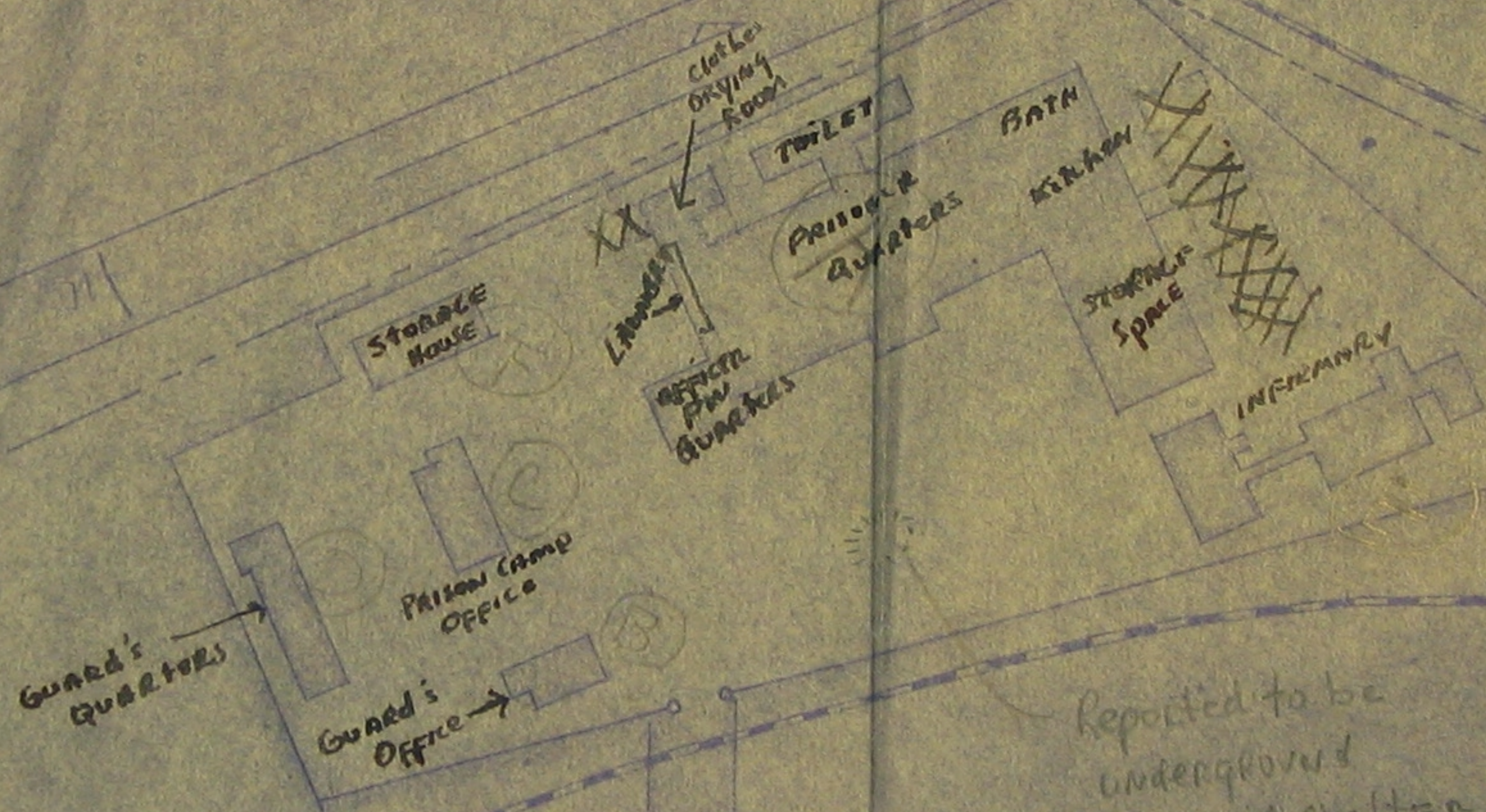


配置圖



Reported to be  
underground  
AIR RAID shelter

NOMACH  
Factory





Nov. 19 1941

St. Bernard



PHOTO TAKEN BY A JAP PHOTOGRAPHER  
 OYAMA PW CAMP #6 IN SEPT. 1945.

CAMP  
 INTERPRETER  
 "ALUM AL"



American Prisoners of War / Japan

Aug 25 1945

X Sgt. Thomas G. Caldero

LT. WHITING, USN  
 C.O. OF A US  
 SUBMARINE

"THE ONE ARMED BANDIT"  
 CAMP COMMANDANT.

CAPT. BERNSTEIN  
 USA M.C.

M/Sgt.  
 "ARMED JOE"  
 LT. COMDR OF "USS POPE"



Q: What was the nature of your work while confined at this camp?

A: I was forced to work on the ships for the Fushiki land and sea company.

Judge Advocate General's Department -- War Department

Q: Were you, or any of your fellow prisoners, United States of America? If so, please give in detail.

A: Yes. Mistreatment was noted out by Captain NAGAHARA for almost any cause. It appeared that due to the fact of being prisoners, we were treated as such. In the matter of associating one Captain NAGAHARA, called "One Armed Bandit" with the beatings of Prisoners of War while at work and in Camp Number Ten B, Nomachi Japan, between the dates 20 June 1945 and 15 August 1945.

\*\*\*\*\*

At another time Captain NAGAHARA came through the sick bay and struck all Taken at: Delaware, Delaware County, Ohio. One Australian soldier, (Sgt) who had dysentery, died two days later as a result of the beating while Date: 16 March 1948

In the Presence of: Walter W. May, Special Agent, 109th CIC Detachment, Second Army

Reporter: Miss Gloria Cennamo

Questions by: Walter W. May

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

A: My name is Robert W. Zimmer; my rank was that of Fireman, 2nd Class; my Navy Serial Number was 2796918; and my permanent home address is, 65 Park Avenue, Delaware, Ohio.

Q: the names of any other former prisoners who could furnish information concerning Captain NAGAHARA while a Prisoner of War at War Camp Number 10 B, Nomachi, Japan? If so, please state their names and addresses.

Q: How many years of schooling did you complete?

A: Yes. J. L. HARRINGTON, Radioman 3rd Class, Receiving Station, Patuxent River, Maryland.

A: I was graduated from Willis High School, Delaware, Ohio, in 1940, a total of twelve years.

Q: Give a brief summary of your service with the United States Navy.

A: I entered the United States Navy in June 1940, and was separated from the Service in March 1946, with the rank of Fireman 2nd Class.

Q: Were you a Prisoner of War?

A: Yes.

Q: Were you ever a Prisoner of War at War Camp Number 10 B, Nomachi, Japan? If so, please give dates of confinement.

A: Yes. I was confined at the War Camp Number 10 B, Nomachi, Japan from 19 June 1945 until 8 September 1945, when I was released by American Forces.

Q: Who was your immediate superior while at this camp?

A: My immediate superior was Captain NAGAHARA, better known as the "One Armed Bandit".

GEORGE W. HOLZ, SAOY PAIR  
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES FEBRUARY 2, 1954

NAT-III



Q: What was the nature of your work while confined at this camp?

A: I was forced to work at the docks loading and unloading ships for the Fushiki Land and Sea Company.

Q: Were you, or any of your fellow prisoners ever mistreated? If so, please give in detail.

that on 10 March 1948, personally appeared before me Robert W. Zimmer, formerly

A: Yes. Mistreatment was meted out by Captain NAGAHARA for almost any cause. It appeared that due to the loss of his arm, he took the spite out on his prisoners. He beat prisoners, including myself, almost daily with his sheathed sword or any other instrument at hand. If we did not hurry to work, or perform the work to his satisfaction, he would beat us or allow other Japanese to beat us. On one occasion, when we were told to unload an ammunition ship we refused; he lined us up in two ranks and he and other Japanese beat us severely. This incident took place in July 1945.

At another time Captain NAGAHARA came through the sick bay and struck all prisoners who were unable to perform their duties. One Australian soldier, (NUK) who had dysentery, died two days later as a result of the beating while in sick bay. Davis, Walter Charles Special Agent, CIC 2nd Army

Q: Did you witness any killings of Prisoners of War? If so, please give in detail.

A: Yes. We were required to ride trains for approximately five miles, each way, and one incident I recall quite clearly was a 200 pound bean bag fell on Willie Croin, Chief Radioman, USN, injuring him severely. I asked Captain NAGAHARA to allow us to take Croin back to camp on the train, which request was refused. As a result of this refusal, we had to carry him back to the camp, which resulted in his death.

Q: Can you furnish the names of any other former prisoners who could furnish information concerning Captain NAGAHARA while a Prisoner of War at War Camp Number 10 B, Nomachi, Japan? If so, please state their names and addresses.

A: Yes. J. L. HARRINGTON, Radioman 3rd Class, Receiving Station, Patomac River, Washington, D. C.  
DAN CALDWELL, same address as above.  
(PNU) SIMPSON, Chief Boatsman Mate, U. S. Navy Simpson, Greeley Lee  
HOWARD JAMES, Yeoman, U. S. Navy

Q: Can you furnish details concerning any other beatings that occurred between the dates of confinement at War Camp 10 B, Nomachi, Japan?

A: No.

Robert W. Zimmer  
Robert W. Zimmer

State of Ohio )  
County of Delaware ) SS

I, Robert W. Zimmer, of lawful age, being duly sworn on oath, state that I have read the foregoing transcription of my interrogation and all answers contained therein are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Robert W. Zimmer  
Robert W. Zimmer

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26 day of April 1948.

George W. Nolze

GEORGE W. NOLZE, Notary Public  
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES FEBRUARY 9, 1951

NA-11



# CERTIFICATE

I, Walter W. May, Special Agent, 109th CIC Detachment, Second Army, certify that on 16 March 1948, personally appeared before me Robert W. Zimmer, formerly Fireman 2nd Class, U. S. Navy, SN 2796918, and gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth; that after his testimony had been transcribed, the said Robert W. Zimmer read the same and affixed his signature thereto in my presence.

Place: Delaware, Ohio

Date: APR 27 1948

Walter W. May  
Walter W. May,  
Special Agent, CIC 2nd Army

In the Presence of: Walter W. May, Special Agent, 109th CIC Detachment, Second Army

Signature: [Signature]

Witnessed by: Walter W. May

1. State your name, rank, duty station, and permanent home address.

2. My name is Robert W. Zimmer, SN 2796918, Fireman 2nd Class, U. S. Navy, Delaware, Ohio.

3. How many years of schooling did you complete?

4. I was graduated from Miller High School, Delaware, Ohio, in 1944 with a total of twelve years.

5. Give a brief summary of your service with the United States Navy.

6. I entered the United States Navy in 1942 and served in the Pacific Theater during the service in Japan 1945 until 1946.

7. Were you a Prisoner of War?

8. Yes.

9. Were you ever a prisoner of war in Japan, China, Korea, or elsewhere? If so, please give dates of captivity.

10. Yes, I was confined at the 1st Military Prison, Tokyo, Japan from 19 June 1945 until 4 September 1945, when I was released to American Forces.

11. Who was your immediate superior while at this camp?



- RESTRICTED -

I, P. E. Sanders, Chief Boatswain Mate, U. S. Navy, make the following statement relative to conditions and incidents in the Prisoner of War Camp, Nagoya Number 10.

I was captured December 21, 1941 and was in four prison camps prior to my arrival at Number 10 on June 20, 1945. The camp had just been opened and I was the ranking officer of the 167 Americans there. There were some Dutch, British, Australian and a few prisoners of other Nationalities.

The Commanding officer of the camp was Yoshio Toda. The next in command was a Sergeant Fukuzawa. The ranking Japanese medical person was a Corporal Chomatsu Tamura, who was assisted by a private Kedaira. These men were at the camp from the 20 June 1945 to the termination of the War.

The camp consisted of one building, which had been a coke factory. It was old and very dirty. It had a dirt floor or rather a mixture of dirt and coal dust. Former work tracks had been torn up. A few shelves had been built for beds, otherwise nothing had been done to arrange it for our use. There was no bathroom until the 1st of August and then it was not connected - so we did not have bathing facilities until after the War. Latrine facilities were few in number - eight in all - and very unsatisfactory considering the number of men and the fact that about half of them had diarrhea and dysentery. We had eight water faucets, connected to a small tank, which had to be filled by an old worn out hand pump. A prisoner would be detailed to get up at three o'clock in the morning so that there would be enough water for washing at five o'clock. Then it usually ran dry before all had washed. We never had hot water. The roof had at least a dozen places where it leaked badly in rainy weather, forcing men to get out of their beds and sit up in another part of the building. There were so many fleas and the mosquitoes were so thick it was almost impossible to sleep. The camp was in the middle of a rice paddy. We had no screens or nets. We never had any disinfectants nor was anything done to improve conditions. The quarters and the general condition of this camp was worse than any I had been in.

No clothing whatsoever was issued. There were 27 men without shoes of any kind. They did not even have Jap shoes or sandals. We could not even get a pair of Getas. These shoeless men worked in the camp garden - barefooted.

The food in this camp was the poorest of any camp in Japan. It was far below the standard ration allowance of 700 grams per day. According to our own weights we received approximately 550 grams per day. The quality of the ~~mmmmmm~~ food was poor. They gave us a very poor grade of rice and barley. We had no meat and no oil and fats at any time. We received a very small fish ration twice. The second time the fish was so bad that the only way we could use it was in soup. ~~mmmmmm~~ The food here was much poorer than any of the camps I had been in. I served in four other camps all of them in Japan.

I personally complained to Lt. Toda many times. I also complained to Mr. Oshima, labor Chief for the Company where the men worked. I complained about general conditions, about lack of food, about lack of clothing, in fact I complained about almost everything, probably averaging a complaint a day. But it didn't do any good. He accepted our complaints and said he would do the best he could. However, nothing was done, and I don't think he made any effort whatsoever.

I had a fractured back, and we asked Tamura to get me to a hospital right away. He said he would try, but he made no attempt. We had a litter party ready to carry me to the hospital, but Tamura refused to permit us to go. Absolutely nothing. As it turned out nothing was done to save me, but

P.E.S. NA-11



This camp was made up of Americans who were in fair condition according to prison standards. The others, approximately 150 in number were either sick, crippled or old men. In spite of this no arrangements had been made for a sick bay - and we did not have one until toward the end of July. Our daily sick call was from 125 to 150 men - and it was a honest sick call. The men were sick.

At the beginning there was no medical equipment whatsoever, other than what little we had brought with us. The Japanese furnished us absolutely nothing. They did not furnish us any medicines until toward the end of July when we received some powders for diarrhea - enough to treat two or three men. We then had about 45 or 50 active dysentery cases in camp. I continually asked for medicine from Lt. Toda and I complained also to Tamura. No matter what medicine I asked for, they replied it could not be secured. I offered to pay for medicine out of prisoners money, but Lt. Toda said that could not be allowed.

Chief Pharmacist mate Merritt was in charge of the sick bay. He complained many times to Lt. Toda. Later Capt. James Keeley, an army Doctor, came to our camp. It was the early part of July. He complained about the conditions and begged for medicine. I was usually along when he or Merritt had complained and asked for supplies.

We asked Lt. Toda to permit an American doctor from Camp Number 6, Dr. Bernstein, to come to our camp and bring us some medical supplies from his camp. We knew he had some there. Our request was turned down, but later about the 1st of August he did come. He had some supplies - medicine for dysentery, and about 1,000 sulfathiazol pills. Our request for Dr. Bernstein was granted after our fifth death and when we had many very sick men. A cadet medical officer had been there and warned against an epidemic of dysentery, and shortly after Dr. Bernstein came. It was only about 3 miles to camp number six and Tamura served as a medical orderly there also. It would have been very easy to have permitted Dr. Bernstein to have come before. I talked to Dr. Bernstein and he told me that he had supplies and could have helped us earlier, had he been given the opportunity.

When the war ended a small amount of Japanese medical supplies were brought to the camp.

It is my opinion that neither Toda or Tamura did anything in response to our requests for medical supplies. Tamura had no medical knowledge but he was in charge of the camp in medical matters.

The working details were heavy stevedoring, unloading ships at a nearby port. The unloaded ammunition and guns on three or four occasions. Also parts of field pieces were unloaded. There were about eight air raids in that area, though no bombs were dropped in the immediate area. The men continued working during air raid alerts.

Sick men were not forced to work here. Some men went to work who were ill, but it usually was to get an opportunity to steal some food.

On July 4, 1945 Cronin, an American Prisoner, was badly injured at work. He was carried back to camp on a stretcher, in a semi-unconscious condition. I was holding him when he died. Merritt was trying to treat him. Merritt and I thought he had a fractured back, and we asked Tamura to get him to a hospital right away. He said he would try, but he made no attempt. We had a litter party ready to carry Cronin to the hospital about twelve miles away - but Tamura refused to permit us. In fact, he did absolutely nothing. As it turned out nothing could have been done to save Cronin, mm



There were four other deaths in the camp. They were ill with dysentery and we had nothing with which to treat them. With proper treatment, I think they might have been cured. Other cases, that appeared to me to be as bad, were saved when supplies became available in our camp toward the end of the war.

Sick men received one-third rations.

One day the men working on the docks caught a dog and we ate it in soup that night. No cats or dogs would be safe around that camp.

~~On~~ In July 1945 some men were caught stealing beans at the docks. One was given three days in the guard house on half rations. Another was given the same sentence, and later a third one. In each case they were stripped so the mosquitoes could bite them.

Also in July sixteen or seventeen men were caught stealing beans and rice. They were sentenced to one night in jail. Since the jail was built to hold four men and since one cell was occupied by a crazed prisoner, that permitted the use of only the three single cells. It was so crowded that the men stood the entire night. They were stripped. The sentence was not longer as there was much work to be done at the docks.

As far as I know there were no beatings in this camp. There were some fights at the docks involving some Japanese soldiers there in labor battalions.

The day after the Emperor's speech on August 17, 1945, we took over the camp. Immediately trucks arrived at the camp. They were Japanese army trucks from a nearby camp. Each man received a new pair of shoes, two suits of underwear, two pairs of trousers, a jacket, two shirts and a raincoat.

We also received meat, plenty of it. We also received fish, vegetables, fruit and cigarettes. Of the latter we received 50 packages of ten cigarettes.

During our period at this time we had received no toilet articles or supplies of any kind. However, immediately the war ended we received tooth brushes, powder etc.

The above statement is true and correct

*Philip E. Sanders*

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd Day of August, 1946.

*Leo E. [Signature]*

1st Lt. OMC.  
Legal Sec SCAP.

personally complained to Lt. Toda many times. I also complained about general conditions, about lack of food, about clothing, in fact I complained about almost everything, averaging a complaint a day. But it did not do any good. Lt. Toda said he would do the best he could. Nothing was done, and I don't think he made any effort whatsoever.



RESTRICTED

For The WAR CRIMES OFFICE

Judge Advocate General's Department -- War Department

United States of America

In the Matter of the Death of  
William J. Cronin, Chief Radioman,  
U.S.N., on 4 July 1945 at Nagoya Area  
Prisoner of War Camp 10-B.

Perpetuation of Testimony of Lonnie  
C. Merritt, W/O, 484870.

Taken at: U.S. Naval Special Hospital, West Palm Beach, Florida.

Date: 25 March 1946.

In the Presence of: Vung T. Chen, Agent, Security Intelligence Corps,  
Fourth Service Command.

Reporter: Elizabeth B. Roth, Clerk-Steno, District #5, Fourth  
Service Command, Miami, Florida.

Questions by: Vung T. Chen, Agent, Security Intelligence Corps,  
Fourth Service Command.

- Q. State your name, rank, serial number and permanent home address.
- A. Lonnie C. Merritt, W/O (formerly Chief Pharmacist Mate), 484870, 721  
Hampton Road, West Palm Beach, Florida; telephone 3830.
- Q. How long have you been in the Navy?
- A. Since the date of my first enlistment, 9 August 1923.
- Q. On what date were you captured by the Japanese and under what circumstances?
- A. I was captured on 10 December 1941 at Guam and was taken prisoner with the  
rest of the garrison. There were approximately 100 civilians and 400 ser-  
vicemen. At this time, we were all taken to prison camp except one person,  
a German, who had the German flag flying over his property at the time of  
capture.
- Q. Do you recall the name of this German and any other information concerning  
him?
- A. Yes, his name was George Scharf. He had been to the United States but came  
back to Guam and lived there for a number of years. He supposedly had  
tried for American citizenship but had been refused. As far as I know he  
was still a German citizen and when the Japanese took over Guam, he hoisted  
the German flag.
- Q. Can you describe this individual?
- A. Scharf was about 45 years of age; had dark hair; ruddy complexion; weighed  
about 175 pounds; was tall -- approximately 6 feet. He spoke English with  
a definite German accent.
- Q. Do you know of any other Americans who might have additional information  
regarding Scharf?
- A. Possibly the following two people: Chief Boatswain Mate P.S. Saunders, c/o  
Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; and Phar. Mate 1/c C.W. Atwood who is  
now in a hospital somewhere in California but who can be contacted through  
the Navy Department in Washington, D.C.

WAR CRIMES OFFICE  
Washington 25, D.C.

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Q. State the places where you were held, the approximate dates and the date of your liberation.

A. I was at Camp Zentsuji from about 15 January until 9 June 1942; from approximately 15 June until 20 June 1945 at Osaka Camp No. 1; from there I was sent to Nagoya Area Prisoner of War Camp 10-B. I was liberated 6 September 1945.

Q. Do you recall any of the circumstances relative to the death of William J. Cronin, Chief Radioman, U.S.N., on 4 July 1945 at Nagoya Area Prisoner of War Camp 10-B? If so, give all of the information you have.

A. On 4 July 1945 William J. Cronin, one of the best-liked men in camp, was working aboard a ship unloading bags of beans, each of which weighed about 200 pounds. The material and equipment used by these men was very poor and of a low grade which made it dangerous for anyone to work on this detail. These men were working in a hold two or three decks below where the cargo was carried. Cronin was injured when a bag fell and hit him on the shoulder. Some of the other prisoners who were working with him made a stretcher as best they could and carried Cronin back to camp. This was about two hours after the accident occurred. I was the only medical man on duty and I received Cronin in the barrack. The other men returned to work and I remained with Cronin until he died approximately four hours later.

As I had no medical supplies, I contacted two of the Japanese guards advising them of the situation and requested aid. At this time, I told them that Cronin should be put in a hospital because he needed x-rays and surgical care. However, these guards, Kodaira and Tamara, did nothing, not even send a doctor. After I asked them for medical assistance from the next camp, Camp 11, and it was refused, I gave him an injection of morphine to help relieve the severe pain. Cronin was foaming at the mouth, spitting blood and from his waistline down, he was paralyzed. Therefore, I believed that he had internal injuries, probably a punctured lung or injuries of some sort around the heart. I also believe he had at least 3 broken ribs. I later discovered that Cronin had a broken spine but the full extent of his injuries could not be determined without x-rays or an autopsy. I do not think that anything could really have been done to save his life but Kodaira and Tamara did not do anything and no special consideration at all was given.

Q. Can you describe Kodaira and Tamara?

A. Kodaira, who was slow and lazy-like, was very short, about 5'4"; rather chubby, approximately 150 pounds; about 22 years of age; the usual Japanese complexion; black hair and eyes. He did not wear glasses and as far as I know, he did not have any nickname. Tamara was a little taller than Kodaira and weighed about 140 pounds. Tamara, who was about 30 years of age, did not wear glasses either nor did he have a nickname. One of them, I do not recall which, was a two-star private and the other a corporal. I have a photostat copy of the address of one of these men (attached herewith) and I also had an address book in which the names and addresses of some of the men from this camp were written. However, I turned this book over to an Army Intelligence Officer on the boat while enroute back to the United States.

Q. Do you know the names and addresses of any other Americans who may have additional information concerning these two guards?

A. Chief Boatswain Mate P. S. Saunders, c/o Navy Department, Washington, D.C., and Capt. James K. Keeley, U.S. Army, 630 E. Ridgewood Avenue, Ridgewood, New Jersey.

Q. Who was the Japanese medical officer in charge?

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A. There was no Japanese medical officer at this camp. There was one officer in charge of several camps in the area but he only came to our camp once during the three months I was there. I asked him his name but I did not write it down and am unable to recall it at present. He spoke good English and I am of the opinion that he was educated in America. He was a sergeant-major cadet officer. He was about 5'6" tall; weighed around 150 pounds; wore glasses and I imagine he was in his twenties. After he visited some of the worst heart cases, he left orders that two or three of the prisoners were to be permanently relieved from any kind of duty. I honestly believe that he tried to do what was best for the prisoners of war but Kodaira and Tamara never carried out his orders. As I was the only American medical man present at the time of this officer's visit, I don't think that any other American would have additional information about him.

Q. Who was the American officer in charge?

A. There were no American officers at this camp but the American who was in complete charge was Chief Boatswain Mate P.S. Saunders, referred to above.

Q. Were there any American doctors at all at this camp?

A. Not until thirty days before the end of the war when some were sent in. Among them was Capt. James K. Keeley, referred to above. He was medical officer in charge for the last two months we were at this camp.

Q. Do you have anything further which you would like to add?

A. Only that I would be willing to go to Japan to testify at these War Crime trials provided I would not be kept there longer than six weeks.

*Lonnie C. Merritt*  
Lonnie C. Merritt

State of Florida )  
County of Palm Beach ) SS:

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

*Lonnie C. Merritt*  
Lonnie C. Merritt

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28<sup>th</sup> of March 1946.

*Lida S. Merritt*

Notary Public, State of Florida at Large.  
My commission expires March 24, 1949.

WAR CRIMES OFFICE  
Washington 25, D. C. NA-11



ALLIED OCCUPATION FORCES)

TOKYO, JAPAN

I, Lonnie <sup>C. Merritt</sup> ~~Meritt~~, being duly sworn depose and say as follows: LCM

That I was born in Piedmont, South Carolina, U.S.A. in 1905 and now reside in West Palm Beach, Florida, U.S.A. I was captured by the Japanese while serving with the U.S. Navy on Guam on or about 10 December 1941 and remained as a prisoner of the Japanese in Japan until released by American forces on or about 2 September 1945.

That I was a Prisoner of War at Branch Camp Number 10-B at Nomachi, Toyama Prefecture, Nagoya Area, Honshu, Japan from 22 June 1945 to 2 September 1945. I was a Chief Pharmacist Mate and took over the medical work at Camp Number 10-B for the Prisoners of War until the arrival of Captain James Keeley, a Medical Officer, U. S. Army about 1 August 1945 after which I assisted him in caring for the Allied Prisoners of War in the camp.

I personally know Captain Keiji Nagahara who was nicknamed "The One Armed Bandit" because he had only one arm. I have examined the unidentified photo hereto attached and recognize it as a true likeness of Captain Nagahara. It was shown to me as well as to Lowren A. Arnett, together with other unidentified photos of other Japanese, by A. N. Jones, Prosecutor.

This Captain Nagahara made frequent visits to Branch Camp Number 10-B while I was there. Whether Lt. Toshio Toda, the Camp Commander, was there or not, Captain Nagahara took command of the camp the moment he arrived. He went to the camp office first and then inspected the barracks. After that he visited the men sick in quarters and ordered all the sick men out who could walk or drag themselves outside. There was no hospital until about 15 August 1945. I have seen him then strike those remaining on the floor, too sick to move, with his cased saber until they were black and blue. He would strike them on the head or body or any place he could reach and often kick them. After this he would line



up the other sick men outside and strike them with his cased saber in the same manner. I went with Captain Nagahara when he made his inspections and stayed with him to protect as far as possible the men who were very ill in quarters. I went with him into the yard where the other sick men were lined up to try and protect them as well. I protested to the Captain Nagahara each time that he beat the men but it did no good. He never struck me but everyone else in camp who was sick was beaten by him at one time or another.

I personally recall seeing him beat the following sick men during July and August 1945 viz: K. W. Hooper (Aus), S. N. Hansen (Aus), G. W. Atwood (USA), S. N. Vance (USA), W. J. Walls (USA), D. A. Benedict (USA), F. Limpkins (USA), L. G. Ambos (USA), V. G. Dickson (USA).

All of these men were sick in quarters in the camp during July and August 1945. L. G. Ambos was a civilian on a merchant marine ship captured by the Germans and the survivors were turned over to the Japanese. He was an old man but was forced to do heavy manual labor by the Japanese on the docks until he collapsed and was sick in quarters where he came under my care. C. W. Atwood, P.H.M. 2/c U.S. Navy had tuberculosis and asthma. He was forced to work on the docks until he collapsed. He was left at the camp and beaten by Captain Nagahara regularly until I had him appointed my assistant to save his life. He is now in a Naval Hospital for tubercular patients.

G. N. Vance and H. J. Prickett were both Navy men and had been Prisoners of War for several years. They had become nearly blind from malnutrition and had to be lead around at night. Vance was an old man. Both were forced to work on the docks by the Japanese until Vance collapsed and was put sick in quarters under my care. After he was sick in quarters, he was beaten by Nagahara on two or three occasions.

W. J. Walls was an army man. He suffered from malnutrition so badly that he was covered with boils and had beri-beri. He was totally unfit for work and remained under my care during all the time I was at Branch Camp Number 10-B. I saw Walls beaten repeatedly by Captain Nagahara



in spite of the painful condition of his boils and his weakness from beri-beri.

F. Limpkins was a Fireman 1/c U.S. Navy and was captured with me in Guam. He suffered severely from malnutrition and developed a high fever from time to time from 99° to 100° which rendered him unfit for work and hospitalized him. I have seen Captain Nagahara beat Limpkins during the time he was on the sick list in spite of his weak condition.

All of the Prisoners of War were suffering severely from malnutrition and overwork which resulted in many being sick in quarters all the time. In fact, of 300 Prisoners of War 150 were sick in quarters constantly. I remember distinctly the case of J. R. Stuart (Australian). He had an old shrapnel wound which became infected so that his leg swelled up and he ran a temperature of 105° for several days. I appealed to Captain Nagahara. I explained the man's condition through the camp interpreter and asked for a Japanese doctor to treat the man and lance the leg to remove the pus. This was refused by Nagahara. I then begged him to obtain surgical instruments for me to treat the leg. He refused to do that. Thereafter I sterilized a safety razor blade and operated on Stuart by opening the leg near the ankle and removed over a pint of pus. He finally recovered and his leg was saved.

During the latter part of June 1945 when we first arrived at Branch Camp Number 10-B before we were put to work in the docks we had only two meals a day. About half of the 300 Allied Prisoners of War were then sick and very weak from malnutrition. Captain Nagahara came to the camp every day. I spoke to him each time he came with the aid of the interpreter and requested more food for both the sick and other Allied Prisoners of War. He replied each time that Prisoners of War who did not work did not need full rations. About ten days after we arrived at the Camp we were all permitted to go to work for the Fushiki Land and Sea Company at Fushiki. Although half the men were sick, all went to work to get some food. About half the men collapsed at work and were sent



it.

Fannie C. Messert

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16<sup>th</sup> day of December 1947.

John R. Pritchard

Captain, 1844



# AFFIDAVIT

\*\*\*\*\*  
Perpetuation of the Testimony of \* In the matter of conditions and  
Don Lee McCune, formerly Radioman \* mistreatment of Prisoners of War  
2d Class, U. S. Navy, presently \* by Japanese camp personnel at  
residing at 4040 LaSalle Avenue, \* Nagoya POW Camp Number 9 or 10,  
Culver City, California. \* Honshu, Japan.  
\*\*\*\*\*

STATE OF CALIFORNIA )  
 ) SS  
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES )

I, DON LEE McCUNE, Apartment 5, 4040 LaSalle Avenue, Culver City,  
Los Angeles County, California, being duly sworn according to law, upon  
my oath depose and say that:

My full name is DON LEE McCUNE. I was born 17 September 1915 at  
Los Angeles, California. I am married and reside with my wife at Apartment  
5, 4040 LaSalle Avenue, Los Angeles County, California. I am presently em-  
ployed as Electronics Engineer by the Hannon Engineering Company, 5071 West  
Washington Boulevard, Los Angeles, California.

On 8 December 1941 I was serving in the United States Navy with the  
rank of Radioman Second Class stationed on the Island of Guam in the Pa-  
cific. My Navy Serial Number is 4013054. I was taken prisoner by Japanese  
Army-Navy forces invading Guam on 10 December 1941. The following is a  
list of Japanese Prisoner of War Camps, including approximate dates at each  
camp, where I was confined from 10 December 1941 until my liberation on 6  
September 1945 by United States Naval Units at Sagami Bay, Honshu, Japan:

Guam POW Camp, from 10 December 1941 to 10 January 1942;

Japanese Transport ARGENTINA MARU, enroute from Guam to  
Japan, from 10 January 1942 to 16 January 1942;

Zentsuji POW Camp, Shikoku, Japan, from 15 January 1942  
to 28 May 1942;

Osaka POW Camp, number designation unknown, from 29 May  
1942 to 18 October 1942;

Hirohata Sub-POW Camp, Himeji, Honshu, Japan, from 18  
October 1942 to 1 June 1945;

Nagoya POW Camp Number 9 or 10 (not certain of number  
designation) from 2 June 1945 until my liberation on 6  
September 1945.

I subsequently returned to the United States aboard the U. S. S. RESCUE,  
via Guam, arriving at San Francisco, California, 6 October 1945.

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NAGOYA PRISONER OF WAR CAMP NO. 9 or 10, HONSHU, JAPAN

This camp had a strength of approximately 250 Allied Prisoners of War, including 150 Americans and 100 Britishers, the latter being mostly English and Scotch. The food for prisoners was worse than at any other camp where I was confined. The diet consisted principally of a mixture of rice and barley occasionally supplemented with beans which were only partially cooked and which were mixed in with the rice and barley. This mixture, plus a very weak, watery vegetable soup, constituted the main part of our diet, and, consequently, practically every Allied Prisoner at this camp suffered malnutrition in the forms of boils, ulcers, beri-beri, scurvy, pellagra and general body weakness. There was only one washrack, with a single hand pump as source of water supply, provided for the 250 men of this camp. There was a general shortage of all kinds of medication, including gauze and bandage, which, of course, constituted additional hardship for the sick and ailing prisoners incarcerated at this camp. The men of this camp were required to do labor work in the form of carrying iron ore in baskets which were strapped to their shoulders. The Japanese expected each one of us to carry a daily quota of five tons of this ore and they exhibited obvious utter disregard for our rundown and emaciated physical condition. During the last month just prior to our liberation we carried 100 pound demolition bombs, one per man, which was too much of a load for our weakened condition and amounted to severe hardship for myself and my fellow prisoners. The shoes for prisoners at this camp amounted to a farce. Only about one-third of us had what we could call shoes, and these were badly worn. Most of the men were forced to wear makeshift sandals which would wear out in a very short time and which did not afford ample protection for one's feet. Many of the men resorted to going barefooted rather than to wear the makeshift sandals. I worked part time as a "hancho", which is the Japanese equivalent of a supervisor or a person in charge of a group.

I did not have occasion to see many prisoners beaten or physically mistreated at this camp, and I believe that on the whole it was the best POW camp I was in during my entire period of confinement in this respect.

*D.L.M.*  
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I was severely slapped on one occasion, however; which incident occurred about 25 July 1945 during the evening "tenko" (retreat) formation, which took place inside my barracks. I was slapped at least fifteen blows by a Japanese guard who used his open hand. This guard was known to me as "The Green Flash" and he slapped me because I made a mistake in rendering the tenko report, which I was required to do in the Japanese language. My slapping by "The Green Flash" was witnessed by a United States Navy Corpsman named Pat Malone, who lives at Santa Barbara, California, and all the other men in my barracks, who were mostly English or Scotch. A description of "The Green Flash" is as follows: age, approximately 30 years; height, about 5'2"; build, short and stocky; weight, about 140 pounds; complexion, darker than average Japanese; remarks, considered handsome for a Japanese. He was in charge of all civilian guards at this camp during my entire stay thereat. He was apparently a combat soldier as his uniform was without insignias indicating rank but had the usual series of stars located over either his left or right breast, which was the insignia worn by former Japanese combat soldiers who had been wounded or disabled and who were later assigned to semi-military jobs.

The testimony furnished herein by me represents all the pertinent information regarding this matter that I am able to recall at this time.

Don Lee McCune  
DON LEE McCUNE

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11 day of December, 1947  
at Los Angeles, California.

Joseph P. Staponich  
JOSEPH P. STAPONICH  
Captain, TC  
Summary Court

Ho-11



For The CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION

War Crimes Branch, Washington 25, D. C. - War Department

United States of America

\*\*\*\*\*  
In the matter of atrocities of \*  
American Prisoners of War, com- \* Perpetuation of Testimony of  
mitted at Nagoya POW Camp #10B, \* C.P.H.M. Peter B. Marshall,  
Toyama, Honshu, Japan. \* ASN 3372319, U. S. Navy.  
\*\*\*\*\*

Taken at: Cherry Point, North Carolina.

Date: 4 February 1947.

In the Presence of: Richard W. Arnette, Special Agent, CIC, 7th Army.

Reporter: Richard W. Arnette, Special Agent, CIC, 7th Army.

Questions by: Richard W. Arnette, Special Agent, CIC, 7th Army.

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

A. Peter B. Marshall, C.Ph. M., ASN 3372319, Long Lane, Missouri.

Q. What is your age and where were you born?

A. I am twenty-five; I was born at Long Lane, Missouri. The bag of beans

Q. What is the extent of your education?

A. I graduated from high school.

Q. Are you a member of the Regular Navy? and only one doctor.

A. Yes. I enlisted 28 November 1939.

Q. While in the U. S. Navy, were you overseas? If so, when did you return?

A. Yes. I returned 12 September 1945.

Q. Were you a prisoner of war? If so, give the approximate dates and places you were interned.

A. Yes. I was captured on Guam on 10 December 1941. I was held at Guam until 10 January 1942. Then I was sent to Japan, arriving there on 16 January 1942. I was interned in Zozuti (phonetic) Prison camp until 8 June 1942 when myself and one-hundred-fortynine (149) others were moved to Osaka, Japan. We were interned in a basement of a baseball stadium there until 19 October 1942, when about eighty (80) of us were moved to another camp in Osaka, Japan, designated as Osaka POW Camp #1. I was interned here until the camp burned on 1 June 1945, being sent from Osaka POW Camp #1 to another camp in Osaka. On 20 June 1945, we were moved by train to Nagoya POW Camp #10B, Toyama, Honshu, Japan, where I was held until liberated on 7 September 1945.

Q. While you were imprisoned at Nagoya POW Camp #10B, Toyama, Honshu, Japan, did you witness any atrocities, such as putting men in the brig overnight stripped or other cruelties suffered by American Prisoners of War at the hands of the Japanese personnel connected with the camp.

A. Yes. On one occasion during August of 1945, several American POW's were locked up in a small room approximately six (6) feet by eight (8) feet for several nights without clothing and without toilet privileges. Also the mosquitoes were so bad it was torture for the men and also it was cool at night.

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Washington 25, D. C.



- Q. For what reason were the men treated in this manner?
- A. The men were caught with loose rice in their pockets while working.
- Q. Were you also locked up with the others?
- A. No.
- Q. Do you know any of the POW's who was locked up? If so, who?
- A. Only one. Jim Dardin, Seaman 1/c USN.
- Q. Who was responsible for this mistreatment?
- A. I blame the Camp Commander.
- Q. Do you know his name? If not, can you describe him?
- A. I do not know his name. He is approximately 5' 6" tall, weighed about 130 pounds, has clear cut features and spoke good English for a Japanese.
- Q. Did you witness other periods of mistreatment in this manner?
- A. No.
- Q. Do you have any knowledge surrounding the death of Willie Cronin, CRM? If so, state it in detail?
- A. It was about 13 August 1945, while Willie Cronin, CRM, USN, was working in the hold of a bean ship, when a 220 pound bag of beans fell on him from a load being hoisted from the hold of the ship. The bag of beans broke Cronin's back, and he died a few hours after being carried back to camp.
- Q. Was Cronin denied medical attention?
- A. There was no medicine, so we were told, and only one doctor.
- Q. Do you know whether there was medicine available?
- A. If there was we never received any, as we requested medicine daily, with the same answer, there is none. However, as soon as hostilities had ceased on 16 August 1945, the Japanese brought in a great deal of medicine supplies.
- Q. Do you have knowledge of the health conditions of the POW's, including deaths in the camp? If so, state in detail?
- A. Yes. There was at least one death a week from dysentery in the camp, which could have been avoided with medicine.
- Q. Do you know any of the POW's who died from this? If so, who?
- A. I do not recall any at this time.
- Q. Were sick POW's forced to work? If so, what type of work?
- A. Yes. We worked on a quota. If thirty POW's was sent out on a detail, one out of six could stay in the camp. We did stevedore work at the docks about five miles from camp. C.Ph.M. Lonnie C. Merritt, USN, West Palm Beach, Florida, was the pharmacist's mate who picked out the ones that appeared to be the most sick to stay in, and he also was supposed to take care of those that were sick, but could not without medicine.
- Q. Do you have knowledge of the food conditions in the camp? If so, state in detail, and also whether fish or meat was received by the POW's?
- A. Yes. We had a small bowl of rice for breakfast with dycon(phonetic) soup, for noon we had one rice ball, and for supper we had the same as at breakfast. There was no fish or meat received by the POW's.



Q. Do you have knowledge of the sanitary condition of the camp? If so, state in detail?

A. Yes. There was no place in the camp to take a bath. Occasionally we were allowed to wash ourselves in the water at the docks. We had no soap or towels, nothing to brush our teeth with and toilets were within a few feet from where we slept. The toilets were unprotected from flies which swarmed over our food while we ate. Where we slept there was flies, bedbugs, mosquitoes, fleas and lice, with nothing to exterminate them with. We slept on hard decks with two blankets, which we were not allowed to air. Sleeping quarters, mess facilities and toilet facilities were all very unsanitary.

Q. Were the POW's engaged in any military work, such as loading shells? If so, state in detail?

A. No. It was all stevedore work at the docks, from 7:00AM to 6:00PM.

Q. Do you have knowledge of other mistreatment of the POW's in the camp? If so, state in detail.

A. No.

Q. Who do you say is responsible for the mistreatment and conditions of the camp while there?

A. The Camp Commander heretofore mentioned.

Q. Do you know the names of any of the camp personnel? If so, who?

A. No. I do not recall any of the Japanese personnel, and can only describe the Camp Commander, which I did heretofore.

Q. In that case. Can you recall the names, rank and home address of any prisoners of war who might be able to supply information relative to the atrocities and conditions while a prisoner of war at Nagoya POW Camp #10B, Toyama, Honshu, Japan?

A. Yes. C.Ph.M. Alfred Raymond Mosher, USN, NHMC, Bethesda, Maryland, Pharmacist, Albert John Schwab, USN, Roslyn, Washington, and C.Ph.M. Lonnie C. Merritt, USN, West Palm Beach, Florida. These I know have information relative to atrocities committed at the camp.

Q. Do you recall anything further to add to this statement?

A. No.

Peter B. Marshall  
PETER B. MARSHALL, C.Ph.M., USN

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA)

) SS

COUNTY OF CRAVEN )

I, PETER B. MARSHALL, of lawful age, being duly sworn upon oath, state that I have read the foregoing transcription of my interrogation and all answers therein contained are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Peter B. Marshall  
C.Ph.M. PETER B. MARSHALL, USN, ASN 3372319

Subscribed and sworn to before me this \_\_\_\_\_ day of February 1947.

L. C. Yarny Lieut. (HC) USN  
(Notary Public)

My commission expires:

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C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Richard W. Arnette, Special Agent of the Counter Intelligence Corps, certify that on 4 February 1947, personally appeared before me C.Ph.M. PETER B. MARSHALL, ASN 3372319, U. S. Navy, and gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth above; that after his testimony had been transcribed, the said PETER B. MARSHALL read the same and affixed his signature thereto in my presence.

*Richard W. Arnette*  
RICHARD W. ARNETTE,  
Special Agent, C.I.C.

Place: Cherry Point, N. C.

Date: 7 February 1947.



A F F I D A V I T

STATE OF CALIFORNIA )

: SS

COUNTY OF SAN BERNARDINO )

I, CLAYTON W. ATWOOD, being first duly sworn, depose and state that:

My full name is CLAYTON WOODROW ATWOOD and I was born 23 April 1915 at Seattle, Washington. I am married and my permanent address is 934 College Avenue, Redlands, California. I am presently attending the University of Redlands, Redlands, California. On 7 December 1941 I was serving as Pharmacist Mate 2/c, United States Navy, stationed at the United States Naval Hospital on the Island of Guam, located in the Pacific. My Navy Serial Number was 3932558. I was taken prisoner by Japanese Army-Navy Forces invading Guam on 10 December 1941. I remained a prisoner from the date of my capture until subsequent to the cessation of hostilities between Japan and the United States, being liberated by United States Army units on 6 September 1945. During the course of my confinement as a prisoner of war I was incarcerated at the Nagoya POW Camp 10-B, Honshu, Japan, from 19 June 1945 to 6 September 1945. Shortly after my liberation I was furnished air transportation to the United States via Guam, Kwajalein, Honolulu, arriving at Oakland, California on 27 September 1945.

Reference my confinement at the Nagoya POW Camp, Honshu, Japan, I served in this camp as one of three medical orderlies. This camp was supposed to have been established by the Japanese as a light-duty camp for prisoners of war who were physically unfit for work at other camps. I know that many of the men at this camp were sent there for such diseases as amoebic dysentery, heart ailments and suspected tuberculosis, upon the strength of affidavits made out and sworn to by American POW Doctors at other camps. I recall that seven men out of a total strength of 300 POWs died during my relatively brief stay at this camp. Instead of being used for light-duty work the men of this camp were forced to work as stevedores loading and unloading ships which, I personally know, included the handling and carrying of 100-kilo sacks of beans, which is equivalent to 220 pounds. The medical

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supplies furnished by the Japanese at this camp consisted of a small portion of aqueous mercurochrome and about one roll of toilet paper per week as a substitute for gauze or bandages. The foregoing testimony is furnished by me as a background for the camp in connection with a Japanese Army Captain named Nagahara, who was known to the men of this camp as the "One-Armed Bandit". This Japanese Army Captain was stationed at a neighboring POW camp and it was rumored that he was responsible for all of the five or six prisoner of war camps which were located within a thirty mile radius of this camp. About the middle of the morning of a day during the first week of August 1945 I saw Captain Nagahara enter our camp. The only prisoners in camp at the time were men whose physical conditions were such that they had not been sent outside of the camp as members of that day's working party. Nagahara's visit to the camp on this occasion was undoubtedly prompted by his intention of driving some of the sick men in camp out to work, because, without provocation, I saw him stride through the camp and strike men right and left with his cased saber. I estimate that on this occasion I witnessed Captain Nagahara strike from eight to ten men on their heads, backs and shoulders and, in so doing, he averaged hitting the men from two to five severe blows. I definitely remember that some of the men struck by Nagahara sustained bruises about their heads. I also recall that he ordered some of the men out of their bunks, after which I saw him strike them. I am unable to cite the name of a specific person who was struck by Nagahara during this incident but I am reasonably certain that Chief Boatswain Mate Phillip E. Sanders, United States Navy, was also an eye-witness to the maltreatment of American prisoners metted out by Captain Nagahara on this occasion. Sanders was the enlisted man in charge of this camp. This was the only time I had occasion to see Captain Nagahara inside our camp and I, personally, was not struck by him. I do know for sure that the majority of men at this camp hated him. A description of Nagahara is as follows: age, approximately 43 years; height, about 5'4"; weight, about 135 to 140 pounds; build, slender to medium; remarks, one of his arms had been amputated between the elbow and the shoulder.

Interviewed by: Ralph E. Montgomery, Special Agent, GIC, Ninth Army

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The foregoing testimony by me represents all the pertinent information regarding this matter that I am able to recall at this time.

Clayton W. Atwood  
CLAYTON W. ATWOOD

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31<sup>st</sup> day of March, 1948 at Redlands, California.

Grace A. Wiley

My Commission Expires January 20, 1951

Interviewed by: Ralph W. Montgomery, Special Agent, CIO, Sixth Army



For the WAR CRIMES OFFICE

Judge Advocate General's Department -- War Department

United States of America

\*\*\*\*\*  
 In the Matter of the failure \* Perpetuation of Testimony of Lowren Augustus  
 to supply American prisoners \* Arnett, Coxson, United States Navy, Service  
 of war with sulfa drugs al- \* Number 2916382.  
 though Red Cross sulfa sup- \*  
 plies were available at Camp \*  
 No. 10, Nagoya, Japan, during \*  
 20 June to 15 August 1945. \*

\*\*\*\*\*

Taken at: Freelandville, Indiana

Date: 4 January 1946

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

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

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

\*\*\*\*\*

- Q. State your name, rank, serial number, and permanent home address.  
 A. Lowren Augustus Arnett, Coxson, 2916382, Carlisle, Indiana.  
 Q. What was your civilian occupation?  
 A. I had no civilian occupation prior to entering the Navy.  
 Q. What educational institutions did you attend?  
 A. I graduated from the Carlisle, Indiana High School in 1940.  
 Q. When were you returned to the United States from overseas?  
 A. 13 September 1945 at Oakland, California.  
 Q. Were you a prisoner of war?  
 A. Yes.

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For the WAR CRIMES OFFICE  
Judge Advocate General's Department -- War Department  
United States of America

\*\*\*\*\*  
In the Matter of the failure \* Perpetuation of Testimony of Lowren Augustus  
to supply American prisoners \* Arnett, Coxson, United States Navy, Service  
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though Red Cross sulfa sup- \*  
plies were available at Camp \*  
No. 10, Nagoya, Japan, during \*  
20 June to 15 August 1945. \*  
\*\*\*\*\*

Taken at: **Freslandville, Indiana**  
Date: **4 January 1946**  
In the Presence of: **George W. Cooke, Jr., Spl Agt SIC, SSC.**  
Reporter: **George W. Cooke, Jr., Spl Agt SIC, SSC.**  
Questions by: **George W. Cooke, Jr., Spl Agt SIC, SSC.**

- \*\*\*\*\*
- Q. State your name, rank, serial number, and permanent home address.  
A. Lowren Augustus Arnett, Coxson, 2916382, Carlisle, Indiana.  
Q. What was your civilian occupation?  
A. I had no civilian occupation prior to entering the Navy.  
Q. What educational institutions did you attend?  
A. I graduated from the Carlisle, Indiana High School in 1940.  
Q. When were you returned to the United States from overseas?  
A. 13 September 1945 at Oakland, California.  
Q. Were you a prisoner of war?  
A. Yes.

Page One (1) of 3 pages.

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

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

Q. While you were a prisoner of war, did you witness, or have you been told of, the failure to provide prisoners of war with proper medical care?

A. While I was a prisoner of war at Nagoya, Japan, from 21 June 1945 to 15 August 1945, I was in camp number 10 there, and five men in that camp died of dysentery during that time. I was told by Second Class Pharmacist Mate A. C. Atwood, who was there at the time, that if they had had sulfa drugs these men might have been saved. After we were liberated, we found that the Red Cross had sent sulfa drugs and they were being kept in Camp No. 16, which was just a half a mile away from Camp No. 10. I was told that no one died of dysentery there during the same period and that sulfa drugs were used there. The Japanese pharmacist mate, who had charge of the Red Cross drugs, worked in both camps, but used them only in the one and did not let any one in Camp No. 10 know that they were being used in Camp No. 16. These facts were related to me by Second Class Pharmacist Mate A. C. Atwood.

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

A. Only Second Class Pharmacist Mate A. C. Atwood. I believe he is from the state of Washington.

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

A. I cannot name him, but the person responsible was the Japanese pharmacist mate for camps 10 and 16 at Nagoya, Japan, during the period from 21 June 1945 to 15 August 1945. He was a chief soldier, was about thirty years of age, 5 feet 7 inches in height, and weighed about 150 pounds.

*Lowren Augustus Arnett*  
Lowren Augustus Arnett, Coxswain, USN.