

NO.	DOCUMENT AND SUBJECT MATTER	DATE
1.	AMBOS, L. George	Affidavit 22 Apr. 48
2.	ARNETT, Lowren A.	" & Photo 16 Dec. 47
3.	ARNETT, Lowren A.	Affidavit 8 Jan. 47
4.	ATWOOD, Clayton W.	" 31 Mar. 48
5.	BOYER, Robert	" 23 Sep. 45
6.	BOYD, J. H.	" 8 Aug. 47
7.	CARLSON, Wayne K.	" 13 Oct. 45
8.	CLOUGH, Harold E.	" ?
9.	DENNIS, Francis H.	" ?
10.	GRAHAM, Charles	" 18 Aug. 47
11.	GRIM, George H.	" 10 Jul. 46
12.	HARRINGTON, John L.	Agent Report 16 Apr. 48
13.	JORDAN, Howard A.	Questionnaire ?
14.	KEELEY, James K.	" 13 Sep. 45
15.	MARSHALL, Peter B.	Affidavit 7 Feb. 47
16.	MC ANDREW, Eugene J.	Affidavit 29 Mar. 47
17.	Mc CULLOUGH, Levering J.	" 15 Jan. 47
18.	Mc CUNE, Don Lee	" 5 Dec. 47
19.	Mc RAE, George	Report ?
20.	MERRITT, Lonnie C.	Affidavit 16 Dec. 47
21.	MERRITT, Lonnie C.	" 28 Mar. 46
22.	MERRITT, Lonnie C.	" 28 Mar. 46
23.	MERRITT, Lonnie C.	" 2 Sep. 45
24.	RAMSEY, Edgar A.	Report ?
25.	RIVERA, Adolfo E.	Questionnaire ?
26.	SANDERS, P. E.	Affidavit 2 Aug. 46
27.	SCHWAB, Albert J.	Report ?
28.	SCHWARTZ, Sidney D.	Questionnaire 16 Sep. 45
29.	THOMPSON, Niles R.	Report ?
30.	WALKER, Uzelle D.	" ?
31.	WILLIAMS, Clyde P.	Affidavit 5 Sep. 47
32.	WILLIAMS, Clyde P.	Report ?
33.	WILLIAMS, Edwin D.	Report ?
34.	ZIMMER, Robert W.	Affidavit 26 Apr. 48

450
USS RESCUE (AM18)

UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET
THIRD FLEET

COMMANDER THIRD FLEET LIBERATION FORM, ABLE

Ser. # 270767

Walker Uzelle Derwood Nagoya #10
NAME (Last) (First) (Middle) (Name of Camp)
(Released Prisoner of War)

Rank or Rate S/Lt Nationality USA

Home Address 912 Magoffin Ave El Paso, Texas.

Next of Kin Mrs Clara Bell Walker Relationship Mother

Address of Next of Kin (Same)

When and where captured Corregidor, May 6, 1942.

Unit serving with when captured 1st Batt. 4th Marines.

Has prisoner been subjected to atrocities or abuse. Give essential facts including identity of assailants: Hiked from Manila to Calanatan

concentration Camp #3. With left leg broken. Penalty for falling out was Bayoneting.

Does prisoner know of other prisoners subjected to atrocities or abuse. Give essential facts:

USDP

Does prisoner know of any other POW who died while prisoner. Give name, rank or rate, date and place:

(Roy S. Best) (Staff Sgt.) 26-36 College Kansas Mo.) (Death due to Dysentery April 10, 1943)

Remarks: Best died in Tanagawa sub-camp

Diagnosis: Paralysis Left Common Peroneal Nerve

Ambulatory Yes

Disposition A.P.D.

#30 Ref 15 pass Rec Pass Des
subj. Trans of Material 25 Jan 44

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USS-RESCUE(AH18)

UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET
THIRD FLEET

COMMANDER THIRD FLEET LIBERATION FORM ABL

#19056 313

Thompson, Miles Richard Nagoya #10
 NAME (Last) (First) (Middle) (Name of camp)
 (Released Prisoner of War)

Rank or Rate OFC U.S.A. Nationality Amer

Home Address Wagner, O.S.A.

Next of Kin H.R. Thompson Relationship mother

Address of Next of Kin Mrs. Grace Thompson - Same

When and where captured 6 May 42 Corregidor

Unit serving with when captured 80th Coast Art.

Has prisoner been subjected to atrocities or abuse. Give essential facts including identity of assailants: Beaten with club. Internal & spine

injury. Water cure. No min. beaten 26 hrs.
after standing at attention for 2 hrs & kneeling 1/2

Does prisoner know of other prisoners subjected to atrocities or abuse. Give essential facts: two hrs. in cold weather for stealing

1/2 cup rice per man per day. water cure. Good

Does prisoner know of any other POW who died while prisoner. Give name, rank or rate, date and place: stolen from POWs. Beaten one face

with belt approx 50 times. Knocked in unconscious

Remarks: I.C.H.A.D. - Cpl. administered beating at

H.H.A. H.E.R.A.N.T.A. Camp. Severely beaten

several times for no reason at all.

Diagnosis: No Disease

Ambulatory Yes

Disposition RPD

#21 Ref C/L for Rec Des Div

Subj: Trans of Material 26 Jan 46

nity or otherwise committed atrocities or war crimes against them?

A. yes.

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SCHWARTZ, Sidney D., ASN 19056573

Sgt. ~~XXXXXX~~, after being duly sworn at _____

29th Reps. Depot Luzon, P.I on 16 SEPT, 1945, testified as follows:

Q. How old are you?

A. 24

Q. Were you ~~XXXXXX~~ ^{captured} by the Japanese or made a prisoner of war, and if so, when and where?

A. yes.

Q. ~~What was your unit~~ ^{What was your unit} at the time of your capture?

A. 693rd ord. Aviation

Q. By what Japanese unit were you captured?

A. ARMY (UNIT UNKNOWN)

Q. Do you expect to be repatriated, and if so, to what country?

A. yes - U.S.

Q. What will your complete address be after your repatriation?

A. 100 N. UNIVERSITY - PEORIA, ILL.

Q. Will you state the names and locations of the camps at which you were held as a prisoner of war and the dates you were confined at each camp?

<u>Compound or</u> <u>Camp</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Dates</u>
A. <u>NAGOYA #10</u>	<u>FUNATSU JAPAN</u>	<u>4 SEPT. 44 - 6 SEPT. 45</u>

Nagoya No.3 Funatsu - NOT No. 10

Schwartz on Nag-03 rescue roster- confirmed

Q. Do you know or have you reason to believe that the Imperial Japanese Army failed to treat prisoners of war with humanity or otherwise committed atrocities or war crimes against them?

A. yes.

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Q. Will you state all facts in detail pertaining to atrocities, war crimes, violations of Rules of Land Warfare and human decency at

NAGOKA #10 - FUNATSU, JAPAN the dates thereof, the perpetrators, giving their names, ranks, units and other identifying information.

A. on or about the 5th of April, 1945. I was working on a Construction detail engaged in making repairs to buildings, digging air raid shelters, and general police work. I started to supply room to get some tools to be used in our work. The kitchen being located in the same building I picked up a boiled potato with the consent of a Japanese woman that did the cooking for the Japanese. A Japanese But. came into the kitchen and took me to the orderly room. There were no officers or Non Coms in the orderly room at the time. Only Japanese Buts. Three Japanese Buts took me outside and started beating me with small clubs and rubber shoes. I was beaten periodically from ^{about} 7 A.M. until ^{2:30} 5:30 P.M. - I was beaten only in the face - I had a hole through my lower lip, black and blue marks all over my face. my face was swollen to an enormous degree. The right side of my chin was swollen to such an extent that it touched my shoulder - Scars and marks still remain on my face as a result of the beating. From about 2:30 P.M. until about 5:30 I was periodically forced to kneel with bamboo poles underneath my knees and ankles. From about 7 A.M. until about

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____,

1945.

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5:30 P.M. I received no food or water. The temperature was approximately 33° above.

The name of the Camp Commander was 1st Lt. Furushima(?) He was about 5 ft. 6 in. tall, slender build, weighed about 140 lbs., features more or less portrayed cruelty and harshness - he had a very prominent forehead. Spoke English very little. Kept his hair closely cropped.

The three Japanese But's that beat me could not speak English - one of them was named Kamiashimbe. He was very short, about 5 ft. 4 in. tall, weighed about 135 lbs., and had a very heavy beard, one of the other Japs was named Hori(?) - he was about 5 ft. 8 in. tall, weighed about 155 lbs., - he had exceptionally short arms - his complexion was very very dark - he had a broad nose and thick lips - he was nick named "Negro" by the Allied P.W.s. - The name of the third Jap I do not know but believe that he was in charge of medical supplies for the P.W. camp. I know no further information regarding the identity or description of the perpetrators.

Sidney H. Schwartz

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16 day Sept. 1945:

Joe H. Riley - 1st Lt. Inf.
Investigating Officer
War Crime Investigation Detachment

USS RESCUE(AH18)

UNITED STATES PACIFIC FLEET
THIRD FLEET

COMMANDER THIRD FLEET LIBERATION FORM ABLE

385-77-90

Schwab, Albert John

NAGOYA #10

NAME (Last) (First) (Middle) (Name of camp)
(Released Prisoner of War)

Rank or Rate P4m1c USN Nationality AMER

Home Address 37 First St. Roslyn, Washington

Next of Kin John Schwab Relationship FATHER

Address of Next of Kin Same as above

When and where captured Dec 10, 1941 Japan

Unit serving with when captured U.S.N.H. GUAM

Has prisoner been subjected to atrocities or abuse. Give essential facts including identity of assailants: USUAL TREATMENT of POW.

Does prisoner know of other prisoners subjected to atrocities or abuse. Give essential facts: NONE

Does prisoner know of any other POW who died while prisoner. Give name, rank or rate, date and place:

Remarks: CRAM Merritt, USN - has written diary.
He is being screened ON RESCUE.

Diagnosis: Malnutrition

Ambulatory yes

Disposition Trans to APD

Ref C/S FRAG Rec Base Dir
Subj. Trans of Material 25 Jun 46

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Adolfo Edward Rivera Pvt ASN 38011196
 (Name) (Rank)
 after being duly sworn at 29th Rept. Depot Luzon P. I.
 on 25th Sept., 1945, testified as follows:

Q. How old are you?

A. 23

Q. Were you captured by the Japanese and made a prisoner of war? If so, when and where?

A. Yes Bataan April 9, 1942

Q. At the time of your capture of what unit were you a member?

A. 515th CQ (aa)

Q. By what Japanese unit were you captured?

A. Army unit not known

Q. Do you expect to be repatriated, and if so, to what country?

A. Yes U. S. A.

Q. What will your complete address be after your repatriation?

A. 1607 Romero St. Las Vegas, New Mexico

Q. Will you state the names and locations of the camps at which you were held as a prisoner of war and the dates you were confined at each camp?

<u>Compound or Camp</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Dates</u>
A. <u>Camp O'Donnell</u>	<u>P. I.</u>	<u>April 11, 1942 - June 1942</u>
<u>Cabactuan</u>	<u>P. I.</u>	<u>June 1942 - Sept 18, 1943</u>
<u>Hirakoya</u>	<u>Japan</u>	<u>Oct 6, 1943 - July 1945</u>
<u>Nomach #10</u>	<u>200 miles South of Nagoya Japan</u>	<u>July 1, 1945 - Sept 1945</u>

Q. Do you know, or have you reason to believe, that the Imperial Japanese Forces failed to treat prisoners of war with humanity or otherwise committed atrocities and war crimes against them?

A. Yes

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Q. Will you state all facts in detail pertaining to atrocities, war crimes, violations of Rules of Land Warfare and human decency at Nomach #10, the dates thereof, the perpetrators, giving their names, ranks, units and other identifying information.

A. I was a prisoner at Camp ~~Nomach~~ #10, located about 200 miles south of Nagoya, between July 1, 1945 and Sept 9, 1945. There were about 300 prisoners in this camp and about 15 percent of them suffered from dysentery, beri beri and other ailments but there was no medical treatment available for these men. ~~There was~~ a lance corporal who knew nothing of medicine in charge of the few pills that were around the camp. ~~and since~~ he was honest about his ignorance in this line of work, every one thought a lot of him.

I do not know who the camp commander was or anything about him. There were two civilian foremen one we called "Gray jacket" and the other "yellow jacket" who supervised our work ^{and} were the only ones I knew in the camp.

The following is a description of these two individuals. Gray jacket, his name I do not know, had black hair, low forehead, brown complexion, brown eyes, no glasses, 5 ft 6 inches, 140 lbs, lanky build, 35 yrs old, occupation unknown, could not speak English, no peculiar mannerisms, no visible marks or scars or amputations, teeth in bad shape, no gold showing

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of _____,

1945.

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Merritt

Nagoya No. 10 Sub Camp
Takaoka, Toyamaken,

1. This camp was opened June 20, 1945 for Prisoners of War evacuated from various camps rendered untenable by air raids in the Kobe-Osaka area. The personnel consisted of three hundred enlisted men of the following nationalities: American, British, Dutch, Australian, Greek, Egyptian, Argentine, India, Chinese. No doctor was brought with the group. The only medical supplies available were those brought in the personal possession of the P.O.W., especially the U.S.N. Pharmacist Mates, no drugs or medical supplies having been issued by the Japanese for the detail.

2. On July 4, 1945, William J. Cronin, CRM, USN was accidentally injured while engaged in the regular daily stevedore work at the docks about five (5) kilometers from the camp. When it was noted that both his legs were paralyzed and his condition serious, he was carried to the camp on an improvised litter. L.C. Merritt, Chief Pharmacist Mate, USN (the senior medical man at the camp), realizing the seriousness of the patient's condition, requested the assistance of a doctor from an adjacent POW camp or that the patient be sent to a hospital for treatment, both of which requests were denied by the Japanese medical men, Mr. Tamura and Mr. Kidara. The patient died about five hours after the accident.

September 2, 1945

Lonnie C. Merritt
LONNIE C. MERRITT

Chief Pharmacist's Mate, U.S.N.

3. On August 26, 1945, James K. Keeley, Captain, Medical Corps, USA, was transferred to this camp. On arrival I found several patients suffering from dysentery, which from history and stool examination (no microscope available) I believed to be amoebic. I repeatedly requested emetine or yatren from the Japanese medical men, Mr. Tamura and Mr. Kidara, but they brought none. Three men died in the next two weeks from dysentery:

J.H. Andrews, Private, British Army July 30, 1945
W.C. Davis, Private, Australian Army August 4, 1945
A.F.J. Keeler, Private, British Army August 15, 1945

If the Japanese medical men had procured the desired medicines, it is my belief that the lives of these three Prisoners of war might have been saved.

4. By way of demonstration of the availability of medical aid and the desired medicines: A few days after the Japanese surrender of August 15, 1945, Max Bernstein, Captain, Medical Corps, USA was brought to this camp by Mr. Tamura, the Japanese medical soldier in charge at this camp as well as at the camp of Doctor Bernstein which was located less than one mile distant. Dr. Bernstein brought his microscope, some emetine and other medicines. The diagnosis of amoebic dysentery was established in two other patients, emetine treatment begun at once and the usual prompt relief of cramp and reduction in the number of stools soon followed.

September 2, 1945.

James K. Keeley
JAMES K. KEELEY
Captain, Medical Corps,
United States Army

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EXHIBIT
"A"

EXHIBIT
"B"

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For The WAR CRIMES OFFICE

Judge Advocate General's Department -- War Department

United States of America

A. I was at Camp 10-B from about 15 January until 9 June 1945; from approximately 15 June until 1 September 1945. I was liberated on 1 September 1945.

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 servicemen. 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. Among them was Capt. James K. Keeley, referred to above. He was medical. 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. to before me this 28 of March 1946.
- 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?
Date: 28 March 1946
Vung T. Chen, Agent
Intelligence Corps
Fourth Service Command.

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 28th of March 1946.

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

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CERTIFICATE

Miami, Florida

Date:

28 March 1946

1946 - Beth E. Roth, Clerk-Treas.,
Service Command, Miami, Florida

Vung T. Chen, Agent
Security & Intelligence Corps
Fourth Service Command.

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in a building approximately ten feet from where the men slept. The Japanese were supposed to clean these but they never did and, therefore, they were only cleaned about every three months when our men did it. Sewage was running all over and because the well from which our drinking water came was nearby, it too even smelled and as a result we were unable to drink the water.

Q. Do you have additional information about this camp?

A. Yes, Evidently the Japanese were preparing for an invasion because while I was at this camp, they moved large quantities of food, household supplies and other things to the hills and mountains. They were then hidden in tunnels and dugouts. I saw all this with my own eyes.

Q. What American officer was in charge at this camp?

A. There were no American officers at this camp but the American who was in complete charge was Chief Boatswain Mate Saunders, c/o The Navy Department in Washington, D.C.

Q. Do you know the names of any of the Japanese guards who were responsible for these conditions especially those pertaining to the sick men?

A. There were two that I can recall. Their names were Kodaira and Tamara. One was a two-star private and the other was a corporal. I 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 any Army Intelligence Officer on the boat while enroute back to the United States. Both Atwood and Saunders, mentioned above, may have some additional information about this camp; also J.O. Rye, Ph.M.2/c, U.S.N., 38 Henderson Road, Fairfield, Connecticut.

Q. Will 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.

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

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



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"CONFIDENTIAL" to "RESTRICTED"
by order of the Secretary of War
by *C. A. Muzzey*
CWO, WSA

WAR CRIMES OFFICE

Judge Advocate General's Department -- War Department

United States of America

In the matter of mistreatment of American : Perpetuation of testimony of
Prisoners of War at Osaka P.O.W. Camp No. 1, : George Herman Grimm, Civilian.
from 7 November 1942 to 1 June 1945, and the :
failure to provide proper food, quarters, and :
medical care at Nagoya Prison Sub Camp No. 10, :
from 21 June 1945 to 6 September 1945. :
There 7 November 1942. I was there until : June 1945. The boat was burned and we
were taken to Nagoya, Sub-Camp No. 10. We were there from June 1945 until September 6, 1945, when we were
taken at: On board the SS "Mobile Gas", New York Harbor.

Date: 10 July 1946.

In the presence of: Captain Francis S. Conaty, 301st CIC Det.,
Branch Office, Area Intelligence Division,
1270 Avenue of the Americas, (Room 807) New York 20, N. Y.

Reporter: John J. Depko, Special Agent.

Questions by: John J. Depko, Special Agent.

Q. Please state your full name and complete home address.

A. George Herman Grimm, 29 N. Clover, Poughkeepsie, New York.

Q. What is your occupation?

A. I am a marine engineer.

Q. When and where were you born?

A. I was born in New York City, 9 February 1915.

Q. What formal education have you had?

A. I completed high school.

Q. What is your marital status?

A. I am married.

Q. Have you recently returned to the U. S.?

A. Yes, I arrived in San Francisco, California of September 1945.

Q. Were you a prisoner of war?

A. Yes.

Q. What was your status at the time you were captured?

A. I was a civilian, a member of the Merchant Marine, but was held as a prisoner of war.

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"CONFIDENTIAL" to "RESTRICTED"
by order of the Secretary of War
by *C. A. Muzzy*
CWA WSA

WAR CRIMES OFFICE

Judge Advocate General's Department -- War Department

United States of America

In the matter of mistreatment of American : Perpetuation of testimony of
Prisoners of War at Osaka P.O.W. Camp No. 1, : George Herman Grimm, Civilian.
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Branch Office, Area Intelligence Division,
1270 Avenue of the Americas, (Room 807) New York 20, N. Y.

Reporter: John J. Depko, Special Agent.

Questions by: John J. Depko, Special Agent.

Q. Please state your full name and complete home address.

A. George Herman Grimm, 29 N. Clover, Poughkeepsie, New York.

Q. What is your occupation?

A. I am a marine engineer.

Q. When and where were you born?

A. I was born in New York City, 9 February 1915.

Q. What formal education have you had?

A. I completed high school.

Q. What is your marital status?

A. I am married.

Q. Have you recently returned to the U. S.?

A. Yes, I arrived in San Francisco, California of September 1945.

Q. Were you a prisoner of war?

A. Yes.

Q. What was your status at the time you were captured?

A. I was a civilian, a member of the Merchant Marine, but was held as a prisoner of war.

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Q. At what places were you held and what were the approximate dates?

A. I was Third Engineer of the "Stanback Calcutta", a Standard Oil tanker, and on 6 June 1942 we had an engagement with a German Raider No. 23, a freighter of about eight or nine thousand tons, about five hundred miles off Brazil in the South Atlantic. We were heading north at the time. The first shots hit us at 10:13 and by 11:00 it was all over. We had only 26 pounds of ammunition on deck and we could not get below to get any ammunition up. The German ship had six inch guns. I was on watch in the engine room and when I came up the boat rail was under water and we got one life boat off, which managed to hold us up until the Germans picked us up. Thirteen men were lost on the ship and two died on the Raider. Thirteen of us were wounded and were kept on the Raider for seven weeks in the hospital and the rest of the crew, about 25 or 26 men, were transferred after about one week. About July 23rd, twelve of us were transferred to a German supply tanker, and they took us up to Singapore and then on to Yokahama, where we were transferred to the SS "Nanking", a British passenger ship, which was tied up to the dock with a Chinese crew with German officers. We were there from about October 22nd to November 6th when we were taken to Osaka Prisoner of War Camp No. 1, arriving there 7 November 1942. I was there until June 1945. The town was burned out on June 1st and we were moved to another camp in the steel mill district named Tsamauri, and we were there until June 20th, when we were taken to Nagoya, Sub-Camp No. 10. We were there from June 21st until September 6, 1945, when we were liberated.

Q. While you were interned did you witness or hear of any executions or killings by Japanese guards?

A. No.

Q. Were you ever tortured or beaten?

A. Yes.

Q. Please describe the circumstances surrounding this beating.

A. I cannot remember the time as far as dates are concerned, but there was quite an epidemic of mumps in the Osaka P.O.W. Camp No. 1, and as a preventive measure we were made to gargle before and after work details. Since there were only three cups for 600 men, and with various diseases over-running the camp, I refused to gargle as the cups were not sterilized. When I did this a guard beat me over the head and shoulders with a bamboo cane. As he hit me on the back the cane splintered and after several blows on the buttocks I could not sit down for several days.

Q. What was the name of the guard who beat you?

A. I don't know.

Q. Can you describe him?

A. No, but I would recognize his picture.

Q. Do you recall any other beatings?

A. Nothing in particular; there was always someone being pushed around.

Q. What sort of work did you do at Osaka P.O.W. Camp No. 1?

A. Several different kinds. At first I worked in a shipyard as a riveter, then I fed pig-iron into a foundry and later I worked in a cement factory.

Q. Did you ever work on any military installations?

A. I dug slit trenches and machine gun emplacements at Army installations near Osaka.

Q. Were you ever exposed to gunfire, bombings, torpedoing or other hazards of war while you were a P.O.W.?

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A. Yes, on or about 1 June 1945 we were exposed to a fire bomb raid by American B-29's. Our camp in Osaka was burned out and so we were transferred to a camp in the steel district of Tsamauri, which had been evacuated two months previously as it was considered unsafe.

Q. Were any P.O.W.'s hurt during this raid on Osaka?

A. A few were singed a little but it wasn't the Japs' fault for our guards locked us in a warehouse when the raid started, and ran away. The warehouse was hit and started to burn rapidly. One of the prisoners managed to break through the roof and crack the lock off the door, so we could get away from the building.

Q. Do you know the name of the guards responsible?

A. No.

Q. Who was the camp commander at Osaka P.O.W. Camp No. 1?

A. I don't know.

Q. During your stay at these various prison camps were you ever publicly ridiculed?

A. Yes, at Osaka No. 1, each returning work party at night was called to attention and ordered to count off in Japanese. Then to show how great they were we would have to bow to all civilians and guards as often as they wished us. If you didn't bow properly you would be beaten until you did. After this they would search us for food.

Q. Were men ever punished when caught with food?

A. Yes.

Q. Can you recall any incidents?

A. Yes, although when it occurred I can't remember, but one P.O.W. had to stand for six hours holding a bucket of water on his head.

Q. What was the prisoner's name?

A. I don't know.

Q. Were you ever punished as a group for something that only one of you did?

A. Yes. One of the fellows stole some food and since, after questioning no one would admit the theft, we were made to stand at attention in the latrine all night long.

Q. When did this happen?

A. I don't remember.

Q. Do you recall anything further about the incident such as names of other prisoners, number and people responsible?

A. No, but there were thirty or forty of us involved.

Q. Do you recall any other incidents of punishment inflicted by the Japanese?

A. Yes, once two Army men, Bradshaw and one other man, stole some Red Cross parcels. This theft was reported by our Camp Leader, Chief Bots'n Mate Saunders, to the Japanese. The Japs then forced the two men to stand in front of the guard house for two or three days, with their legs chained together, their hands tied behind their backs and with a rope from their necks to their feet, so that they would stand up straight. Sometime during the second day a Jap doctor noticed a swelling in their legs and ordered a bench to be brought to them. This they were allowed to sit upon for short intervals. That same week these two soldiers disappeared and CBM Saunders said they had been shot. Later I heard they were found by one of our P.O.W. Rescue Teams in a civilian jail.

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Q. Do you recall any other details of this punishment?

A. No, except that it took place in the fall of 1944.

Q. Who do you consider is responsible for this punishment?

A. I don't know who ordered it but certainly the camp commander knew about it.

Q. Are you familiar with the failure of the Japanese to provide American prisoners of war with proper food, quarters, medical care at Nagoya Prison Sub-Camp No. 10, between 21 June 1945 and 6 September 1945?

A. Yes.

Q. Describe the conditions with regard to food.

A. The food was very poor. We were sent to Nagoya before they were ready for us, because the camp we were in was burned out. Barracks were not built and there were no mats to sleep on. There were no contracts for work and they would not feed us unless we worked. They gave us a bowl of "lugow" which was watery rice soup. We got that three times a day and they would chop up a few vegetables to flavor it but we were all pretty "damn weak", and when we finally got out to work just from lying around and eating that poor food they were supposed to raise our rations but they never did.

Q. Did you receive any Red Cross parcels at this camp?

A. Nothing at all. Most of us had lost all of our clothes and things but they would not give us any clothing or anything. Even the fellows who had some clothing suffered because they took their clothes from them. They searched the camp when we were working and took everything that was there. We could not have an undershirt and a khaki shirt. You could only have one shirt. After we got to work they were supposed to feed us at noon while we were on the job, but they would send out a small bucket of rice for eighteen men and that was all we had.

Q. Describe the conditions with regard to quarters.

A. They had the roof and the sides up in these barracks they were building and we slept in them on the floor on sacks. The place was swarming with flees. They would only let us have two Japanese blankets. We slept on the floor all the time we were there. The barracks were built in an "L" shape and were about 35 x 25 feet with 66 to 70 men in the barracks.

Q. What were the sanitary conditions?

A. We had only about three hundred men in that camp and about eight heads and four water faucets. The latter were for dishes, clothes, baths and everything. The water came out of a pump into a gravity tank and we had to keep men working the pumps all the time. Sometimes the well would go dry and we would be without water for a few hours. There was no hot water at all.

Q. Describe the conditions in regard to medical care.

A. The Japanese did not give us a "damn thing". There was quite a lot of dysentery and diarrhea. In one and a half months we lost six to seven men from dysentery.

Q. Who was the Japanese Commandant?

A. I don't know. There was some captain in charge of our camp and No. 3 Camp. He had only one arm.

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Q. Who was the camp leader?

A. CBM Saunders, who had been our camp leader at Osaka and moved to Nagoya with us. We felt he was cooperating with the Japanese. We used to get away to staying in from work by going in to see the Nip orderly who was supposed to be the doctor. You could go in and talk to him and get a day off but Saunders would never listen to any excuses and would try to run the men out to work no matter how sick they were. The more men he could get out to work the less the Nips bothered him. He always managed to get a room fixed up for himself.

Q. Do you know the names of any other men who were at Nagoya?

A. The Chief Engineer from my ship, R. J. Small of Attleboro, Massachusetts. The Chief Mate, A. K. Knudsen, who lives in Providence, Rhode Island, and Makin St. Paul Brown of Beaumont, Texas.

Q. Do you know the names of any men who died at this camp?

A. No.

Q. Is there any further information you have to give?

A. No, that is all.

Francis S. Conaty
Capt., Cav.
Summary Court Officer

CERTIFICATE

I, Francis S. Conaty, Capt., Cav., G-420112, Major AMC Det., hereby certify that George Herman Grimm, Civilian, personally appeared before me on July 1946 and gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth.

Francis S. Conaty
Francis S. Conaty, Capt., Cav.
G-420112, Major AMC Det.
Area Intelligence Division
10 of 8, Det
Headquarters First Army
1270 Avenue of the Americas
New York 20, New York

George Herman Grimm
George Herman Grimm, Civilian

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State of New York)
County of Richmond) SS

I, George Herman Grimm, 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.

George Herman Grimm
George Herman Grimm, Civ.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 10 day of July 1946.

Francis S. Conaty
Francis S. Conaty
Capt., Cav.
Summary Court Officer

CERTIFICATE

I, Francis S. Conaty, Capt., Cav., O-420112, 301st CIC Det., certify that George Herman Grimm, Civilian, personally appeared before me on July 1946 and gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth.

Place:

Date:

Francis S. Conaty
Francis S. Conaty, Capt., Cav.
O-420112, 301st CIC Det.
Area Intelligence Division
AC of S, G-2
Headquarters First Army
1270 Avenue of the Americas
New York 20, New York



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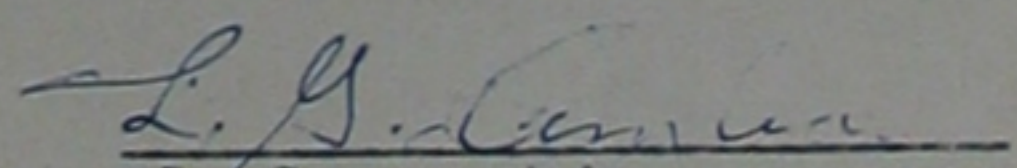
NAT-1

Perpetuation of Testimony of
L. George Ambos
Stelton Road, New Market, New Jersey

My name is L. George Ambos. My permanent home address is Stelton Road, New Market, New Jersey. I was born on 30 September 1890 in Council Bluffs, Iowa. I am retired. I am married. I left the United States in March 1942 and I returned in October 1945. I was a prisoner of war while overseas and I was interned at POW Camp #10B in Japan from 15 November 1942 until September 1945. I was serving with the United States Merchant Marine as a Chief Engineer at the time of my capture. I was aboard the S.S. William S. Humphreys when she was sunk on 20 July 1942.

I have no knowledge whatsoever concerning Captain Nagahara, called "The One Armed Bandit" nor do I have any information or knowledge concerning Captain Nagahara's mistreatment of prisoners of war at Camp 10-B in Japan.

I was held prisoner at Camp 10-B in Japan for 2 years and 11 months and I never came in contact with an individual called Captain Nagahara.


L. George Ambos

NA-11

LIST OF PAPERS

File under No. NA-11

Serial Number	Subject	Date	Type of Document
1.	CURLEY Roy Bernard	29 Aug. 46	Affidavit
2.	DERRIMAN Alfred Henry	26 Aug. 46	"
3.	EATHORNE Richard J. W.	20 Aug. 46	"
4.	FLETCHER Harold Couchman	22 Aug. 46	"
5.	FLOOD John Raymond	18 Dec. 46	"
6.	FRANCIS Norman Athel	16 Aug. 46	"
7.	GRIFFITHS Henry Alfred	4 Sept. 46	"
8.	HOOVER Keith William	15 Aug. 46	"
9.	HAWSEN Stanley Victor	11 Sept. 46	"
10.	JOHNS Robert Henry	16 Aug. 46	"
11.	KIELEY Michael Patrick	9 Sept. 46	"

I, Michael Patrick KIELEY, of 77 O'Shannassy Street, North Melbourne, in the State of Victoria, make oath and say:-

1. Prior to discharge, I was VX 33462 Pte. KIELEY M.P. of No.2. Con Dept. and was taken prisoner of war in SINGAPORE on 15 February 1942.
2. I arrived in Nagoya Camp No.10, JAPAN at the end of June 1945.
3. The food in this camp was worse than in any other camp that I was in. For a greater part of the period, we were only given two meals a day, which consisted of about 8 ounces of rice per day and about half a cucumber per man.
4. The camp was built on a paddy field and was incomplete and undrained and was always wet, even in our sleeping quarters.
5. No clothing was issued and any excess of one article of clothing was taken from us.
6. As a consequence of these conditions, there was a great deal of sickness and there were no drugs.
7. NX 40190 Pte. W.C. DAVIS of 2/18 Bn became ill with dysentery at the end of July 1945, as a result of these conditions and there was no medicine in the camp to give him. The Japanese medical Corporal (I think TANURA) was asked for medicine, and he said there was none. The Japanese Camp Commandant, Lieut. TODA, was also asked, and he said there was no medicine in any of the camps.
8. Pte. DAVIS died on 5 August 1945, because no medicine was supplied.
9. About 20 August 1945, I saw some of the prisoners from, I think, No. 13 Camp NAGOYA, and they said they had plenty of medicines and had it at the time Pte. DAVIS was ill.
10. Working conditions were hard and the hours very long. The men worked at least twelve hours per day, unloading heavy sacks of soya beans, from barges into railway trucks.
11. Sick men were made to work.
12. The men were beaten occasionally by guards, but there were no bad beatings, that I saw.
13. The commonest sickness was dysentery,. Many men were so hungry that they ate soya beans raw, and this caused a lot of dysentery.

Sworn at Melbourne in the State of Victoria this 9th day of September 1946.

Before me,

R. S. Hetch

A Commissioner of the Supreme Court of Victoria for taking Affidavits

Orig. in Court Book

NA-11

I, Robert Henry Johns of 11 Bennett Street, Alphington, in the State of Victoria, make oath and say:-

1. Prior to discharge, I was VX 26636 Pte. JOHNS R.H. of 4 Res. M.T. Coy, and was taken prisoner of war at SINGAPORE on 15 Feb. 1942.
2. I was moved to NAGOYA Camp in June 1945, and stayed there for approximately 3 months.
3. The food at this camp was very inadequate, causing much sickness and weakness. Working conditions were poor, also sleeping quarters. There were no medical or Red Cross supplies.
4. NX 40190 Pte. DAVIS V.C. died of dysentery in August 1945. By heavy work and poor conditions Pte. DAVIS was not able to recover from this disease. There were no medicines available to give to PTE. DAVIS. About 5 days before his death he received a bashing from a Japanese civilian for not working. I could not find out the names of this Japanese.
5. The ill-treatment at NAGOYA Camp was good compared to other camps. I did not witness any bashings or tortures by the guards at this camp.

Sworn at Melbourne in the State of Victoria this 16th day of August 1946.

R. Johns

Before me,

R. S. Hetch

A Commissioner of the Supreme Court of Victoria for taking Affidavits

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16

Robert Henry Johns

I, Stanley Victor HANSEN of
WOODY POINT in the State of Queensland
formerly QX16382 Gnr HANSEN

S.V. of 2/10 Fd Regt now discharged being duly sworn make oath and state
as follows:

1. From approximately twentieth day of June one thousand nine hundred and forty-five until the sixth day of September one thousand nine hundred and forty-five I was a Prisoner of War at NAGOYA No 10 Camp NOMACHI JAPAN in which camp were approximately three hundred other rank Prisoners of War of English, American, Australian, Dutch, Javanese, Indian and Chinese Nationalities.

2. We were employed as labourers loading and unloading supplies on wharves and rail-heads.

3. General conditions at this camp were shocking.

4. The camp itself was built on a "paddy" field. Stumps were driven into the slimy mud and crude floors were erected on the top of the stumps approximately twelve inches from the stagnant muddy water. Such pests as mosquitoes, lice, fleas and flies were bred in incredible numbers. There were no anti-mosquito repellants or mosquito nets, consequently every one suffered badly from mosquito bites alone. Almost everyone had malaria and because of the complete lack of medical supplies including quinine and atabrin, those stricken with the fever suffered rigors without any hope of ease from pain or hope of being able to check the attacks.

5. Latrine accommodation was a source of sickness and death. An open trench approximately fifteen feet by two and one half feet with concrete sides was the only latrine in the early stages, allowed by the Japanese (another pit was provided later, approximately the same size) in spite of the fact that the trench would often become half to three parts filled with water. Flies were attracted in millions, and because of the proximity of latrine to the kitchen and living quarters (approximately fifteen yards from kitchen and immediately adjacent to the sleeping quarters, fifteen feet by fifteen feet housing approximately forty Prisoners of War.) The layout of the camp was such that all Prisoners of War were billeted in an area approximately ninety feet in length and twenty feet wide with an additional two "wings" at either end of the building. Apr

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This is page one of my affidavit made by
me at Brisbane on the 11th day
of Sept 1946

SV Hansen
Deponent

Att Deakin J.P.
A Justice of the Peace

NA-11

I John Raymond FLOOD of Alfred
Street Charleville in the State
of Queensland formerly QX11162

Pte FLOOD J.R. of 2/26 Inf Bn now discharged being duly
sworn make oath and state as follows:

1. On or about the fifteenth day of July one thousand ^{J.R.J.}~~nineteen~~ hundred and fortytwo I was a member of a ^{B.E.D.J.P.} force of approximately five hundred Officers and other ranks embarked at Singapore (name of ship unknown) our destination being Japan.

2. On or about the eighteenth day of July one thousand ^{J.R.J.}~~nineteen~~ hundred and fortytwo, approximately ^{B.E.D.J.P.} fourteen vessels sailed for Japan, our vessel being the only ship carrying Prisoners of War, the other vessels being cargo ships.

3. Three other ships joined the convoy at FORMOSA (date unknown). The convoy included one destroyer and one sub-chaser as escort and on the second day of our departure from FORMOSA the convoy was attacked by submarine. No damage was inflicted on the convoy. All prisoners of war were issued with lifebelts.

4. My treatment by the Japanese guards was quite alright, the only complaint being shortage of food and lack of fresh air, approximately three hundred prisoners of war being confined in No 2 hold. All prisoners of war arrived safely in Japan.

5. We arrived in Japan at the end of July one thousand ^{J.R.J.}~~nineteen~~ hundred and fortytwo, the exact date ^{B.E.D.J.P.} unknown to me and were immediately entrained for KOBE, where we were given two days rest. The strength of prisoners of war in KOBE camp was approximately six hundred including three hundred Australians.

6. I was detailed for work in a graphite factory at KOBE. I left camp at nought seven double nought hours

NA-11

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Street Charleville in the State
of Queensland formerly QX11162

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6. I was detailed for work in a graphite factory at KOBE. I left camp at nought seven double nought hours

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and commenced work at nought eight double nought hours. I was allowed fifty minutes for lunch and finished work at sixteen thirty hours, returning to KOBE camp at seventeen thirty hours. My work was very severe - the graphite burning my face - and with other Australian prisoners of war employed there, refused to work. I received two or three slaps on the face from the civilian ganger nicknamed "SPEEDO". Our food supply in KOBE camp was satisfactory.

7. After six months employment in the KOBE factory I was picked by the Japanese Camp Commandant to work on the wharves where my treatment improved.

8. NX40190 Pte DAVIS W.C. was well known to me and was a prisoner of war with me. Pte DAVIS and I were embarked on the same boat for Japan and we were prisoners of war together in KOBE camp and he was transferred with me to No 10 camp NOGOYA where his health began to deteriorate owing to the work being too heavy for him on his poor food supply - consisting solely of three cups of rice a day. He reported sick some days before his death but was made go to work and his request to see the doctor was ignored by the medical orderly (name unknown to me.)

9. In APRIL one thousand nine hundred and forty-five I was transferred from KOBE camp to No 10 camp NOGOYA. On arrival at No 10 camp NOGOYA we did no work for ten days and during that period we were put on half rations consisting of two cups of rice per day - one cup of rice for breakfast and one cup of rice for tea. My weight was reduced from eleven stone to six stone although I did not report sick at any time.

10. I commenced work on the wharves starting at nought seven double nought hours and finished at seventeen hundred hours - fifty minutes being allowed for the midday meal.

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11. I received several canings by the civilian overseers but I do not know their names or nicknames.

I swear that the contents of this my affidavit are to the best of my knowledge and belief, true and correct in every particular.

SIGNED AND SWORN by the
within named Deponent at
Charleville on the eighth
day of December 1946

Before me
A Justice of the Peace

J.R. Hood
Deponent

B.E. Sands, J.P.
A Justice of the Peace.

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