group ?); Thompson and Rice. In addition, Jim Smith of Portageville, Missouri, is known to have been shot off Liloy Point. Two men, Brown and Peas, escaped from Mactan and were known to be in the hands of Filipino civilians and in good health in December 1943. The 14 who were buried at Davao Penal Colony were placed in orderly graves with crosses well marked to indicate the names and rank of the men.

On 22 April 1942 a convoy, including one passenger car, and seven large trucks flying the Philippine Red Cross flag, was ordered to stop in front of Japanese headquarters building at Camp O'Donnell. Red Cross personnel conversed with the Japanese Captain in charge of the camp concerning the medicines, medical supplies and equipment, which had been brought by the Red Cross for the establishment of a prison hospital. The Japanese captain stated he was very sorry he could not let the prisoners have the medicine and equipment. This deprivation of medicine, together with unreasonable labor demands, caused deaths of between 20 and 50 Americans daily. The Filipino death rate varied between 300 and 500 daily. By 8 July 1942 over 30,000 Filipino soldiers and officers had died at Camp O'Donnell.

Narcotics:

According to the Evacuee the Japanese government has made a practice of keeping the use of opium and other narcotics by Japanese secret from other nations. It has encouraged the idea that Japanese caught using narcotics would be punished or put to death, and has used warnings against the use of narcotics as a type of invasion propaganda, apparently hoping thereby to gain prestige in the eyes of the conquered people. The Evacuee has seen articles in the "Philippine Free Press" and the Philippine Review" urging Filipinos to avoid the use of narcotics. He has also seen similar articles in publications coming from Java, Sumatra and Burma. On the invasion of Mongolia the Japanese first encouraged, and later compelled the increase in opium poppy acreage up to 75 percent above normal. Opium was to be used to build up foreign credit and the national wealth for the use of the Japanese military machine. Fines were levied for the disobedience of the order to increase acreage, as well as for planting opium without Japanese permission. First infractions were punished by very heavy fines, and subsequent violations by death. (For further discussion of opium in China the Evacuee refers to an article in Asia magazine of October 1940 entitled, "Opium Profits in North China.")

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Since about March 1942 when the Evacuee noticed that the eyes of Japanese captured by Americans at Bataan had contracted pupils, he has suspected the use of narcotics among them. He is certain that they used narcotics in the Philippines before the invasion and that their troops have used them since then.

Late in 1940 he visited the Miako hotel in downtown Manila, which he believes to have been an espionage center. It was advertised as a tourist hotel and used almost entirely by Japanese tourists. A bar was located on the ground floor, a dance hall on the next, while the upper floors were devoted to opium and geisha girls and made accessible to recognized persons only. When sitting at a table at this hotel the Evacuee was sometimes joined by young Japanese, who at first discussed Japan and the war in China and then gradually began questioning him on military information concerning the Philippines. The girls also seemed well trained for this purpose. The Karen bar, a few blocks south of the Miako hotel, then had sleeping dens in which smokers might rest for several days. This bar was also frequented by numerous marihuana addicts.

Marihuana was grown in the outskirts of Manila just before the war - chiefly against a background of cogon grass or forest with which it would blend. Sometimes it grew to a height of fifteen feet in about ninety days. It was grown for local sale by Filipinos and Chinese and by Japanese, who the Evacuee believes, introduced it to the Philippines. He found a few plants at Top Side on Corregidor near search light No. 3, and also at Fort Stotsenburg, Clark Field airstrip and Nichols Field. It was used by Japanese and Philippine night club entertainers and, on a small scale, by American army personnel.

The Shiono Company was one of the largest narcotics producers in Japan. The Evacuee has seen their advertisements of medical supplies in the Philippine Review, Philippine Free Press, leading Manila newspapers, the Co-Prosperity Sphere magazine, and publications from Burma, French-Indo China, occupied China, the Malay Straits and other regions, while living in the Philippines.

Early in May 1942 Sergeant Takahashi frequently came to headquarters office during the evening for several hours of coffee and conversation with the Evacuee and four other Americans employed there. On his third visit Takahashi seemed very unsteady, his eyes were shiny and the pupils contracted, and no smell of alcohol was noticeable. On the following morning he looked tired and complained of a headache. When this reoccured, the Evacuee asked him whether the Japanese had medicine similar to asperin. Takahashi replied that the Japanese medicine was more powerful than asperin.

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And when the Evacuee commented on Takahashi's relative lack of brightness during the day, the latter stated that, while he had no wounds or sickness, he enjoyed the feeling produced by the medicine. He then showed the Evacuee a 10cc vial of white tablets marked with a Japanese character. These he said were of morphine with a white sugar coating. When taken after a meal the effects were slow but when taken on an empty stomach the reaction was quicker and more effective. He gave the Evacuee a tablet, which was lost off Liloy Point. Thereafter, Takahashi took these tablets quite frequently before the Americans, but asked them to mention nothing of this to his officers. He added that while they were permitted to take them during specified times, they must at all times display six tablets as field equipment. He feared a beating if his misuse of the tablets became known.

During May and June Mr. Nishimuro, a member of the Japanese diplomatic corps and interpreter at O'Donnell, usually assigned work duties to the prisoners. Normally, he moved quickly, seldom laughed, and had a fierce gleaming look and otherwise immobile features. While dictating the rules of work details to his clerk one day he stopped talking suddenly and left the office, running about one hundred feet distant to a small medical supply store while the Evacuee watched him from the porch of the office. The medical sergeant gave him some small tablets and Nishimuro returned to the office asking for a glass of water. The Evacuee noticed that the tablets on the desk were the same as the one given him by Takahashi. This happened between 0900 and 1000 hours. When Nishimuro returned to the office at 1300 hours his eyes were glassy, the pupils contracted, his speech was slower than usual, and he smoked more than he normally did. This experience was occasionally repeated.

During July 1942 the Evacuee lived about fifty feet from the Japanese barracks at Cabanatuan. These Japanese were being schooled in combat problems and since some of them spoke English and were curious about the United States he frequently spoke with them. Though the training was extremely rigorous - far more so than any which the Evacuee had experienced, - and continued day after day, the Japanese seemed fresh and in good physical condition in the late afternoon though in the morning they had seemed unsteady and disgruntled. When the Evacuee noticed the change of disposition shortly after breakfast each day for one week he questioned them and was told that they were ordered to take one small tablet daily with their breakfast. One Japanese offered to sell a tablet to the Evacuee for one peso on condition that it would not be mentioned. The Japanese feared that he would be shot if his selling of the tablets was divulged by the Evacuee. The effect of the tablet became noticeable about 0800 hours and lasted to between 1400 and 1700 hours. The tablets seemed to be used during recruit training to bring about a more ready compliance with orders. They seemed also to deaden pains of injuries received during training or combat.

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ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟ ΚΡΑΤΟΣ  
ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΕΣΩΤΕΡΙΚΩΝ  
ΕΓΧΕΙΡΙΔΙΟΝ

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Continuing his interest in narcotics at Davao Penal Colony, the Evacuee questioned a Japanese sergeant there about 15 January 1943. This man (name unknown) was about 5'6" tall, weighed 160 lbs, and had American features, a light brown complexion, white teeth, a long mustache, and a full head of hair. When Evacuee asked him whether the Japanese had medicines for wounds or physical ailments and whether he had taken much of it, the sergeant replied that he had taken a great deal and would tell the Evacuee when next he took some. On the following day the sergeant was very troublesome, shouting at and striking his cook and soldiers for the least reason, though he was normally a reasonable man. The Evacuee learned later that the sergeant had that day taken his "medicine." He showed the same symptoms each time this happened.

Some Japanese at Davao told the Evacuee that they preferred sake for its convivial effect and would rather not take the regulation drug.

The quartermaster and mess sergeant at Davao was normally a quiet person, about five feet tall, weighing 130 pounds, with a bony face and small, high-bridged nose. This man seemed nervous one morning; his speech was hesitant, his eyelids fluttered, and he seemed to crave something. At about 0830 hours he left the office. Upon his return at 1130 hours he seemed quite at ease; the twitching of his eyes was much slower, his speech more fluent, there was an absence of gestures, and the pupils of his eyes were contracted.

A civilian labor overseer at Davao, Mr. Nishimuiru, seemed also to have extreme changes of disposition which may have been caused by drugs. On one occasion he had ordered the officer of a 50-man American work detail to have the men draw garden tools from a supply house and return to the barracks. Upon their return Nishimuiru angrily charged the officer with disobedience in having brought the men back without permission. When the officer contradicted him the Japanese struck the American across the face with a riding crop until it drew blood. The Evacuee suggested to those beside him that the guard be asked to call Lieutenant Yuki. When the lieutenant saw the overseer strike the American, he called Nishimuiru to attention and ordered him never again to strike an American prisoner on pain of death by Yuki's own sabre. Nishimuiru was, when sober, quite easily irritated. When under the influence of sake he was very observing and asked many questions concerning the prisoners, but actually was not more than verbally interested. When apparently drugged he was very pleasant and frequently gave the Evacuee cigarettes.

The Evacuee has seen Mr. Wadda, another Japanese civilian at Davao, apparently under the influence of liquor and drugs between August and November 1943. He visited the camp daily at about 1030 hours, as a rule, and spoke with Lieutenant Colonel Olson. When drunk he brought little news of the war but patiently spent nearly an hour enquiring about the camp and giving orders. And when he did speak of the war his story was completely one-sided, with all the credit given to the Japanese. Occasionally, however, the Evacuee noticed that Wadda's

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pupils were greatly contracted and that he exhibited other symptoms common to those under a drug. At such times Wadda brought considerable war news and related it in a fairly well-balanced way. And he then wore a sneaky smile and a very cheerful manner.

Lieutenant Seragi at Davao was easy-going and smooth in disposition when sober, never striking an American or cursing at one. Occasionally, when Seragi was particularly friendly and pitied the Americans, the Evacuee noticed that Seragi's eyes were glassy and very like those of a drugged person. When drunk he was a roaring terror, beating his guards thoroughly. Fortunately, however, he usually remained in his barracks when drunk.

Lieutenant Saboda at Davao was always smiling. When sober he was friendly and spoke broken English. When drunk he was more friendly and physically clumsy. And after he took pills he became exceptionally friendly and seemed considerably refreshed. It is the Evacuee's opinion that these were the usual morphine pills given to Japanese soldiers.

The Evacuee observed Major Maida when sober, drunk and apparently drugged. As a rule he was a severe taskmaster, driving the Americans at their work and indifferent to their conversation. When drunk however, he never mentioned their faults nor hurried them at work, and his inspections of the camp were smooth and pleasant. While the Evacuee was hospitalized the Major came through one day with a somewhat glassy appearance of the eyes and contracted pupils. He stopped to inquire concerning the Evacuee's operation and showed a sympathetic interest in the other patients. And on one such visit he became concerned with the patient's rations, authorizing an increase of fifty grams of rice and about fifty cubic centimeters of canned milk. Upon his release, the Evacuee saw Maida sober again and in a very bad mood, pointing out every little flaw about the camp very impatiently. That afternoon the Major seemed changed and complimented the Colonel on the appearance of the camp, although little had been done to change it. He then had the same slightly glassy shine in his eyes which the Evacuee had noticed at the hospital. (See also Section XIII, below.)

## XI. ATROCITIES

During the arrival of men from Bataan at Camp O'Donnell, the Japanese placed four American officers and two enlisted men into a separate, small building at O'Donnell for about six or seven days for having had Japanese money on their persons. These men were then taken out and led about one or two kilometers from the camp to be executed. The Evacuee distinctly heard the sound of rifle fire, but was not present at the place of execution. He did not see the six men thereafter.

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XII. PERSONALITIES

(See Interrogation Report #241: Master List of Personalities, and also Section VIII, "Narcotics," above.)

XIII. GENERAL

The action of opium or morphine on the body is described in Textbook of Materia Medica, Pharmacology and Therapeutics by A. S. Baumgarten, M. D., F.A.C.P., seventh edition, revised, New York, 1943, pages 409-410, partially as follows:

"On the Brain. Opium or morphine lessens all the activities of the brain, especially the sensations.

"On the Sensory Areas. It lessens appreciation of all sensory impulses, especially that of constant pain...The activities of the motor areas of the brain may also be lessened so that the patient is not quite so active and energetic. Continued use of morphine or opium lessens all the higher mental activities of the brain, such as will power, judgment, reasoning, and concentration. . .

"Action on the Respiration. Opium or morphine makes the breathing slower and shallower by lessing the impulses for breathing sent out from the respiratory center in the medulla.

"Action on the Circulation. It produces no effect on the heart. Large doses dialate the blood vessels of the face and neck, however, causing a flushed face and feeling of warmth. . .

"Action on the Pupil. Opium or morphine contracts the pupil. It makes the pupil very small when taken internally. . ."

Interviewer's Note: The evidence offered in this report is not strong enough to warrant the conclusion that the swift and unpredictable changes in Japanese disposition may be caused by narcotics, nor would it be safe to say that the symptoms all point to the use of morphine; in some instances they might indicate the use of a drug somewhat similar to benzedrine. The material may be useful, however, in suggesting a new line of inquiry.

Walter H. Hauboldt  
Interrogator

Approved:

JOSEPH SCOVILLE  
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