LIST OF THE PERSONNEL OF TANAGAWA POW CAMP

NAME	RANK	SERVICE PERIOD
Shuntaro HABE	Lieutenant	22/11/42 - 8/12/42
Kosaku HAZAMA	"	6/1 /43 - 19/8/43
Taijiro KURANISHI	"	10/8 /43 - 3/4/45
Shisei NAKA	"	" "

NON - COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS

Shinsuke OKUYAMA	Surg. Sgt./Major	30/4/44 - 14/10/44
Yoshio TANAKA	Sgt./Major	26/11/42 - 1/10/43
Shigeiji NISHIMOTO	Sergeant	21/11/42 - 10/12/42
Yoshinari MINEMOTO	"	5/2/43 - 24/4/44
Kaoru FUJITA	"	1/9/43 - 24/10/44
Tsutomu YAMAMOTO	"	24/4/44 - 5/10/44
Tokuchi ICHIBA	Intendant Sergeant	-/-/42 - -/4/44
Hiroichi UNO	" "	31/1/45 - 10/4/45
Tarakichi NAKAYAMA	" "	Toward 10/44 - Obscurity
Toshihiro FUKUDA	" Corporal	11/7/44 - 21/1/45
Seiichi MORII	" "	21/4/44 - 20/7/44
Masao HAYASHI	Surgeon Corporal	26/11/42 - 9/3/43
Masacchi TOYAMA	Med. L/Cpl.	10/3/43 - Feb. 45
Kumezo YOSHIDA	Med. Spr. Pvt.	Toward 7/44 - Obscurity

CIVILAIAN EMPLOYEES

Yoshiji IOHIKAWA	Guard	1/3/45 - 13/4/45
Tokiharu KAWABATA	"	12/11/42 - Toward 10/44
Shohei IKEDA	"	22/11/42 - 13/4/45
Ryunosuke KIMURA	"	" "
Tsunesuke TSUDA	"	" "
Buichi OMOI	"	1942 - 1945
Yasukichi HAMAGUCHI	"	12/11/42 - 29/3/45
Shinji HAYASHI	"	" "
Keichi NAKATANI	"	13/7/44 - 13/4/45

Yoshio MAEDA	Guard	7/3/45 - 13/4/45
Masanobu NARIKAWA	"	10/10/44 - 13/4/45

STAFF IN INTENDANT, MAEDICAL AND SUNDRY AFFAIRS UNDER THE COMPANY (TORISHIMA)

NAME	TERM ENGAGED	REMARKS
Yoshiichi TAKAGI	3 Yrs.	Interpreter and on Staff on Sundry affairs.
Koji MAYANO	7 mos.	Held his post under the Chief of Camp.
Tomitaro SHIOJI	7 mos.	Ditto. Interpreter
Kazuo KOBAYASHI	9 mos.	" "
Sheichi YOKOI	1 year	Not yet repartiated from abroad.
Tokiji KAWABATA	2½ yrs.	A runner between Camp and Company
Yutaka AMATANI	2 Years	Interpreter
Yoiji TANIMOTO	2 years	Supervised prisoners at work.
Ryoichi ONO	2½ years	" " " "
Yoshitsuga NOGAMI	Apr. 44 to 28 Mar 45	
Shigeharu MATSUI	10 Mar 44 to 28 Mar 45	

I hereby certify that this is a correct translation of the Tanagawa POW Camp Personnel Roster, according to our records.

/s/ HENRY T. OMACHI
Henry T. Omachi,
2d Lt., Inf.
PW Information Bureau

MD/JAG/FS/JC/291

Q (968)

IN THE MATTER OF JAPANESE WAR CRIMES AND IN THE MATTER OF THE ILL-TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR AT NOTOGAWA CAMP, JAPAN, BETWEEN THE 20th MAY, 1945 AND 28th AUGUST, 1945.

.....

I, Peter MODDRELL, Signalman No. 2323440, Hong Kong Signal Company, Royal Signals, with permanent home address at 12 Poplar Grove, St. Helens, Lancashire, make oath and say as follows.

I was taken prisoner by the Japanese when the garrison surrendered in Hong Kong on the 25th December, 1941.

I was moved from Osaka No.1 Camp to Notogawa Camp, along with approximately 100 other British men on the 20th May, 1945.

Notogawa Camp was a new camp and contained 300 men, these being British, American, Dutch and Australians.

I do not know the name of the Commandant, nor did he have any nickname so far as I know. We did not see very much of him, and he appeared to leave the running of the camp to his subordinates.

The food at this camp was very poor, consisting of rice and a kind of cabbage soup. The rations were very much less than at the previous camps.

There was quite a lot of sickness among the men at this camp, mostly being stomach trouble caused by the food, and the medical supplies which were handled by American doctors were not too bad.

The sanitary arrangements were fairly good, but the sleeping accommodation was very bad, all the men being housed in two small rooms, 150 in each. This resulted in each man being allowed a space of 2 feet by six feet in which to sleep. We had to sleep on the floor on a very thin straw mattress. The roof of this building was made of bark and leaked very badly, especially as there was a considerable amount of rain in the hills.

We were allowed about three hours per week for recreational facilities, and we got a fairly good number of rest days owing to the heavy rainfall. Most of this time was spent lying down.

The work at this camp consisted of dredging by hand a canal which ran quite close to the camp. When the silt was taken from the canal bed it was emptied into small rail trucks, and these had to be pushed to a dumping ground, about a mile away.

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When we were handed over to the Camp Commandant at Notogawa Camp by the "Boy Corporal" from Osaka No.1 he told the Commandant that we were a very bad lot, and were being transferred on account of stealing, undisciplined and generally unsatisfactory as prisoners. He was also instructed to keep us well under control.

The whole staff at this camp, with the exception of the Commandant who was rarely seen, carried sticks and these were used for the very slightest thing. When we had finished work the staff made us parade. The main point about the parading was that they tried to make us do the "goose step" - the familiar German way of marching - and the British men refused to do this consequently whilst the men were marching the staff used the sticks on the men, but no men fell down due to this.

The Japanese people in the village sympathised with the prisoners, and children would bring fruit for the prisoners. However, if a man was caught accepting any of this fruit he was very badly beaten. This beating would be with sticks and fists, and if a beaten man fell to the ground they would then set about kicking him until he got up when they set about him again with sticks and fists. This form of beating was a very common occurrence at this camp.

This same form of beating took place on a complaint being received that a man was working badly. They very often tried to phy one nationality against another, and this would be the start of other beatings. Things got so bad that the men did not know from one day to another who would get the next beating, and the men by this time were getting very weak and could not stand it.

The principal offenders in the beatings were

(i) Man known as "CHARLIE" - aged about 30 years, short and slightly bow-legged. Had a very loud voice. He was on the staff at the camp and attached to the Home Guard.

(ii) A Sergeant-Major, who was second in command, the only man in the regular army, apart from the Commandant. He was very small, wore glasses, and spoke very good English. This man ordered the remainder of the staff to do the beatings.

(iii) A Japanese interpreter, known as "HENRY". Spoke poor English. This man took part in nearly all the beatings, and badly misinterpreted.

(iv) The one member of the staff who joined the regular army, previously he served in the Home Guard. Age about 30 years, tall for a Japanese, good physique. Has a very loud voice. This man was the worst member of the staff so far as beating men was concerned. One of his punishments was to make men hold a bucket of water over their heads for hours, and if they appeared to be tiring he would throw the water over the man. The same thing would occur with holding large pieces of rock. If an unfavourable report was received from an employer this man would make the particular man do strenuous physical exercises after work, and if not done properly owing to general weakness, would have the man beaten with sticks.

The Commandant allowed all this to go on in spite of repeated protests made by the British and American Commanders.

At this Camp the Japanese staff took most of the British Red Cross parcels and frequently they could be seen enjoying themselves on the contents of the parcels meant for the prisoners. We only received two issues of parcels, and then they were one parcel between five men and one parcel between seven men, whereas these parcels should have been received by each man.

Taken and sworn before me this) A. Maddock.
)
6th day of April, 1946.)

A. Dodd

Justice of the Peace for the County
Borough of St. Helens.

Prisoner of War Information Bureau

15 February 1946

C E R T I F I C A T E

I certify that the official Prisoner of War records on file in this office show that Everett L. Tyler, a Prisoner of War at the Tanagawa Prisoner of War Camp, Osaka Area, Honshu, Japan, died on the thirty-first of August 1943, at the Osaka Main Camp, third barracks.

H. Tsuneya

H. TSUNEYA
Director
Prisoner of War Information Bureau

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Herbert R. WILLWEBER was interrogated at the Osaka Branch Office on 14 January 1947 by Mr. Arthur T. Neville.

Herbert R. WILLWEBER, after being duly sworn to speak the truth conscientiously, adding nothing and concealing nothing whatsoever, testified as follows:

Q. What is your full name, age, address and nationality?
A. Herbert Rudolf WILLWEBER; 45 years of age; Hyogo-ken, Muko-gun, Ryogen-mura, Kashio Chara 28; I am a German national.

Q. Do you expect to remain at your present address for the next six months and if not how can your whereabouts in the future be ascertained?
A. Yes.

Q. What is your present occupation?
A. I am employed by the American Forces at Itami Air Base APO 660. My immediate superior is Lt Richard Patton in the Aircraft Maintenance Section.

Q. What was your occupation before the war?
A. I owned the Kobe Osaka Press which was eventually stolen from me by the Japanese Government.

Q. State in your own words what you know about Osaka Prison (Sakai).
A. On 18 October 1944, I was transferred together with Mr. dos REMEDIOS from the Kobe Prison to Osaka Prison in Sakai City. Mr. dos REMEDIOS was sentenced to a comparatively short prison term - about 8 or 10 months I am not certain. It was not the customary procedure to transfer "short term" prisoners to Osaka Prison. The usual procedure was to keep "short term" prisoners in the Kobe Courthouse Prison.

I remember on the morning that we were preparing to leave for Osaka Prison, one of the head guards questioned the order to send dos REMEDIOS to Osaka Prison. He knew that dos REMEDIOS would not be able to survive such severe treatment that was in store for him at Osaka Prison. However, regardless of dos REMEDIOS' age (he was 72 at the time) he was transferred with me to Osaka Prison. On the way to Osaka Prison dos REMEDIOS was able to speak to me and he told me that he was sentenced to prison because he told one of his Japanese neighbors that the Japanese Government was misusing the sign and the institution of the Red Cross. When we arrived at Osaka Prison dos REMEDIOS asked for his woolen underwear, but the prison guards refused to let him have anything than a cotton prison uniform, straw sandles and two cotton futons (quilts). Both dos REMEDIOS and I were placed in solitary confinement cells.

I remember on the first day that we were in Osaka Prison we were forced to stand for over one hour on a cold concrete floor in one of the hallways. We were waiting to be fingerprinted. In an effort to keep warm I stamped my feet and one of the guards beat me across the legs with a stick for moving. We were order to stand at attention and not to move in any-way. Dos REMEDIOS was shivering and was unable to stop shaking. The officer who fingerprinted him beat him across the head and face and kicked him in the shins. After about one week all the new prisoners including dos REMEDIOS and I were sent to the Osaka Prison Hospital for a medical examination by one of the hospital attendants. We were forced to strip completely and stand naked for over ½ hour in an unheated room with open windows. The medical attendant was dressed in a winter uniform. The examination consisted of measuring the height and weight of the prisoners and also a check on the teeth of the prisoners. At this examination dos REMEDIOS complained about his dysentery, but he was ordered to keep still by the hospital attendant who told him that he was fortunate that the Japanese did not shoot him for being a spy. About one week later all the European prisoners were taken into the prison courtyard. I saw dos REMEDIOS and he told me that he was very weak and that he was suffering from indigestion and dysentery. Once a day the European prisoners were permitted to exercise for about 15 to 30 minutes. And no European would miss this opportunity to see a white face unless he was deathly sick and unable to walk. Dos REMEDIOS

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Herbert R. Willweber

was frequently unable to come out of his cell for his daily exercise. He grew very thin and was no more than a walking skeleton. One day he told me that he had been begging the guards to take him to the prison doctor, but they refused. On the 15th of December 1944 I developed a sore throat and began to run a high temperature. I was afraid that I was suffering from angina - an inflammatory affliction of the throat which produces fits of choking. I asked the guard for permission to see the prison doctor, but he refused and the next day I was unable to eat and he finally consented to take me to the prison hospital. I arrived at the prison hospital where I was treated by a hospital attendant who swabbed my throat with Iodine and gave me a few Aspirin tablets. The next day I was still running a fever and I was sweating and I asked the guard to take me to the prison hospital. While I was in the prison hospital an air alarm sounded and I was thrown into one of the hospital prison cells. And the next day, for the first time I was examined by a physician who realized that I was sick and ordered me confined to bed. He ordered the hospital attendant to give me three Aspirin tablets four times a day and also to increase my food ration. Shortly before Christmas dos REMEDIOS came to the prison hospital and he was so weak that he staggered when he walked. He was put in a hospital cell by one of the hospital attendants and was not called for an examination until 5 days later. When the doctor saw dos REMEDIOS he was shocked and ordered attendant to give him glucose injections. The doctor also notified the hospital attendant to send for dos REMEDIOS' immediate family. On the same day dos REMEDIOS was transferred to the prison "dying room". The next day dos REMEDIOS' relatives visited him and a few days later he died at about 0600 in the morning.

While I was in the prison hospital I received a letter from my wife written in Japanese, but I was unable to read it without my dictionary which had been taken away from me when I entered the prison. However, the prison chaplain showed me a few photographs of my new born son, but would not permit me to keep the photographs. I remained in the prison hospital from 7 December 1944 until 19 January 1945 and during that time I saw at least 100 Japanese prisoners die in the prison hospital. The other prisoners told me that this was the usual average for prison deaths.

In Osaka Prison Hospital I saw the following Foreign Nationals: CONRADI, HEILEMANN, BARBE, BIRUCHENKO, and two American soldiers JOSLIN and REAMER and another American soldier whose name I don't know.

On two occasions during January 1945 I saw the hospital attendant OSADA walk down the aisle and I heard him go into the cells of the American POWs and beat them. I couldn't see what he was doing, but I could hear him beating the Americans. At night the prisoners were able to talk to each other by calling through the bars and the two Americans JOSLIN and REAMER told me that OSADA had beaten them because they had concealed some writing paper and a pencil.

One night in January 1945 I was talking with prisoner CONRADI and one of the trustees spit at me through the bars. And I told him that he was a good advertisement for Japanese culture. He reported me to one of the medical attendant who ordered me handcuffed with one hand in front of me and one hand in back of me and in this way I was unable to lie down. I was afraid that I was going to catch cold because I could not cover myself with my futon and I kept walking in my cell to keep warm. The hospital attendant told me that it was only because he was "soft-hearted" that he did not chain me to the window bars and throw cold water over me. Later on the same evening he took off my handcuffs and beat me across the face and told me to lie down and to stop walking around in my cell.

On 19 January 1945 I was released from the prison hospital and returned to my old cell. On 24 March 1945 I was called to the prison office where I was questioned by a high official as to whether or not I had friends or relations in America and he showed me a Red Cross letter. He permitted me to read the letter, but he would not permit me to touch it. He asked me if I wanted to write a reply in Japanese. I told him that I would need a dictionary to write a reply in Japanese. The next day I received my dictionary and I wrote a message of 25 words, but I was unable to contact the officer who showed me the Red Cross letter. I keep complaining to the guard that I wanted to see this officer and he finally beat me and told me to be quite. On 25 March 1945 with the aid of my dictionary

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Herbert R. Gillenberg

I was finally able to read the letter which I had received from my wife in the hospital in December 1944.

During air raids all of the European prisoners were handcuffed and locked in their cells. This practice was discontinued in July 1945.

On 23 July 1945 I became very ill and I was sweating and ran a high temperature. The next day I asked permission to see the doctor, but I was refused. On 25 July 1945 I was finally given permission to go to the hospital. Two prisoners carried me on a stretcher and took me to see prison attendant OSADA. He ordered me to stand up and as I was getting up he kicked me in the back with his leather boot. He put his hand on my head and then started to beat me across the face. One of the prisoners told him that I was a German National and then he gave me two Aspirins and gave me permission to wrap my futon around me as I walked back to my prison cell. In my cell I was beaten by the officer on duty and he accused me of lying to him about my sickness. I was not permitted to lie down and I was forced to work. At night I continued to sweat and my futons were completely wet with my perspirations. On 27 July 1945 I became so weak that I was no longer able to stand up. I became delirious and began to scream and one of the high officers ordered me to be taken to the hospital. I was again received by hospital attendant OSADA who refused to permit me to see the doctor. OSADA beat me across the face and kicked me in the back and I was sent back to my cell without any medication. I asked the guard for a dry shirt, but he refused to give me any dry clothing. On the 28th and 29th of July 1945 I had severe pains in my chest and I was suffering from dysentery. My ears became infected and I thought I was going to die. After the 23rd of August 1945 my food ration was increased and the guards no longer abused me. On 6 September 1945 I was released from Osaka Prison.

Q. Do you ever see any of the prison guards mistreat any of the Allied POWs?

A. No, I can't say that I saw them beaten or mistreated because I was kept in a solitary confinement cell. However, as mentioned above I heard OSADA beating the American POWs JOSLIN and REAMER on two occasions in January 1945. I know they were beaten because they told me that OSADA beat them for concealing writing paper in their cells.

Q. Did you ever see the American POW Ben MAGDON?

A. Yes, I saw him sometime in August 1945 shortly before the end of the war. He was a horrible sight. His body was completely covered with vermin and sores. There was not one spot on Ben MAGDON's body which was not covered with some kind of a sore. The Japanese knew that Ben MAGDON was to be released at the end of the war and they started to give him sulphur baths to help cure his skin disorder. However, the only reason he received such treatment was because the Americans were winning the war.

Q. Did you ever see POW Robert NEWTON mistreated?

A. No, I can't say that I did, but everyone was beaten in Osaka Prison. That was the rule.

Q. Did you at anytime see the following prison guards mistreat any of the Allied POWs: Otokichi YOKOYAMA, Takeo KODAMA, Sheijiro SHIMANO?

A. I can't say, I don't know these prison guards by name. However, if I saw these men I might be able to recognize them.

Q. Did you ever see Governor Michizo SHIINA?

A. No, I frequently requested to see Governor Michizo SHIINA, but I never never saw him. I wanted to complain to him about the way I was being treated.

Q. When and why were you arrested?

A. I was arrested 15 September 1943 at Kobe City. At that time I was the owner of the Kobe and Osaka Press (a printing plant). I was arrested and accused of being a spy for the Allies and taken to Kobe Water Police Station. I remained

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Robert R. Wilkerson

at this Police Station until 18 September 1943 at which time I was transferred to the Kobe District Courthouse Prison and I remained there until the 18th or 19th of October 1944. And then I was transferred to Osaka Prison (Sakai) with a Portuguese National dos REMEDIOS who later died from abuse and the lack of medical treatment at Osaka Prison. At the time of my arrest in Kobe City the following persons were arrested at the same time and accused of being spies for the Allies: My wife Em WILLWEBER, Christian CONRADI, Boris BARANETZ, and his sister whose name I don't remember, Retraut KISSENDORFER (a German School teacher, about 25 yrs old), and Agnes THIELE.

I received my worse beatings in the cellar of the Kobe Water Police Station. I was interrogated daily by the following men: Foreign Affairs Chief Mr. OSAKABE who speaks English and German, and Mr. MORI and Mr. YANAGAUCHI who were Mr. OSAKABE's henchmen.

I was anti-Nazi in by views and all the German people in Kobe City knew this. I was framed by Mr. KAHNER a Gestapo agent in Kobe City. I had been previously warned by Miss KISSENDORFER that I was under investigation by the Japanese Police and the Gestapo and was suspected of being a spy and a Communist. Mr. OSAKABE questioned me concerning my political views and directly accused me of being a spy for the Allies and a Communist. I told him that I was Anti-Nazi, but I was not a spy. For three months daily, usually two hours in the morning and two hours in the afternoon, I was tortured by Mr. OSAKABE, Mr. MORI and Mr. YANAGAUCHI. I was tortured in the following manner. I was made to squat in the Japanese fashion and sit in this position for hours at a time. I was made to endure the following tortures. I was beaten with kendo sticks across my back, sides and chest. Mr. YANAGAUCHI struck me in the mouth with a kendo stick and broke my bridge. He beat me everyday until my back turned black. Mr. MORI and Mr. OSAKABE also beat me and made me kneel on bamboo sticks and then placed one bamboo stick in back of my knees causing excruciating pain. I was beaten across the soles of feet until my socks were soaked with blood. Mr. OSAKABE pulled out some of the hair from my head. The beatings I experienced at the hands of Mr. OSAKABE, Mr. YANAGAUCHI and Mr. MORI are unbelievable. One day they tied my arms with a rope and by using a kendo stick as a lever they pulled my arms out of joint. On one occasion they beat me so badly that one of my arms started to swell to twice its normal size. My torturers became frightened and sent for a doctor to determine whether or not they had broken my arm. As soon as they found out that my arm was not broken they continued to beat me. I told them that I was not a spy, and that I did not believe in Naziism. However, they insisted that I was a spy and a Communist and wanted me to tell them the names of all the spies in Kobe. One day they brought Samurai swords into the interrogation room and Mr. OSAKABE told me that he was finished with my interrogation and tried to frighten me. Mr. OSAKABE told me that I would have to confess to some crime otherwise I would not live very long. He suggested that I should say that I passed disparaging remarks about the Emperor. I signed a confession about 150 pages long. The confession was written in Japanese so I don't know exactly what it was that I signed. Before I was transferred to the Kobe Courthouse Prison I was given a rest from my beatings for about 20 days so that my body would heal. I was transferred to the Kobe Courthouse Prison on 18 December 1943. At this prison the court prosecutor Mr. YAKODA interrogated me concerning my confession and I explained to him that I didn't know exactly what I signed and I signed under duress. The interpreter explained that I was a foreigner and that I would get off with a fairly light sentence if I would admit that I was talking about the Emperor and did not realize the seriousness of the situation. I was brought to trial with a White Russian by the name of (FNU) BELMONTE in April 1943. Both of us were accused of insulting the Emperor and Mr. BELMONTE was acquitted. However, I was sentenced to 3½ yrs at hard labor in Osaka Prison. German Vice Consul WOHLFARTH, a Gestapo agent, was in the courtroom when I was sentenced. I was sent to Osaka Prison with a Portuguese National by the name of dos REMEDIOS on 18 October 1944.

Q. Do you have any records which you kept while you were in Osaka Prison?
A. Yes, I have a Japanese dictionary in which I made notes about the various

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incidents which happened in Osaka Prison.

Q. Do you have anything further to add to this statement?
A. Yes, I could tell you about how the Japanese kept my wife in prison until about 4 weeks before she gave birth. However, this story is not directly connected with the Osaka Prison incident.

Herbert R. Willweber
Herbert R. WILLWEBER

ALLIED OCCUPATION FORCES)
: SS.
CITY OF OSAKA)

I, Herbert R. WILLWEBER, being duly sworn on oath that I have read and understood the foregoing transcription of my testimony and that all statements and answers contained therein, consisting of 5 pages, are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Herbert R. Willweber
Herbert R. WILLWEBER

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of January 1947.

Arthur T. Neville
ARTHUR T. NEVILLE
Investigator, Legal Section,
GHQ, SCAP.

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Arthur T. Neville, Investigator, Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP, certify that on 14th day of January 1947, personally appeared before me Herbert R. WILLWEBER, and gave the foregoing testimony and the several statements and answers set forth therein; consisting of 5 pages, that after his testimony had been transcribed, the said Herbert R. WILLWEBER affixed his signature thereto in my presence.

Arthur T. Neville
ARTHUR T. NEVILLE
Investigator, Legal Section,
GHQ, SCAP.

OSAKA, JAPAN
15 January 1947

Case #124
Incl #2-5-

THE WAR CRIMES OFFICE

Judge Advocate General's Department - Department of the Army

United States of America

In the matter of advising Masaichi Toyama and Sotara Murata of their rights against self-incrimination prior to taking the stand.	Perpetuation of testimony of Robert W. Bascom, formerly Captain, JAGD, ASN O-2052154.

Taken at: 137 Broadway, Fort Edward, New York

Date: 27 May 1948

In the Presence of: Edward J. Corcoran, Capt., TC
O-514346, FPI Branch
Area Operations Division
Hq. First Army, G-2 Section
90 Church Street
New York 7, New York

Reporter: Henry A. Shafer, WOJG, USA

Questions by: Edward J. Corcoran, Capt., TC

Q. State your name and permanent home address?

A. Robert W. Bascom, 55 Mechanic Street, Fort Edward, New York.

Q. State your rank and army serial number.

A. Captain, JAGD (Res.), O-2052154.

Q. What is your occupation?

A. I am a lawyer.

Q. State your date and place of birth?

A. 15 July 1909, Fort Edward, New York. RWB

Q. What is your marital status?

A. I am married.

Q. What formal education have you had?

A. I graduated from Hudson Falls High School, Hudson Falls, New York. I received an A.B. Degree from Union College, Schenectady, New York in 1930. I received a LLB Degree from Albany Law School, Albany, New York in 1933.

Q. When did you leave the United States for overseas service?

A. I left 22 July 1945.

Q. When did you return?

A. 17 June 1946.

Q. What were your duties while you were overseas?

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A. While in the Phillipine Islands I was with an Investigations Section of a War Crimes Detachment. I was a leader of one of the groups. While in Japan I was the Chief Prosecutor for the Osaka Area in the Legal Section of GHQ.

Q. Was Masaichi Toyama advised by anyone of his rights against self-incrimination prior to taking the stand as a witness?

A. According to my best recollection Masaichi Toyama, witness in trial U. S. vs Kimura et al, Yokohama, 15 March to 3 April 1946, was advised by me of his rights against self-incrimination.

Q. Did Defense Counsel George A. Grier, in Chambers, request the President Law Member, Colonel Wyant, to advise Sotaro Murata of his rights against self-incrimination and if so, what action did Colonel Wyant take?

A. Defense Counsel George A. Grier did, in Chambers, request court for instructions relative advising all Japanese witnesses produced by prosecution against self-incrimination. My memory is either President Colonel Wyant or Law Member stated latter would so advise them.

Q. Was Murata advised by anyone of his rights against self-incrimination prior to taking the stand as a witness?

A. Japanese Colonel Sotaro Murata, same trial, first called as witness for prosecution only to prove fact of death of Private Tyler and was not advised and did not incriminate himself. He later was recalled to stand, I believe at his own request; was so advised, recanted previous testimony and volunteered incriminating evidence to effect American Private Tyler was killed by his order. Suggest record of that trial by consulted to verify foregoing which is only my best memory. RWB

Robert W. Bascom

Robert W. Bascom

RESTRICTED

STATEMENT

OF

Michizo SHIINA

RESTRICTED

#18 Incl #2

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IDR #1254

RESTRICTED

Michizo SHIINA was interrogated in the Osaka Branch Office on 29 May 1946 by Mr. Neville.

Michizo SHIINA, after having been duly sworn to speak the truth conscientiously, adding nothing and concealing nothing whatsoever, testified as follows:

Q. What is your full name, age, address and nationality?
A. Michizo SHIINA, 61, 10 Sangae-machi, Nishimura Yama-gun, Yamagata Prefecture. I am Japanese.

Q. Do you intend to remain at your present address for the next six months?
A. Yes.

Q. What is your occupation?
A. At the present time I am retired. I was the Governor of Osaka Prison from 27 August 1941 to 13 March 1946.

Q. Did you know the British prisoner Vincent Peters?
A. Mr. Peters was accused of being a spy by the Japanese Government and was tried in the Osaka District Court. He was found guilty and sentenced to five years, with labor, at Osaka Prison on 28 May 1941.
He was already a prisoner at Osaka Prison when I became Governor on 27 August 1941. He died of acute pneumonia in the prison hospital 17 May 1944. Dr. Masatake WATANABE signed the death certificate. Mr. Peters body was given to the Swiss Consulate for burial.

Q. Did you know the Portuguese prisoner REMEDIOS?
A. According to the Osaka Prison record his name was Sabinori Sentedos REMEDIOS. I am not certain of the exact date of his arrival, but I believe that he was sentenced to eight months, with labor, in Osaka Prison in September 1944. He died three months later on 31 December 1944. I believe that he was accused of violating the Military Penal Law by the civil police authorities.
According to the death certificate prepared by Katsumi NISHIDA, the prison doctor, REMEDIOS died from beriberi and old age. In my opinion REMEDIOS was too old to endure the hardships of prison life. After his death, his body was given to his daughter Harue HIGAE.

Q. Did you ever see the American prisoners mistreated?
A. No, they were never mistreated in my presence, I never learned that the American or European prisoners were beaten and mistreated until after the war.

Q. According to Newton's statement he said that his normal weight was 167 Pounds. When he was released from Osaka Prison he weighed 101 pounds and was suffering from beriberi. He was unable to walk and had to be carried to a British doctor for medical treatment. How can you account for the mistreatment of Newton?
A. I never knew that Newton was mistreated until after the war.

Q. Kozo ASAKURA, the prison chaplain, appealed to you in March and May 1945 to increase the food supply for the Americans and Foreign Nationals. What did you do to increase the food ration?
A. I don't remember ASAKURA speaking to me about increasing the food ration for the Americans and Foreign Nationals. There is a possibility that he spoke to me, but I do not recall the incident.

Q. Why did you increase the food ration for the Americans and Foreign Nationals in August 1945?
A. I increased the food ration because I knew that the American prisoners and European prisoners were going to be released and they would need their strength to carry on after their discharge.

Q. Why were the Americans and Foreign Nationals kept handcuffed in their cells during the air raids?
A. The Americans and Foreign Nationals were handcuffed in order to facilitate handling them during an air raid. However, I issued an order in April 1945 that the prisoners were no longer to be handcuffed during air raids.

Michizo Shiina

Q. According to Newton's statement there was an air raid over Osaka on 9 July 1945. He was left in his cell and the other prisoners were removed to an air raid shelter. A gelatin bomb hit the building in which he was incarcerated and no one made any effort to rescue him. Fortunately, the fire was brought under control. Who was responsible for leaving Newton in his cell while the building was on fire?

A. Not all the prisoners were removed. However, some of the prisoners were taken out of their cells to help fight the fire. Newton was not in immediate danger. He would have been removed if the entire building was on fire. As I recall he was not handcuffed. The chief warden Takeshi EGUCHI of the Third Division can testify that Newton was not handcuffed during the fire, but was kept in his cell.

Q. Newton also made the statement that in July 1945 he was removed to an isolation ward in which the prisoners were effected with contagious disease. Many of the prisoners had syphilis and one man had leprosy and half of his face was already eaten away. Newton further stated that he was kept in this ward for approximately 40 days and during that time he saw 100 men die. Why was Newton placed in this ward?

A. I think that there were three lepers in the prison hospital. However, these men were kept in strict isolation and did not come into contact with the other prisoners. I believe that approximately 750 prisoners died in 1945. However, this condition existed because these men were already suffering from malnutrition before they came to Osaka Prison. Many of these men were detained in Police Stations and Detention Houses, over a long period of time under very bad conditions and were already dying when they arrived at Osaka Prison.

I was the Governor of Osaka Prison and I had great difficulty in getting fish, meat and oil which are essential for a properly balanced diet. I had no way of getting milk or medicine and hospital supplies for the sick patients. The high death rate was a direct result of the war. I usually had four doctors, but three of them were drafted into the Army leaving one doctor improperly equipped, to administer to approximately 3300 men. It was an impossible task and there was nothing I could do to improve the conditions.

Q. How often did the prisoners bathe at Osaka Prison?

A. The prisoners used to bathe twice a month. There were 11 bath tubs in the prison. 8 tubs were reserved for those prisoners suffering from contagious skin diseases and the healthy prisoners bathed in the three remaining tubs.

Q. How many prisoners died in Osaka Prison while you were Governor?

A. I became Governor of Osaka Prison in 1941. According to the prison records the death rate was as follows:

	DEATHS
1941	- 77
1942	- 60
1943	- 98
1944	- 344
1945	- 833

The war was responsible for the sudden rise in the death rate. Most of the prisoners died from malnutrition. I couldn't help what happened because I couldn't get enough food to provide an adequate diet for the prisoners.

In May 1943 the prison authorities in Aioi City began to send sick prisoners to Osaka Prison. Most of these men had been working in the Aioi Shipyard and when they became too sick to work any more they were sent to Osaka Prison. Every month, approximately 40 or 50 of these prisoners were sent to Osaka Prison. These men were suffering from beriberi and malnutrition. I recall a incident where one of the prisoners was so sick that he died before he reached Osaka Prison.

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

A. No.

Michizo SHIINA

Michizo SHIINA

These bath tubs were for prisoners confined to single cells in the 3rd Division.

RESTRICTED

ALLIED OCCUPATION FORCES)
: SS.
CITY OF OSAKA)

I, Michizo SHIINA, being duly sworn on oath, state that I had read to me and understood the translation of the foregoing transcription of my interrogation and all answers contained therein, consisting of 2 pages, are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Michizo Shiina
Michizo SHIINA

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st. day of May, 1946.

Arthur T. Neville
ARTHUR T. NEVILLE
Investigator, Legal Section
GHQ, SCAP

ALLIED OCCUPATION FORCES)
: SS.
CITY OF OSAKA)

I, Toshio KURATA, Osaka Prison Interpreter, being duly sworn on oath, state that I truly translated the questions and answers given from English to Japanese and from Japanese to English respectively, and that after being transcribed, I truly translated the foregoing deposition containing 2 pages, to the witness; that the witness thereupon in my presence affixed his signature thereto.

Toshio Kurata
Toshio KURATA

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of May, 1946.

Arthur T. Neville
ARTHUR T. NEVILLE
Investigator, Legal Section
GHQ, SCAP

CERTIFICATE

I, Arthur T. Neville, Investigator, Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP, certify that on 31st day of May, 1946, personally appeared before me Michizo SHIINA, and according to Toshio KURATA, Osaka Prison Interpreter, gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth therein; that after his testimony had been transcribed, the said Michizo SHIINA had read to him by the said interpreter the same and affixed his signature thereto in my presence.

Arthur T. Neville
ARTHUR T. NEVILLE
Investigator, Legal Section
GHQ, SCAP

OSAKA, JAPAN
31 May, 1946

AFFIDAVIT

Yasuharu SHIMAMURA, after having been duly sworn, testified at the Investigation Division, Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP, Osaka Branch Office, Sumitomo Building, Osaka Japan, on the 14th day of February, 1946 as follows:-

Q. Please state your full name, age, address and nationality?
A. My full name is Yasuharu SHIMAMURA and I am 30 years of age. I reside at 7693 Kamaya, Toyajomura, Aritagun, Wakayama Prefecture. I am of Japanese nationality.

Q. What is your occupation?
A. I am presently unemployed. I am trained as a court clerk.

Q. Do you intend to remain at your present address, and if not, how can your whereabouts in the future be ascertained?
A. I intend to remain at my present address.

Q. Were you assigned to the Central Army Area Headquarters and the 15th Army Area Headquarters from June 1945 to the end of the War?
A. Yes I was assigned to both headquarters as a clerk of the Judicial Branch. My rank was that of Sergeant-Major.

Q. Were you present at the hearing of 2nd Lt. Robert W. Nelson and S/Sgt. Algey Stanley Augunus before the Military Discipline Conference on the 18th day of July, 1945?
A. Yes I was present as a clerk.

Q. What were your duties as a clerk at the Military Discipline Conference?
A. My duties were to record the hearing of Lt. Nelson and Sgt. Augunus before the Military Discipline Conference. I wrote the proceedings down in pencil at first and subsequently wrote the record over again with a Japanese pen and ink.

Q. Was Lt. Nelson and Sgt. Augunus present at the Military Discipline Conference?
A. Yes.

Q. Who was the defense counsel for Lt. Nelson and Sgt. Augunus?
A. They did not have any defense counsel because the Military Discipline Conference does not provide for a Defense Counsel.

Q. In which way was Lt. Nelson and Sgt Augunus permitted to defend themselves?
A. Nelson and Augunus were asked questions about the bombing. I remember that Nelson said that he had nothing to say. Augunus didn't say anything.

Q. What was the decision of the Military Discipline Conference in the Nelson Augunus matter?
A. They were sentenced to die by the firing squad.

Q. Were you present when Lt. Nelson and Sgt Augunus were shot by the firing squad?
A. I was present at the execution in the capacity of a Clerk to take a record of the proceedings. This was on the 18th of July, 1945 at 1600 or 1630.

Q. Were you present when Nelson and Augunus bodies were exhumed on August 24th or 25th, 1945, and cremated?
A. Yes, I went there with 1st Lt. OGIYA. I was asked by 1st Lt. OGIYA to accompany him in case he needed help.

Q. Were you present when two boxes containing the ashes of Lt. Nelson and Sgt. Augunus were buried at the Sanadayama Military Cemetery?
A. I was not present. But I understand 1st Lt. OGIYA was present with three other soldiers from the Osaka Military Prison.

Q. What was the interpreters name at the Military Discipline Conference?
A. His name is MORI. I don not know his first name. He was a Sgt. Major. and was assigned to the Osaka Military Police Headquarters.

C-2(a) SHIMAMURA (3)

嶋村保一

(Affidavit of Yasukazu SHIMAMURA continued from Page 1)

Q. Was this same interpreter present at the execution of Lt. Nelson and Sgt. Auganus?
A. Yes, the same person was present.

Q. Have you anything further to add to your statement?
A. I acted as a clerk to Maj. Gen. Kiyotomi OTAHARA who made the investigation of Lt. Nelson and Sgt. Auganus.

Q. Who was the interpreter at the time?
A. Kikutaro MATSUMOTO who w as a civilian employee of the Army at the Osaka Prisoner of War Main Camp. However, I may be mistaken because it could have been MORI who acted as interpreter. It was one or the other.

Q. Have you anything further to add to your statement?
A. I have nothing further to add to my statement.

嶋村保一

ALLIED OCCUPATION FORCES)
: SS.:
CITY OF OSAKA)

I, Yasukazu SHIMAMURA, being duly sworn on oath, state that I had read to me and understood the translation of the foregoing transcription of my interrogation and all answers contained therein, consisting of two (2) pages, are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

嶋村保一

Subscribed and swron to before me
this 14th day of February, 1946
Murray Gray
MURRAY GRAY, 1st Lt.
Investigation Officer,
Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP

ALLIED OCCUPATION FORCES)
: SS.:
CITY OF OSAKA)

I, Tamaki KAWASHIMA, residing at #46 Nara City, Nara Prefecture, being duly sworn on oath, state that I truly translated the questions and answers given from English to Japanese and from Japanese to English respectively, and that after being transcribed, I truly translated the foregoing deposition containing two (2) pages, to the witness; that the witness thereupon in my presence affixed his signature.

Tamaki Kawashima

Subscribed and sworn to before me
this 14th day of February, 1946
Murray Gray
MURRAY GRAY, 1st Lt. Ord Dept.
Investigating Officer
Legal Sec. GHQ, SCAP

ORIGINAL

I, Masaichi TOYAMA, after being duly sworn to speak the truth conscientiously, adding nothing or concealing nothing whatsoever, testified at Sugamo Prison, Tokyo, Japan, this 23rd day of July, 1947, as follows:

I am 34 years old and was in the Japanese Army during the recent war as a Private First Class in the medics. During the summer of 1944, I was stationed at the OSAKA Main POW Camp. My home address is Aichi-Ken, Atsumi-gun, Futagawa-cho, Oaza Oiwa Togonie, Honshu.

One morning during either July or August 1944, Lt. NOSU came to my quarters about 8:00 A.M. and told me to report at the Itchioka Hospital. He did not have anyone else with him, and also ordered me to give him some medicine called "Sutoriki-ni" which I had in my possession for some months and which was deadly poison and had been used to kill rats at TANAGAWA POW Branch Camp. Since the hospital at Itchioka had been closed down for some few months, I thought that I was being ordered there for a clean-up of the building. Upon my arrival at the Itchioka Hospital, I found that Lt. NOSU was there already with about four more soldiers. Among those there I recognized KAMIMURA, KOBAYASHI, KAWAMURA and KONDO. I entered the building by the front door and took up a position by the hallway which ran at right angles to the entry way. No one said anything to me as to why we were here. Some time about 10:30 A.M., the two prisoners arrived and were escorted in by Lt. YAMASHITA and two or three civilian guards from a truck which was outside the front door. YAMASHITA and these guards stayed only about five minutes, long enough to turn the prisoners over to Lt. NOSU and the soldiers, and then they left immediately. I presume they went right back to the Camp ~~at TANAGAWA~~. The two prisoners had their hands tied at their wrists and a sack was over the head of each. They walked in the front door each escorted by a guard who was guiding them by the rope around the wrist of each. The prisoners were immediately separated, each being taken behind a partition on either side of the front door. I was still surprised to see these men coming in the door when Lt. NOSU told the group that these men had escaped from a POW Camp ~~and he was going to perform some experiments on them.~~ NOSU then told the group that Col. MURATA had given him permission to ~~experiment on~~ execute the prisoners. ~~and that he was also going to kill them as he had orders from MURATA. I felt then that as NOSU was going to kill these prisoners, it was not going to be any experiment.~~

After NOSU was through informing the group present as to what he was going to do, he ~~went into the partition where~~ one of the prisoners was ~~located and gave him~~ a physical examination. He did the same for the other prisoner. As far as I could see, both prisoners seemed to be in good physical condition, for they walked into the hospital without any help and did not see any blood on their clothing. For fifteen minutes, NOSU continued his physical examination on both prisoners. During that time, I was standing in my same position out in the hallway. I looked down the hallway where an office was located at the far right end and saw Col. MURATA and believe his Aide, Lt. MORIMOTO, come out of the office, stand in the hallway for a moment and then go back into the office. ~~Shortly afterwards,~~ I ~~was called~~ into the section where one of the prisoners was laying on his side on a mat. ~~by Lt. NOSU.~~ I saw Lt. NOSU inject ~~the poison~~ into this prisoner. I remained in this section while NOSU went across the hallway to the other section where the other prisoner was located. About ten minutes later, Lt. NOSU came back into where I was, examined the prisoner and announced he was dead. NOSU then ordered us to take the body and bring it down to the morgue which is located at the extreme left of the ~~right~~ end of the hallway. I, together with KOBAYASHI, KAWAMURA and two or three others whom I believe to be KONDO and KAMIMURA, took the body down to the morgue. ~~When we returned to the front section, NOSU told us the other prisoner was dead and to put him in the morgue and return to Camp. We did as he ordered.~~ WHILE WE WERE IN THE MORGUE, THE BODY OF THE OTHER PRISONER WAS BROUGHT IN. THEN WE RETURNED TO CAMP.

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In thinking back over this incident, I could not say that Col. MURATA was present at the time the prisoners died but I am positive he was there just a few minutes before they were killed. I am certain there was no reason for Col. MURATA to be present at the hospital at this time other than regarding the two American POWs. Since the new hospital had been opened for some few months, at this time, the Itchioka Hospital had been abandoned and was not being used for any purpose whatsoever either by the Army or the POW System.

タナ カ マ サ イ チ

Masaichi TOTAKA

ALLIED OCCUPATION FORCES)
SUGAMO PRISON)
TOKYO, JAPAN)

I, MASAICHI TOYAMA 外ユニ, being duly sworn on oath, state that I had read to me and understood the translation of the foregoing transcription of my testimony consisting of Two pages, and all answers contained therein are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

外山 正一

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23rd day of July 1947.

Richard J. McKelleget 1ST LT. CMP.

ALLIED OCCUPATION FORCES)
SUGAMO PRISON)
TOKYO, JAPAN)

I, TOSHIICHI OSHIRO, being duly sworn on oath state that I truly translated the questions and answers given from English to Japanese and from Japanese to English respectively, and that after being transcribed, I truly translated the foregoing deposition containing Two pages, to the witness; that the witness thereupon in my presence affixed his signature thereto.

Sgt. Toshiichi Oshiro

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 23rd day of July 1947.

Richard J. McKelleget 1ST LT. CMP.

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Richard J. McKelleget, certify that on the 23rd day of July 1947, personally appeared before me, MASAICHI TOYAMA, and according to Sgt. TOSHIICHI OSHIRO, gave the foregoing testimony; that after his testimony had been transcribed, the said MASAICHI TOYAMA had read to him by the said interpreter the same and affixed His signature thereto in my presence.

Sugamo Prison, Tokyo, Japan (Place)

Richard J. McKelleget 1ST LT. CMP.

23rd July 1947. (Date)

RESTRICTED

VALLIER, HAROLD DONALD, a Male (Male, female) U.S. citizen, after being duly sworn at 29th Repl. Depot, Luzon, P.I. on 13 Sep, 1945, testified as follows:

Q. How old are you?

A. 37 yrs

Q. Were you interned by the Japanese or made a prisoner of war, and if so, when and where?

A. Yes. 1 Jan 42 on S.S. Melana, U.S. freighter

Q. Where did you reside at the time of your capture?

A. 225 Keller St., Petaluma, Calif.

Q. By what Japanese unit were you captured?

A. Navy, from Jap ship "Aikou Maru", passenger ship converted to a raider

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. 225 Keller St., Petaluma, Calif.

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?

	Compound or Camp	Location	Dates
A.	Woo Sung	Shanghai, China	16 Feb 42 - 6 Dec 42
	Kiukiang	Shanghai, China	6 Dec 42 - 20 Aug 43
To	Kamuri(?)	Osaka, Japan	25 Aug 43 - 15 Jun 45
	Nanita(?)	near Niigata, Japan	15 Jun 45 - 5 Sep 45

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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RESTRICTED

J-19

Q. Will you state all facts in detail pertaining to atrocities, war crimes, violations of Rules of Land Warfare and human decency at SAMBRI, OMAKA, the dates thereof, the perpetrators, giving their names, ranks, units and other identifying information.
(camp or other place)

A. During the period from Aug 1943 to March 1944, we got very little food. We were always hungry. Everyone lost weight. All we got were 2 small bowls of rice and watery soup and 2 small buns, for a 24-hour period. If a PW was sick, he got one less bun.

We all had to work in the shipyards--heavy work, lifting heavy articles, rivetting etc. Even the sick ones were made to work, including those having dysentery, pneumonia, influenza and beri-beri. I saw many PWs taken to work on stretchers or wheeled in on bicycles, they were too sick to walk, but were made to work. The only medicine given was one kind of powder; it was given for all sicknesses.

As a result of these conditions, 60 American PWs died during this period. I saw all the above conditions and saw most of the 60 die and heard about the rest.

The camp CO at the time of all this was a Lt., about 40 yrs old, 5 feet 7 inches tall, 155 lbs in weight, wore a mustache. He saw all these conditions; he was in the camp and observed the PWs all the time. I saw it.

The Jap camp doctor who sent the sick men to work was a Sgt., about 30 yrs old, 5 feet 4 inches, 140 lbs in weight, wore glasses. I saw him order many such sick men to work, including myself.

(S) HAROLD D. VALLIER
HAROLD D. VALLIER

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of September, 1945.

CERTIFIED A TRUE COPY:

(S) ABRAHAM FINEMAN, 1st Lt., JAGD
ABRAHAM FINEMAN, 1st Lt., JAGD

William H Bowen
Capt. Inf.

J-19

RESTRICTED

24 February 1947

AFFIDAVIT

STATE OF MISSOURI }
COUNTY OF DUNKLIN } SS

Personally appeared befo re the undersigned, authority for administering oaths, o ne Richard Enoch Tucker, to me known, who having been duly warned, deposes and saith:

My name is Richard Enoch Tucker. My present address is 613 N. Vanderventer, Kennett, Misso uri. My present occupation is an oil extracter at a soy bean plant, Kennett Missouri. I was formerly a Chief commissary stewert aboard the U. S. S. Canopus, in the service of the United States Navy. The U. S. S. Canopus was bombed on the 29th of December 1941 and was sunk. I then went to Bataan, Phillipine Islands and was attached to the Fourth Marine Regiment as an acting Marine. I remained with the Fourth Marine Regiment until I was captured on Corrigedor, Phillipine Islands by the Japanese Ground Forces.

I was sent to Cobonatuan, POW Camp # 3, Phillipine Islands. From Cobonatuan I was sent to Osaka, Japan; in Osaka Headquarters Camp #1 (POW) I was personally beaten by a Japanese Seargent of the Prison Guard, Nicknamed "Mabel". This same seargent "Mabel" used to line me up with the rest of the men and beat us all every night.
The foremen of the lumber yard at Chumagum, Osaka, Japan beat me on the head with a lumber hook and I am still suffering from the effects of that beating. I was also beaten by Matsomora, a 2nd Lt in charge of Camp #1, Osaka, Japan. I was also beaten by a Japanese doctor in charge of the camp, called Sudtosan.

I was personally sick with amoebic dysentery and was forced to w ork in the lumber yard at Osaka, Japan and at the steel mill called Osaka Tetsu and also was forced to carry ore at the Osaka Ko.

I personally know of two men named Bradshaw and Reamer, who were confined to the guardhouse in the middle of winter with nothing to wear but a loin cloth. When we went to get them after the war was over these two men had lost all consiousness and were unable to speak or act in any way normal.

I personally saw Japanese using the supplies sent to us the American Prisoners of War. I saw them using our food, cigarettes, and blankets and also our medical supplies.

I was forced to work about sixteen hours a day in the middle of winter with no shoes on my feet, in the snow.

I was given more beatings by the Japnese doctor than any medicine every time I reported that my dysentery was bothering me.

I was forced to work in Military Objectives, which might be bombed at any moment, in direct violation of the laws of war.

These are all the personal facts which pertain to mistreatment that I can remember

FURTHER DEPONENT SAYS NOT.

Richard Enoch Tucker
RICHARD ENOCH TUCKER

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SWORN AND SUBSCRIBED before me this 24th day of February 1947.

PS-1

Ae Goodman

My Commission Expires Jan. 14, 1950

WAR CRIMES BRANCH CAD

RESTRICTED

SECRET

399/18

E Gp/Int/Q.....

FORM 'Q'

List No. 20/2783

WAR CRIMES

Information supplied by *ex*-Prisoners of War

Number 3054936 Name TAYLOR
(In Block Letters)

T22

Rank Pte. Initials C.

Unit/Ship 2nd Batt. Royal Scots.

Home Address 196 East Rd., Tylorstown, Rhondda, Glamorgan, S. Wales.

Date and place of capture Hong Kong, 25th Dec. 1941

.....

.....

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY

1. You are requested to set out, in accordance with the directions below, such knowledge as you may have on the subject of War Crimes. By doing so you may be the means of establishing the identity of persons who have committed offences against Prisoners of War and others, and the particulars you are able to give may be an important contribution towards their subsequent trial and punishment.

Therefore it is important that you should give your detailed information with the greatest possible care and accuracy in the columns provided overleaf.

2. War Crimes can be divided into two classes of offence :—

(*a*) *Criminal Acts in Transit or in Camp.*

Examples are :—shooting and killing without justification, shooting and killing on the false pretence that the prisoner was escaping, assault with violence causing death, and other forms of murder or manslaughter ; shooting, wounding with bayonet, beating, torture, unjustified violence, and other forms of ill-treatment causing the infliction of grievous bodily harm ; theft of money and goods.

Under this head give in the columns overleaf the most exact information you have as to any such case. State if you can, the names of those who committed the offence, as well as the names of any other enemy personnel such as Camp Commandant, Superior Officers or N. C. Os. who may in some degree be responsible. If possible, give also the names and full particulars of any other witnesses of the offence.

(*b*) *Violations of the Geneva Convention and of the rules of warfare, whether in Transit or in Camp.*

Examples are :—unjustified imprisonment ; insufficient food, water and clothing ; lack of medical attention ; bad treatment in hospitals ; unhealthy conditions in Camp ; employment on work having direct connection with the operations of the war, or on unhealthy or dangerous work ; being detained in an area exposed to the fire of the fighting zone ; being used as a screen, and such cases as attacks on hospitals or hospital ships, and on merchant ships without making provision for survivors; interrogation by third degree or other forcible methods.

Under this head, give brief particulars, with places and dates in the columns provided overleaf.

3. The above examples are only given as a general guide, and if you have knowledge of different kinds of war crimes committed (not necessarily against Ps/W only) you are requested to give similar particulars of them.

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Date, Camp or Place	Particulars of the Criminal Act or Violation	Names where known, description rank, appointment, unit, etc., of enemy personnel concerned and any other detail to fix their identity	Names of other witnesses
OSAKA 5.11.42-	Performing operation experimentally resulting in death of Leading Seaman Kay R.N. Kay was fairly fit except for some pain in feet. He was in operating theatre for 2 hours and operated on for beri-beri having his stomach cut open, but not sewed up - this was done by Dr. Jackson. Kay regained consciousness in about ½ hour but died witnin 24 hours.	Dr. Noss 2/Lt Camp M.O. 5'9" 11 st. 30-32 yrs. Brown eyes. No glasses Black Hair.	Lt. Jackson R.N.

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WAR CRIMES OFFICE

When completed this document must be classified as SECRET

DATE: SEPT. 24 19 45

1. YOUR NAME: SMITH (Last), TRAVIS (First) J. (Middle)

2. RANK: 1ST LT. (If civilian, write in word "Civilian") SERIAL NO. O-403578 (Armed Forces personnel only)

3. PERMANENT HOME ADDRESS 7% WILSON MFG. CO. (Street No.) WICHITA FALLS (City) TEXAS. (State)

4. AT WHAT ENEMY CAMPS AND HOSPITALS WERE YOU CONFINED AND WHEN WERE YOU AT EACH? (If never a prisoner of war or internee, then state principal places you have been from time to time while overseas).

APRIL-OCT. 1942 TANJAN PRION + BICYCLE CAMPS - BATAVIA, JAVA

DEC. 1942-AUG. 1944 HAKODATE #1+2, - HONSHU + HOKKAIDO, JAPAN

AUG. 1944 ZENTSUJI, SHIKOKU, JAPAN AUG. 1944 - JUNE 1945

ESCAPED ROKOROSHI, HONSHU, JAPAN JUNE 1945 - AUG. 19 45

OSAKA, HONSHU, JAPAN AUG. 1945 -

5. DO YOU HAVE ANY INFORMATION ABOUT ANY ATROCITIES AGAINST OR MISTREATMENT OF AMERICANS, PRISONERS OF WAR, CIVILIAN INTERNEES, OR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION FOR WHICH YOU THINK THE PERPETRATORS SHOULD BE PUNISHED? (Answer by stating *YES* or *NO* in the spaces provided below)

(a) Killings or executions	NO (yes or no)
(b) Torture, beatings or other cruelties	YES (yes or no)
(c) Imprisonment under improper conditions	YES (yes or no)
(d) Massacres, wholesale looting or burning of towns	NO (yes or no)
(e) Use of prisoners of war on enemy military works or operations	YES (yes or no)
(f) Exposure of prisoners of war to danger of gunfire, bombing, torpedoing, or other hazards of war	YES (yes or no)
(g) Transportation of prisoners of war under improper conditions	YES (yes or no)
(h) Public exhibition or exposure to ridicule of prisoners of war	NO (yes or no)
(i) Failure to provide prisoners of war with proper medical care, food or quarters	YES (yes or no)
(j) Collective punishment of a group for offense of others	NO (yes or no)
(k) Any other atrocities not specifically mentioned above for which you think the guilty persons should be punished	NO. (yes or no)

If any question is answered YES, then state the facts briefly on reverse side of this sheet

#67
OS-1

J-19

DETAILS OF ATROCITIES

KIND OF CRIME	WHERE IT HAPPENED	WHO WAS THE VICTIM? (include name, nationality & whether military personnel or not)	STATE IF YOU SAW IT YOURSELF. IF YOU DID NOT SEE IT, WHO TOLD YOU ABOUT IT?

1. AFTER THE WAR ENDED I CONTACTED 8th ARMY OFFICERS IN YOKOHOMA AND RECEIVED PERMISSION TO ORGANIZE POW Hq. TO EVACUATE POW + INTERNEES. I STAYED IN JAPAN UNTIL SEPT. 21. ALL RECORDS OF (OSAKA)
2. CRIMES I TURNED OVER TO WAR CRIMES OF 6th + 8th ARMIES.

Perhaps it may have copies of any written evidence submitted.

3.

4.

5.

Have you previously been questioned by any military or naval authorities about atrocities or mistreatment? YES
If YES, by WHOM, WHERE, WHEN.
+ RECOVERY TEAM.
BY 8th ARMY STAFF OFFICERS, YOKOHAMA, JAPAN
BY ADMIRAL BYRD OSAKA, JAPAN

Did you make a signed statement? No
yes or no

Travis J. Smith
Sign name here.

1426—AG Printing Plant—8-5-43—33M

RESTRICTED

TRAVIS J. SMITH (Name) 1st Lt. (Rank) ASN O-403578

after being duly sworn at 29th Replacement Depot

on 26 Sept, 1945, testified as follows:

Q. How old are you?

A. 27

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

A. JAVA - MAR 22 - 1942

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

A. 2d Bn 131st F.A.

Q. By what Japanese unit were you captured?

A. army

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

A. Yes USA

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

A. % Wilson Mfg Co WICHITA FALLS, TEXAS

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?

Compound or Camp	Location	Dates
A. TANJAN PRICK + BICYCLE Camps	BATAVIA, JAVA	April 42 - Oct 42
HAKODATE #1 42	HOKAIDO + HONSHU JAPAN	DEC 42 - Aug 44
ZENTSUJI, SHIKOKU	JAPAN	Aug 44 - JUNE 45
ROKUROSAI	HONSHU	JUNE 45 - Aug 45
OSAKA	HONSHU, JAPAN	Aug 45 - Sept 45

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.

T.J.S. 67

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

Q. Will you state all facts in detail pertaining to atrocities, war crimes, violations of Rules of Land Warfare and human decency at Osaka Area, the dates thereof, the perpetrators, giving (camp or other place) their names, ranks, units and other identifying information.

A. I personally received attached list of Jap prison camps in Osaka area + personnel of these camps. ~~The data~~

The attached records of war crimes I received from R Miller Brown 3rd Officer, British Merchant Navy.

Further records were turned over
Maj Taylor - War Crimes 6th Army
Lt Col Orr - For compiling his report on atrocities at Osaka
Col Bell - War Crimes 8th Army.

These records were personally picked up by me 17 Sept 1945.

These records do not include Japanese staff officers connected with POW camps.

Col Murada was supposed to have turned records of his personnel, their pictures + fingerprints over to 6th Army. I left before this was done.

Staff officers left of list.
2nd Matsumuro -
Capt Matsumoto - adjutant

Travis J. Smith

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26 day of Sept, 1945.

Samuel Alvarado
2nd Lt Inf Asst War Crimes Investigator

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05-1

RESTRICTED

Q. Will you state all facts in detail pertaining to atrocities, war crimes, violations of Rules of Land Warfare and human decency at SAKAI PRISON, CIVILIAN PRISON OSAKA (camp or other place), the dates thereof, the perpetrators, giving their names, ranks, units and other identifying information.

A. To this prison were sent all POW who were court martialed in Osaka Area. The prisoners were tortured, executed and starved. They were released on 15 Aug 45 on my talking to Col Murada. This camp was also used for political prisoners of all nationalities including Americans. Among prisoners released at this prison were:

Cpl Newton, USMC - Guam.
Frank Joslin USArmy. Corregidor
Paul Reemer " " - Philippines
Bradshaw - " "

They were in the worst shape of any prisoners I had seen in all my time in Japan.

Travis G. Smith

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26 day of Sept, 1945.

OS-1

Samuel Alexander
2nd Lt, Invest Off
War Crimes Invest Det

67

RESTRICTED

10/8-46
3 cc Atty

I, Philip E. Sanders, Chief Bosuns Mate, United States Navy, 3801732, being duly sworn do depose and say:

I was on Guam at the time of its surrender on 10 December 1941.

I went into the hills to destroy some equipment and returned on 20 December 1941 and surrendered myself to the Japanese. I was suffering from dysentary at the time and was put in the hospital where I remained until 5 January 1942. At that time I was taken from the hospital and placed in the concentration area where all of the navy and white civilian personnel had been put at the time of surrender. This was in the Catholic Church next door to the hospital. About six hundred people were interned in this church. When I arrived there on 5 January 1942, I found that most of the people had lost considerable weight. We were fed one potato and one small piece of meat twice a day. We were very crowded in the church. Our only sanitary facility was a slit trench outside of the church which served as a toilet for all six hundred people. Our only water came from one tap which had to serve all of us for both drinking and washing. I was told that at the time of the surrender, about sixty or seventy per cent of those who surrendered were stripped naked and put into this internment area where they remained without clothing until the Japanese clothed them from the supplies on hand in the Navy Small Stores. At the time I arrived there all of them were fully clothed.

On 10 January 1942, all of the interned prisoners were placed aboard the Argentina Maru where they were quartered in the holds. We were taken to Zentsuji, aprisoner of war camp on Chikoku where we arrived on 15 January 1942. Zentsuji was a former cavalry and infantry training station, it was a "show camp" established for propaganda purposes. We were not mistreated here in any way, as the Japanese frequently brought high ranking members of the Army and Navy and of the civilian population out to see the prisoners of war. We were not permitted to send any mail out, although each of us was permitted to send a radiogram to our families. The radiogram that I sent was received in the United States by my sister 22 Feb 1942.

I remained at Zentsuji until 5 June when I was taken to Osaka in charge of the detail of 150 men. We were quartered in the grand stand of the stadium at Ichioka and remained here until 20 October. This was not a camp until we arrived at which time we set up a prison camp there. Later, after we left, Ichioka was converted into a prisoner of war hospital for all of the Kobe and Osaka camps, still later it was closed and the hospital was moved into Kobe.

I remained at Ichioka until 20 October with the detail of 150 men setting the place up as a prisoner of war camp. Our treatment was fair and in view of what happened to us later, we do not consider that we were mistreated in any way worthy of note. I do remember that one Private Hernandez, a marine in Guam, was severely beaten with a bamboo stick by a three star private, Japanese, whose name I do not know, for stealing beer.

On 20 October 1942, I and my detail of 150 men were taken to the Osaka main camp at Honcho, and we remained here until 1 June 1945. There are twenty-two camps in the Osaka group.

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OS-1

10/8-46
3 cc Hqs

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Colonel Murata was Commandant of the Camps in the Osaka Area and had his office at the main camp. Under him and the commanding officer at that camp was Lt. Matsumuro.

Lt. Matsumuro as Camp Commander was in charge of work details and all the camp guards. Sometime between November 1943 and January 1944, the Japanese discovered that the men from group 11 had broken into the Red Cross storeroom and had taken about 100 bars of soap and a number of packages of cigarettes. Among those involved were John "Red" Lewis, Pvt. F.C. George N. Titus, Dusty Jones, T/ Sgt. Philip J. Anderson, Cpl. Bngard, William T. Oxendine, S/Sgt. Clinton Burke, Sgt. Lester V. Defoe and a number of others. They were slapped about and when the matter was reported to Lt. Matsumuro he said that if the guilty ones did not confess their clothing and Red Cross food would be taken away. All of the above confessed and were severely beaten and then imprisoned on reduced rations. Sentences were up to 30 days for each. When they returned from confinement they were emaciated and in a weakened condition but they were made to go to work. I do not know whether Lt. Matsumuro participated in the beatings of the men but I do know that he ordered them beaten. I also know that on many occasions that when it was reported to him that men had stolen food he would order them beaten and give them other punishment.

Sometime in August or September, 1944, Alvin Eugene Delong was found sleeping without his under shirt. Matsumuro ordered him thrown into a small pond nearby, and buckets of water were thrown on him so that as Matsumuro said - it would cool off Delong who claimed it was too hot to sleep with his under shirt. Delong was also beaten during this incident. I know about the above incident because it was reported to me by the prisoner who was on fire watch duty that night.

Sometime about September 1944 Lauren Arnett, R. N. Rawlins and about 12 others were discovered to have stolen some soy beans which they had been unloading. When this was discovered Rawlins, Arnett and the others were ordered beaten by Lt. Matsumuro and the beating was carried out by two of the Japanese guards.

In about March, 1945, a British prisoner of war by the name of Kimm hid the lock to the Nakatami Warehouse. A Japanese guard saw this but Kimm refused to tell where he had hidden the lock. This created a disturbance and Sgt. Sawamura came to the scene and took Kimm back to camp. Kimm admitted to Matsumuro that he did it in order to prevent the prisoners from being locked in the warehouse during air raids despite numerous complaints to Lt. Matsumuro. He claimed that it was to protect the prisoners from Japanese civilians but the fact was that this was done because they did not have enough guards. Matsumuro and Sawamura beat Kimm about the head and body with fists and a bamboo stick for over an hour. After this Sawamura forced Kimm to kneel on sharp stones for about one half hour and Sawamura repeatedly beat him until he became unconscious. Despite this severe beating and the ill effect suffered by Kimm he was ordered to go to work the following day by Matsumuro. For the next three days Kimm had to be carried to the job.

Sometime during the spring of 1945 after a B-29 raid Sgts. Pence, Thomas and Kratzmier, American prisoners, were beaten with bamboo sticks and were also forced to kneel on sharp rails. I do not know whether Matsumuro gave the order for them to be beaten but I do know that he saw this beating and did nothing about it. It was customary after an air raid for a number of men to be beaten, the victims were usually those who had number 29.

At Honcho we had an average of 650 to 700 prisoners, including about 180 Americans. All of the Americans who had been with me at Ichioka were at Honsho. I was in charge of the prisoners of war at Honsho. We received 700 grams of food daily, usually rice and soup. The men lost weight and their health deteriorated because they didn't have enough of the proper kind of food.

All of the men in the camp, unless they were sick in the hospital or in the camp sick ward, were required to work daily from six thirty in the morning to five thirty in the evening, we had a half hour out for lunch and one ten minute rest period both in the morning and in the afternoon. Our work was very hard. The following details worked outside the camp daily over the 2-1/2 years we were in Honcho:

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1. A forty to eighty man detail worked in the Osaka Seiko Steel Plant making parts for tanks, trucks, motor, anchors, ship parts, etc.

2. A forty man detail worked in the Osaka Teko Steel Mill doing the same type of work.

3. Another detail of twenty to twenty-five men worked in the Nakayama Seiko Steel Mill doing the same type of work.

4. Another detail of forty to fifty men worked in the Sumutomo Company as stevedores, loading ammunition, tank parts, plane parts, rifles and trucks.

5. Another forty man detail worked in the Maeda Company as stevedores loading and unloading military equipment.

6. Another forty man detail worked in the Osaka Ko Plant as stevedores unloading ore, bauxite, copper, bronze, brass, steel and coal.

7. Another one hundred man detail worked in the Army Stevedoring Companies at Kitamura, Heiki, and Takashima, loading and unloading weapons, military equipment, and the like. A good deal of the time was spent unloading airplane wrecks, most of which were Japanese planes.

During all the time that these details worked outside the camp, we continually complained to the Japanese that the work was illegal for prisoners of war. Our protests were ignored and we continued to work making weapons of war and loading and unloading them for the Japanese. The worst part of these details were the continual beatings of the men by the Japanese. In most cases they were working side by side with Japanese soldiers who continually took advantage of them and administered many severe beatings to them.

Other favorite punishments used by the Japanese were restrictions on the amount of food a man could have, including completely cutting off his food for one or two days, cutting out the food of the whole barracks for the offense of one man, forcing a man to stand with a bucket of sand over his head with his arms stiff, forcing a man to kneel on the cobblestones, which were very sharp, for a period of two or three hours, or putting a man in a water tank, which served the camp with fire water, for the night. The tank was about five feet deep and this punishment was administered even in cold weather. At least two or three men in the camp were hit daily with swords in scabbards, rifles, sticks or any other weapon handy at that time. I have pointed out the above beatings merely to show the type of beatings the Japanese administered.

I made numerous complaints both oral and written to Matsumuro about the beatings by the camp staff and other mistreatment and abuse of prisoners, particularly with regard to sending sick prisoners to work. But nothing was ever done about my complaints. Matsumuro ordered Red Cross supplies to be withheld from prisoners because he said to me that the prisoners at the main camp did not work hard enough and this additional food and other Red Cross supplies might spoil them. Prisoners were forced to work on and near military installations and though I made many complaints to the camp authorities, no action was ever taken.

As prisoner of war Commander I received numerous complaints from the prisoners regarding the mistreatment and abuse by the Japanese at the camp and I would attempt to have these abuses stopped and obtain better conditions and treatment. But, unfortunately, I was not particularly successful. I hold Lt. Matsumuro responsible for the numerous beatings, abuses and mistreatment of prisoners of war because of his laxity and indifference in failing to exercise proper control over the guards and other Japanese personnel at the camp and in permitting them to continue their ways.

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Our camp was located in the industrial area of Osaka. We were within two-hundred yards of the largest warehouse in Osaka, Sumitomo Company. This was a six-story building, about one hundred yards long and was surrounded by about one hundred fifty godowns. It was used as a navy warehouse. Within a few blocks of us were warehouses, ferries, dry docks, and piers at which men-of-war frequently were tied up. There were military targets all around us. The camp, as well as the whole surrounding area, was wiped out 1 June 1945 in a B-29 raid. None of my men were killed but 25 received severe burns. The camp was not marked and no effort was made to communicate our position to the Americans or to remove our camp from the area so full of military targets.

The Japanese provided us with practically no medicine or medical or surgical facilities while we were in camp. Although we had experienced men to treat our sick and wounded we had no facilities they could use. In March 1943 we received forty cases of medicine and medical supplies from the Red Cross. These were supposed to serve the twenty-two camps in the Osaka Area. However, the Japanese refused to allow anything more than a small trickle of these supplies to be delivered to the other Osaka camps. At the time the camp was wiped out on 1 June 1945 we still had about ninety percent of these medical supplies on hand, although they could have been used very well to save the lives of men and prevent their suffering in the other Osaka camps. In March 1944 we received another forty cases of medicine and in November 1944 we received 120 cases of medicine. These were both sent to us by the Red Cross. A short while after they arrived, the Japanese made us repack these two shipments of 160 cases and told us they were being taken to a camp at Ikuno. I had never heard of this camp and neither had anyone I met in the area. I do not know what the Japanese did with these 160 cases although Vance, a Chief Radioman, USN, who was a patient in the Jap military hospital in Osaka, told me he saw plasma from this Red Cross shipment stored in the hospital. Evidently the Japanese took the Red Cross supplies and used it for their own battle casualties.

Philip E. Sanders
PHILIP E. SANDERS
Chief Bosun Mate, 3801732

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 10th day of August. 1946 at Tokyo - Japan

Lawrence Hoffman Maj FA
Summary Court

OS-1

AFFIDAVIT

CITY OF TOKYO)
) SS
HONSHU, JAPAN)

PHILIP E. SANDERS, Chief Boatsman's Mate, U. S. Navy, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

1. That I was a prisoner of the Japanese Armed Forces from 21 December 1941 to 17 August 1945.

2. In November 1942, I was transferred to Headquarters Prisoner of War Camp, Osaka Area, Honshu, Japan.

3. At Headquarters Camp I was a prisoner and POW camp commander of all Allied Prisoners of War in the camp. As such I functioned as liaison between the Japanese camp personnel and the prisoners, received reports from the prisoners as to all punishment and mistreatment of prisoners and forwarded complaints as to such mistreatment to the Japanese camp commander.

4. At Headquarters Camp there were two Japanese army medical officers. One was Lt. Nosu who can be described as follows: A Japanese about 35 years old, five foot six or seven inches tall, very thin, approximately 125 pounds in weight, sallow complexion, round face and had an odd shaped, peaked head. He was very nervous and excitable in his manner and actions. The second doctor was a Second Lieutenant, later promoted to First Lieutenant in the Japanese Army and was named Miyatake. Lt. Miyatake was about 23 or 24 years old, about five foot four inches in height, of stocky build weighing about 140 or 145 pounds, round plump face, light complexion, rosy cheeks and walked with a pronounced swagger. He spoke English well but usually would not speak English around the enlisted men who were prisoners of war.

5. Lt. Miyatake was notorious throughout the Osaka Area for his brutality toward prisoners of war and beat and mistreated without cause or provocation numerous prisoners of war.

6. In November 1943, Lt. Miyatake beat and abused practically everyone in Group 3 in the British Area of Headquarters Camp. Among those beaten and mistreated on this occasion were British POWs, Warrant Officer Seabee, Norman Archer and about fifty-eight others. Lt. Miyatake beat these men with his fists, cut many with his sword scabbard and kicked them. W. O. Seaby received the worst beating, being beaten unconscious and receiving numerous severe cuts, one cut on his head being quite serious. Numerous other men in this group received cuts and bruises which required medical attention. This mass beating was inflicted because the groups did not come to attention quickly enough when Lt. Miyatake came in on a surprise roll call. I did not witness this incident but the details were reported to me that same evening by Sgt. Major Matheson. And, that same night I did see the cuts and bruises of the men who had been beaten. It was obvious they had received a severe beating.

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7. On another occasion in about November 1943, Lt. Miyatake was duty officer and was requested to check the physical condition of Thomas Knutsen. Thomas Knutsen was an American Prisoner of War and had been a merchant marine mate on a Standard Oil Tanker. He was obviously seriously ill with pneumonia and we had no medicine with which to treat him. Accompanied by Chief Pharmacist Mate Merret, U.S.N., now a lieutenant in the U. S. Navy Medical Corps, I and Lt. Miyatake went over to Knutsen's bunk. Knutsen was on the second tier bunk, approximately five and a half feet from the floor. Lt. Miyatake ordered Knutsen to leave his bunk, Knutsen did so, and, because of his weakened condition, having been ill in bed for five or six days, tried to support himself by hanging on to the edge of his bunk. Because of this and because Knutsen did not immediately stand at attention, Lt. Miyatake hit Knutsen a number of hard vicious blows in the face with his fists and kicked Knutsen several times. Merrit and I immediately protested and finally convinced Miyatake that Knutsen was too sick and weak to stand. Miyatake then left and shortly thereafter an orderly came in and said Lt. Miyatake had ordered that Knutsen be taken to the hospital. We then prepared Knutsen for the trip, so that he would be protected from the weather, expecting to carry him ourselves on a litter. After we wrapped him well so that he would be warm during the trip, we carried him to the gate. There the guards told us that Lt. Miyatake had ordered that Knutsen be transported to the hospital in an open truck which was then standing near the gate. It was raining and bitter cold so we protested to Lt. Miyatake that Knutsen was too ill to be transported in such a vehicle. Lt. Miyatake over-ruled our protests, ordered Knutsen placed in the open truck among some boxes of provisions with one blanket and sent him on his way to the hospital several miles away. About a week later I received a report that Knutsen died the night of the day he was taken to the hospital. In my opinion, the beating, but more particularly, the unnecessary exposure to the cold and rain directly caused Knutsen's death. This opinion was verified to me several times by Doctor David Hockman, U. S. Army Medical Corps who was acquainted with Knutsen's condition.

8. Lt. Miyatake was also notorious for his surprise roll calls and inspections when he was duty officer. Whenever he was duty officer and usually around midnight he would make an unnecessary visit to the barracks, making the men get up, dress fully and sit at attention. Then if the men did not call out their numbers to suit him, he would make the entire group repeat the roll call, one night making the officers group go through roll call forty-eight times. If the men's clothing was not fully buttoned, or, if Miyatake was not satisfied with the POW's position of attention, he would beat the prisoner with his fists, sword scabbord and kick them. Lt. Miyatake was the only Japanese officer who made a practice of making these surprise roll calls. These roll calls were especially hard on the prisoners because they were employed at heavy labor in the steel mills and on the docks and because of their undernourished condition, especially needed their sleep.

9. As medical officer Lt. Miyatake continously forced obviously sick men to go to work in the steel mills and on the docks where they were compelled to do work for which they were physically unfit. He just had no sympathy for any prisoner of war. When he held sick call, he usually said every man must go to work without bothering to give any individual examinations. He never gave out medicines nor did he ever give any medical attention.

10. Lt. Miyatake seemed to take pleasure in beating and humiliating prisoners, especially officers. He was continously beating

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prisoners with his fists or sword scabbard or kicking them. These beatings and mistreatment by him were so numerous, however, that I can not now recall specific dates nor can I now recall specific details of such beatings.

11. As I recall it, Lt. Miyatake was on duty at Headquarters Camp from approximately 1 September 1943 to 15 August 1944. During this time Lt. Miyatake used to leave camp for short periods of time for duty at other camps, but, I do not know which camp he went to. Lt. Miyatake returned to Headquarters Camp in May 1945, but stayed only a short time.

Tokyo, Japan, 1 August 1946

Philip E. Sanders

PHILIP E. SANDERS

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of August 1946.

Mandeville Mullally Jr.

Mandeville Mullally, Jr.,
Capt. Inf., Legal Section
Investigating Officer

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OS-1

AFFIDAVIT

Tokyo, Japan)
) ss
ISLAND OF HONSHU)

Walter C. Ryan, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army, Army Serial Number 6832365, being first sworn, deposes and says:

1. That in 1942 I was a member of the American Armed Forces and was taken prisoner on Corregidor on 6 May 1942. I was then transferred to Cabantuan where I remained until 7 October 1942, at which time I was transferred to Headquarters Prisoner of War Camp, Osaka Area, Honshu, Japan. On or about 20 May 1943, I was transferred to Motogawa Prisoner of War Camp in the Osaka Area, where I remained until 1 September 1945.

2. While at Headquarters Prisoner of War Camp I was well acquainted with Lt. Higatake, a Japanese Army Medical Officer, who was nicknamed "The Mad Doctor".

3. At that time his description was as follows: He was about 5 feet two inches in height; inclined to be stout, weighing about 140 pounds; had no mustache, and walked with a very pronounced strut or swagger.

4. I well remember him because the first time I saw him in camp was one rest day evening, I think a Sunday evening in September 1943, he struck about eight American Prisoners of War with his fist for failing to see him and promptly salute him. The only one of the eight prisoners struck at that time whom I now can name was an American Prisoner of War named Durham. I can not positively name any of the other seven. From that first night on, Lt. Higatake was notorious throughout the camp for his brutal mistreatment of prisoners of war. He, at one time or another, beat practically every man in camp. I was one of the very few who were not struck by him. This was partly due to the fact that I slept in a top bay where I was not readily observable by him on his inspection tours and was more or less out of his reach. Lt. Higatake beat so many American Prisoners that I can not now definitely state that on or about any particular date, he beat a particular Prisoner of War.

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5. Lt. Miyatake was notorious for his unnecessary surprise roll calls late at night or during the early hours of the morning. Practically every time he was duty officer he would pull a late hour roll call. If the men did not dress fast enough and assume a sitting position of strict attention, he would beat them with his sword scabbard and kick them. On one of these occasions he cut an American Prisoner of War named Huston quite severely on the head. The roll calls were quite hard on the men, not only because of the physical mistreatment inflicted by Lt. Miyatake, but because it deprived the men of better than two hours needed sleep. All the men were in poor physical condition, most of them were doing hard physical work, and all of them needed as much sleep and rest as they could get.

6. On his periodic check on the sick, he made little attempt to make a serious medical examination. On these periodic checks if a man had a button unbuttoned, he would beat the sick prisoner with his sword scabbard. All in all, Lt. Miyatake was one of the most feared men in the camp. When he came around, I and all the other prisoners used to attempt to get out of sight as fast as possible.

7. I have seen and talked with the Japanese man held in custody at Sugamo Prison under the name of Kunio Miyatake. I definitely recognize him as the Lt. Miyatake I knew at Headquarters Prisoner of War Camp, Osaka Area, Japan, back in 1943. His appearance has changed a great deal in that he has lost a great deal of weight and now wears a mustache. I am positive in my identification, however, because of his features, facial expressions while talking, and his unmistakable walk.

Walter C Ryan

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 13th day of September 1946 at Tokyo, Japan.

John R. Pritchard
Captain, Infantry
Summary Court

TOKYO, JAPAN)
:
ISLAND OF HONSHU)

Walter C. Ryan, Technical Sergeant, Serial Number 6832365, being duly sworn deposes and says:

My home is in Detroit, Michigan and I am at present a member of "B" Squadron, 1st AF Unit, Bolling Field, Washington, D. C. I am 29 years of age.

I enlisted in the United States Army February 24, 1936. On December 7, 1941 I was stationed at Clark Field, working with the Communications Section of the 24th Pursuit Group. Our field was bombed at noon on December 8 by about 80 Japanese planes. On December 24 we left Clark Field and went to Bataan where we remained until its fall. About eight of us succeeded in reaching Corregidor by means of floating wreckage. I remained at Corregidor until its fall on May 6, 1942 and was taken to Bilibid Prison where I was held for about three weeks and from there to Cabantuan, where I remained until October 7, 1942. We were taken by ship to Japan and reached Osaka on November 11, 1942. It was a horrible trip and took about a month. I was a POW at Osaka Main Camp until May 20th, 1945 from where I was transferred to Notogawa and stayed there until the end of the war. While at Osaka Main Camp I knew, among others, the American POW Camp Commander, Chief Mate Sanders, Lt. Hochman, a medical officer in charge of the dispensary, and a pharmacist's mate, Merritt. The Commanding Officer of the camp was Lt. Matsumuro. He was in charge of the PW details and other administrative duties of the camp. When I first came to the camp, he was a cadet or probational officer but later became a regular Lieutenant in the Japanese army. He spoke English and we nicknamed him "you know" because he would always use those words whenever he spoke to us.

During the early part of my imprisonment at Osaka Main Camp, I was a patient at the Ichioka Hospital for about two months. I held no supervisory or other duties but worked as an ordinary prisoner of war with the rest of the boys. Among the Japanese on duty at Osaka Main Camp, I particularly remember Kenichi Kondo, the medical orderly in charge of the dispensary and Corporal, later sergeant, Suwamura, because of their viciousness and continuous mis-

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treatment and abuse of prisoners, particularly of sick prisoners. Chief Mate Sanders had on several occasions complained to Matsumuro about Kondo's beating of and sending sick POWs to work but it was evident that nothing was done because Kondo persisted in his beatings and abuses.

Once at about 8:30 P.M. after Tenko (roll call) sometime in January 1944, it was discovered by the Japs that Lewis, Titus, DeFoe, Oxendine, and Jones, who later confessed, had stolen a considerable amount of soap and cigarettes from the Red Cross storeroom. The prisoners in the two top bays were lined up and beaten by the Japanese staff with sticks and clubs. Burke, Anderson, Durham, Bunyard and several others who had nothing to do with the theft. because they slept near the men They were lined up and beaten ~~in the alleyway by those who had taken the~~ involved and did not report it. W&R. ~~stuff to confess~~. It was after the beating by the camp staff that the guilty ones confessed. Lewis, Titus, DeFoe, Oxendine and Jones were then given prison terms up to 30 days on reduced rations.

Eugene DeLong, an American prisoner, was on the same detail with me and slept in the next room. Sometime in September 1944, W&R I don't remember the exact date, Lt. Matsumuro, who was duty officer that night, was making bed check and found DeLong sleeping without his undershirt. Matsumoro had him thrown into a stagnant pool of water near our barracks. I didn't see the incident but it was told to me by DeLong the following morning at the work detail.

It was a daily occurrence for us to be beaten for minor reasons and frequently for no reason at all. The guards and other Japanese on the camp staff would take advantage of the slightest pretext to beat and abuse us. In addition to the frequent beatings administered, men were forced to stand at attention or to kneel on ~~their~~ W&R knees or ankles on cobblestones for long periods of time. We were frequently beaten because it was reported to the Camp Commander that we had not worked hard. On a number of occasions I have seen Matsumoro hit prisoners and heard him say to them time and time again, "Why did you not work hard today?" The men would say that they couldn't work any harder because they didn't get enough to eat and because they were not too well or too strong. On one occasion I was slapped by Matsumoro for

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supposedly the same reason. This happened sometime in August 1944 when I worked on a salt ship detail. Several of us were turned in by the Japanese honcho for not having worked hard. I saw this Honcho, whose name I don't remember, speak to Matsumoro when we returned to camp. Matsumoro then hit five or six of us about three times.

Sometime during the spring of 1945, when I returned to camp I saw Kimm, a British PW, kneeling in the guardhouse. It was the day when we had our first or one of the first air raids. That night the men around camp told me that when the air raid alarm went off, Kimm's detail was ordered to run to the Nakatani Warehouse to be locked in for the duration of the raid. The Japanese could not lock the warehouse because Kimm had hidden the lock and this was seen by a Japanese guard. Kimm was taken back to camp and reported to Lt. Matsumoro who ordered him beaten and participated in the beating together with Corporal Sawamura who took turns in beating him with bamboo poles for about an hour. I saw Kimm later that night in his room. He was bruised and lacerated all over the body.

The men on the Sumitome detail would be locked in that warehouse; those who worked at the Nakatani Warehouse and several details in the vicinity would be rushed to the Nakatani Warehouse to be locked in during the raids. Once during a raid in June 1945, and this I did not see but heard it from a British Merchant Marine by the name of Peter Uden, the prisoners were locked in the Sumitome Warehouse. Two of the PW's had on a previous occasion unlatched the skylight. It was fortunate that this was done because shortly after the raid had started, the warehouse received a direct hit and caught fire. Two of the prisoners got through the skylight and unlocked the warehouse, thus making it possible for all the prisoners to escape from the burning building. I was also told that during this raid, a man by the name of John Dougherty was burned by an incendiary bomb but I don't know the details. On the last three different occasions, I along with others was locked in above warehouse during air raids.

The PW work honchos had reported to Chief Mate Sanders that the prisoners were locked in at the above mentioned warehouses during air raids and I know because I heard that Sanders had complained to Matsumoro about it and also asked him for permission to build air raid shelters at the camp and near the work details. It wasn't until I was about to leave Osaka Main Camp that

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permission was granted for the prisoners to build underground air raid shelters at the camp. Chief Mate Sanders also complained to Matsumoro about many sick prisoners being sent to work and as far as I know nothing was ever done about correcting that situation. Many complaints were made to Matsumoro about insufficient food but he said that we had plenty and were it not for the fact that many of us were able to steal and hide food, our chances for survival would not have been as good. During the time Matsumoro was probational officer (cadet) and later when he became a full-fledged lieutenant, he frequently inspected the PW work details. He was always looking to get as much work out of us as possible and to make our jobs as difficult as possible. I heard him give orders to the Japanese honchos accordingly and that we were to remain out of camp at least till five o'clock even though our jobs would be finished earlier.

On several occasions we were returned to camp before 5 o'clock because of heavy rains which made it impossible for us to work but Matsumoro would reprimand the Japanese honchos and order us to be returned to the detail to work until five.

Red Cross supplies were not only withheld from us but were stolen by the Japanese staff. One of Matsumoro's favorite threats was to tell us that he would withhold Red Cross supplies (sakodushi) if we didn't work hard.

Walter C Ryan
WALTER C. RYAN, AS[illegible].6832365
Technical Sergeant

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of August 1946.

Jackson E. Sullivan
1st Lt AGD
Investigating Officer

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OVER

WAR CRIMES OFFICE

When completed this document must be classified as RESTRICTED

DATE: Sept. 10 19 45

1. YOUR NAME: Robertson (Last) Arnold (First) Amos (Middle)

2. RANK: Civilian SERIAL NO. _____
(If civilian, write in word "Civilian") (Armed Forces personnel only)

3. PERMANENT HOME ADDRESS: 428 6th Ave (Street No.) Salt Lake City (City) Utah (State)

4. AT WHAT ENEMY CAMPS AND HOSPITALS WERE YOU CONFINED AND WHEN WERE YOU AT EACH? (If never a prisoner of war or internee, then state principal places you have been from time to time while overseas).

Woosung, China - Jan 24, 1942 - Aug 13, 1943.

Osaka Japan Aug 24, 1943 - May 15, 1945

Noatsu Japan May 15-45 - Sept 5-1945

5. DO YOU HAVE ANY INFORMATION ABOUT ANY ATROCITIES AGAINST, OR MISTREATMENT OF AMERICANS, PRISONERS OF WAR, CIVILIAN INTERNEES, OR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION FOR WHICH YOU THINK THE PERPETRATORS SHOULD BE PUNISHED? (Answer by stating YES or NO in the spaces provided below).

(a) Killings or executions ---------- Yes (yes or no)

(b) Torture, beatings or other cruelties ---------- Yes (yes or no)

(c) Imprisonment under improper conditions ---------- Yes (yes or no)

(d) Massacres, wholesale looting or burning of towns -------- No (yes or no)

(e) Use of prisoners of war on enemy military works or operations ---- Yes (yes or no)

(f) Exposure of prisoners of war to danger of gunfire, bombing, torpedoing, or other hazards of war ---------- Yes (yes or no)

(g) Transportation of prisoners of war under improper conditions ---------- Yes (yes or no)

(h) Public exhibition or exposure to ridicule of prisoners of war ---------- No (yes or no)

(i) Failure to provide prisoners of war with proper medical care, food or quarters ---------- Yes (yes or no)

(j) Collective punishment of a group for offense of others -- Yes (yes or no)

(k) Any other atrocities not specifically mentioned above for which you think the guilty persons should be punished --- Yes (yes or no)
Unfit men forced to work

IF ANY QUESTION IS ANSWERED YES, THEN STATE THE FACTS BRIEFLY ON REVERSE SIDE OF THIS SHEET.

Incl #3 (2 pages)

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OVER

DETAILS OF ATROCITIES

	KIND OF CRIME	WHERE IT HAPPENED	WHO WAS THE VICTIM (include name, nationality & whether military personnel or not).	STATE IF YOU SAW IT YOURSELF. IF YOU DID NOT SEE IT, WHO TOLD YOU ABOUT IT?
1.	(a)	Woosung	Lonnie Riddle American Civilian	Myself
	(b)	Every camp I was in -	any prisoner	"
	(c)	" " " " " " "		"
	(e)	Woosung China -	All prisoners	"
		Osaka Japan -	" "	"
2.		Noatsu Japan -	" "	"
	(f)	Woosung China -	All prisoners	"
		Osaka Japan	" "	"
	(g)	Wake Is. to Woosung China	Wake Is. Civ. & Service Men	"
	(I)	Woosung China)		
3.		Osaka Japan)	All prisoners	"
		Noatsu Japan)		
	(J)	Common Jap practice		"
	(K)	My brother was carried out to		
4.		work 3 days - too weak to walk - died as a result - OSAKA, JAPAN		
5.				

HAVE YOU PREVIOUSLY BEEN QUESTIONED BY ANY MILITARY OR NAVAL AUTHORITIES ABOUT ATROCITIES OR MISTREATMENT? No (yes or no). IF YES, by WHOM, WHERE, WHEN _____

DID YOU MAKE A SIGNED STATEMENT? No (yes or no).

CERTIFIED A TRUE COPY: /s/ ARNOLD A. ROBERTSON (Sign your name here.)

WILLIAM H. BROWN, CAPT., INF.

Q. Will you state ~~all facts in detail pertaining to~~ atrocities, war crimes, violations of Rules of Land Warfare and human decency at Osaka (camp or other place), the dates thereof, the perpetrators, giving their names, ranks, units and other identifying information.

A. *

At times the sick were forced to go out to work. My brother Dale Robertson had yellow jaundice and had not eaten for 3 or 4 days and could not walk. The Japs made us carry him out to work and one day he collapsed at work with pneumonia, was in the hospital 3 days and then died. He was so far gone when he was finally admitted to the hospital that he could not eat.

* *

(S) ARNOLD A. ROBERTSON
ARNOLD A. ROBERTSON

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12th day of September, 1945.

(S) JAMES R. LYNCH
JAMES R. LYNCH, 2d Lt., INF,
01326712, INVESTIGATING OFFICER,
WAR CRIMES INVESTIGATING DETACHMENT.

CERTIFIED A TRUE COPY:

WILLIAM H. BROWN, CAPT., INF.

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RESTRICTED

ROBERTSON, ARNOLD A., a MALE (Male, female)
U.S. citizen, after being duly sworn at 29th Replacement Depot, Luzon, P.I. on 12 September, 1945, testified as follows:

Q. How old are you?

A. 30.

Q. Were you interned by the Japanese or made a prisoner of war, and if so, when and where?

A. Wake Island - 23 December 1941.

Q. Where did you reside at the time of your capture?

A. Wake Island - (P.N.A.B. contractors).

Q. By what Japanese unit were you captured?

A. Unknown (Navy).

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

A. U.S.A.

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

A. 428 6th Av., Salt Lake City, Utah - c/o A.W. Zornik.

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?

	Camp and/or Unit	Location	Dates
A.	Woosing	China	24 Jan 42 - 13 Aug 43
	Osaka	Japan	17 Aug 43 - 15 May 45
	Noatsu	Japan	15 May 45 - 5 Sep 45

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

A. Yes.

FOR THE WAR CRIMES OFFICE
CIVIL AFFAIRS DIVISION, WDSS
United States of America

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

SUBJECT: The matter of the mistreatment of Everett D. Reamer and others while Prisoner of War at Headquarters Camp, Osaka by Chief Boatswain Mate (FNU) Sanders.

Perpetuation of Testimony of Corporal Everett D. Reamer, CAC, ASN-15065691.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Taken at: Michigan Military District, Detroit, Michigan.

Date : 4 September 1947.

In the Presence of: Winfield W. Ward, Major, Infantry.

Questions by: Winfield W. Ward, Major, Infantry ASN-O-445047.

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

A. Everett D. Reamer, Corporal, 15065691, 26121 Annapolis Ave., Dearborn, Michigan.

Q. State the date and place of your birth and of what country you are a citizen?

A. 23 January 1923, Cleves, Ohio, United States.

Q. What educational institutions have you attended and for how long?

A. Taylor High School, Cleves, Ohio, completed 10th Grade.

Q. At what places were you employed as a civilian and what was the nature of your occupation?

A. Student.

Q. What is your marital status?

A. Married.

Q. Have you recently been returned to the United States from overseas?

A. Yes, 4 October 1945.

Q. Were you a prisoner of war?

A. Yes.

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

A. Cabanatuan #3 - Phillipine Islands from 7 May 1942 to 7 October 1942.
Osaka Headquarters Camp #1 from 11 November 1942 to 18 September 1944.
OsakaSakai Military Prison from 18 September 1944 to 22 August 1945.

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Q. What unit were you with when you were captured?

A. Battery "F", 60th CA AA.

Q. Describe Chief Boatswain Mate Sander's duties at the Osaka Headquarters Camp.

A. He was responsible for the conduct of all allied prisoners. He was in charge of Red Cross supplies under the supervision of the Japanese.
He was responsible that all work details were at the appointed place at the specified time.

Q. Do you know of any misappropriations of Red Cross supplies by Chief Sanders?

A. Yes, he gave a party for all Japanese guards and the Commander with American Red Cross supplies the night we arrived at camp, November 11, 1942. He gave another party using Red Cross supplies for the Camp Commander before the Commander left for the China front. He gave a birthday party again illegally using American Red Cross supplies for a Japanese Lieutenant on the Lieutenant's birthday.

Q. Did Chief Sanders ever issue any Red Cross supplies to the prisoners?

A. Yes, he issued two boxes per man in my three years at the camp.

Q. Could he have issued more Red Cross supplies?

A. Yes, he definitely could have, if he had not misappropriated the supplies in the beginning to obtain favor with the Japanese.

Q. Could he have prevented the Japanese from taking these supplies? Explain.

A. I believe he could have if he had not tried to gain favors from the Japanese by giving them Red Cross supplies.

Q. Did Chief Boatswain Mate Sanders mistreat any allied prisoners?

A. Yes, at one time he kicked a Merchant Marine Sailor named "Bob" (Last Name Unknown) so hard that his ankle was permanently injured. This was for refuesing to stop drinking some alcohol that had been smuggled into the camp. This was no concern of Sanders as the Japanese would have punished the one drinking the alcohol and not Chief Sanders.

Louis Bradsher and I attempted to obtain some of our Red Cross supplies as we had not had any in over a year. Sanders turned Bradsher and myself over to the Japanese for punishment. As a result of this we were beaten unmercifully, forced to stand at attention from Tuesday morning until Sunday night. We were then put in a solitary cell and given very little food food and water. We had no food or water for the first three days. Bradsher and I both received one year in solitary confinement for this offense of trying to steal our own Red Cross supplies. These Red Cross supplies were replaced in the store room by other Americans and the loss would not have been discovered by the Japanese if Sanders had not turned us over for punishment. (See former deposition from Everett D. Reamer, dated 20 January 1947 and 7 April 1947 taken by Winfield W. Ward, Major, Infantry, Michigan Military District, Detroit, Michigan.

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Q. Who directly supervised your mistreatment at Osaka?

A. Lieutenant Matsumura, nick named "You Know".

Q. Do you have any other proof that Chief Sanders collaborated for his own benefit with the Japanese?

A. Yes, he had Red Cross supplies all the time while the rest of us were not getting any. He also received a diploma from the Japanese commending him for the supervision of the camp.

Q. Can you supply the names of any American personnel who are familiar with Chief Sander's mistreatments.

A. T/Sgt. W. C. Ryan, Bolling Field, Washington, D. C.

Warrant Officer Parr, U.S. Navy, Washington, D.C.

Louis Bradsher, R #1, Ralston, Oklahoma.

Q. Do you have anything further to add?

A. I do not believe Chief Sanders should be allowed to serve in the Armed Forces of the United States, as it is my belief that he brought direct discredit to the United States and misery to the allied personnel during our stay in Osaka. I believe his testimony will be prejudiced for the Japanese personnel of Osaka camp and should not be accepted by the War Crimes Commission.

Any other American personnel, outside of "Sander's Clique" at Osaka will back me up in these statements.

Everett D. Reamer

EVERETT D. REAMER

STATE OF MICHIGAN)
) SS
COUNTY OF WAYNE)

I, Everett D. Reamer, 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.

Everett D. Reamer

EVERETT D. REAMER

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 9th day of September 1947.

Winfield W. Ward

WINFIELD W. WARD
Major, Infantry
Summary Courts Officer

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C E R T I F I C A T E

I, WINFIELD W. WARD, Major Infantry, certify that EVERETT D. REAMER, personally appeared before me on 4 September 1947 and testified concerning war crimes; and that the foregoing is an accurate transcription of the answers given by him to the several questions set forth.

PLACE: Detroit, Michigan

DATE: 5 Sept 1947

Winfield W. Ward
WINFIELD W. WARD, Major, Inf.
Summary Courts Officer

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MO/JAG/F4/JCL263

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Form 18.

Lanarkshire Constabulary.

R5

Police Station;
LANARK, 3rd May, 1946.

Statement of No. 3050903 W/Sgt. Duncan Rankine, Royal Scots, presently attached to No. 5 Primary Training Centre, Winston Barracks, Lanark, taken on above date by Inspector William McKay, of the Lanarkshire Constabulary at Lanark.

No. 3050903 W/Sgt. Duncan Rankine, Royal Scots, No. 5 Primary Training Centre, Winston Barracks, Lanark, Lanarkshire. Home Address - 447 King Street, Stenhousemuir, Stirlingshire, states:-

"I am 39 years of age and hold the rank of Sergeant in the Royal Scots. I was in the 1st Battalion of that regiment and went to Palestine in January, 1938. In September of that year I was moved to Hong Kong and there became attached to the 2nd Battalion.

On 8th December, 1941, we were attacked by the Japanese on the Mainland New Territories. About 14th December we were withdrawn from the mainland to the Island of Hong Kong. On 21st December I was wounded and taken to St. Alberts Hospital, Hong Kong the same day. On 25th December the island fell and while still in hospital I was taken prisoner that day by the Japs. I remained in hospital in Jap hands until about 26th January, 1942, when I was taken to Shamshui Po Prisoner of War Camp, Kowloon, New Territories. I remained there until 25th September, 1942, when I was taken to the Lisbon Maru which sailed the next day for Japan. At about 7 a.m. on 1st October, this ship was torpedoed by an American submarine. The hatches of the ship were closed and all P.O.Ws. kept below while the Japs took their own soldiers off the ship. On the morning of 2nd October, Lieutenant Colonel Stewart - whom I understand died later in the P.O.W. Camp at Kobe - gave orders to the P.O.Ws. to force the hatches. The P.O.Ws. managed to get the hatches opened and one P.O.W. officer, whose name I do not know, was wounded as he was getting out, by the Jap sentries who had opened fire on the P.O.Ws. The escaping P.O.Ws. jumped overboard and made for the nearby Islands or the Jap trawlers which were standing some distance away. I followed, and after swimming for about 4 hours I was picked up along with 74 others by one of the Jap trawlers. This trawler cruised around for about three days and then pulled in at Shanghai on 6th October. We then joined the other surviving P.O.Ws. of the Lisbon Maru and were left on the wharf without clothes and with only one meal until we were put on the Shinsei Maru on 7th October.

The total number of P.O.Ws. put aboard the Lisbon Maru was 1,816 and of that number I think 980 survived. I, along with several others, contracted diarrhoea, which developed to dysentry. No treatment was given for this while on the ship. We arrived at Moji on 10th or 11th October, and were there entrained for Osaka. While on the train the order came through that all P.O.Ws. suffering from diarrhoea and dysentry would collect at the end of one of the compartments. At about 2 a.m. on 11th or 12th October the train stopped at Hiroshama, where 51 P.O.Ws., including myself, were kept. We were taken to /

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to a hospital there at about 8 a.m. and afterwards got some treatment. I remained in this hospital for about 6 weeks, 26th November I think, when I, along with other 15 P.O.Ws., was taken to Osaka. During the time I was in hospital at Hiroshama, 15 P.O.Ws. died there, and when we left we had to carry their ashes in small caskets to Osaka P.O.W. Camp where the caskets were taken from us by the Japs. At this camp we were among with the Americans for about a week and then transferred to the British Section. I was given a job in the camp as Camp Quarter Master by Lieutenant Brown of the Royal Corps of Signals, who was also a Prisoner of War. This was a difficult job, and through it I got to know Lieut. Fukunaga. He was the officer in charge of the supplies for the various camps in the area, and anytime I required anything I had no difficulty in getting it from him. He could speak a little English and was, in my opinion, an understanding kind of man. At anytime he was present during roll call the N.C.Os. under him were very quiet and never interfered with the prisoners. They appeared to have a certain amount of fear for him. He was at this camp all the time I was there - 26th November, 1942, to 1st June, 1945 - and I never at any time saw him ill-treat any of the prisoners in the camp.

I did, however, see some ill-treatment of the prisoners in the camp. In particular I saw one morning in February, 1945, when the prisoners were passing out through the gate for work, about eight were called back for alleged failure to salute the guard.

One of these was Gunner Meehan of the Royal Artillery. I do not know the names of any of the others, but I saw all being beaten up by Sergeant Major Takanaka Sojo. He belted them on the face and head with the buckle end of a leather belt, as a result of which they were all cut and bleeding. I know and can identify Sergeant Major Takanaka Sojo.

About a month later (March), when Chief Petty Officer King of the Royal Navy, (also a prisoner), who was Clerk of the Camp, was checking out the prisoners going to work it was alleged that he failed to salute Tanaka Sojo, who slapped him several times on the face with his hands and then took him in to the Guard Room and struck him three or four times on the head and face with a bamboo pole. When I saw Petty Officer King about half an hour later he was cut and bleeding about the head and face. Petty Officer King made a written report of this incident and took it to the office, but I do not know whether anything was done about it.

I know and can identify Tanaka Sojo.

These were the only two outstanding incidents witnessed by me at Osaka Camp.

On 1st June, 1945, Osaka Camp was burned out as the result of bombing by the Americans and the prisoners were transferred to Tusmori Camp, where we remained for about two months, after which we were taken to a big warehouse at Chiko, Osaka.

Before we left Tusmori I was put in charge of the food buckets, etc., and had orders from Lieutenant Kajiama to see that all these articles were put on to the trucks and taken to Chiko. While attending to these duties a Jap Medical Orderly, a 1st class three star private whose name I do not know, wanted to take the buckets away. I told him that I had received orders from Lieutenant Kajiama to take the buckets to Chiko. He became very angry at this and struck me with his clenched fist on the face and head, as the result /

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Form 15a.

result of which I had a discoloured eye and my face was swollen up and painful for about three weeks. I reported this incident to Lieutenant Kajiama, but he did nothing about it. Several other prisoners witnessed this assault upon me, but I do not know their names. I do not know the name of the medical orderly, but I could identify him.

We remained at Chiko until about 29th August, when all the Royal Scots Prisoners of War were removed to Kobe, from which camp we were released by the American Recovery Party on 6th September, 1945.

Lieutensnt Fukunaga was at the railway station when we were leaving for Yokohama, and I saw him speak to several of the released prisoners on the station platform. He said to me, "Good-bye, Rankin", as I was leaving.

Lieutenant Fukanaga was not Commandant of the Camp at Osaka while I was there. It was Colonel Marata. He was strict without being harsh.

Description of the men referred to in the above statement:-

(1) Lieut. Fukunaga - is 35 to 40 years of age, 5'8" in height, bow legged and leans slightly forward when walking.

(2) Sgt.-Major Takanaka Sojo - is 24 to 25 years of age, 5'10 or 11" in height, medium build, and wore spectacles.

(3) Sgt.-Major Tanaka Sojo - is 28 to 30 years of age, 5'8" in height, ordinary build.

(4) The Medical Orderly - about 24 years of age, 5'3 or 4" in height, stoutish build and splay footed. He was a first class three star private.

I, Duncan Rankine Sgt Royal Scots

do solemnly and sincerely declare that the foregoing statement is the truth as I shall answer to God.

D Rankine Sgt.

At Lanark this sixth day of May, 1946, declared before me, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Lanark.

D. Wark Little

Justice of the Peace for the County of Lanark.

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(4)

DEPOSITION OF TESTIMONY OF MIRIAM JEFFERSON PRICKETT 267 81 92, CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, UNITED STATES NAVY. CUBA, MISSOURI.

My name is Miriam Jefferson Prickett. My perma nent home address is Cuba, Missouri. I am 38 years old. I am a Chief Quartermaster in the United States Navy. My serial number is 267 81 92. I was attached to the USS YP 17, U.S. Naval Station, GUAM, M.I. at the time of the surrender of this island.

I was held on Guam until 10 January 1942 and was transferred to Japan on the S.S. ARGENTINE MARU. We arrived in ZENTSUJI, SHIKOKU ISLAND JAPAN 15 January 1942. We had one submarine atta ck on this trip to Japan and were kept below decks during he attack. We were given two meals a day that consisted mainly of rice.

On the ninth of June 150 men from this camp were sent to OSAKA for stevedoring work. The name of this camp was ITCHIOKA under the command of Sergea nt-Major MAKAI.

In August 1942 I went almost blind, unable to recognize anyone a foot in front of me. I was kept working during this time and there were no medical supplies in camp for the treatment of my eye condition which was caused from malnutrition. In November 1942 my eyesight was improving and was able to recognize a man about two feet away.

In Oc tober 1942 half of our camp was transferred to the HEADQUARTERS CAMP in OSAKA. The commanding officer in this camp was known as TRUMPO a Sergeant-Major and his rea l name is unknown to me. In this camp the rations we received consisted of 39 0 grams of rice per man per day and some kind of grass soup. In the barracks the rooms were 24' wideand 33' long, and 76 men were living and eating in these rooms. We had 640 men in this camp and the bathing facilities consisted of one tub eight foot square and we were a llowed one bath a week. It wasn't long before lice and fleas were plentiful.

In December 1942 TRUMPO was relieved as CO by Sgt-Major MAKAI who had made Lieutenant since he left the ITCHIOKA camp.

In February 1943 someone was caught buying cigarettes from the civilians but the guards in camp couldn't find out the mans name that had bought them. For this the first ten men that ca me into camp were picked out for the punishment of this offense. I was one of the ten men, a Lieut. Comdr. CALLAHAN and an Ensign ANDERSON. We were taken to the Jap office in camp and Commander Callahan was asked by the CO. MAKAI if he would take a court martial and that if he would the rest of the men wouldn't be punished. This so called court martial was refused by Commander CALLAHAN. The Japs in the office at this time were MIKAI, a Sgt-Major known only as MABLE, FUJIMOTO the interperter and was educated in the U.S.A., the Sergeant of the guard, name unknown, and two others that were unknown to me.

When Commander CALLAHAN refused the court martial these men in the office immediately put on their gloves and started in on myself and the other nine men. I believe that Commander CALAHAN received the worst punishment. We were bea ten around for about an hour by these Japs, the most of it was about our faces and head. We were unable to go to work for three days and received half rations during the three days.

In April 1943 LIEUT. MAKAI was relieved as CO by Lieut. MATSUMOTA known as UNO. In May of 1943 I stole one sack of rice and when trying to get it into the camp I was caught a t the gate and was taken to the guard house. They tied my hands to my feet and then I was made to kneel on the sliding door runways which were about an inch high off of the deck and about three inches wide with two raided metal strips and about three inches down the side of the runways. At intervals of about a half an hour the guard would come out and hit me across the face with this sack of rice.

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This kept up for twelve hours and was released at six o'clock the next morning at which time I was sent out to work without the usual bowl of rice. This punishment was ordered by Lieut. MATSUMRA.

Later, ROLLINS AMM2c, myself and another man known as "Red" Louis of Savannah, Ga., who later died on the hospital ship after our liberation, were caught with about a canteen cup of stolen sugar. We were tied with our hands to our knees and were beat across the buttocks with bamboo poles that had been split down the center. This lasted for about a half an hour.

Sometime in May of 1945, and Kobe was burned out by the B'29's, we had a Sgt-Major transferred from Kobe and that night a t evening muster every man's number that was 29 was taken out and severely punished by this Sgt-Major who was known as "SCARFACE". During these air raids we were forced to stay in the barracks at night but if they happened during the day we were locked in warehouses where we worked.

On the first of June at nine fifteen in the morning our camp was burnt out by a B-29 raid. About seventeen bombs hit in our camp and the compound. The camp was burning and they still kept us in the compound. This was the camp detail as the most of us were out working.

On June 2, 1945 we were moved to TSUMORI camp by ba rge and every day during these air raids we were forced to go out to work without the protection of air ra id shelters. On the 17 June 1945, we had another air raid and three bombs were dropped on the SAMURI camp. Several men were burnt a t this time. On the 19th of June we were transferred to a camp on the northern side of Japan known as the NOMACHI camp and is in the NAGOYA area. While in this camp and some time In July 1945 they tried to make us work a n ammunition ship in the harbor of FUSIKI, which isfour kilometers from this camp and we refused to work this ship and didn't. During the air raid this day the ship drifted around and hit a mine and was sunk and no survivors. We were working on another ship about a hundred yards away and were forced to stay below decks during the air raid and when the ammunition ship sunk it opened the seams on our ship which settled to the bottom in shallow water. Many things happened during my time here that I couldn't see because of my eyesight.

Hiram J. Prickett

Hiriam Jefferson Prickett CQM USN.

State of Tennessee)
County of Shelby) SS

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

Hiram J. Prickett

Hiriam Jefferson Prickett

Subscribed and sworn to before me at U.S. Naval Hospital, Memphis, Tennessee, this 7th day of October, 1946.

Carol M. Payne

My Commission Expires April 16, 1950

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PERPETUATION OF TESTIMONY OF
JESS L. PEDIGO
(Formerly Corporal U. S. Marine Corps)
Los Angeles, California

My name is JESS L. PEDIGO. My permanent home address is 4364 Neosho, Venice, California. I am now 27 years old. I was formerly a Corporal, Headquarters Company, 4th Regiment, Marines, Serial No. 271026. I was called to active duty April 3, 1939, went overseas January 14, 1941, and returned to the States September 14, 1945.

I was captured at Corregidor May 6, 1942, by Japanese Naval Landing parties.

I was first sent to 92nd Garage until the latter part of May 1942, then was transferred to Cabanatuan through Bilibid. I remained at Cabanatuan until October 5, 1942. We were then put on a Japanese merchant ship and after thirty-five days arrived at Osaka, Japan, November 11, 1942. I was a prisoner at Hoincho, Camp #1, Osaka, until June 2, 1945, and then was moved to Somoro and stayed there until June 21, 1945. Was then transferred to Nagoya, Main Branch #10, Toyama Prefecture. We were released September 6, 1945, and flew back from Tokyo, arriving in the States September 14, 1945.

Some of the atrocities were committed at Nichols Field, Manila, by the Japanese Naval landing parties,and by one officer in particular who was known as the "White Angel" and I believe that "murder was his hobby". He held one of the American soldiers under a shower until he drowned and shot several others. He had an accomplice by the name of Saki San.

There was only one really bad guard in Cabanatuan called "Clark Gable".

We arrived in Hoincho in November when it was quite cold. Most of the men were sick with diarrhoea, dysentery and malaria. The interpreter at this camp was called the "Thug". He had been educated in California. He would call us out into a vacant lot and drill us on salutations for Colonel Morata, Commander of the Osaka District. Men were beaten for failure to execute a proper salute.

The worst man in Hoincho Camp was a Sergeant Major Tanaka,called the "Strafer". There was also a tall man about six fee three whose face was broken out with acne and we called him "Mable" because of his effeminate actions. This man's chief delight was making sick men work. The camp commander was Lt. Matsumoto, nick-named "You Know". One of the assistants in the camp was a Lt. Kaziyama, called the "Go Ahead Kicker". He would beat men for not holding their eyes wide open. There was one incident where he beat a Marine Corporal,

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Sewell R.Lufkin. He called Lufkin out and beat him because his eyes were not open eough and continued beating him because the man stuttered and could not answer fast enough. He beat a Private named Grimsley. The American commander of the camp, Chief Bosun Mate Peter Sanders, saved Grimsley's life by warning Kaziyama that he would die if he carried out the full punishment, which was making a man stand in a pool of water over night. Kaziyama would always beat any prisoner at any time for no reason and "Strafer" was the same way. He would come into a room and pull a man out at random from the bays, and beat him with his fist, wooden sword or bamboo cane which he carried at all times. The Sergeant Major called the "Ghost" was six feet two, had a very sharp face and wore heavy lens glasses. In the camp he carried a leather belt with the buckle out and on our way out to work inthe morning, he would hit every prisoner as fast as he could swing the belt. Camp Commander Sanders reported to Lt. Fukinaga, the camp disbursing officer, that these beatings were sheer brutalities and Fukinaga replied that he would see about it. They slowed down from then on but never stopped.

One of Kaziyama's chief stand-bys was to get us out on a cold morning whenthere was snow on the ground and make us stand at attention and when our hands would get cold he would kick them or hit them with his sword and make them bleed. All the Japs had their hands in their pockets or would be wearing gloves.

On one of the Army details on which we were working there was a Sergeant Major in charge and he had a Corporal Adjutant. Both of these men would follow the prisoners around. We had to carry tremendous loads on our shoulders and when we would fall down from these heavy loads, the Sergeant Major would kick us until we got to our feet. This man also insisted upon being saluted properly. When we did not come to attention soon enough and salute he would pick one man out and beat him with sticks and drive him back about fifty yards until he had driven him into a pool of water. During the cold weather one of the American sailors nick-named "Rosie" was beaten by the Sergeant Major for fifteen minutes before he drove him to this pool of water and the prisoner had to work all day in the snow in his wet and bloody clothing.

One of the Jap foremen, "Porky" on a detail called Takashima,reported that the prisoners refused to work. He wanted the men to bring barrels of oil weighing over 500 pounds, out of pits where the water was chest high. The men were too sick to be able to do this. All prisoners were called into formation and made to close their eyes. The Sergeant called "Mable" was called in to beat these men. He would go up and down the line beating them. One Chinese was beaten so as to be unrecognizable for three days. "Mable" also beat a Marine Private by the name of Boot Brown. He made him disrobe and beat him across the back with a bamboo stick until the blood ran down and covered the deck and the Jap slipped and fell in it. He laughed and asked the Jap interpreter Hiashi to continue the beating, but Hiashi was sick at his stomach and refused.

Lt. Kaziyama called out six prisoners, Scoggins, Defoe, Jones, Grimsley and two others whose names I do not recall, and made all stand at attention. They were held in a passage way or room while he beat them with sticks, shoes, etc. Later these men were sent to a prison. After Kaziyama finished this beating he came in and picked men at random and slapped and beat them.

Kaziyama and Mable were very conspicuous in the theft of American Red Cross supplies.

General conditions in Moincho were very bad. The camp wasfull of vermin, lice, bedbugs and fleas. We fought them as best we could, boiling our clothes to get rid of the lice, but the fleas and bedbugs were too thick to get rid of. We appealed to Colonel Morata for help but all he would say was "too bad".

The medical authority was a three star private called Comdo. A man would tell him that he was sick and Comdo would feel his head and say "no fever, work". If a man insisted he was sick Comdo would beat him. An English Merchant Marine by the name of Llewelyn told Comdo he was sick one morning and tried to get permission to stay in camp and rest but Comdo said he was not sick and he was to work. Llewelyn walked outside and died in the street in front of the camp. The only men allowed to stay in camp were those with broken bones and such a high fever that they were unable to move.

Morata and Matsunoto were responsible for the prisoner's safety during air raids. On June 1, 1945, thirty of us were locked in a warehouse on a Sumitomo detail. Although there was plenty of available shelter against raids, Matsunoto commanded the foreman of the detail to lock us in the warehouse which was vulnerable. The warehouse was hit five times during the raid and only through the gallantry of Knudsen, an American Merchant Marine and S/C Machinist Mate R. A. Ferguson, were the men saved and led to a place of safety.

On the ship to Japan we were fed in the morning and were given a bucket of thin soup and rice for the whole bunch of men in the hold. One of the men had dysentery and was tied in a shelter half over the hold. He bled with dysentery and it would drip down on our heads all day and we could not get the Japs to move him.

On this trip Campbell Loveris, Corporal, 3rd Bn., 4th Marines, died of dysentery on October 17,1942, and was buried at sea the same day off Formosa.

James Edwards died of starvation. He was buried at sea off Formosa.

Gene Kohlman, Corporal, 4th Marines died of beri-beri immediately upon arrival in Osaka, about November 12, 1942.

Corporal Fred B. Cantrell of the 4th Marines died of beri-beri after the voyage.

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At the last camp, Nagoya #10, the Camp Commander was called the "One Armed Bandit." I was placed in this camp June 19, 1945. We were given one bowl of rice with beans each day and finally the starvation was so acute the men were falling down and could not walk. Dysentery was getting a lot of them and when we reported this to the interpreter and also to the "One Armed Bandit," he just laughed and said as long as we did not work we did not eat. We were twelve days with very little food.

Our Camp Commander at Hoincho, Chief Bosun Mate Peter Sanders, kept a diary all through the war and managed to keep it. He has a complete story of all atrocities committed inside this camp. I believe he is now on duty in Japan.

Jess L Pedigo
JESS L. PEDIGO

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES) SS

I, JESS L. PEDIGO, of lawful age, being duly sworn on oath, state that I have read the foregoing statement consisting of four pages, and that it is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Jess L Pedigo

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Santa Monica, California
Sept 5, 1946.

Donald E. Florig
(Notary Public)

My Commission Expires Jan. 28, 1950

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P/K 19

CONFIDENTIAL M.I. 9/JAP/ No 19170 B

WRITE IN BLOCK CAPITAL LETTERS IN PENCIL

No. 955983 Rank SIGNALMAN Surname O'LEARY

Christian Names STRANGEWAYS Decorations

Ship (R.N., U.S.N. or Merchant Navy) Unit & Div. (Army) ROYAL CORPS SIGNALS SINGAPORE FORTRESS SIGNALS

Squadron and Command (R.A.F., A.A.F.)

Date of Birth Date of Enlistment 9 MAY 1936

Private Address and Telephone No.

Place and Date of Original Capture (Aircrew R.A.F. to give place and date of a/c crash). HONG KONG 25 DEC 1941 1330 HRS.

CASUALTY INFORMATION.

If you have any information to furnish regarding deaths or serious injuries to other P/W or any of your comrades before you finally rejoined British or American forces, please give the following details of the casualties you have to report.

Service Number.	Rank.	Full Name (Surname first).	Ship, Unit, or Sqn.
R.T.O.	SIGNALMAN	LANTON (LOFTY)	R.C.SIGNALS
	SGT	SUMMERVILLE (SLIM)	"
	LT.		"
		ALL THREE WIRELESS SECTION	

If you are unable to give the above particulars state below any information which may assist identification ; e.g., age : colour : tattoo : scar or other distinguishing marks : home town : civil occupation : particulars of his relatives or friends. Flying personnel should state what happened to their crew.

State OVERLEAF particulars of the casualty giving material dates, locations, etc.

Were you an eye-witness

If not, from whom did you learn of the particulars given overleaf, stating if possible, full Regimental or other details.

P.T.O.

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SIGNALMAN LAWTON DIED MALNUTRITION
OSAKA STADIUM HOSPITAL NOV 1942. I SAW HIM
DIE. HE WAS REDUCED TO A SKELETON. EFFORTS
OF DR. JACKSON UNAVAILING. DR. JACKSON NAVAL
RESERVE SAVED MANY LIVES, PERFORMED
MIRACLES WITHOUT EQUIPMENT, MEDECINES.
STATEMENT.
SGT. SUMMERVILLE + LT. FREDDY NORTHALL
DIVE BOMBED, KILLED IN PRIVATE HOUSE MOUNT
KELLET HONG KONG. DURING EXECUTION OF DUTY
(can not say more on this form) I MISSED IT
BY 2 MINUTES 30 SECONDS. I PULLED THEM OUT
TOOK BODIES TO NEAR BY HOSPITAL. I KNEW THEM WELL
MY SECTION. BOTH SMASHED UP BY H.E. QUITE EASILY
IDENTIFIABLE. SLIM SUMMERVILLE BLOND. LT
BRUNET

Date ..... Signature .....

CONFIDENTIAL M.I. 9/JAP/ No. 19170 **A**

WRITE IN BLOCK CAPITAL LETTERS IN PENCIL

No. 5470483 Rank SIGNALMAN Surname O'LEARY

Christian Names STRANGEWAYS Decorations

Ship (R.N., U.S.N. or Merchant Navy

Unit & Div. (Army) ROYAL CORPS SIGNALS SINGAPORE FORTRESS SIGNALS

Squadron and Command (R.A.F., A.A.F.)

Date of Birth Date of Enlistment 9 MAY 1936

Private Address and Telephone No.

Place and Date of Original Capture (Aircrew R.A.F. to give place and date of a/c crash). HONG KONG 25 DEC 1941 1330 HRS

1. What camps, detachments or hospitals were you in ? Give dates and names of the British Camp Leaders, Detachment (or Block) Leaders or, in the case of hospitals, the Senior British Medical Officers.

LISBON MARU

Camp or Hospital.	Dates.	Camp Leader.	Detachment or Block Leader (if any).
(SHAMSUIPO HONG KONG)	25DEC1941 TO 2TSEP1942	GEN. MOLTBY	COL. LEVETT 5 KINGS.
OSAKA JAPAN NO. 1. POW CAMP. (HEADQUARTERS)	10OCTH1942 TO 15SEP1945	SGT. MAJ J. MATTHEWS ROYAL SCOTS.	←

2. ESCAPES OR ATTEMPTED ESCAPES. (Additional paper will be supplied on request if required).

(a) Give full description and approx. date of each attempt you made to escape, showing how you left the camp, and from which camp each attempt was made. State whether there was an air-raid in progress at the time or not. If an escape was made from a train or vehicle the approx. speed and how it was guarded should be included.

(b) Were you physically fit when you made these attempts ?

(c) Give Regimental particulars of anyone who accompanied you on each attempt.

What happened to them ?

(d) Give briefly your experiences during periods of freedom.

(e) How were you recaptured and on what date ?

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(f) Do you know of any attempts made by other people to escape ? Give their Regimental particulars and full description of their experiences.

3. ESCAPE COMMITTEES. GIVE NAMES OF ANY INDIVIDUAL P/W KNOWN TO YOU WHO WERE ORGANISERS OF ESCAPE AND RESISTANCE GENERALLY.

(a)

Name.	Regiment or Corps., Sqn., etc.	Location.	Date.

(b) DO YOU KNOW ANYTHING OF THEIR PLANS ?.....

.....

4. **SABOTAGE.** DID YOU DO ANY SABOTAGE OR DESTRUCTION OF ENEMY FACTORY PLANT, WAR MATERIAL, COMMUNICATIONS, ETC., WHILE EMPLOYED IN WORKING PARTIES OR DURING ESCAPE ? (GIVE DETAILS, PLACES AND NAMES).

WHILST WORKING UNLOADING SHIPS AT OSAKA WE USED TO UNSCREW ANY MOVABLE PARTS OF SHIP OR MACHINES & DROP OVERSIDE. I USED TO EXCHANGE DESTINATION LABELS ON GOODS IN WARE HOUSES ESPECIALLY ON DYNAMOS MOTORS & ELECTRIC MACHINES.

5. DID YOU OBSERVE ANY COURAGEOUS ACTS PERFORMED BY ALLIED PERSONNEL ? (GIVE NAMES, PLACES, ETC.) L/CPL REGINALD BIGGS ROYAL CORPS S. SIGNALS. BIGGS SAVED MANY LIVES OF DROWNING MEN WHEN "LISBON MARU" TORPEDOED 150 MILES SOUTH SHANGHAI. BIGGS SAVED MY LIFE AT RISK OF HIS OWN. JAPS ON BOARD TRIED TO DRIVE SURVIVORS BACK INTO WATER. BIGGS INTERPOSED HIMSELF BETWEEN. MIGHT HAVE BEEN KILLED. BIGGS IS NOT MY FRIEND BUT COURAGE BRAVERY SHOULD BE RAISED, NOTED. I'LL DO WHAT I CAN AS TOKEN OF MY OWN REGARD FOR HIS INITIATIVE HOPE HE RECEIVES SOME MARK OF DISTINCTION FOR HIS SELFLESS HUMANITY.

6. Have you any other matter of any kind which you wish to bring to notice ?

OSAKA. POW CAMP NO. 1. COLONEL MURATA. OR "MURATA SOCHO DONO" JAPANESE ARMY COMMANDER OF ALL CAMPS. OSAKA AREA. KNEW OF AT PRONGED ALLACTIONS HIS STAFF AS FOLLOWS. WE WERE UNDERFED BEATEN WHEN WE STOLE BEANS RICE SUGAR OR OTHER EATABLES. KICKED PUNCHED SLAPPED IN PUBLIC WITHOUT CAUSE. BEATEN ON HEAD FACE WITH SWORD BELT STRUCK ON HEAD WITH SWORD (IN SCABBARD) RIFLE. ROUND RULER IN NEARLY ALL CASES. FELLED TO THE GROUND. KICKED KNEELING ON COBBLES. STOOD AT ATTENTION EYES SHUT PUNCHED IN FACE. ONCE EIGHT OF US WERE MADE TO STAND AT ATTENTION AT THE SALUTE (JAPANESE ARMY SALUTE) WHEN ANY MAN GOT TIRED + WAVERED HE WAS STRUCK ON THE HEAD WITH DUMMY WOOD RIFLE ACROSS FACE OR HEAD WITH SWORD BELT KICKED. PUNCHED IN THE MOUTH OR EYE. ONE MAN BEATEN UNCONSIOUS, HE (NB HAD RECENTLY BEEN IN HOSPITAL SICK MANY MONTHS) I STAYED AT THE POSITION OF THE SALUTE FOR ABOUT ONE HOUR 30 MINUTES WITHOUT WAVERING WHEN ORDERED TO RETURN TO THE POSITION OF ATTENTION MY ARM WAS STIFF. COULD NOT STRAIGHTEN. FOR TWO DAYS IT WAS SORE. THIS FEAT OF ENDURANCE WAS NOT CAUSED BY FEAR, BUT HATERED. THE WILL NOT TO GIVE IN AND CRINGE. THAT'S WHY WE LIVED THRU THAT EXISTANCE. I could fill a book of this sort — what's the good? experience upon experience every day it was normal. WE LIVED BY STEALING FOOD STUFFS. THE WEAK DIED.

N.B. THIS MAN SGT. "FAIRY" WOODHEAD HONG KONG POLICE SMART CLEAN MAN. 6 FT. BLOND. CURLY

The whole camp can testify to all this + more if necessary. what's the good. sick then compelled to work. one man dropped dead on way to work on the Street NAME LEWELYN. MERCHANT SEAMAN (Chinese Seaman ticket) His heart stopped. He had reported sick several times. We had few sick — they died. Others fit to do the work did. Work or die. No newspapers entertainment. & Red cross parcels We were bombed out burnt out etc etc. Many of us worked in munitions factories making TANK PARTS. Slept in shelter & shelter. one bath soap only 4 in 17 OCT 1945 : A.F. O'Leary

1. Surname:
2. Christian Name:
3. Details of atrocities:
(a) Kind of crime
(b) Where it happened
(c) Who was the victim? (Give complete description including name and whether military or civilian personnel)
(d) Who was the perpetrator? (i) Name (ii) Rank
(iii) Position held (iv) Branch of Service
(v) Height (vi) Weight (vii) Age
(viii) Colour of Eyes (ix) Glasses? (x) Colour of Hair (or Bald)
(xi) Home Town (xii) Any noticeable features, scars, missing limbs, tooth fillings, etc.
(e) State if you saw it yourself. If you did not see it, who told you about it?
(Giving Number, Rank, Name and Unit if possible)
(f) Give brief story of crime
(g) Give Number, Rank, Name Unit, etc., and Private Address, if known, of any other Witnesses

To the best of my belief the above particulars are correct.

From DEC 1941 - 15 SEP 45

(Signature)

Date

Unit at which interrogation was made.

(Affidavit of Robert A. NEWTON, Sergeant, USMC)

State of California)
) SS:
County of Los Angeles)

I, Robert A. NEWTON, 2071½ Torrance Blvd., Torrance, Calif., age 24, being first duly sworn, upon my oath depose and state that:

I was a member of the U.S. Marine Corps that surrendered to the Japanese Imperial Army at Guam on 10 December 1941. After being taken a prisoner of war, I was held at Agana, Guam, for approximately one month. I was then moved to the Japanese POW camp located at Zentsuji, Shikoku Island, Japan, arriving there on 15 January 1942. I was detached from this camp 16 November 1944.

On 6 November 1944, the Japanese Military Police came into the camp, accused me of acts of sabotage, and confined me to the brig. During the period of the next ten days, I was brought to the Japanese Military Police office on six different occasions for questioning. On all of these occasions, the Japanese, in an attempt to make me admit that I had been committing acts of sabotage, beat me with clubs, placed pencils between my fingers then squeezed the fingers, trying to bring about sufficient pain to break me down and admit that I had been committing the acts of sabotage. After the torture treatments failed they decided on 16 November 1944 to bring me to Military Headquarters Army Base, Zentsuji, where I was questioned by the Division Inspector who was a captain in the Imperial Japanese Army. The captain is described as follows: age: 26; height: about 6'; weight: 145 pounds; hair: black; eyes: brown; stature: tall and slim; did not wear glasses; military posture. The captain questioned me through the second ranking civilian interpreter of our prison camp at Zentsuji, who was known by the nickname of George. The interpreter can be described as follows: age: about 50; height: 5'5"; weight: 130 or 135 pounds; hair: graying; eyes: brown; formerly lived in the U.S. for 20 years, spoke excellent English and used American slang; had a long scar on the left side of his scalp; wore glasses; when he walked, he gave the impression that he was going to fall over forward.

The questioning started about 1900 on 16 November 1944. During the period of questioning, the captain, through the interpreter, offered me $1,000. American currency as a bribe and, in addition, promised to remove me to another camp where I would be treated well if I would inform them as to just who the American officer was that had been committing acts of sabotage around the camp. When they failed to get any information from me, the captain ordered that the rubber hose treatment be administered. Guards were ordered in and I was beaten for a period of about two hours. They then questioned me until about 2300 and again failed to break me down. The captain ordered one of the guards to pull my little fingernail out. A guard pulled the little fingernail of my right hand out with a pair of pliers. The captain then questioned me again and failing to get any information called guards in to beat me with clubs and probe me with bayonets. This beating continued until 0200 on 17 November 1944. The captain and interpreter were present until this time. I still did not talk so everyone left the room and I was left in a kneeling position on the floor with instructions not to move. The door was left ajar and a guard placed at the door to watch me. During the next hour, each time I moved a hand or a muscle, the guard would come in and beat me over the shoulders, back and head with a club. At 0300 a guard returned with the captain and pulled the fingernail of my third finger left hand out. When this occurred I laughed at the captain and he became extremely angry and ordered the guards to beat me with

#453 Signed [illegible] - NI-1
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clubs. During the beating that lasted for about an hour, one of my front teeth was knocked out and another was broken off. From 0400 to 0600, everyone left the room and I was ordered to stand at attention during this period. At 0600 the captain again returned with the guards and stated that he would shoot me unless I confessed. I again did not talk and he ordered the guards to beat me again. This time they beat me into unconsciousness. I did not regain my senses until about 0800 and they did not come into the room until about 1000. At that time I was returned to Osaka by train.

Upon arrival at Osaka I was taken to the Army Headquarters at the Osaka Castle. At about 1800 on 17 November 1944, I was brought before a Japanese Army Second Lieutenant who was about 40 years of age with graying hair, built short and heavy, who spoke very good English. He questioned me and when he was unable to obtain any information, ordered me imprisoned in the brig. I remained there until 18 November 1944 with just a small amount of rice to subsist on, but plenty of water. At about 1000 on the 18th, I was brought before this second lieutenant who again tried to get me to talk, but was unable to. I was returned to the brig. On the morning of 20 November 1944, at about 1100, I was taken to a Japanese Army Court presided over by Colonel MURATA. Col. MURATA was Officer-in-Charge of all POW's in Kobe and Osaka areas. The second lieutenant, described above, was the Prosecutor in this court. Charges of sabotage were made against me and Col. MURATA sentenced me to 18 months in solitary confinement.

I was then removed to Sakai Civilian Prison located just outside of Osaka, and placed in solitary confinement. I was issued a thin shirt and thin pants and a pair of zori (grass sandals). The prisoners in this camp were all Japanese with the exception of one other American whose name I was never able to learn because he was out of his mind during the entire time that I was imprisoned here. I was in solitary confinement from the time of my arrival on 20 November 1944 until 22 August 1945. The other American prisoner was also in solitary confinement during this period of time. During this time I was allowed out of my cell one-half hour each day for exercise. My daily ration of food amounted to a ball of rice about the size of a tennis ball, and one cup of water. Each day during my period of imprisonment, I was beaten with clubs at least once and on several occasions as many as five times during the course of the day. The other American prisoner was receiving the same treatment each day. On about 20 March 1945 I was suffering very severely from beriberi and my legs were swollen to about twice their normal size and I was unable to walk. I was removed to a solitary confinement cell in the hospital section of the prison. The Japanese doctor in charge of the hospital, who was the only doctor in this hospital, told me that my rice ration would be increased. I was given no medicine or any kind of treatment and my rice ration, instead of being increased, was actually decreased by about one-third. Each day while I was in this cell a guard came in and beat me with clubs but not quite so severely as I was getting in my original prison cell. On the second day I complained to the pucho (guard) about my decreased ration of food telling him that the doctor had ordered more food for me. Instead of getting more food the guard gave me three beatings that day instead of my usual one. Conditions remained as described above in this hospital cell until July 1945.

On the night of 9 July 1945, there was an air raid on the Sakai side of the river in the Osaka Sector, burning down about one-half to three-fourths of this prison. During this air raid, all prisoners were removed to air raid shelters, but I was left in my cell. A geletin bomb hit the building where I was and a fire started. I was the only prisoner in the building at the time. I watched the fire burning toward my cell and expected at any minute to be burned

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alive. The Japanese were fighting the fire, but no one made an attempt to unlock my cell door. As a matter of fact, some of them even laughed at my predicament. Fortunately, the fire was brought under control before it got to me. The Japanese doctor in this hospital section of the prison is described as follows: age: about 40; height: 5'6"; weight: 170 pounds; build: short and stout; hair: long and black; eyes: brown. There were three puchos (guards) in the hospital section of the prison. The one guard that beat me most of the time was the top ranking pucho in this hospital section of the prison. He is described as follows: age: about 45; height: 5'9"; weight: 150 pounds; hair: cropped and black; eyes: brown; build: medium; two inch scar on left side of forehead, mean looking eyes. He held the hento championship (fencing) amongst guards. The other guard who beat me fairly regularly in this hospital section of the prison is described as follows: age: 50; height: 5'4"; weight: 120 or 125 pounds; hair: black and cropped; eyes: brown; small stature. This man was promoted from tonto (private) to pucho (sergeant) about the middle of April 1945.

After the air raid on 9 July 1945, I was removed to the isolation ward of the prison. This ward was infested with bedbugs, roaches, and mosquitoes. No attempt was ever made to exterminate these insects. The prisoners in this ward were affected with all sorts of diseases most of which were highly contagious diseases. These prisoners were covered with scabs, sores, etc. One of them had leprosy and half of his face was already eaten away. Many of them were syphilitic and the stench in the ward was horrible. Every man was in solitary confinement. In this ward, I did not receive daily beatings because the guards themselves did not come into the section at all. During the forty-day period of my confinement here, I saw well over 100 men carried out dead. My food ration here was the smallest that I received while at this prison. It amounted to a ration of water-rice served in a small bowl and thin soup made from soy water which amounted to about one-third as much soup as I had received in the other wards. I was given no water to drink or bathe in during my entire forty days of confinement. I still had only my thin shirt and thin pants. My zori (grass slippers) had been taken away from me when I was placed in this ward and there was no bedding. There was no heat at any time in any of the wards in which I was imprisoned.

I remained in this ward until 22 August 1945 when a group of Japanese officers arrived and removed me to the Osaka POW camp. Upon arrival there I was turned over to the British Medical authorities for medical treatment. When I arrived at the Osaka POW Camp, I weighed 101 pounds; my normal weight is 167 pounds. I was suffering from beriberi and was unable to walk. I had to be carried from the Sakai prison to the Osaka POW Camp. The British medical officers immediately gave me plasma and nicotine acid and other medical treatment. It took seven days before I was able to stand on my feet.

To the best of my knowledge, the testimony I have given herein covers all pertinent details of this incident.

Robert A. Newton

Robert A. NEWTON,
Sergeant, USMC.

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Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of December 1945, at San Pedro, California.

Frank J. McCann
Lieutenant, USNR

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CERTIFICATE

State of California }
County of Los Angeles } SS:

I, Joseph E. GROSS, certify that Robert A. NEWTON personally appeared before me on the 6th day of December 1945, at San Pedro, California, and made the foregoing statement concerning war crimes.

Joseph E. Gross
Joseph E. GROSS
Ensign, USNR

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Dunedin

10th May 1946

I- Lewis Edward Harold Muller of 25 Pacific Street-Roslyn Dunedin- a Student at the Otago University,do solemnly and sincerely declare that:- I will be 31 years of age on the 10th of July 1946. I was born in Wanganui-New Zealand. My parents are both alive and reside in Oamaru. I received my primary school education at Wanganui and my secondary education at Oamaru and later at the Dunedin Training College. I then took up school teaching. I joined the Armed forces of the New Zealand Army on the 15th of April 1941. I was attached to the 8th Brigade as a Private and I was sent with my Unit to Fiji. I arrived in Fiji about the end of May 1941. A few months later I was sent with 21 other members of the Unit to the Gilbert-Ellice Islands.

On the 11th of December 1941. I was taken prisoner by the Japanese. On that date the Japanese raided the Island on which I was stationed. The Island is named "Makin Island".

The Unit to which I was attached consisted of four Soldiers and Three Radio operators attached to the Post and Telegraph Department.

After our capture we were taken to a camp about 30 miles away, to a place called "Butaritari".

On the 27th of December 1941 we placed on board a Japanese Mine laying Cruiser and taken to a southern base in the Marshall Islands. We were then transferred to a small tramp steamer and taken further north- where we were transferred to another base in the Marshall Islands,after which we were placed on a Japanese steamer named "Yamagiri-Maru" and taken to Yokohama. I arrived in Japan on the 5th January 1942.

From the time I was taken prisoner until I arrived in Japan,I received quite fair treatment.

I stayed in Yokohama with other members of my Unit for about ten days. We were kept prisoners in a house that had previously been occupied by an American subject. While at this place our treatment was good and we used the furniture and the beds which were in the house.

Up to this time our Guards had been Japanese Naval men.

L E H Muller
10/5/46

The accomodation we left in the sports ground was then used as a Hospital for sick prisoners who kept arriving from different Islands which had been captured by the Japanese.

The accomodation at the sports ground was not suitable for Hospital Patients, together with the unsuitable food and strict discipline, a number of the patients died.

Together with other Prisoners of War, I still continued to work on the wharves and the wharf stores. As the time went on, the Japanese fortunes overseas began to deteriorate, so also did our general conditions began to deteriorate.

Discipline became more severe, working hours became longer, the quality and quantity of our food diminished.

A Japanese named "Colonel Murata" was in charge of the Osaka Area. The Camp in which I was detained was known as No I Prison Camp of the Osaka area.

I understand that the Prisoners of War in No I Camp received slightly better treatment than the Prisoners of War in other Camps in the same area. I understand that the reason for this was-all the Administration Officers were attached to No I. Camp.

Beatings and slappings by the Japanese Guards were quite frequent--mostly for trivial offences, and more often through Prisoners being unable to understand orders given by the Japanese Guards.

Collective punishments were quite frequent and consisted of having to sit up at attention on our sleeping benches of several hours at a time. The collective punishments were for minor offences for which the Japanese Guards could not find the culprit.

Winter in the camp was bad. The heating was not sufficient, and we had to sleep on straw mats laid on wooden benches with only thin Japanese blankets. I did not receive any severe beatings by the Japanese. The Japanese Guard were highly emotional and I observed that if any Prisoner of War, did anything which caused the Guard to form a dislike to him, he could expect to be sorted out and punished for any minor offences. I observed that the Japanese person is by

W.H. Tahan J.P. L.E.H. Miller
10/5/46

nature a very sadistic person.

On the 13th of March 1945. Osaka received its first big Air Raid by American Planes. All the Prisoners of War in Osaka were openly exposed to the bombing.

When the Air Raid sirens sounded all the Prisoners were stopped from working and congregated into a group so that the Guards would be able to keep supervision over us.

About the beginning of May 1945 I was transferred together with 300 Prisoners of War to a Camp about 40 miles nearer Tokyo.

I remained in that Camp until the 15th of August 1945. when peace was declared. After Peace was declared we received parcels of Food and Clothing by parachute from American Planes.

Several days later all Prisoners in that Area were practically left to their own resources and we were later taken by train to Yokohama and taken by an American Troop ship to Manilla.

I arrived back in New Zealand on the 24th October 1945.

I travelled from Manilla to Sydney by the H.M.S.Formidable and then by the S.S.Andes to Lyttelton.

When I Left Fiji about the end of July 1941. my Unit of two soldiers and one Radio Officer was placed on Little Makin which is situated about 30 Miles from Butaritari or what is known as the "Makin Attol" Until my capture on the 11th December 1941. all I knew about was the Island I had been stationed on. To my sure knowledge there was no Japanese preparation on that particular Island.

I make this solemn declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true and by virtue of the Justices of Peace Act 1927.

Declared at Dunedin this
10th day of May 1946.
Before me.

L H McThom J.P.

Justice of the Peace for
New Zealand.

L-C-H. Muller
10/5/46

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I positively identify the picture on the other side as that of Sergeant Yoshio the Strafer, Also known as "The Strafer" Who is mentioned in my attached Affidavit as figuring in the B-29 and the Grimsby beatings, and then at the gate, at Rokuba P.O.W. main Camp. He is the person I saw at Sugamo Prison in December 1947 named Hirabayashi Tomoaki

Jonnie C. Merritt

PERPETUATION OF TESTIMONY

OF

THOMAS WOODROW MIZE

CHIEF COMMISSARY STEWARD, 385 78 19, U.S. NAVY.

My name is Thomas Woodrow MIZE. I have no permanent address other than where the Navy may assign me. I am now 27 years of age. I was a ship's cook second class, Service No. 385 78 19, attached to the U.S.S. QUAIL, Manila, P.I. I first went overseas January 5, 1939 and returned to the United States on September 15, 1945. I am now a chief commissary steward, attached to the U.S. Naval Training Center, San Diego, California.

I was captured on Corregidor on May 6, 1942 by the Japanese Army. We were kept on Corregidor until May 25, 1942, and then moved from Corregidor to Manila by ship. We remained at Bilibid Prison in Manila for one night and then on the 25th of May 1942, we were taken to Cabanatuan, P.I. We were taken to Cabanatuan Prison Camp #3 on or about May 26, 1942. We left Cabanatuan on October 5, 1942 and went back to Manila where we boarded a Jap troop ship, the Titori Maru, a ship of about 8,500 tons. There were about twenty-two hundred and fifty prisoners taken aboard this ship. We then proceeded to Formosa, took on some stores and then went on to Korea and unloaded about eighteen hundred fifty Americans. We left Korea and arrived at Osaka, Japan on November 11, 1942. We were then transferred to the Hoincho, Osaka Camp #1. We remained here until the Americans bombed us out in June 1945. We then went to Shumore Camp in Osaka. We stayed there nineteen days and then we were transferred on June 19, 1945 by train to Fuoshiki, Nagoya Camp #10. We remained at this camp until liberated on September 6, 1945.

After being captured on Corregidor we were moved to the 92nd Garage on Corregidor. The Japs did not give us any food whatsoever during the two and a half weeks we were there. There was no medical attention other than that given by our own doctors who managed to retain a few of their supplies. The only food we got was stolen. I saw the Jap guards beat up sick men and they took our money, rings, wristwatches and anything we possessed of any value. I saw many men die of thirst on Corregidor. We left Corregidor on May 25, 1942 and arrived at Bilibid Prison where the Japs gave us our first bite of food which consisted of one ration of rice and onions cooked together. The food was sour and most of us could not eat it. We remained at Bilibid for one day and were moved to Cabanatuan, P.I.

At Cabanatuan I was put to work in the galley cooking for the prisoners and the food I cooked was terrible. It was wormy rice, rotten onions and sweet potato vines. The Japs furnished no medical attention whatsoever and the only attention we got was from our own doctors who had very little equipment. It was here that I saw three men killed before a firing squad. They were all army men who had been attached to Fort Drum before capture. The men had tried to escape and were caught. They were brought back to the camp and tied to posts and beaten with clubs, bayonets or rifles and kicked all night. The men lived through it all night and the next day were left tied to the posts in the hot sun with no water or food. Just before they were killed at sometime during the first week in June 1942, they were given one cigarette each and a sip of water. I actually saw this happen as the shooting took place near the galley in which I worked. I believe that the shooting was ordered by the commander of the camp, Colonel Morey, a Japanese officer. We left Cabanatuan on October 5, 1942.

We boarded the Titori Maru, a Jap troopship, on October 8, 1942 and were headed for Osaka, Japan. We were split up and put in four holds on the ship.

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There was very little ventilation in the holds and the sanitary conditions were miserable. The men excreted on the decks and in little boxes and there were many lice around the men. We were fed Japanese Army Emergency rations. One ration was equivalent to twenty American crackers. We received this ration three times a day. We received just about one glass of water a day. Fourteen men died on this trip which lasted thirty-five days. These men died of starvation and thirst. There was no medical attention except the consolation provided by our doctors. After about ten days, we were fed soup and rice mixed with meat or fish twice a day. It was the best food I had as a prisoner. I was detailed to work in the galley of the ship cooking for our men. On November 10, 1942 a Jap sergeant guard came into the galley and beat me and some of the other cooks with a board from a packing box. The board was about an inch thick, three inches wide and about three feet long. He struck me with this board across the back about three times. He hit a chief quartermaster named Roberts across the face with this board about three times.

We arrived at Osaka on November 11, 1942. We were put in Hiocho, Osaka Camp #1. We received two rations a day, rice and soup. The rations were very small and hardly enough for survival. We stole most of the food we ate. We had practically no clothing. It was extremely cold as it was mid-winter. I had one shirt, one pair of trousers, one pair of shoes and one army hat. The barracks were cold and there was no way to heat them. We slept fully clothed to keep warm. I worked at various steel mills, lumber yards and at stevedoring. We were kept rotating to different jobs. We were under a Japanese officer named Colonel Morato. His assistant was a Lieutenant Matsamura. Lieutenant Matsamura was extremely cruel and delighted in beating men. On January 11, 1945 Lieutenant Matsamura struck me on the head. The blow blinded me temporarily. Chief boatswain's mate Simpson took care of me while I was blinded.

Sometime in December 1943 seven Americans broke into a warehouse and stole some soap and cigarettes. These men were caught the next day. All men living in the cubicle with these men, of which I was one, were beaten with rubber shoes and knotted rope that night. We were released the following morning. The seven men that had stolen the soap and cigarettes were sent to a military prison for about twenty days, at the end of which they returned to our camp. T.W.M.

Two American soldiers named Bradsher and Reamer were found stealing American Red Cross supplies from a Japanese warehouse. They were severely beaten and kept tied up for about a week. These soldiers were taken out of camp after that and never seen again. Each morning we were lined up in the road at about 7 a.m. and our services more or less auctioned off to civilian people in that area. We were given various tasks to perform for the civilians. For our services we received fifteen sen a day. During the last five months of our internment there we received no pay. We did not eat during the day. We were fed only at 5 a.m. and again at 6:30 p.m. On May 26, 1944 Robert W. Hess, boatswain's mate first class from the U.S.S. QUAIL was beaten and forced to work although he was too ill to leave his bunk. Hess died on May 28, 1944 from Beri-Beri. T.W.M.

During the bombing of Osaka fifty-eight of us were herded into a warehouse. Under orders of Lieutenant Matsamura we were locked in the warehouse until it was hit by eight bombs. We then returned to camp. About 8,000 Red Cross boxes were destroyed during the bombing. These boxes had not been distributed to us by the Japanese.

A Jap corporal whom we called Maybell sadistically beat us repeatedly.

From Osake we were transferred to Saumore Camp where we were put on work details. Our food was very bad. Very little medical care was administered. I was sent to Osaka Camp #1 where I stayed for seven days in the

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camp hospital suffering with mumps. While there I saw the Japs take about one hundred twenty-three cases of American Red Cross medical supplies for their own use. We were told it was to be used in other prisoner of war camps. Later when we talked to men from other camps they told us that this medicine was not issued at their camps.

During the bombing raids at Saumore we were forced to fight fires. Lieutenant Matsamura would not allow us to lie on the ground to protect ourselves against shrapnel.

We were sent to Nagoya Camp #10 on June 19, 1945, and turned over to civilians. I worked in the galley cooking for our own men. Our rations consisted of one hundred fifty grams of rice per day per man, and about forty grams of vegetables a day. The vegetable was usually cucumber. This ration was increased after the first month to five hundred grams of rice per day and about one hundred fifty grams of vegetables per day. The brig system was used at this camp. Offenders were stripped and thrown into the brig. The mosquitos were very bad. Men confined in the brig were fed half rations.

A chief boatswain's mate named Cronin died while on a work detail. Two men died of dysentery in this camp.

On August 15, 1945 a Japanese woman who worked in the camp informed us that the Emperor had declared the war over. We did not believe her and went to work as usual the next day. Japanese military police took us to Nagoya by train and released to the American Navy there. We boarded the U.S.S. RESCUE, quartered, quarantined and given clothing and a medical examination before being sent to the States.

Thomas Woodrow Mize

Thomas Woodrow MIZE.

State of California
County of San Diego

I, Thomas Woodrow Mize, of lawful age, being duly sworn on oath, state that I have read the foregoing statement consisting of three pages, and that it is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Thomas Woodrow Mize

Thomas Woodrow MIZE.

Subscribed and sworn to before me at San Diego, California, U.S.A., this 27th day of August 1946.

James E. Goodhue

James E. Goodhue,
Lieutenant Junior Grade,
U.S. Naval Reserve.
By Authority of an Act of Congress approved
April 9, 1943.

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AFFIDAVIT

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

STATE OF FLORIDA

COUNTY OF PALM BEACH

LONNIE CLEOPHAS MERRITT, of full age, being duly sworn on his oath deposes and says:

I reside at 721 Hampton Road, West Palm Beach, Florida. I was born at Piedmont, South Carolina, graduated from the Easely High School in that State and entered the Navy on the 9th of August 1923. I was captured by the Japanese on the Island of Guam where I was Chief of the clinical laboratory at the Naval Hospital situated thereon. At that time I had attained the rank of Chief Petty Officer. I was taken as a Prisoner of War to the Zentsuji Prisoner of War Camp in Japan where I stayed for six months. Thence I was taken to the main Prisoner of War Camp at Osaka on the 22nd of October 1942, and stayed there until the 3rd of June, 1945 when that camp was absolutely demolished by the 500-plane bombing of Osaka. While in the Navy I obtained a very thorough education in medical and kindred subjects and became a Chief Pharmacists Mate. I studied for six months in 1923 at the Portsmouth Naval base. My subjects there were pharmacy and chemistry, as well as materia medica and bacteriology. In 1928 I studied for nine months at the Naval Medical Center at Washington, D. C. My subjects there were chemistry and clinical laboratory work. In 1935 I spent one year studying physics, chemistry and micro-photography at the Navy Medical Center at Washington, D. C. In 1937 I studied for six months x-ray technique at Charleston, South Carolina.

The Osaka Main Camp was completely demolished by the air-raid of June 1, 1945 which lasted from 0800 hours to 1400 hours. 500 B-29s participated. That night we all slept on the ground and next day the Prisoner of War Camp was moved to a warehouse in Osaka and the office attached to it, which had been situated about 150 feet from the Camp was moved about 12 miles away to some place whose name I do not know. On the 2nd of June I left Osaka with 600 men to go to another camp where I stayed until the 10th of September 1945, on which day I was liberated. I was discharged in the United States on the 17th of July 1947, and have made my home ever since in West Palm Beach, Florida where I am employed by the City as a Health Inspector.

I knew Hirokazu Tanaka who was known as "Sergeant Tanaka the Strafer", and he likewise knew me very well on account of my position in the camp, and of being in charge of the hospital. He worked in the office located, as I said above, about 150 feet from the camp. I saw him frequently until we left Osaka around the 3rd of June 1945. At that time the office where he worked was moved about 12 miles away, as I said above, and I never saw him after that. He was a sergeant and served as duty officer every five days and sometimes more frequently. He worked in the office near by and used to come to the camp frequently, sometimes when he was on duty and other times when he was off duty, and it was on these occasions that he participated in many beatings, some of which were very severe, including those about which I will tell later in this affidavit. Sometimes when he took part in these beatings he was on duty. At other times he had no business or duty there at all, but participated for no reason whatsoever that I could see, excepting that he enjoyed it. He was particularly notorious and feared on account of what I called "the beatings at the gate", about which I will tell later; also likewise for the "B-29 beatings" and the "Grimsley beating", the details of which will be given later. He was the sole participant in the beatings at the gate; was one of the two leaders in the Grimsley beating and he and another sergeant were the ones that instituted, instigated and carried out the B-29 beatings.

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I had charge of the Prisoner of War Camp hospital at this camp all the time that I was there. I was called by the Japanese "Byoiin Honcho", meaning the hospital chief; also the Seki-juji--meaning the Red Cross man. My post was at the hospital itself which was located from 50 to 100 feet away from the main gate leading to the street outside. This was the gate through which the men passed every morning and returned every night on work details. They worked at warehouses located about 1/4 mile from the camp wherein were stored all kinds of stuff such as beans, rice, silk, etc. The men did stevedoring work, loading and unloading ships and the warehouses. The part of the city there was occupied mostly by warehouses, but there were a few shacks used as residences by the poorer class. My hospital had a capacity of about 22 men and consisted of bays with straw mats two feet from the bottom of the floor. There were two tiers. On the average they had from ten to fourteen sick men there. Only the critical cases were accepted, such as the dying, the fractured, those suffering from pneumonia. Otherwise they were not allowed into the hospital. I tried hard to get them admitted promptly, but they kept them in their barracks for about five days before allowing them into the hospital. This hospital was constructed in January 1945. Before that the sick had been kept in the barracks. I was on 24-hour duty, sleeping there as the sick needed attention at all times, some of them being in very bad condition. A British hospital attendant named Hodgkins (nicknamed "Ginger") assisted me.

Tanaka the Strafer was often called simply "The Strafer". There were other Tanakas in camp, but he was positively the one known as "The Strafer". I was in Tokyo during the month of December and part of January to testify for the Prosecution in another case, and I was requested to testify in the case against this man, Tanaka The Strafer. However, the other case took so long that I had to go home shortly after the New Year. While in Tokyo I was interviewed by the Prosecution about Tanaka the Strafer, and gave all the facts to the interviewer contained in this affidavit. I was furthermore requested to visit Sugamo Prison to see Hirokazu Tanaka who was imprisoned there awaiting trial, and ascertain whether he was the man known as Tanaka the Strafer, or simply The Strafer. I went to Sugamo one day in December and met Hirokazu Tanaka. His presence was requested by that name and he was brought into the interviewing room by the MP. I recognized him immediately as Tanaka the Strafer, otherwise known as the Strafer, and he recognized me and called me by my name as pronounced by the Japanese. He knew me on account of my prominent position in the camp, and also because I met him frequently in connection with my work. I know a little Japanese, and we had a short conversation, and he said that he knew me as the Prisoner of War in charge of the hospital at Osaka Main Camp, and remembered me well. I remember him very well and can positively identify him as Tanaka the Strafer, and can specifically identify him as the Sergeant who perpetrated the "Beatings at the Gate", which I will describe later in this affidavit; also as the man who took a prominent and leading part in the beating of Grimsley and in the B-29 beatings. His picture is attached to this affidavit, and I have placed my name on the back of it. It is positively the picture of the man who perpetrated the above beatings and who was known as "Sergeant Tanaka, the Strafer" or just as "The Strafer". He is the man whom I met at Sugamo in December 1947 under the name of Hirokazu Tanaka.

I saw personally many of the beatings that took place in the camp and there were many. Some were very severe, and I heard of most of those that I did not see because being in charge of the hospital many of the men who were beaten and injured would come to me for treatment and tell me all about it.

The beating of Private Grimsley - first name Gene - took place some time in April 1945, and it was one of the very worst and atrocious beatings that I ever saw or heard about. About 1700 hours, while a detail was returning from work at the Nakatani warehouse consisting of about 30 men, one of them being Grimsley, I saw that Grimsley was acting peculiarly. This warehouse had been bombed plenty and this detail, as well as others, were engaged in salvage work. The first big air-raid took place on 13 March 1945, and this was several weeks after. It was my habit to stand at the gate close to the hospital when the men were returning, principally to assist those who had been injured by beatings during the day or to prevent any further beatings, if possible; I spoke some Japanese and used to intercede

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for the men whenever I could. I noticed Grimsley apparently under the influence of liquor, unsteady on his feet. I had him in mind when about an hour later at 6 P.M. I went on my daily inspection tour of the barracks. He was in barracks No. 11. There were 12 bafracks in all--a barrack being really a room. I used to check up from about 1700 to 2000 hours in the barracks to see which men were sick and who of them were unable to respond to muster. They were compelled to sit up for muster because there was not enough room to stand, as there were about 70 men in each room which was 18 x 30 feet long and consisted of tiers of bays, one on top of the other, with a passage about 6 feet wide. I used to put the sick to bed and report their name and number to the Japanese so they would not be obliged to situup for muster, but remain lying down. I went up to Grimsley who was half drunk, staggering around and talking in a loud voice but not fighting. I told him to go to bed and I would report him as sick, but he refused so I reported him to Chief Medical Officer Hochman, and he suggested that we give him a shot of morphine. We did, but it didn't have much effect. I left him to go on my other duties and was not there at muster time when he was beaten up, but I was told about it in detail ten minutes after it happened by an American Sergeant Runk of the Marine Corps, who witnessed it and came over to the hospital to tellme all about it. He told me as follows: Tanaka the Strafer was engaged in making muster with a guard whose name Runk did not know and a Japanese doctor whose name he did not know, and the three of them beat up Grimsley very badly. I had told the Japanese officer of the day about his condition and he knew all about it, but still they insisted that he sit up for muster. Being under the influence of liquor and especially the morphine he could not do so, and was lying in a second tier bay. The three of them pushed him and beat him with sword scabbards, belts and a flashlight until he fell out on deck. He staggered around and took a swing at a Japanese officer but missed. Then they beat him horribly, all three of them, for about ten minutes and took him out to the guardhouse which is about 30 or 40 feet from my hospital, first stripping him absolutely naked. The weather was rather cold and raw. At that time Runk went out and told me all aboutit so I, on hearing the commotion outside, figured it was Grimsley, and went out to the scene about five minutes after the noise started. They had him in front of the guardhouse and it was the most pitiable sight. There he was entirely naked, rolling around in a mud hole, sometimes on his back and sometimed on his side, dazed with the morphine and probably also affected by the liquor. It was dark and raining and very raw. It was about 2000 hours. He had his hands tied behind his back. What I have just said and what I am saying now about this incident, I saw with my own eyes and I will never forget - it looked so terrible. As he turned around in the mudhole he groaned and cried for mercy. Tanaka the Strafer and Corporal (later Sergeant) Sawamura beat him severely and steadily for about 1½ hours. I was there all this time and so I interceded with them, telling them that he might catch pneumonia and die, and they said it would make no difference since he would be put to death anyway. They stomped on him with their hobnailed army shoes which had steel plates on them and were heavy. They kicked him, struck him with their bayonets, swords, scabbards, bamboo poles and belts. I am not exaggerating in the slightest and I am being careful with my description so as not to err. The poor fellow was half dazed, half conscious and some times wholly unconscious. They would throw cold water on him from fire buckets to revive him and continue the beating which I have described, as he rolled from side to side and on his back in the mudhole all naked. They finally pushed me around so much and threatened when I interceded that I went into the hospital some time between 2100 and 2200 hours. Both Tanaka and Sawamura were still there beating him, and other guards, as they passed, would all kick him with their boots. I listened to the noise and the shrieking until some time between 2300 and 2400 hours when I went to bed. I slept about two hours and was awakened by the cries of Grimsley and went out again. I tried to stop them but did not succeed and they pushed me around and I left again in 15 minutes as they were getting very rough with me. At this time Tanaka and Sawamura were not there, but other guards were present. I tried to sleep but coulda't most of the time because of the cries.

At 0600 hours I came out and the beating was still going on. Sergeant Tanaka was still there participating in the beating, but Sawamura was not

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there; other guards whose names I do not know were there. I stayed for about 5 minutes and then went on to take care of the working details that went out to work about 7 o'clock. It was my duty to find out who was sick and recommend that they not be sent out to work. I was in the hospital taking names of the sick from about 7 until noon, and was told by some of our men that they took Grimsley around noon time and put him in solitary confinement in the office building in a small dark room about 4' x 6'. I had not seen nor heard anything of him from 7o'clock on as I was busy and I did not see nor hear anything of him when he was taken to solitary confinement.

Next morning I saw him when he was sent out to work. He was all bruised, scratched, battered and torn. I spoke to him and he said that he felt very bad, sore all over and hungry, as he had had no food nor drink during the whole time. He also told me that he had been beaten while in solitary confinement, but did not know by whom. Guards passing by would stop and beat him. For two weeks the results of the beating were visible. He had scars and black and blue marks. I had the American medical officer examine him that night and we tried to patch him up and dress up his wounds. He had no fractures. I really don't know whether he had any permanent injuries, but from my knowledge of medical things and beatings of that kind and results, I believe that he must have permanent injuries. During the beating he was bleeding all over. They beat him on the back, buttocks, face and legs. We fixed him up as best we could, but he was a horrible looking sight. I cannot believe that a man could recover entirely from such a horrible experience.

Sergeant Tanaka the Strafer and Sawamura also called "Mabel" and the "~~Little~~ Corporal" were the chief perpetrators in this beating and the Strafer is the Hirokazu Tanaka whom I met and identified at Sugamo Prison in 1947 and whose picture is attached to this exhibit. I am absolutely certain about this, and there can be no doubt about it. It was my practice to hold sick call every morning shortly after 0600 hours as well as in the evening in a room adjacent to the guardhouse. In fact, this room and the guardhouse were a part of the same building with a passageway about 14 feet wide which led to the gate to the road outside. The prisoners went to work about 0700 hours and were brought out about 0645 hours. I could from my position see everything that went on at the gate, including the Japanese guards, the Prisoners of War, etc., as I had clear vision through the open door and the gate was only about 30 feet away. Every 4th or 5th day Sergeant Tanaka the Strafer was on duty call, assisting the officer of the day. All the Japanese who worked in the office took such duty call regularly. He would stand at the gate with a bamboo pole and sometimes with a sword in the scabbard and strike about 75% of the men as they passed through the gate--usually on the head. Some days he would come out of the office even when he was not on duty call and engage in this practice. Then the men would line up outside in the road for rollcall and he would stand there and throw stones at them and some times pass through the ranks and kick them on the shins or slap them in the face. He had no apparent reason for doing this as the men came through quite fast - sometimes on the double. Even when they were on the double he would stand there and shout at them such words as "speedo", "hurry up", etc. He did this over a period of 18 months or more throughout 1944 and 1945. He drew blood from his victims at least once or twice a day and caused swellings. There were no knock-downs that I saw. He would laugh and shout all the time that he was doing this. I often spoke to him about these beatings at the gate and complained. He would growl at me in such a manner that I could not understand him some of the time and apparently tell me to mind my own business. Sometimes he would push me around. Also at night I would see that he beat the prisoners at muster with sticks, flashlights, and sabers and kick them with his heavy boots. He frequently caused blood to flow and caused many swellings and lacerations. He gave many reasons for doing this, such as failure to salute properly, stand at attention or count off properly, and I myself saw him do it many times without any apparent reason at all. In addition to the injuries that the men suffered on account of this, they were

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always in a state of tension, injury and fear, and, of course, it was extremely humiliating and degrading. I personally witnessed these beatings in the morning and evening. I cannot recall the names of any of the prisoners who were beaten as they were so numerous and frequent.

He and Sergeant Sawamura had charge of and executed the "B-29 beatings". Around January 1945 our B-29s started to bombard Osaka. At first the bombardments were rather light and gradually increased in intensity until in March came the first large scale 500-plane bombardment, which was very severe and on June 1 came another such 500-plane bombardment. In between these two dates there were many severe bombardments by our B-29s. The Strafer and Sawamura, everytime the B-29s came over, would, at evening muster at about 8 P.M., call out of line every Prisoner of War number 29. We had 12 separate barracks as well as the hospital, so there were 12 or 13 men called out every night. The Strafer and Sawamura would take these men in front of the guardhouse ~~shack~~ close to my hospital where I could see them clearly andforce them to kneel on sharp rails which served as a slide for the fire door. They would force these men to kneel down on these sharp rails and would then force them to take off their trousers and bend over and they would beat them severely with a bamboo pole which was split in 6 ways and tied together. They would beat them on the back, on the buttocks. As the poles struck the flesh the strips would separate, pinch the skin and cause the lacerations and blood to flow. The men would come to me for iodine or mercurochrome as they would not allow me to treat them. In fact, it would have been impossible to patch them up because there were so many lacerations from the waistline as far as the knees. These men would be in horrible shape, their flesh would be torn to shreds and they would be bleeding. They were in an awful mess.

There were about a dozen of these beatings and I saw them all with my own eyes as they were close to my station. As I said before, Hirokazu Tanaka, known as "Sergeant Tanaka the Strafer" or "The Strafer" was the leading spirit of these beatings,(together with Sawamura,) the same man who was responsible for the beatings at the gate whose picture is attached hereto and whom I identified in December 1947.

I did not see any more severe beatings by the Strafer, but heard of many more that were not so severe. He seemed to get pleasure from beating up and mistreating the Prisoners of War and frequently would laugh and shout while doing so. He was a bad influence at the camp and caused the Prisoners of War plenty of pain, misery and humiliation.

Lonnie Cleophas Merritt
LONNIE CLEOPHAS MERRITT

Sworn and subscribed to before me on this 1st day of March, 1948.
1948.

Julia M McFadden
Notary Public, State of Florida at Large
My commission expires June 18, 1950.

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THE WAR CRIMES OFFICE

Judge Advocate General's Department -- War Department

United States of America

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THE WAR CRIMES OFFICE

Judge Advocate General's Department -- War Department

United States of America

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then taken to Yokohama, Japan by the Germans, arriving in Japan 17th of October 1942. I was kept aboard the boat until 6 November 1942 by the Germans and then was turned over to the Japs. On 7 November 1942 I was taken to Osaka, Japan and stayed at Honshu #1 until 20 May 1945. I was then taken to Notogawa Prison Camp, Honshu, Japan where I remained until 10 September 1945 when I was liberated by liberation team #1 of the U.S. Army.

Q. Do you know a Lt. Matsumuro, who was Camp Commander at Osaka Main Prisoner of War Camp, Japan?

A. Yes. Matsumuro a 2nd Lieutenant came to the camp as a cadet officer in the early part of 1944 I believe, and stayed there as camp commander for well over a year.

Q. Can you describe him?

A. Yes. He had a slender build, weighed about 125 pounds, is 5 feet 5 inches tall, wore glasses and had regular Japanese features.

Q. Are you familiar with the incident that occurred sometime in September 1945 whereby Lt. Matsumuro, who was on duty one night, was making a bed check found Earl Sanders, S/Sgt. Tasker H. Bliss and T/Sgt. Walter C. Ryan sleeping without undershirts and therefore had them thrown in a pool of water and beaten?

A. Yes. However, I do not remember a Earl Sanders.

Q. State what you know about that incident.

A. This incident occurred in the fall of 1944 instead of September 1945 I believe. Matsumuro was making a bed check and found Bliss and Ryan sleeping without there undershirts, as the weather was very warm. Matsumuro ordered them thrown into the pool of water in the middle of the compound which was used by a bucket brigade in the event of a fire. Then he ordered the guards whose names I do not know and cannot describe who beat them. They were beaten at night and in front of the guard house, therefore, I do not know who did it or how they were beaten. But the usual practice was to make you stand at attention with your eyes closed so you coldn't anticipate and ride out the blows, and then hit you with either their fists or bamboo sticks.

Q. Did either one require hospitalization or medical treatment?

A. Neither Bliss or Ryan got any medical treatment but they were badly bruised and cut on the face.

Q. Are you familiar with the beating of John Lewis, Pfc. Titus Jones, T/Sgt. Anderson, Cpl. Bunyard, William T. Ofendive, S/Sgt. Baske, Sgt. Dafoe and other prisoners of war in January 1945 because some soap and cigarettes had been stolen?

A. Yes. Those mentioned except T/Sgt. Anderson did I believe take cigarettes and soap from the Supply sometime in the winter of 1945. T/Sgt. Anderson was included in the beating because he was barracks leader of the barracks the soap and cigarettes were found in. Lt. Matsumuro ordered his whole staff out which consisted of about 8 or 10 men and they proceeded to beat the prisoners with sticks, rubber sandals, and their fists. They beat the prisoners for quite a few days at different times. These beatings caused no serious injuries to the prisoners but they were cut and bruised pretty badly.

Q. Did they require any medical treatment?

A. Some of them could have used medical treatment, but on orders of Matsumuro were refused.

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Q. Are you familiar with the circumstances surrounding the beating of Sgt. Pence, Coxswain Kratzonier and others in June 1945?

A. No. As I was transferred to Notogawa Prison Camp on 20 May 1945.

Q. Are you familiar with the beating and mistreatment of Harvey Goodridge, a British prisoner of war in April 1945?

A. Yes. Goodridge was a Chief Engineer from a British Merchant ship. He was in charge of a work detail in April 1945, I believe and, he refused to make the prisoners do some work that he didn't think should be done. What the work was I do not know. He was beaten by the guards whose names I do not know and can not describe with bamboo sticks, fists and they kicked him. They then made him stand at attention with his arms straight overhead holding a pail of water. He was made to stand in this position for several hours and when the pail was lowered the least bit they would beat him again. He had a black eye, and a few cuts on the face. But received no medical treatment.

Q. Are you familiar with the beating of Arnett and Rawlins on 1 September 1944 when water was pumped into Arnett's mouth?

A. No. I am not familiar with this incident.

Q. Were any sick prisoners of war forced to work to your knowledge?

A. Yes. It was common practice to make sick prisoners work. A medical Corporal by the name of Kondo (fnu) whom I can not describe was the cause of this. He had more to say and more authority than did the Jap doctor. And if a prisoner reported to the dispensary sick it was all according to Kondo's whims whether he went to work or not. A 1st Lieutenant David Hockman, Medical Corps, U.S. Army, who was captured in the Philippines on Bataan could if he had of said something gotten help for us, but he was afraid the Japs would slap him around if he said anything.

Q. Were there any air raid shelter provided and were prisoners of war locked in warehouses during raids?

A. Until the last few months of the war there were no shelters. We then built shelters inside of the compound, and in April 1945 we built shelters under the barracks. Before we had shelters the guards would lock us in steel and brick warehouses and then they would go to the shelters provided for them.

Q. Do you remember who these guards were?

A. No.

Q. On whose orders was this carried out?

A. Lt. Matsumuro gave the orders.

Q. Do you have knowledge of withholding or misappropriating Red Cross supplies by the Japs?

A. Yes. The Japs wouldn't give out clothing because the civilians would put up a kick. This clothing remained in the Supply for over a year

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WAR CRIMES OFFICE

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until it was burned during an air raid. However, the Japs took a few shoes. Our camp was the headquarters for Red Cross supplies for about 10,000 prisoners. These supplies were handled by a Quartermaster Unit. I don't know who was in charge but if Matsumuro didn't want to give any out, it didn't go. Although my camp made out better than the rest we received about eight boxes in thirty-four months. In the first part of 1945 we began to get more.

Q. Are you familiar with the circumstances surrounding the beating of a British prisoner of war, Kim, on or about 1 June 1945?

A. Yes. Kim was from the British Army and was captured in Hong Kong. It happened on or about 1 May 1945 during an air raid when the guard was locking us in the warehouse. Kim took the lock when the gurads' back was turned and hid it. Matsumuro took him to the front of the guard house and ordered the guards to beat him. The guards hit him with their fists and then Matsumuro hit him with his sword which was in the scabbard. He belted Kim into unconsciousness. Then he got scared and was afraid he had killed him. He then took Kim to the hospital and had the doctors fix him up and then got a box of Red Cross supplies from Supply for him. Kim was in bedfor several days after, and when he got up he could hardly walk.

Q. Do you have knowledge of any other incidents of beatings of prisoners of war or mistreatment in which Matsumuro was involved?

A. No.

Q. Do you know of anyone else who might have knowledge of atrocities committed by Matsumuro?

A. Yes. A Paul S. Roland, 52 Riverside Drive, New York, N.Y. and David Hockman, Brooklyn, New York.

Q. Do you have anything else to add?

A. No.

Eugene A. DeLong.

Eugene A. DeLong.

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WAR CRIMES OFFICE

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State of New York)
) SS:
County of Bronx)

I, Eugene A. Delong, 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.

Eugene A. DeLong

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26th day of September 1946.

Charles E. Goetz
Major, Cav.
Summary Court Officer

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Charles E. Goetz, Major, Cav., O-390101, certify that Eugene A. Delong, personally appeared before me on 26 September 1946 and gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth.

Place: 251 Hollywood Ave
Bronx, New York, N.Y.

Date: 26 September 1946

Charles E. Goetz, Major, Cav.
O-390101
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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WAR CRIMES OFFICE

RESTRICTED

RESTRICTED

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) SS:
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I, Eugene A. Delong, 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.

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WAR CRIMES OFFICE

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270 Coy. British Coll (399/43 44)

When COMPLETED this document must be classified as SECRET.

AUSTRALIAN WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

QUESTIONNAIRE.

J 17 07-533

NOTES :—

(a) This questionnaire should be completed by :—
  (i) All repatriated Australian prisoners of war (A.I.F., R.A.A.F. and R.A.N.).
  (ii) All repatriated Australian civil internees.
  (iii) All repatriated British civil internees in the Pacific Area (excluding Malaya and China).
  (iv) All members and ex-members of the Allied forces who have actual knowledge of war crimes committed by the enemy.

(b) It will be completed in the presence of an officer who will countersign the signature of the person making the statement.

(c) It is important that a full statement on page 3 (carried on to page 4 if necessary) be furnished as well as the answer to 8 (f).

S146-C9 H16 K130

1. Army number 2321627 2. Rank LANCE / CORPORAL

3. Full name (in BLOCK letters) JOHNSON. FRANK ERNEST.

4. Unit at time of capture and/or place of capture HONG KONG SIGNAL COY. HONG KONG.

(State here unit in which soldier was serving at time of capture, e.g., 2/1 Fd. Regt. or H.Q. 6 Aust. Div., &c.)

5. Home address 21, THE DOWNSWAY, PORTCHESTER, HANTS, ENGLAND.

6. At what enemy camps and hospitals were you confined and when were you at each ?

SHAMSHUI PO, HONG KONG. DEC. '41 – SEPT. '42.
OSAKA No 1. JAPAN. OCT. '42 – SEPT. '45.

7. Do you have any information about any atrocities against, or mistreatment of, *Allied* soldiers, prisoners of war, civilian internees or the civilian population for which you think the perpetrators should be punished ? (Answer by stating YES or NO in the spaces provided below)—

(a) Killings or executions .. .. NO YES or NO

(b) Rape, torture, beatings or other cruelties .. .. .. YES YES or NO.

(c) Imprisonment under improper conditions .. .. .. NO YES or NO.

(d) Massacres, wholesale looting, pillage, or burning of towns or villages NO YES or NO.

(e) Use of prisoners of war or civilians on enemy military works or operations .. .. YES YES or NO.

(f) Exposure of prisoners of war to danger of gunfire, bombing, torpedoing, or other hazards of war .. .. YES YES or NO.

(g) Transportation of prisoners of war under improper conditions or deportation of civilians .. .. NO YES or NO.

(h) Public exhibition or exposure to ridicule of prisoners of war .. NO YES or NO.

(i) Failure to provide prisoners of war or internees with proper medical care, food or quarters .. .. YES YES or NO.

(j) Collective punishment of a group for offence of others .. .. NO YES or NO.

(k) Breaches of rules relating to the Red Cross .. .. .. NO YES or NO.

(l) Cannibalism .. .. NO YES or NO.

1170

(*m*) Mutilation of the dead .. .. NO
YES or NO.

*(*n*) Any other war crimes not specifically mentioned above for which you think the guilty persons should be punished .. .. YES or NO.

If any question is answered YES then state the facts in 8 (*f*) and on pages 3 and 4.

8. *Details of Atrocities.*—

(*a*) Kind of crime (a). BEATING (e). USE OF P.W's IN MILITARY WORKS.

(*b*) When and where it happened (b). ABOUT MARCH '45. OSAKA N° 1 CAMP.
(e). APRIL '43 - MARCH '45. OSAKA. (KUBOTA IRON FOUNDRY).

(*c*) Who was the victim? (Give complete description including name and whether military or civilian personnel) (b). L/Sig. KIM. EX. HONG KONG. BRITISH NAVY.
(e). P.W's OSAKA N° 1 CAMP.

(*d*) Who was the perpetrator? (Give as complete description and as much information as possible) (b). SUMORA GUNSO (KNOWN TO P.W's AS BOY CORPORAL)
(e). COLONEL MURATA SHOSHO SONO. OSAKA N° 1 CAMP.
MR. KUWATA. MANAGER, KUBOTA IRON WORKS.
TURUNACHI SECTION.

(*e*) State if you saw it yourself. If you did not see it, who told you about it? (Give names and addresses of other witnesses) (b). NO. THE VICTIM - AFTER HIS BEATING
(e). YES.

(*f*) Give brief story of crime. **Full statement required on pages 3 and 4.**

(b). During a practise air-raid alarm a number of P.W's were ushered into a warehouse and the Japs endeavoured to lock them in. L/Sig. Kim with a pole attempted to keep the warehouse doors apart. After returning to camp he was taken to the Jap guard house and cruelly beaten by SUMORA GUNSO.

(e). - Each day a party of P.W's were made to work at the Kubota iron foundry in a dirty dusty atmosphere. The work consisted of chipping tank and ship parts. Due to the dusty atmosphere men were exposed to the contraction of tuberculosis.

To the best of my belief the above particulars are correct.

Sworn) Signed at Manila this 27TH day of SEPT 1945
Affirmed)

.....LT. (E) RNVR. .....

27/9/45
(Date.)

3 Aust. Recovery Unit Manila
(Place and/or Unit at which interrogation was made.)

Comment by Interrogating Officer Intelligent and reliable witness.

* Other war crimes not specifically mentioned include :—

(i) Usurpation of sovereignty during military occupation.
(ii) Compulsory enlistment of soldiers among the inhabitants of occupied territory.
(iii) Attempts to denationalize the inhabitants of occupied territory.
(iv) Confiscation of property.
(v) Exaction of illegitimate or of exorbitant contributions and requisitions.
(vi) Debasement of the currency and issue of spurious currency.
(vii) Deliberate bombardment of undefended places.
(viii) Wanton destruction of religious, charitable, educational and historical buildings and monuments.
(ix) Use of explosive or expanding bullets and other inhuman appliances.
(x) Directions to give no quarter and refusal of quarter.
(xi) Misuse of flags of truce.

FULL STATEMENT OF ATROCITY OR CRIME.

This MUST be signed by the person making the statement and countersigned by the interrogating officer at the end of the statement.

(b). Whilst a party of P.W's were working at the docking firm of NAKATANI (OSAKA) a practice air-raid alarm was held. The P.W's were herded into a warehouse and the Japanese intended to lock the doors. The P.W's objected, and L/Sig. Kim endeavoured to keep the doors apart with a wooden pole. He was pushed around by the Japanese hanchu at the conclusion of the practice & this number was taken. Upon return to the prison camp he was taken to the Guardhouse and beaten about the head, arms, legs & body by Sumoro Gunso. He remarked afterwards that he lost count after 200 strokes. The instrument used was a wooden stick in the form of a Japanese officer's sword. After the beating L/Sig Kim was put to bed by our own Medical Orderly where he remained for two days covered with bruises. He was noticed by Sumoro Gunso during a roll call parade and was ordered to work next day.

(c).

OSAKA CAMP N.° 1. supplied a number of firms with P.W's to work for them. Among these was the Kubota Iron Works where tank and ship parts were turned out. The men were made to work in a dirty, dusty atmosphere, chipping castings after they came from the moulds. It was noisy work which affected the ears, and dusty which affected the lungs. Two men contracted T. B. Viz. GNR. CLARK (ROYAL ARTILLERY HONG KONG) & P.C. DRAPER (H.K.D.Y. POLICE). Draper was taken to hospital and had a lung collapsed by Lt/Sung C.A. JACKSON. I was P.W. in charge of this party and can vouch for the fact that all concerned did their best to sabotage and cut down production where possible.