

BRANCH CAMP #10-B
 NAGOYA AREA
 TOYAMA PREFECTURE

Perpetrators

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| 1. Lonnie C. MERRITT, W/C Army
Death of Wm. J. Cronin
No medical supplies | KODAIRA-TAMARA
Chomatsu TAMURA |
| 2. Wayne K. CARLSON, Cpl. CAC
Death of 4 men from dysentery | TODA |
| 3. James K. KEEBLEY, Capt. Med.
Deaths of Andrews-British
Davis-Aus
Keeler-British | KODAIRA
TAMURA |
| 4. Lowren A. ARNETT, Cox. Navy
Death of 5 men from dysentery
due to lack of sulfa drugs | Jap pharmacist
name unknown |
| 5. Harold E. C. Clough, GRM - Navy
Confinement of 16 men for stealing | |
| 6. Levering J. McCULLOUGH - Army
Gunner Wells case of punishment | TODA |
| 7. Eugene J. McANDREWS - Army
Beatings by both civilians and soldiers
to hurry work at the docks
Lighted punk as a cure for beri-beri | Pretty Boy
(Jap ovt.) |
| 8. Adolfo E. Rivera (USA) | TODA (not named) |
| 9. Albert LEGATO - Marine Corps
Men overworked unloading ammunition
from ships at docks while B-29s in
sight | TODA (Not named) |
| 10. Jess L. PEDIGO, Marine Corps
Starvation, dysentery, no medicine
no clothing, unsanitary, 6 or 7 deaths
from dysentery. | HAGAHARA
"One Armed
Bandit" |
| 11. Philip E. SANDERS - Navy
Starvation, dysentery, no medicine,
No clothing, excessive work, un-
sanitary, Useless to complain, air
raid area, munitions unloaded, 5
deaths, 1/3 rations for sick men. | TODA
TAMURA
KEDAIRA
OSHIMA (civ)
FUKUZAWA (Furusawa) |

NA-11

Perpetrators

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| 12. George H. GRIMM - Merchant Marine
Starvation, dysentery, no medicine
no clothing, unsanitary, 6 or 7
deaths from dysentery | HAGAHARA |
| 13. Thomas MIZE, Navy. (cook)
Very little food, half rations for
confined men. Brig system.
Mosquitoes bad. | TODA (Not named) |
| 14. Miriam J. PRICKETT - Navy
No air raid shelter. Forced to stay
below decks during air raids. Re-
fused to work on munitions unloading. | TODA (Not named) |
| 15. Peter B. MARSHALL - Navy | TODA |
| 16. American POWs locked in small room for
several nights without clothing for
stealing food. Mosquitoes made it torture
Jim Dardin case. Navy,
Death of Cronin (Excellent affidavit) | TODA |
| 17. Stanley V. HANSEN - Aus.
Death of Davis
Death of Cronin
Beatings of POWs by civilian guards
(An excellent affidavit) | TODA
TAMURA
KODAIRA
HAGAHARA
KATAI |
| 18. Keith W. HOOPER - Aus.
Death of Davis
Beatings by Hagahara
No medicine Assaults on sick PWs by
Tamura and Kodaira | HAGAHARA
TODA
TAMURA
KODAIRA |
| 19. Robert H. JOHNS - Aus.
Death of Davis
No medicine - poor food - heavy work | |
| 20. Norman A. FRANCIS - Australian
Death of Davis
No medicine - poor food | TODA
TAMURA |
| 21. Michael Patrick KEILEY, Australian
Death of Davis - Aus
No medicine - poor food | TODA
TAMURA |
| 22. Richard J. W. Eathorne - Aus.
Death of Davis | HAGAHARA |
| 23. John R. FLOOD - Aus
Death of Davis who was his pal
Beaten by civilian overseers
No medicine | TODA |

Perpetrators

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|-----|--|----------------------------|
| 24. | Alfred H. DERRIMAN - Aus
Death of Davis
No medical supplies. Poor food. | TODA |
| 25. | Henry A. GRIFFITHS - Aus
Death of Davis. Alleged convalescent camp
No medicine. Poor food. | TODA |
| 26. | Roy B. CURLEY, Australian
Death of Davis - Aus.
No medicine | TODA |
| 27. | Harold C. FLETCHER, Australian
Death of Davis - Aus.
No medicine whatever. | TODA
TAMURA
HAGAHARA |
| 28. | John H. Boyd | TODA |
| 29. | Max Bernstein | TODA
TAMURA |

PERPETUATION OF TESTIMONY OF
JOHN ELLERY HANSON
(Formerly Sgt. ASN 19054540)
Billings, Montana

My name is John Ellery Hanson. My permanent address is Billings, Montana. I am now 24 years old. I was formerly a Sergeant, ASN 19054540, in the 31st Infantry, having enlisted 31 March 1941. I went overseas 21 April 1941, and returned to the United States 16 October 1945. I was discharged from the Army on 11 March 1946.

I was captured on Bataan, P.I., on 9 April 1942, by a Japanese cavalry unit, the name of which is unknown to me.

I was held in No. 2 Hospital (American) until the surrender of Corregidor. A barbed wire fence was put up around the hospital area, and Japanese guns were placed all around the hospital area for the purpose of bombarding Corregidor. The idea was to keep Corregidor from firing back for fear of hitting American personnel.

From there I was taken through Bilibid to Cabanatuan. I left Cabanatuan for Clark Field, Pampanga on 7 November 1942. I left Clark Field 18 August 1944, passed through Bilibid again, and took the "Noto Maru" to Moji. At Moji I was taken by train to a camp at Takaoka Shi, Toyama prefecture. I was liberated 7 September 1945 by the U. S. Navy.

The camp commander at Takaoka (Nagoya No.6) was a captain by the name of Nagahara, known as "the One-Armed Bandit". He was very slender, had one arm off near the shoulder, and had a nervous habit of twitching his mouth when he was about to speak. He had a harsh voice that rose to a high pitched scream when he became excited, and he was invariably well dressed. He claimed that his arm was shot off by Americans (explaining his hatred of Americans), but one of his subordinates informed me that the arm was lost in China.

This Captain Nagahara is definitely responsible for the deaths of five or six Americans who died of pneumonia as a result of Captain Nagahara's order that there be no heat in the barracks for one week. He gave this order because a corporal from the 31st Infantry, whose name I cannot remember, slightly scorched an overcoat on a barrel stove, which was being used to heat the barracks. There were two of these stoves to provide heat for 150 men in an unsealed barracks, and we were allowed enough fuel to keep them going about three hours a day.

I can remember the names of two of the Americans who died as a result of Captain Nagahara's unnecessary action: they are Parenti, whose body I helped put in a cremation box, and an old sergeant by the name of Hess.

When supplies from the American Red Cross came in, Captain Nagahara kept them in a storehouse for two months, giving the camp a little at a time. He gave all the Jap guards shoes and other articles of clothing that were desperately needed by us prisoners. He also traded or gave away several fifty-pound boxes

23

NA-70

of Red Cross food and at least 20 cartons of cigarettes. We knew how many boxes came into camp because a detail of ten men unloaded the food and put it in the storehouse.

Captain Nagahara is also responsible for withholding Red Cross medicine (sulfa-drugs) until late in the summer when it was too late for the men who died of pneumonia during January and February. This was absolutely inexcusable. The medicine was less than 100 feet away and Doctor Bernstein begged the Japs to let him have it. It was a few days before V-J day when the doctor finally received all the medicine that was left in the storehouse.

My group was working in a smelter under Japanese civilians. We put in 12-hour shifts and changed from night shift to day shift every five days. On these changes we worked an 18-hour shift. A foreman by the name of Suzuki was especially hard to get along with. He slapped prisoners, frequently for no reason, and forced us to perform work that we were physically unable to do. When a prisoner would get too tired to handle the furnace work efficiently, Suzuki would beat him with a stick "for being lazy". There was a young fellow by the name of Sake, whose favorite weapon was a shovel. He would strike prisoners on the buttocks with the steel part of his shovel to make them work harder. This was all extremely funny to the other Japs around and they encouraged Sake to keep it up.

The two aforementioned Japs both worked on No. 5 electric furnace in the smelter across the river from our barracks.

The "hancho" or foreman, of No. 1 electric furnace, whose name is Makino forced me and another prisoner to stand at attention four feet from the rim of the furnace for 30 minutes because we were guilty of dropping shovels on the floor instead of laying them down gently. This Jap was about 5'6" tall, well built, weighed about 140 lbs., and had a smile on his face most of the time.

John Ellery Hanson
John Ellery Hanson

I, John Ellery Hanson, 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.

John Ellery Hanson
John Ellery Hanson

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Billings, Montana, U.S.A., this
3rd day of September, 1946

Sam B. Melnick

Notary Public for the State of Montana
Residing in Billings, Montana
My Commission expires Jan. 21, 1949

NA-7

23

Wilbur L. Houser
2716 Grand St.
Williamsport, Pa.
SN-7 021 008

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

Concerning war crimes and atrocities committed by the Japanese which I witnessed while a prisoner of war, I make the following statement:

I am 26 years old, I was formerly a Sgt. of Hq and Hq., Sqdn Far East Air Service Command U. S. Army Air Forces, having enlisted February 7, 1940. I went overseas June 8, 1940 and returned to United States October 15, 1945. I was discharged from the Army May 27, 1946.

I was captured on Bataan, Philippine Island, on April 9, 1942 by a Japanese Ground Unit. Part of Jamshetas Black Panther Division.

I was held at Camp O'Donnell until May 12, 1942 when I was transferred to Clark Field Prison Camp (1-C). Bilibid Prison on August 10, 1944 to August 26, 1944. Arrived in Japan on September 6, 1944 interred at Takaoka, Honshu known as Nagoya No. 6. Liberated September 6, 1945. The Camp Commandara Captain was known as the "One Armed Bandit". He was named this because he had his right arm off at the shoulder. His name is Nagahara.

I saw the Captain order two men to be stripped down and put in a cell four ft. by four ft. in freezing weather. The cell had a hole about 18 inches square in the floor and a small window on the side which only had bars on it. They stayed in there all night and had to work all day. The men were Sgt. Carter of the Signal Corps from Boise, Idaho, and Sgt. Holmes of the 27th Bomb Group, from the state of Washington. These men were charged with having Japanese Newspapers. Our Commanding Officer, an American, Commander Blynn could read these papers. He was a prisoner and captured in the Java Sea Battle. He was a destroyer squadron Commander. If these men had the papers we never knew and the Japanese never found out we ever could read them.

27

One Marine by the name of Sgt. Ollie Hill died because of the Japanese Captain he would not give us the Red Cross Medicine we needed. He had in his possession the medicine all the time. The man died of pneumonia. Others died of the same cause because of having to work in freezing wehather and not enough clothes to keep us warm. The barracks was not heated except on days when a big inspection by Japanese officers from some other place was inspecting.

NA-7
30

encl 2nd

When the fighting ended on August 15, 1945, the Japanese brought us in more than enough clothes and shoes for everyone.

We had British overcoats issued us when the cold weather started with orders not to wear them. About two months later we were allowed to wear them only to and from work. They were not allowed to be worn in the barracks or to work in. Many men, including myself, were severely beaten because we wore the coats inside the barracks. The barracks was high and cold like a poorly constructed barn. They, the overcoats, could not be used as a blanket either.

I saw several high ranking Japanese officers at our work camp. One was an Admiral and the other a Brig. General. None of these officers did anything for us. One Col., from Tokyo, who was supposed to be in charge of the main camp at Tokyo, came through and said everything was fine. At the time two men were almost dead from pneumonia. Sgt. Dewey Smith, from Sevierville, Tenn., and Sgt. Thomas Thompson, from Redmond City, Calif.

The Japanese Captain and his staff of men ate Red Cross food all the time. He gave all the guards American Cigarettes to smoke. He would not give us the other articles until much later and then not all of them. Some were found after we took over the camp.

There were about 140 American prisoners and 150 British. 11 men died in one year. 10 Americans and 1 British. No men died of beating but some of the men died from lack of medicine which the Japanese Commander had at all times. Red Cross Medicine which Cpt. Berhstein of Chicago, Ill., could have used.

We did have a tailor and cobbler but neither had much material to work with. No new things were ever brought in to the camp except Red Cross things.

I wore Japanese getas or wooden shoes all the time while in Japan. Even when the snow got six foot deep which it did there. When the fighting ended on August 15, 1945 the Japanese brought in more shoes than there were men.

Wilbur L. Houser

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME THIS 27th day of August, 1946 AT WILLIAMSPORT, PENNA.

L. Roy Edwards

Algerman in and for Third Ward,
Williamsport, Lycoming Co., Pa.
My Commission Expires first Mon. in Jan. 1948

NA-71

A F F I D A V I T

George A. Sense, Capt, CA, O-323095, being duly sworn deposes and says as follows:

I hereby submit the following statement to supplement a certain affidavit submitted by me to the War Crimes Commission, 29th Replacement Depot, Manila, Philippine Islands on or about 28 September 1945.

I was present when Sgt Parente, Pfc Rathjen, and Pvt Collier were confined to the guardhouse at Nagoya Camp No. 6. We were kept standing outside the office building in flurries of rain and snow while Capt Nagahara determined the punishment to be meted out for having damaged the overcoats. After we had been standing there for an hour or more Capt Nagahara and other Japanese came out where we were. Capt Nagahara ordered the men locked in the cells at the rear of the guard house. He supervised the removal of their clothes and confinement.

The men were permitted to wear a cotton shirt which had been issued in lieu of undershirts and long cotton underdrawers. These were of cotton cloth and double thickness only in the seat. As I recall, Pvt Collier was wearing his cotton work pants and jacket in addition to the underwear. These were of single thickness. I know the others had no more on than Collier, if as much. I was most concerned at the time about Collier as he was sick at the time with a respiratory ailment the doctor feared would develop into Pneumonia.

There was a small stove in the front of the building where the guards were stationed but no heat in the portion of the building where the cells were located. The work of the detail to which Sgt Parente was sent consisted of shoveling or carrying boxes of ore, coke, and rock at the shed where the batches for charging the furnaces were mixed. The mixture was loaded with dump cars which were pushed about 100 yards in the open where an elevator took them up to the level of the furnaces. The shed where the men worked was open at the end and little protection from wind and cold. They were outside part of the time in mud, rain and snow.

Sgt Parente wore Japanese tabes, a thin rubber soled, canvas topped shoe with result that his feet were wet most of the time.

The men had been issued straw capes as protection against the rain by the time Sgt Parente was put on the detail.

I asked Capt Nagahara to issue this detail the American raincoats he had confiscated shortly after our arrival. He refused. I made the request to Sawamoto, the civilian in charge of supplies, but was told that Capt Nagahara refused permission to issue the good raincoats as there were not enough for all men in camp. Five or six ragged, unserviceable raincoats were issued the detail before they were given the straw capes. Fifteen or twenty serviceable raincoats were confiscated and put in the store rooms.

Several disappeared, and the balance were returned to us 2 September 1945.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA

City and County of San Francisco :

98C-WC-2770

JOHN MARTIN SHADOAN, Staff Sergeant, ASN 19018849, 813 West Callander Street, Livingston, Montana, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

I was held by the Japanese as a prisoner of war at Camp No. 6, Nagoya, Honshu, Japan, from August 1944 until 6 September 1945, when I was liberated. I was mess sergeant in charge of the mess for all 150 American prisoners at that camp, and from June 1945 there were an additional 150 English prisoners.

I had previously been Mess Sergeant for the 93d Bombing Squadron, 19th Group. During my entire thirteemonths at the camp, the rice ration per man per ^{m. meal} day was about 170 grams, according to actual weight on a Japanese scale, taken while I stood and watched. The rice was stored in a warehouse and brought each day in carts to the mess hall and was weighed out before each meal. For each meal 35¹ kilos of rice were weighed out, which averaged about 237 grams per man or 710 grams per day. Also we received for each meal some vegetables, such as greens or potatoes and soy beans. Generally the vegetables usually were not weighed out, but occasionally they were, at which time I could see they gave us some 30 kilos per meal which figured about 200 grams per man.

We received meat or fish three meals a week. During the first three or four months at the camp the meat issue was three or four kilos for each of the three meals for all 150 men, but I don't recall the weight of the fish issue although it was about five times as heavy as the meat ration. The fish ration in fact was large enough that we could definitely issue a small piece of fish to each man. After the first three or four months the Japanese stopped weighing out the meat and fish; although the meat issue appeared to be about double, we still had it only three times a week. The reason these rations were as large as they were was that our American prisoners at this camp worked in blast furnaces. Our Japanese camp commander (name unknown) told me many times that our diet was the best of any prisoner of war camp in Japan. I did not believe it then, but now I do as a result of comparing notes with cooks from a

VA-7

7A-7

HAB

J.M.S.

number of other camps in Japan; nevertheless, we were not getting our full ration of meat, for example. The meat and fish were delivered the same morning of the day on which it was served and came directly to the kitchen in boxes. The food served to the Japanese was prepared in the same kitchen where I was working. Boxes containing meat or fish for prisoners were marked with English letters "PW" while boxes for Japanese personnel were marked in Japanese signs. The Japanese used all their meat and fish and then took about one-half of our meat and about one-third of our fish, so the amounts I described above were the leftovers after they helped themselves; even the issue that came in separate boxes was proportionately larger for them before they even helped themselves to our share. I personally weighed the boxes for comparison. They always came in pairs - one marked "PW", the other for the Japanese. I don't remember the actual weights, but I recall very definitely that the "PW" boxes were not more than three times heavier than the Japanese meat and fish boxes, although there were 150 American prisoners and only about thirty-five Japanese personnel, so we had about four and five times as many to feed. After they took our share of meat, the balance would not last us more than one meal that same night that the box was delivered. The Japs, however, would then have meat for several days.

The rice came in bags and was not separately marked for prisoners of war, and the Japanese rice ration at that camp was also 710 grams, the same as ours. I know this as I helped weigh out the rice rations.

The vegetables came in bulk, unpacked, and not marked for prisoners or Japanese. I did not weigh them but could estimate that they received approximately twice as much vegetable, whether greens, potatoes, or soy beans.

There was no issue of fruit although sometimes quantities of apples or pears were brought into camp, which we could buy, about once a month. We were limited to two apples or two pears per man, whereas the Japs had an unlimited amount and generally got about ten apples or ten pears per man.

We also received small amounts of salt, soy salt in liquid form, and bean sauce in paste form for seasoning. We got approximately eleven kilos of bean

7A-7
HNS
D.M.A.

sauce per meal for about one meal a day, although Capt. Max Bernstein, our American doctor, told me personally that our men needed about twice as much of this bean sauce for the heavy work they were doing. The Japanese got an unlimited amount and must have used at least twice as much as we were allowed. We got about one and a half gallons of soy bean sauce per meal; and sometimes, generally once a day for the noon or evening meal, with salt the other meal. Capt. Bernstein told me that our men needed twice as much salt as they were receiving because of the hot work they were doing at the blast furnaces. We did not get enough salt or enough of the soy salt which could be used as a substitute for salt. Our issue of salt was about two kilos per day, although we could have used twice as much. The Japanese did not use any more salt because they preferred the soy bean sauce; but they had an unlimited amount of soy sauce and used at least twice as much the sauce allowed to our men.

We got Red Cross packages, one per man, at Christmas 1944; again one per New Years; a half box per man about the middle of February; and another half box per man about the middle of March. There were other boxes at that camp which I know were withheld, although I did not see the boxes and can not give the number; however, I helped prepare meals for the Japanese in which Red Cross meats were used on at least four different occasions. On New Years day, 1945, between ten and fifteen cans of spam or prem were prepared for the Japanese, indicating that they had appropriated at least three or four boxes, as these cans ordinarily came three cans to a package. There were three more times in January 1945 when I helped prepare food for the Japanese, at which time at least one or two cans of spam or prem from American Red Cross packages were used. On these occasions the food was prepared only for the Japanese camp leaders, including the camp commandant and the two highest enlisted men; however, I suspect that there were other times when meat or food from Red Cross packages were used by the Japanese. Although they used our kitchen, they ate in a separate building. The Red Cross foods are easily prepared, and I believe that on other occasions they were prepared in the building where they ate and never came through the kitchen where I was working.

714-7
HAB
A.M.D.

Our men were hungry all the time, woke up hungry, were hungry within an hour after eating, and during all the other hours of the day and night while awake. Some of the men in camp complained to me that they could not sleep at night because they were too hungry. Our American prisoners were weighed each month during all their time at the camp. Our heaviest loss was during the first three months when the average loss was about three pounds per man and I personally lost about eight pounds because of working from 3:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. on the kitchen and I had not been used to that. Apparently because of the increase of meat, the men held their own after the first three months and a few showed a slight gain in weight; nevertheless, they were hungry all the time. They were all thin, underweight, and undernourished.

There were other effects, however, from the inadequate diet. The men told me that one or two passed out at the blast furnaces every day during the first three months. After that they got used to the work and to the rations so that there would be only an occasional blackout now and then. This apparently was due to the lack of salt.

The men were also very susceptible to colds during the winter and generally thirty men at least had colds at the same time during the winter months. There were eleven deaths at that camp, including nine from pneumonia, one from an accident, and one from some ailment, the nature of which I don't know. Dr. Bernstein never actually said that the pneumonia deaths were attributable in any way to lack of food, so far as I know; but I am sure that the inadequate diet contributed in a large measure to the deaths of those men.

The doctor's chief worry, however, was a lack of medicine and that seemed to be his main complaint. Dr. Bernstein and I directly made requests for more food, but it did no good.

The American prisoners worked at the steel mills about twelve hours a day and were gone from camp fourteen hours, including about an hour going to the mill and an hour returning. By comparison the Japanese who had more food and more meat did no manual labor except to guard us and take our men to and from the blast furnaces.

719-7
HAB

D. M. J.

I don't know the name of the camp commander, but we called him "One-armed Bandit" because his right arm was amputated at the shoulder. He was a captain, I believe, from Toyama, where the blast furnaces were located and was the permanent camp commander during all the thirteen months I was at this camp. He was about thirty-one years old; about five feet six inches tall and weighed approximately 140 pounds; had very good posture; was a good looking man; thin-faced; had well-shaped features, a thin regular nose, thin lips, no mustache or glasses; but I don't know his organization. He was personally responsible for food we received. He knew what we got as he checked our kitchen almost daily. He personally saw on numerous occasions the Japanese civilian in charge of the kitchen take meat and fish from the boxes marked "PW." He also knew that the American prisoners were not getting as much vegetable, including beans, potatoes, and soy beans as the Japanese, and that we were also getting less soy bean sauce. I personally told him so and complained to him at least three or four times that I specifically recall that our men were not getting nearly as much food as his men. He could see that our Americans were hungry and catching cold frequently; and he knew that our American Red Cross supplies were being used by the Japanese. I personally feel that he is the one primarily responsible.

The Japanese civilian in charge of the kitchen was a timid man and, although he took the meat and fish out of our boxes, he was only acting pursuant to orders and did what he was told.

The second ranking Japanese sergeant merely acted under orders also.

About once in two months our Japanese inspecting officer and a civilian would visit our camp, but I doubt if they realized that our meat and fish was being appropriated by the Japanese, as there was never any evidence of that while they were around.

Other prisoners at the camp were: Capt. Max Bernstein, Army Medical Corps, from Chicago, Illinois; Lt. George A. Sense, of the 1018 First Avenue, Berkeley, California; and T/Sgt. Melvin Wartman, a cook working under me, from Clovis, New Mexico.

71a-7
 H.M.S.
 J.M.S.

That is the entire story regarding the food received at that camp.

John Martin Shadoan
JOHN MARTIN SHADOAN
Staff Sergeant

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of January 1946.

Lewis Sewilliger

NOTARY PUBLIC for the State of Montana
Residing at Livingston, Montana
My Commission Expires May 28, 1948

Interviewed by Joseph C. Simpson, Agent, SIC

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Harry A. Arnold, Jr., certify that on 9 January 1946, personally appeared before me John Martin Shadoan, Staff Sergeant, 19018849, and, that after his testimony had been transcribed, the said John Martin Shadoan read the same and affixed his signature thereto in my presence.

Place: Livingston, Montana

Date: (9 January 1946)

Harry A. Arnold Jr
Harry A. Arnold, Jr.
Agent, SIC

7A-7

HAB

SPECIFICATIONS

1. That between 20 June 1945 and 22 August 1945, at or near Branch Camp Number 10-B, Nagoya Area, Toyama Prefecture, Honshu, Japan, the accused, Toshio Toda, then Commander of said Camp, did unlawfully permit Allied Prisoners of War to perform work and services under the direction and control of the Fushiki Land and Sea Transport Company, Limited, at Fushiki, Takaoka City, Toyama Prefecture, Honshu, Japan, connected with the operation of war, viz: loading, unloading and transporting munitions and military material.
2. That between 20 June 1945 and 22 August 1945, at or near Branch Camp Number 10-B, Nagoya Area, Toyama Prefecture, Honshu, Japan, the accused, Toshio Toda, did unlawfully disregard and fail to discharge his duty as Commander of said Camp by exposing Allied Prisoners of War to the hazards of war, by permitting them to be employed in a military target area, and by needlessly exposing said Allied Prisoners of War to danger in a dangerous zone.
3. That between 20 June 1945 and 22 August 1945, at or near Branch Camp Number 10-B, Nagoya Area, Toyama Prefecture, Honshu, Japan, the accused, Toshio Toda, did unlawfully disregard and fail to perform his duty as Commander of said Camp by compelling and permitting Allied Prisoners of War under his command, custody and control to work and perform excessive labor while sick, diseased, weak and physically unfit to perform such labor, by permitting said Allied Prisoners of War to be beaten, while sick, and by failing to provide sufficient rations for all sick and diseased Allied Prisoners of War, increasing and contributing to their misery and suffering and causing and contributing to the death of Private W. C. Davis on the 4th day of August 1945 and the deaths of numerous Allied and American Prisoners of War.
4. That between 20 June 1945 and 22 August 1945, at or near Branch Camp Number 10-B, Nagoya Area, Toyama Prefecture, Honshu, Japan, the accused, Toshio Toda, did willfully and unlawfully mistreat and abuse Harold Guy Clough and fifteen other unidentified American Prisoners of War by confining them naked in a space about six feet by eight feet for approximately forty-eight hours without food and with insufficient potable water.
5. That between 20 June 1945 and 22 August 1945, at or near Branch Camp Number 10-B, Nagoya Area, Toyama Prefecture, Honshu, Japan, the accused, Toshio Toda, did willfully and unlawfully order, cause and permit the length of the day's work of Prisoners of War to be excessive and further did unlawfully refuse to allow a rest of twenty-four consecutive hours every week for Prisoners of War under his care, custody and control, causing increased suffering, misery and illness for the said Allied Prisoners of War.
6. That between 20 June 1945 and 22 August 1945, at or near Branch Camp Number 10-B, Nagoya Area, Toyama Prefecture, Honshu, Japan, the accused, Toshio Toda, did unlawfully disregard and fail to discharge his duty as Commander of said Camp by permitting Allied Prisoners of War to work for the Fushiki Land and Sea Transportation Company on the docks under dangerous and hazardous conditions, resulting in injury to many unidentified Allied Prisoners of War.

7. That between 20 June 1945 and 22 August 1945, at or near Branch Camp Number 10-B, Nagoya Area, Toyama Prefecture, Honshu, Japan, the accused, Toshio Toda, did unlawfully disregard and fail to discharge his duty as Commander of said Camp by failing to provide and maintain for Allied Prisoners of War adequate rations, quarters, clothing, shelter, heat, water, hygiene, available medicines, medical care and attention, supplies and air raid shelters, thereby contributing to and causing sickness, suffering and the deaths of numerous Allied Prisoners of War.

8. That at various times between 20 June 1945 and 22 August 1945, at or near Branch Camp Number 10-B, Nagoya Area, Toyama Prefecture, Honshu, Japan, the accused, Toshio Toda, did unlawfully disregard and fail to discharge his duty as Commander of said Camp to control and restrain members of his command and persons under his supervision and control by permitting them to commit the following atrocities and other offenses against Allied Prisoners of War:

a. In or about July 1945, the unlawful mistreatment and abuse of J. H. Andrews, a British Prisoner of War, by refusing and failing to provide necessary available medicine for him when critically ill, thereby causing him further suffering and ultimately his death on 20 July 1945.

b. In or about July and August 1945, the unlawful mistreatment and abuse of W. C. Davis, an Australian Prisoner of War, by refusing and failing to provide him with available medicine when critically ill, thereby causing him suffering and ultimately his death on 4 August 1945.

c. In or about July and August 1945, the unlawful mistreatment and abuse of Alfred Keeler, a British Prisoner of War, by refusing and failing to provide him with available medicine when critically ill, thereby causing him further suffering and ultimately his death on 15 August 1945.

d. In or about July 1945, the unlawful mistreatment and abuse of William J. Cronin, an American Prisoner of War, by requiring him to work in a dangerous and hazardous place, thereby resulting in his injury, and thereafter by refusing and failing to provide him with hospitalization and surgical care and attention, thereby causing his death on 4 July 1945.

e. In or about July 1945, the unlawful mistreatment and abuse of Radjab Shafi, a British Prisoner of War, by refusing and failing to provide him with available medicine and medical care when critically ill, thereby causing him further suffering and ultimately causing his death on 25 August 1945.

f. Between 20 June 1945 and 22 August 1945, the unlawful mistreatment by Chomatsu Tamura, medical orderly, of sick and aged Prisoners of War by withholding necessary available medicines and medical attention from them, thereby causing them increased misery and suffering.

g. Between 20 June 1945 and 22 August 1945, the unlawful mistreatment of John H. Boyd, an Australian Prisoner of War, and other unidentified Allied Prisoners of War by harrassing and beating them in order to force them to perform excessive work, thereby causing increased and unnecessary misery and suffering to said Prisoners of War.

h. Between 20 June 1945 and 22 August 1945, the unlawful mistreatment of one Private Smith and one "Whiskey", American Prisoners of War, by imprisoning them in the guardhouse insufficiently clad in a mosquito infested area for twenty-four hours, of an unidentified British Prisoner of War by imprisoning him for three days insufficiently clad and of numerous other unidentified Allied Prisoners of War, other than as hereinabove specified, by beating and otherwise abusing them.

21 October 1947

/s/ Alva C. Carpenter
ALVA C. CARPENTER
Chief, Legal Section
General Headquarters
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers

AFFIDAVIT

Before me personally appeared the above named accuser this 21st day of October 1947, and made oath that he is a person subject to military law and that he personally signed the foregoing charge and specifications and further that he has investigated the matters set forth in the charge and specifications and that the same are true in fact, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

/s/ John R. Pritchard
Captain, Infantry
Summary Court

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

H. C. Bishop

H. C. BISHOP
CAPT., F.A.