

# STATEMENT OF

Emmerson G. Loewe

With respect to his claim arising out of his mistreatment while a prisoner of war of the Imperial Japanese Government.

State of Illinois

County of Stephenson

I, Emmerson G. Loewe, claimant above named, being first duly sworn, depose and say, in answer to the interrogatories herein set forth, to wit:

Q. 1. Give your name, age, and present residence. Also an address at which mail will always be certain to reach you.

Answer: Emmerson G. Loewe, age 27, residing at 939 Clinton Street, Freeport, Illinois. Permanent mailing address same

Q. 2. Were you in the military service in 1941? If so, give rank, organization and official number. Are you now in military service? If so, list your present rank and station.

Answer: Private First Class, 283660. Address: Marine Detachment U. S. S. Houston, Manila, Philippine Islands until September, 1941, and then transferred to First Separate Marine Battalion, Company "C", Battery "C", Cavite, Philippine Islands.

Q. 3. When and where were you born? (If in U. S. A. you should take steps to obtain birth certificate. If no birth records were kept, affidavits of two persons, preferably older than yourself—mother, relatives, or doctor—having knowledge of the fact should be obtained. This evidence as to your birth should be obtained and forwarded for eventual attachment to your affidavit.)

Answer: Born February 22, 1919, in Freeport, Illinois.

Q. 4. If you are a citizen by naturalization, state date and place of your naturalization and certificate number.

Answer:

Q. 5. When and where were you first employed, commissioned, or enlisted in the service of the United States? Indicate place and date of entry and rank or position.

Answer:

Enlisted as a Private in the United States Marine Corps on April 17, 1940 at Chicago, Illinois.

Q. 6. State dates of various promotions in grade.

Answer:

Private First Class on November 19, 1940.  
Corporal in April, 1942 while on Corregidor, but the promotion failed to reach the States and I received it again October 2, 1945. Sgt. January, 1946.

Q. 7. State medals, letters of commendation, campaign medals, battle stars and all other awards and decorations which you are entitled to wear.

Answer:

In Battery "C", at Benankayan, Philippine Islands-on the island of Luzon, between Cavite and Manila.

Q. 8. Where were you stationed on December 7, 1941?

Answer:

In Battery "C", at Benankayan, Philippine Islands-one the island of Luzon, between Cavite and Manila.

Q. 9. Describe in considerable detail your personal activity and experience from that date, or if you entered military or civilian service at a later date, from such later date until your unit was formally surrendered to Japanese Forces. (Use additional sheets of paper for answer and mark "Annex 1")

Q. 10. Give a short medical history to date of entry in service. Give name or names and addresses of physicians who may corroborate statements.

Answer: No illnesses prior to entry in service with the exception of mumps, etc.

Q. 11. Give a short medical history during service, together with name or names of physicians who may corroborate statements.

Answer: Hospitalized once in May 1940, at Marine Base Hospital, San Diego, California, for one week with catarrhal fever.

Cannot give names.

Q. 12. Describe your physical condition at the time of surrender, and give name or names of physicians who may corroborate.

Answer: Contracted malaria on Bataan, but remained on a duty status, and at the time of the surrender weighed 148 pounds-felt well, had good endurance, and the hard work connected with the war conditioned my body for the hardships to follow.

Q. 13. Have you been wounded. If so, describe the nature and extent of your wounds or injuries, and what if any treatment you had received from U. S. Army Medical Officers or other physicians, giving names of Medical Officers or physicians who gave treatment.

Answer:

No.

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Q. 14. Describe in considerable detail, on a separate sheet of paper and mark "Annex 2," your personal experiences from the time of surrender to the time of your arrival at the first Prisoner of War Camp.

Q. 15. Give the names and present addresses of at least three companions, if possible, who have survived and can corroborate your statements.

Frank P. Alfano, 926 Constantinople Street, New Orleans, La.  
Answer: Chester R. McKenna, 1319 8th Ave.E., Twins Falls, Idaho  
Owen C. Clark, R. F. D. #1, Gotebo, Oklahoma.

Q. 16. Name any books or articles which have been published describing this march or transfer.

Answer: Unknown.

Q. 17. Does your name appear in any of these published descriptions. If so, indicate the article and page number.

Answer:

Q. 18. How long were you at the first Prisoner of War Camp?

Answer: June, 1942 to October, 1942 at Camp #3, Cabanatuan, P. I.

Q. 19. Describe the camp in considerable detail making mention of the manner of shelter provided, mess arrangements, sanitary arrangements, work assignments, punishment for infractions of camp rules, medical examinations and treatment, and all other comment which you have any reason to believe might be helpful or of interest in determining the measure of damages to be awarded you. Also give name or names and present address of persons who may corroborate your statements in whole or part. Give this answer on separate sheet of paper and mark "Annex 3."

Q. 20. Were you ever denied any appropriate medical treatment?

Answer: Yes.

Q. 21. Describe in considerable detail your personal experience and the result on you physically and mentally.

Answer: While in Barracks 5, Group 3, Camp #3, Cabanatuan, P. I., I became ill with dysentery and to prevent the contamination of the barracks housing the well men, I was moved to the latrine and lived there for a period of nine days during which time my friends brought me food and water and cared for me as best they could until finally they located and bought at exorbitant prices some sulfa drugs, which relieved my condition, and I was able to move back to the barracks. I lost a noticeable amount of weight, and was so weak I had to be assisted in order to walk. Mentally I was so depressed that I didn't care to survive because of the burden placed upon my friends to nurse me, and as the environment was very unsatisfactory and unsanitary I feared they would contract the disease and thus cause me another worry.

Q. 22. Identify by name and rank the Japanese Officers and soldiers who in any manner mistreated you, indicating the dates and form of mistreatment, physical or mental.

Answer: Sgt. Kukutia, Osaka, Japan-both mental and physical.  
Camp Commandant from October, 1943 to April, 1944.  
Pvt. Akeida, Quartermaster Corps-mental and physical  
from October, 1943 to April, 1945.

Q. 23. Describe any indignities to your person.

Answer: In November of 1943 while ill in the Sakrajima Camp Hospital, a group of guards entered to take the evening muster, and because all men were not standing, they took offense and beat every man. We were ordered to line up, side by side, in two ranks facing each other with a distance of about six feet between, forming a passageway down the center, thru which they walked striking every man. I was struck with a club, fell, and then was stood up and beaten again.

Q. 24. Give dates of transfer to various Prisoner of War Camps.

Answer: Camp 3, Cabanatuan, P. I., June, 1942 to October, 1942.  
Camp 1, Cabanatuan, P. I., October, 1942 to September, 1943.  
Sakrajima Camp, Osaka, Japan, October, 1943 to May 1945.  
Akenoke Camp, Akenoke, Japan, May, 1945 to September, 1945.

Q. 25. When did you arrive? What was the name and location of the camp.

Answer: Arrived in Sakrajima Camp, Osaka, Japan, October 5, 1943.  
Located in the city of Osaka.

Q. 26. Describe any incidents in connection with your transfer which will tend to establish maltreatment.

Answer:

Q. 27 Give the date, place and circumstance of your liberation.

Answer: American planes dropped food into our camp, and the bundles contained a note saying the war was over. Seven of us men escaped camp on the morning of September 4th and traveled until we arrived in Yokohama on September 5th, 1945, where we located American troops and reported in.

Q. 28. Describe your physical condition at the time of your liberation. What was your weight at the time. What was your normal weight.

Answer: I weighed one hundred and eleven pounds, and my normal weight was 148 to 150. I was dirty, ragged, undernourished and in a very weakened condition, with a corneal ulcer scar on my left eye, improper reflex in my knees, poor teeth and a heart murmur.

Q. 29. When, where and from whom did you first receive medical attention after your liberation, giving name, rank, and present address of physicians who may corroborate.

Answer: I first received medical attention at the Naval Hospital on Guam about September, 13th to 19th, 1945. Names or addresses unknown.

Q. 30. What, if any medical or dental attention did you receive while a prisoner of the Japanese?

*Answer:* Once in Osaka, I had an aching tooth taken care of and deadened by a Japanese civilian doctor employed by the Isaka Iron Works, the firm for whom we worked. I spent seven different periods in the hospital, but the treatment was usually incomplete, for we were ordered out to work as soon as possible, and it was a hospital in name only, but a patient in the hospital wasn't made to work.

Q. 31. What was the condition of your teeth at the time of your liberation?

*Answer:* Many cavities, one chipped tooth, two to be extracted, and sensitive gums.

Q. 32. What dental work have you received since that date?

*Answer:* None, but I have filed a claim requesting out-patient treatment for dental work, but have received no answer from the Veterans Administration as yet.

Q. 33. Will you sign requests for copies of your clinical records from the Surgeon General's office for use in the preparation of your claims?

*Answer:* Yes, provided they are later returned to me or the Office.

Q. 34. What is the present state of your health?

*Answer:* I am receiving a 50% disability pension from the Veterans Administration, and I am not in good health.

Q. 35. If you have received medical or dental treatment from civilian doctors or dentists since your return, indicate their names and addresses.

*Answer:* No, but have had my eyes examined and fitted with glasses by Dr. N.J. Fatterer, 19 E. Stephenson St., Freeport, Illinois.

Q. 36. If you have been returned to civilian life, do you consider your earning capacity has been impaired as a result of your experiences? If so, explain fully.

*Answer:* Yes, because I can no longer do hard manual labor without tiring prematurely; my resistance is low, and my recuperative powers diminished, and my sleep is restless. My eyesight is also impaired and I now wear glasses; the condition of my teeth detract from my appearance. I have also developed a complex and an outlook on life that makes it difficult for me to work or associate with people.

Q. 37. In what business or employment were you engaged prior to your enlistment or employment? If in private employment give name and address of employer.

*Answer:* Union Dairy, East Douglas Street, Freeport, Illinois, as a sales clerk and ice-cream maker.

Q. 38. How long had you been so employed, and at what salary?

Answer:

Worked nights while in high school, and full time for two years after graduation at an average of eighteen dollars a week.

Q. 39. What were your plans and prospects as to the future at the time you entered the armed forces?

Answer:

I planned on attending Aviation School in the Marine Corps, and taking a correspondence course in the Marine Corps Institute to coincide with the school.

Q. 40. Have they been affected in any way by reason of your treatment at the hands of the Japanese as a Prisoner of War?

Answer:

No.

Q. 41. Give names, ages and relationship of your dependents.

Answer:

No Dependents.

Q. 42. What contribution did you customarily make to the support of your dependents? Were those contributions made during the term you were a Prisoner of War?

Answer:

No dependents, but I always have, and at the present time am contributing to the support of the family.

Q. 43. Describe in some detail any visits that representatives of the International Red Cross may have made to any of the Prison Camps where you were held. So far as possible, give names and dates of such visits. Were these representatives permitted to see and talk to you? Wherever possible give names and present address of any associates who may corroborate your statements.

Answer:

To my knowledge no Red Cross representative ever visited any of the camps I was interned in.

Q. 44. After capture and while a prisoner of the Japanese, were you required to march more than 20 kilometers in one day?

Answer:

Q. 45. Were you given any food or water while on the march?

Answer:

Q. 46. What was the longest period you were required to march without food? Describe.

Answer:

Q. 47. Did you see any prisoners become exhausted and fall out during any marches that you made after a prisoner of the Japanese. If your answer is in the affirmative, state what happened to those who fell out, and furnish names and home addresses, if possible.

Answer: We left Corregidor by ship and landed on the outskirts of Manila, and escorted by Japanese Cavalry we were marched to Bilibid Prison in Manila. The pace was very fast, as they were mounted, and as the populace had turned out to witness the exhibition, they were in a rush to get us off the streets to avoid our making contacts. Most of the men lightened themselves by discarding their possessions, and those that dripped out were beaten--some were brought into camp later, and some failed to arrive, but may have been sent elsewhere.

Q. 48. Were you ever transported by ocean-going vessels from one prison camp to another? What was the name of the vessel, the date of trip, and the ports of embarkation and destination? Did the ship carry marks to identify it as carrying prisoners of war?

Answer: We left from Manila September 18, 1943 on some unknown ship(??Maru) Stopped in Formosa for thirty-six hours, and left for Japan and landed at Moji. The ship carried no markings to show it was transporting P. O. W's, and caused much consternation among the men. The flags and pennants which the ship flew were tactical signals for the convoy, and did not serve to identify us.

Q. 49. Was your ship ever attacked by aircraft, submarines, or surface vessels. If your answer to the foregoing question is in the affirmative, state in detail what happened during and after the attack. If there was more than one attack, describe these in detail, giving date and locations as far as practicable.

Answer: No.

Q. 50. Were you ever located in a Japanese prison camp that was adjacent to or very near military objectives such as power plants, munitions plants, railroad yards, etc. If your answer to the foregoing question is in the affirmative, give dates and name the camp or camps.

Answer: Sakrajima Camp, Osaka, Japan, was in the factory district, and we were told that the building alongside was a power plant, but due to the high board fence surrounding the camp we could not determine the nature of the building.

Q. 51. Did any of the camps where you were located have any distinctive markings to identify them as prison of war camps?

Answer: No, except the high fence topped with barbed wire. After the war ended we were ordered to paint "P. W." in large, white twenty foot letters on the roofs of the buildings and also on any clear spot of ground in the camp.

Q. 52. Were you ever told by the Japanese subsequent to any move what your destination was?

Answer: No.

Q. 53. Did you while a prisoner of the Japanese ever receive the same quantity and quality of food received by the Japanese guards in your camp?

*Answer:* No, for I had occasion to observe their food daily, and their food was much better in quantity and quality.

Q. 54. Did you, while in any of the camps, receive Red Cross packages? Were any packages opened by the Japanese and part or all of the contents retained by them? Was mail received by you while in any of the camps? Was any of your mail retained by the Japanese?

*Answer:* Yes, twice they opened our packages and retained part of the contents. Once we received personal packages from home, and they arrived in camp intact, but were opened under the guise of inspection, and after the guards helped themselves the remainder was mixed up and then distributed. Some men who had two packages were allowed only one and the other was kept by the Nips.

Q. 55. Did you customarily sign a payroll during the period you were a prisoner of war, and whether you did or not, did you receive prisoner of war pay regularly, and if so, in what amounts? Are any unpaid amounts due you, and if so, what is the total?

*Answer:* Yes, we received pay regularly at the rate of ten sen a day for non-rated men and fifteen sen a day for non-coms-for each day we worked. No balance.

Q. 56. Did you have a personal bank account in the Philippines or other territory under Japanese control? If so, what was the name and address of the bank and the exact name in which the account was carried?

*Answer:* No.

Q. 57. What was the approximate balance in your favor at the time the bank was placed under Japanese control? Can you make available your pass book or bank statements?

*Answer:*  
None.

Q. 58. What happened to your personal effects, jewelry, etc.?

*Answer:* Looted by the Nips.

Q. 59. Have you received any personal effects allowance? If so, how much was paid to you on your claim; by what office?

*Answer:* No, but have filed a claim with Claims Division, General Accounting Office, Washington, D. C.



Q. 60. List all articles for which you have not been compensated, and indicate the date acquired by you, the price paid (or estimate value if a gift), the date taken from you, your estimate of condition and the value on that date.

Answer:

Q. 61. Describe the character of work assigned to you while a prisoner of war, and the conditions under which it was performed. What pay were you to receive and did you receive all sums due you? If deductions were made, describe them. If you believe a balance is still due you, describe how you arrive at the figure stated.

Answer: I worked in a shipyard for the Osaka Iron Works, and the work was hard labor, calling for skill, and with a Nip foreman and a guard to drive me on. I worked there for 19 months. From May, 1945 to September, 1945, I worked as a machinist in the machine shop of the Akenebe Mine-a Mitsubishi owned copper mine, and under the same conditions and longer hours. No balance due, for I received ten sen a day, but I do think the rate of pay unjust.

Q. 62. Please incorporate any additional information or comment which you have any reason to believe might be helpful or of interest in connection with the consideration of your claims.

Answer:

During air-raids at the Osaka Iron Works shipyard, we were herded into a wooden, one story shed, and forced to remain there in one group under guard and without shelter for the duration of the raid. We requested to be taken from the yard during raids, and after it was refused sought permission to scatter about the yard in small groups and seek protection. This was denied along with our request for issuance of steel helmets to be used during raids. If the raid occurred while in camp, the same procedure was followed-all men were congregated in one building and not allowed to scatter and seek protection within the limits of the camp.

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO BEFORE ME THIS ..... DAY OF ....., A. D., 1946.

.....  
NOTARY PUBLIC

MY COMMISSION EXPIRES .....

Question 23 Continued

We were not allowed to wear shoes while working on the farm at Camp One, Cabanatuan, P.I., and this caused me much unnecessary pain. I had been paralyzed and unable to walk for a period of four months, and the inactivity had caused my feet to soften and become tender. After my return to work on the farm I took many chances and wore wooden shoes, hoping to go unnoticed, or if that was impossible, I carried them with me hoping to be able to wear them over the worst terrain. I was caught several times, and once made to stand at Attention with my arms extended above my head holding the shoes, one in each hand. As the weight and the position began to tell the Nip would force me to raise them up until finally in spite of the beating I could no longer raise them, and then I was dismissed and put to work. Another time I had a pick handle placed at the back of my knees and then made to squat so that the weight of my body would cut off the circulation in the legs. Both these methods were in everyday use, and were accompanied by a bearing before and after.

seen

I have men beaten into unconsciousness and carried into camp bleeding and bruised.

The man whom I believe responsible for most of this brutality was called AIR-RAID-a Private in the Japanese Army, and in charge of the farm. I have never heard his real name, and cannot identify him other than that.

QUESTION 50, CONTINUED

While in Sakrajima Camp, Osaka, Japan, from Oct. 1943 to May 1945 we worked for the Osaka Iron Works, which had been converted into a shipyard. The Army marched us to work in the morning, and upon our arrival ~~XXXXXXXX~~ at the shipyard we were turned over to the civilians in charge. This placed us under both civilian and Army jurisdiction during our working hours. We were told that only Army had the right to punish us, and many civilian "HANCHOS" were put on report, but no satisfaction was received. In one case, I was struck by a worker for no reason, and could not defend myself. I called the guard, and he promised to report it when we arrived in camp. Two days later I was called to the office in camp and beaten for making a complaint.

The shipyard launched one ship a month, had dry docks for repairs, and in itself was a military objective. There was also a munitions plant in the yard which made shells, bombs, and Naval guns for installation on the ships being built. The canal, which handled a lot of shipping, bounded it one side, and the railroad yards on the other. It was hit by bombs on the night of March 13, 1945, while we were in our camp, and the section in which our camp was located was also bombed on the same night. No direct hits in camp, but we were in danger from the shrapnel and the resulting fire, and the bombed-out Nips tried to break into camp to get us.

QUESTION I (Continued)

It was about a Year or eight months after our surrender that we started receiving any pay at all, and for the time spent working in the Philippines I believe a balance is due. A small percentage of the men that worked, even after pay was authorized, received pay for their labor. My highest monthly pay was sixty sen, with an average of twenty-five per month. We were told that a certain amount was allocated per day, and when that sum was passed out at the finish of the day--in the form of chips--the remaining men would do without.

11 months worked--deducting time ill and unable to work  
25 days per month average number of work days  
275 total days worked  
10 sen--wage per day  
27.50 balance due

ANNEX 1

Stationed at Benankayan on December 7th, 1941, in an anti-aircraft battery, Battery "C", and assigned to protect the Cavite Navy Yard. The Navy Yard was bombed out on the 11th and 12th, and we demolished the remainder and I boarded the U. S. S. Pillsbury with most of my Battery, and we landed at Mariveles, on Bataan about December 20th. We were reorganized on Bataan, and the First Separate Marine Battalion was incorporated into the 4th Regiment U. S. M. C. My unit remained intact and we became Battery "C", Company "M", 3rd Battalion, 4th Regiment. We were established as an anti-aircraft battery at Mariveles, on the water front, to protect the Naval bases and equipment. The remainder of the Regiment left for Corregidor and took over the beach defense of the island forts-Mills, Hughes, Frank and Drum.

I remained in Battery "C", on Bataan under fire daily, being called upon to form patrols to locate Japs who had infiltrated thru the lines, and twice took part in attempts to wipe out beach heads the Nips had established on the southern tip of Bataan. A skeleton crew manned our anti-aircraft guns at all times, and when we were not otherwise engaged we took up our positions on the gun.

After Bataan fell on April 8th, 1942, we destroyed our equipment, and I and most of my unit escaped to Corregidor where I was assigned to the Beach Defense at Breakwater Point, on the south shore of Corregidor, overlooking the South Harbor.

ANNEX 1 (continued)

Conditions were even worse on Corregidor, for the Nips had moved artillery to the shores surrounding the island and between their artillery and planes, and our entire lack of an Air Force, we were living on a bull's-eye. We were thoroughly worked over, and on the night of May 5th they landed in great force, and at noon of the next day we were ordered to destroy equipment again and fly white flags. The surrender took place at 12 noon May 6th and for almost twenty-four hours later they carried on the bombing and shelling.

ANNEX 2 (Continued)

Left Corregidor the latter part of May on a Japanese cattle boat, and stuffed into an overcrowded, hot, poorly ventilated, manure smelling hole, and landed on the edge of Manila. Jap landing barges met us and took us as close to the beach as possible, and then we jumped overboard and waded the rest of the way. After all the men were ashore, we were assembled into groups of one hundred and started four abreast to Bilibad Prison. The Red Cross and other Relief Societies had made arrangements whereby they would be allowed to distribute food and water to us along the route of march on Dewey Boulevard, and the first few groups were allowed to stop.

We were escorted by Cavalry, and the pace was fast and the weather hot. Men began to drop out. The weaker men, and I was one, slowed down, and as we became separated from the main group, the Nips began to beat us in an effort to close the widening space. One method was to ride up to a man who was slowing down, and taking his foot from the stirrup, deliver a hearty kick in the face, and continue to do so until in an effort to escape his tormentor the man would exert himself to such an extent that he would overtake his group, or collapse in his tracks trying. This method, along with the use of a club and rifle butt was used on me, but I made it into Bilibad Prison without a collapse. The clothing and possessions I had started with had been lost in route, and I had nothing but what I was wearing.

Stayed about a week and was cared for and given a few articles of clothing by a friend, Jack D. Morlan, Ponca City, Oklahoma, who had been there since January.

## ANNEX 2 (Continued)

Men were leaving constantly from Bilibad, and finally my group came up. We marched to the railroad depot before daylight and boarded box-cars. We were stuffed into the cars with two sentries per car, standing room only, and not enough of that. No toilet facilities, and many sick, and with the sun glaring on the metal cars the place was soon a hot mad house.

We arrived in the city of Cabanatuan shortly before sunset, and were herded into a fenced-in school yard and remained there for the night. At daylight we were marched to Cabanatuan Prison Camp No. 3, a distance somewhere over 8 kilometers. I managed to make the march with a little prodding from the Nips and aid from friends. The Jap sentries were relieved several times, and fresh guards took over at regular intervals along the route of march.

About a week after our arrival I witnessed torture and shooting of three men who had attempted to escape during the march to Cabanatuan Camp No. 3. I cannot identify them other than that they were Army and had been captured on Corregidor. They were brought into Camp, tied and beaten, and then each tied to a stake, bareheaded in the sun and sentenced to remain there for a definite period without water. Any Nip that was passing by and felt so inclined would beat them, and I believe one went mad, and after about 48 hours they were released and shot. Three graves had been dug along the west boundary of the Camp; they stood in the foot of the grave, and the Nips fired several volleys. We were told they had been given water, a cigarette, and refused blindfolds. The Japs also claimed that they requested to be shot rather than continue the torture. They were given their choice, after capture, between shooting and a



ANNEX 2 (Continued)

period of four days torture, and they chose the latter and endured it for two days and then requested an end to it.

### ANNEX 3

At Camp 3 Cabanatuan we were quartered in barracks with a wooden frame covered with split bamboo siding, and a "Nipa" roof. The barracks had a narrow passageway thru the center, and on each side were two shelves running the length of the building. The first shelf was about a foot above the floor level, and the second shelf about four and a half feet above the first. We slept on these shelves made of split bamboo - one inch in width, and laid horizontally an inch apart - forming a kind of grate and giving the impression of sleeping on a huge washboard. The latrines were outdoor, with built up stools and a roof over the top. The urinals were open trenches, and when filled were decommissioned and new trenches dug. For bathing we were taken, under guard, to the river about two miles from camp.

Rice was brought to the barracks in five gallon ex-gasoline cans, and the men formed a line, and as they approached the server were given a portion. If we had broth it was distributed in the same manner.

Received one medical examination from the Japs when all hands were examined for dysentery about August, 1942.

Camp One was on the same style in living quarters, but we filed thru the galley to get our food, and were allowed to draw water in buckets to bathe in.

We worked on a huge vegetable farm , 300 acres or more, and the guards, some of whom were Taiwans, were very rough and cruel. The Nip in charge of the farm was called "Air-Raid" and had a sadistic streak in his nature.

### ANNEX 3 (Continued)

I worked for one guard nicknamed "Napolean", his real name unknown. He was in charge of the Cultivating and Road Building Detail. His method of breaking virgin soil was to arm all men with a pick-axe, line them up in single file, side by side, and at his order we would begin turning the soil and moving forward thru the field. He would stand in an advantageous position to observe the rise and fall of the picks, and if he spotted one moving slowly or without force he or one of his men would beat the man, and he would usually beat the last man to finish at the mark he had set at the outstart. He also applied the same method to the Road Building Detail.

Received a medical exam by the Nips prior to shipment to Japan.

Sakrajima Camp, Osaka, was built of more substantial material, but on the same plan, and we had a woven straw mat to sleep on. Latrines were the trench style, with no stool, and the occupant had to squat.

We were searched almost daily before we left work or upon our arrival in camp returning from work. Almost anything was contraband - pencil, paper, razor or blades, and money - and they even took personal papers such as insurance policies, promotional papers and bank books. Frequently while at work they searched the barracks, and threw everything in disorder. The finding of anything was cause for a beating, and most of the searches were instigated to create a disturbance and to keep us worried and in low morale.

ANNEX 3 (Continued)

We also had to contend with the weather in Osaka--snow and below freezing temperatures, and we dreaded the coming of winter and the misery that accompanied it. We were cold all the time with the exception of the time spent under the blankets. We were given permission to double up, and the men slept in pairs under the same blankets, and received some warmth in that manner. The barracks had three small charcoal pits, and we were issued a very limited supply daily, and it wasn't sufficient to take the chill off the barracks. We wore all our clothes inside, and at 8 P.M. the fires were extinguished, and most men removed something before retiring. The lack of sufficient clothing made it difficult to work outdoors in the shipyard, and in the winter of 1943-1944 I had two frostbitten toes. Clothing and fuel were issued to us, but in the same manner as food--poor quality, insignificant amounts, and inadequate to meet the needs.

We formally complained, in writing and orally, thru the interpreter, and after several complaints were made about the food we were ordered not to mention food again, and no action was taken on the request for more clothing or fuel. In the two years I spent in Japan I received one pair of leather shoes. We also went months without an issue of soap, and I was once beaten for stealing some of the mixture with which they greased the skids preparat<sup>to</sup>ry<sup>to</sup> the launching of a ship. The mixture had a soap base, and I was caught taking some from the skids after the ship had been launched.