

F U L L name : RANK OR POSITION : NEAREST RELATIVE : HOME ADDRESS : AGE

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Minister of War

↓  
Commander of Tokai Army District, Lt Gen OKADA (岡田)

↓  
Camp Commander of Nagoya PsW Internment Camp,  
Lt Col OTAKE, Michitsugu (大竹道二)

Sub-camp No 1.

Camp Commander, 1st Lt FURUSHIMA, Chotaro (古島長太郎)  
(From opening to closing of Camp)

Sub-camp No 2.

Camp Commander, 1st Lt FURUSHIMA, Chotaro  
(From opening to closing of Camp)

Sub-camp No 3.

Camp Commander, 2d Lt YAMASHITA, Yuji (山下雄二)  
(Entire period)

Sub-camp No 4.

Camp Commander, 1st Lt TANAKA, Hiroshi (田中博)  
(From beginning to middle of May 1945)  
2d Lt OKADA, Sashiroku (岡田三四六)  
(From middle of May 1945 to closing of Camp)

Sub-camp No 5.

Camp Commander, 2d Lt ARAKI, Shoichi (荒木庄一)  
(From 7 Mar 45 to 27 May)  
1st Lt HAYAKAWA, Yuji (早川勇治)  
(From 28 May 45 to closing of camp)

Sub-camp No 6.

Camp Commander, Capt NAGAHARA, Keiji (長原啓二)  
(Entire period)

Sub-camp No 7.

Camp Commander, 2d Lt NEGISHI, Shoichi (根岸昌一)  
(From 1 Jun 45 to closing of camp)

Sub-camp No 8.

Camp Commander, 1st Lt TANAKA, Hiroshi  
(Entire period)

Sub-camp No 9.

Camp Commander, 1st Lt KOYAMA, Seiichi (降山誠一)  
(Entire period)

Doc No. 32791

Sub-camp No 10.

Camp Commander, 2d Lt TODA ( <sup>トダ</sup>  )  
(Entire period)

Sub-camp No 11.

Camp Commander, 2d Lt ARAKI, Shoichi  
(Entire period)

The Nagoya PsW Internment Camp was established on 6 Apr 45; the five sub-camps, No's 7 to 11 inclusive were established late in May 45.

The Main camp commander, Lt Col OTAKE, Michitsugu, is familiar with the details.

The above facts are true to the best of my knowledge.

ARAKI, Shoichi ( 荒木庄一 )

11 July 47.

INTERROGATION OF LIEUTENANT ARAKI, SHOICHI:

Q State your name.

A ARAKI, SHOICHI.

Q Were you ever a member of the Japanese Imperial Army?

A I was in the Japanese Army.

Q What is your rank?

A First lieutenant.

Q At the present time you are a prisoner of war confined at Sugamo Prison. Is that true?

A Yes.

Q We would like to ask you some questions about your activities in the Japanese Army.

A Yes.

Q You understand that you are not required to answer any of these questions unless you voluntarily care to do so?

A Yes.

Q Were you ever stationed, while you were in the Japanese Army, at Nagoya POW Camp #11?

A Yes.

Q During what period of time?

A 28 May 1945.

Q And when did you leave that duty?

A 21 September 1945.

Q What was your duty at that place?

A Branch camp commander.

Q That's Branch Camp No. 11?

A Yes, that's the place.

Q Was Sergeant SATO, NIHEI a part of the detail -- one of the soldiers detailed under you?

A Yes, he was working under me.

Q And was KURAMOTO, HISAO, a corporal -- was he under you?

A Yes, he was working under me.

Q And was TANABE, TADAO, also under you?

A Yes.

Q Who was your immediate superior officer?

A OTAKI, MICHIJI, first lieutenant.

Q Where was his post of duty?

A He was the head of the Nagoya Prisoner of War Camps.

Q And you were the head of Branch Camp 11?

A I was the commander.

Q ~~XXXXXXXXXXXX~~ During the period that Branch Camp 11 was in operation how many prisoners of war were incarcerated there?

A 150.

Q Do you know U. S. ~~Army~~ Navy Lieutenant ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~ FLOYD C. HENRY?

A I know him very well.

Q Where did you know him?

A At Yokkaichi.

Q Prior to his transfer to Camp 11?

A Yes.

Q Was Lieutenant ~~XXXXXX~~ HENRY the prisoner-of-war commander at Branch Camp 11?

A He was the commander.

Q Do you know U. S. Army Captain NATHAN BELINKY?

A I know him very well.

Q He was a prisoner during the period you have mentioned?

A Yes.

Q Was it ever necessary to punish any of the prisoners of war at Camp 11?

A We forbade punishing the prisoners. It was strictly prohibited.

Q Regardless of whether you prohibited punishment or not, do you know of any occasion when prisoners were punished?

A I don't know.

Q As the camp commander, you would know if any prisoners of war had been punished. Is that not true?

A I don't know anything about ~~punishment~~. I would know it immediately.

Q Do you know whether there was any punishment administered by civilian guards?

A It was strictly prohibited. I don't know of any.

Q Do you know if any prisoners of war died during the time you were at Branch Camp 11?

A Yes.

- Q Do you remember the name of the first one who died?
- A I have forgotten the name of the first prisoner.
- Q What caused his death?
- A Well, I don't recall which one died first, but I remember that one of them had tuberculosis and that another prisoner died because he had an injury from the factory.
- Q Were there any others who died besides those two?
- A Only two prisoners died there.
- Q How long after June 1, 1945, did the prisoner die who had tuberculosis?
- A I don't know the date that the prisoner died of tuberculosis.
- Q Was it one week afterwards, or one month, or two months?
- A About a month and a half.
- Q How long before he died had he been sick?
- A When he was at Yokkaichi he was sick already; he was sick before he came to Camp 11. He wasn't required to work.
- Q What medical care did you give to him?
- A I had Dr. Belinky do everything for him.
- Q Was this prisoner cared for in a hospital?
- A Yes, he was confined in a hospital.
- Q What kind of a hospital?
- A There was a hospital in the camp.
- Q And what kind of food was given to this sick prisoner.?
- A They gave him the ordinary prisoner's food, and some things that would have built up his strength.
- Q What kind of food did you give him in addition to the regular prisoner's food?
- A We gave him Red Cross parcels that they had taken to Camp 11 when they moved from Yekkaichi, and some fish and meat, besides the regular prisoners' diet.
- Q Exactly where did these Red Cross packages come from?
- A Through Geneva.
- Q Where did you get them?
- A When I was in Yekkaichi, they were already there.
- Q What were these Red Cross supplies that were there?
- A In the Red Cross packages were canned goods such as meat, fish, butter, also tobacco and coffee and sugar, and that's about all.

- Q How many Red Cross packages were in the prison camp?
- A There were about 2,000 of these small packages.
- Q Did you give any of these 2,000 packages to any other prisoners beside the sick prisoners?
- A A certain amount had been put aside for the hospital's use, and the others had been distributed to the prisoners.
- Q Are you talking about Camp 11 -- prisoners in Camp 11?
- A These Red Cross packages were distributed at Yekkaichi prison camp.
- Q But Camp 11 was a branch camp of Yekkaichi? Is that true?
- A ~~Yekkaichi~~ The prisoners at Camp 11 were all from Yekkaichi.
- Q How many times did you give the sick prisoner Red Cross food?
- A I don't know how many times.
- Q Was it five times?
- A A certain amount has been placed aside for hospital use, and the doctor and the medical corporal gave the Red Cross packages out.
- Q How much is that certain amount?
- A The amount has been placed in the hospital before moving to Camp 11, so I don't know the number.
- Q Did you ever inspect the hospital while you were camp commander?
- A Yes, I inspected the camp hospital.
- Q When you inspected the camp hospital, how much Red Cross supplies did you find there?
- A There were 20 or more large packages at that time, and in the large packages there were four small ones.
- Q And you say that Captain Belinky had charge of issuing all of these supplies of Red Cross packages? Is that true?
- A Doctor Belinky had all of the right to distribute the packages, and I think that the packages had been given to the sick prisoners equally.
- Q What equipment was in the camp hospital?
- A The hospital had every requirement of an ordinary hospital, and it had a lot of medicine.
- Q Did Dr. Belinky have operating instruments?
- A He had a few tools, but when it was a big case he had to do it in some other hospital? The large hospital was 150 meters away from the camp.
- Q Were there any prisoners taken to this big hospital from Camp 11?
- A In the case when the prisoner was injured at the factory they took him to the large hospital.

Q Did they take the ~~man~~ prisoner who had tuberculosis to the large hospital?

A No.

Q How many prisoners did they ever take to the large hospital?

A I recall that just one prisoner went to the large hospital.

Q How many factory accidents were there?

A Just one.

Q Was he taken to the large hospital?

A Yes, he was taken to the large hospital.

Q Did Dr. Belinky go with the prisoner to the large hospital?

A The prisoner was taken to the hospital immediately from the factory. That's why Dr. Belinky wasn't with him.

Q ~~And~~ Do you remember the name of this prisoner?

A No.

Q Was this prisoner named Gletzbach?

A I don't remember.

Q Was he an American ~~prisoner~~ prisoner?

A I think so.

Q What kind of an accident was this prisoner in?

A The prisoner was hit by a cable car that came down from the top, and he was injured very severely.

Q This cable car accidentally broke loose?

A It was accidental.

Q What part of the body of the prisoner was injured?

A He was injured on his head (indicating).

Q Were you present at the time he was injured?

A No.

Q How soon after the accident did you hear about it?

A I heard of it immediately after the accident, and I went with the medic down there, and a painter-artist, and took the situation down in picture-form.

Q Do you know where these pictures are now?

A The pictures, I am quite sure, are at the Army Prisoner Information Bureau.

Q Of the Japanese Army?

A Yes, in Tokyo.

Q When you went immediately to the scene of the accident did you give any orders?

- A I went there to investigate the cause of the accident.
- Q Did you give any orders to anyone as to what they were to do about the accident?
- A I told Dr. Belinky to do everything for this prisoner who was injured.
- Q What happened after you arrived at the scene of the accident?
- A After the prisoner was injured he was taken to the large hospital and was given medical care over there, and stayed there several hours, and was then transferred to the prisoners' hospital.
- Q Did you, yourself, go to the large hospital?
- A I went there after the medical care was given to the prisoner, and I don't recall what kind of injury he had because his head was all bandaged.
- Q What is the name of the Japanese doctor that went with you to the accident?
- A He was an ordinary medic, and not a doctor, and I don't know the name of the medic.
- Q Was the injured man carried to the hospital?
- A I believe that he was carried to the hospital.
- Q How soon after he left the big hospital did you see the injured man?
- A When the prisoner came in to the small hospital I was there to see him.
- Q Do you know whether the injured prisoner had been given an anaesthetic at the large hospital?
- A I don't know anything about giving any anaesthetic, ~~but~~ but Dr. Belinky or Corporal Tanabe would know all about that.
- Q Do you know whether the doctor operated on the injured man at the big hospital?
- A At the large hospital they sterilized the injury so that no germ would go there, and painted it and put medicine, but I don't know anything about any operation on the prisoner.
- Q Was the injured prisoner conscious at the time you saw him after he had come from the big hospital?
- A That prisoner was conscious at the time, ~~and~~ when I went to see him, and he told me "Thank you", "Thank you."

- Q: When the injured man was brought to the camp hospital, you say he was conscious?
- A: He was conscious.
- Q: Did you talk to Captain Belinky about the injured man at that time?
- A: I told Captain Belinky to do everything possible for this injured person.
- Q: Did Captain Belinky ever tell you that he did not have adequate facilities and medicine to take care of the injured man at the camp hospital?
- A: Captain Belinky did not tell me anything about any facilities or medicine that was lacking.
- Q: Did he ever make such a request at any time before the injured man died?
- A: At no time did he tell me that he needed anything.
- Q: Where was the hospital to which the injured man was first taken after the accident?
- A: He was taken to the dispensary, in the factory.
- Q: Do you know whether there were any doctors present in that dispensary at that time?
- A: Yes, there was a doctor at that time.
- Q: Did any other doctor besides Doctor Belinky ever treat the injured man, after he was returned to the camp hospital?
- A: There was a prisoner of war that was working under Captain Belinky who helped in treating the injured person.
- Q: Other than this prisoner of war, did any licensed doctors, either Japanese or otherwise, treat the injured man, other than Doctor Belinky?
- A: The Japanese medical doctor in the factory dispensary gave some treatment to the injured person.
- Q: Was that after the injured prisoner had been returned to the camp hospital?
- A: No, the Japanese doctor treated the injured person in the factory dispensary only and the doctor visited the camp dispensary to see the condition of the injured person.
- Q: What was the name of the Japanese doctor?
- A: Doctor SAKURAI was the name of the doctor in charge of the factory dispensary.
- Q: Was he an Army doctor or a private doctor?
- A: He was a civilian doctor.
- Q: How long did the injured man live, after he was injured?
- A: About three weeks after that.

- A: There were no cases when prisoners were made to stand at attention for four (4) hours, because I told my subordinates every day that such things were prohibited.
- Q: Who was Sgt. SATO, Nihei?
- A: He was the Quartermaster Sergeant.
- Q: Under your command, at Branch Camp No. 11?
- A: He was under me. It was at Branch Camp No. 11.
- Q: Sgt. SATO has stated that there was an incident in which a prisoner of war was searched by the Army guards when the prisoner was returning to the camp from work, and grass was found upon him and for that reason this prisoner of war was made to stand at attention for four (4) hours. At that time, you were present, Sgt. SATO was present and Cpl. TANABE, Tadao and Cpl. KURAMOTO, Hisao. Do you recall this incident?
- A: There has been no such case as that.
- Q: And you state that you were not present at any such time?
- A: I have not been there at any time. I do not know of any such incident. If there had been any such case as that, Captain Henry or the prisoner would have come up to me and would have protested, and I would have done everything in my power to forbid that because it was strictly against the rules of the prison. I am sure Cpl. SATO is mistaken.
- Q: Cpl. SATO also has stated, under oath, that one of the prison rules prohibited prisoners of war from bringing grass from the outside into the prison to cook as a supplement to the food rations. Was there such a rule in effect?
- A: There was no rule that said prisoners could not bring grass into the place, because I have sent some of the prisoners out to get grass to plant in the prison yard.
- Q: You said yesterday that you supplied the injured prisoner with some food from Red Cross rations from a stock of about two thousand (2,000) boxes of Red Cross rations. Where were those two thousand boxes located?
- A: The Red Cross ration was in YOKKAICHI. When I went to Prison No. 11, we did not have any over there.
- Q: Did you give any of the other prisoners of war any of these Red Cross rations from this supply of two thousand?
- A: It was in YOKKAICHI that the two thousand packages were distributed; part went to the dispensary for medical use and the others were given to the prisoners of war.
- Q: Were any of those boxes given to the prisoners of war in Camp No. 11, other than to the injured man?
- A: When I went to Camp No. 11, they did not have any Red Cross packages over there, so we could not distribute any of those packages.

- Q: When he died, was any report made to you?
- A: Yes, I was notified that the prisoner died.
- Q: By whom?
- A: The prisoner of war who came to notify me was Captain Henry, and the Japanese was Cpl. TANABE.
- Q: Did you ever receive a report from Doctor Belinky or any other doctor as to the cause of the man's death?
- A: I had a report from Doctor Belinky that the prisoner died from injuries from the accident in the factory.
- Q: Was that a verbal report or a written report?
- A: Doctor Belinky told me verbally, but he had a written statement with him, and I am sure that Cpl. TANABE knows more about that statement because I just stamped the statement and Cpl. TANABE took care of the rest.
- Q: Where is that written statement now?
- A: It is in the Japanese Prisoner of War Information Bureau, in Tokyo.
- Q: Was the written report signed by Doctor Belinky?
- A: I just stamped the Japanese written statement made by Corporal TANABE, and before Captain Belinky went out from the prison, he showed me the statement and said he would report this statement to the American Government.
- Q: Did Doctor Belinky or anyone else ever report to you that the injured man died because he was not provided with proper medical care?
- A: No, there was no time like that. Captain Henry told me that because of the good treatment that this injured person had, he lived longer.
- Q: Other than the dispensary at the factory and the dispensary at the Branch Camp No. 11, was there any hospital available for you to take sick or injured prisoners of war, if necessary?
- A: Yes, there was an Army hospital, in Toyama.
- Q: If Doctor Belinky or Doctor SAKURAI had told you that it was necessary to take the injured man to this Army hospital, would it have been possible for you to take him there?
- A: If Doctor Belinky or any other person had told me that it was necessary to put this injured person in the Army hospital at Toyama, I would have referred it to the Army doctor and would have told him emphatically to have him sent there.
- Q: Do you know of any occasion when prisoners of war were struck by Army guards or civilian guards in Camp No. 11?
- A: There were no such cases.
- Q: Do you know of any incidents where prisoners of war were made to stand at attention for periods of time as long as four (4) hours, as punishment?

- A: There were no cases when prisoners were made to stand at attention for four (4) hours, because I told my subordinates every day that such things were prohibited.
- Q: Who was Sgt. SATO, Nihei?
- A: He was the Quartermaster Sergeant.
- Q: Under your command, at Branch Camp No. 11?
- A: He was under me. It was at Branch Camp No. 11.
- Q: Sgt. SATO has stated that there was an incident in which a prisoner of war was searched by the Army guards when the prisoner was returning to the camp from work, and grass was found upon him and for that reason this prisoner of war was made to stand at attention for four (4) hours. At that time, you were present, Sgt. SATO was present and Cpl. TANABE, Tadao and Cpl. KURAMOTO, Hisao. Do you recall this incident?
- A: There has been no such case as that.
- Q: And you state that you were not present at any such time?
- A: I have not been there at any time. I do not know of any such incident. If there had been any such case as that, Captain Henry or the prisoner would have come up to me and would have protested, and I would have done everything in my power to forbid that because it was strictly against the rules of the prison. I am sure Cpl. SATO is mistaken.
- Q: Cpl. SATO also has stated, under oath, that one of the prison rules prohibited prisoners of war from bringing grass from the outside into the prison to cook as a supplement to the food rations. Was there such a rule in effect?
- A: There was no rule that said prisoners could not bring grass into the place, because I have sent some of the prisoners out to get grass to plant in the prison yard.
- Q: You said yesterday that you supplied the injured prisoner with some food from Red Cross rations from a stock of about two thousand (2,000) boxes of Red Cross rations. Where were those two thousand boxes located?
- A: The Red Cross ration was in YOKKAICHI. When I went to Prison No. 11, we did not have any over there.
- Q: Did you give any of the other prisoners of war any of these Red Cross rations from this supply of two thousand?
- A: It was in YOKKAICHI that the two thousand packages were distributed; part went to the dispensary for medical use and the others were given to the prisoners of war.
- Q: Were any of those boxes given to the prisoners of war in Camp No. 11, other than to the injured man?
- A: When I went to Camp No. 11, they did not have any Red Cross packages over there, so we could not distribute any of those packages.

- Q: If you could get some of these two thousand packages for the injured man, why could not you obtain some for the other prisoners in Camp No. 11?
- A: The Red Cross packages came in 1944, the latter part of November, and I was transferred to YOKKAICHI on March 3, 1945. Later on, I went on May 28 to Nagoya Prison Camp No. 11, and during the time which elapsed between November, 1944, to May 28, 1945, all the supply was gone. Therefore, I later corrected myself yesterday when I was speaking about the Red Cross supplies - that it was in YOKKAICHI and not in Prison Camp No. 11.
- Q: Do I understand correctly, now, that you want to change your statement yesterday and say now that you never gave the injured man any Red Cross food supplies?
- A: The Red Cross packages were given to the person who had tuberculosis because you asked about the person who had tuberculosis first, so I told you what kind of things were given to the person who had tuberculosis.
- Q: Did you or did you not give any Red Cross supplies to the injured person at Camp No. 11?
- A: We did not give the prisoner any Red Cross packages because we did not have any at that time.
- Q: Then you were mistaken in your testimony, yesterday, about giving the injured man Red Cross supplies?
- A: The Red Cross packages were given to the person who had tuberculosis, in YOKKAICHI, and later on, because Dr. Belinky was transferred to Camp No. 11, persons who were very serious came with the doctor to have treatment, and at Nagoya Camp No. 11, these patients did not have any Red Cross packages.
- Q: When did you first enter the Japanese Army?
- A: I entered the Army April 21, 1944.
- Q: Where was your first duty?
- A: For 1½ months, I received training, but it was not a basic training. I was pretty old when I went in the Army.
- Q: Then what was your next duty and where were you stationed?
- A: I received training at OSAKA, the headquarters, for three (3) weeks on how to command a prisoner of war camp.
- Q: Then what was your next duty, after that, and station?
- A: I was transferred to HIROHATA Branch Camp, as commander, for three (3) weeks and later on, because of illness, I recuperated in Tokyo for two (2) months.
- Q: Then what was your next duty and station?
- A: On 21 September, I became the camp commander at TAICHO Prisoner of War Camp, in OSAKA, and was there until 6 March 1945.

Q: Then where were you next stationed and what was your duty?

A: On 7 March, I went to YOKKAICHI, until the 27th of May.

Q: And what year was that?

A: It was 1945.

Q: And then you went from there to Nagoya Prisoner of War Camp No. 11?

A: Yes, I went from there to Nagoya Prisoner of War Camp No. 11.

Q: During the time you were camp commander at Camp No. 11, to what Army unit were you attached and what was its name?

A: I was attached to the Nagoya Prisoner of War Camp, and this Nagoya Prisoner of War Camp was attached to TOKAI. I was an infantry officer, but still I was not attached to any infantry unit because my direct orders came from the East Ocean Army Administrative Headquarters.

RESTRICTED  
AFFIDAVIT

Perpetuation of Testimony of  
LLOYD CLIFTON BELCHER

In the matter of prisoners of war  
unloading bombs and ammunition at  
dock near Camp # 11 Toyama, Nagoya  
Area, Japan.

STATE OF ARIZONA )  
                          ) SS:  
COUNTY OF PIMA    )

My name is Lloyd Clifton Belcher. My permanent home address is 4766 Del Monte Avenue, San Diego, California. I am now 30 years old. I was formerly a Private First Class, Fourth Class Specialist, Serial No. RA-6566173, in the 19th Bomb Group, U. S. Army Air Forces, having enlisted 9 March 1940. I went overseas 20 October 1941 and returned to the United States 8 October 1945. I reenlisted for the 58th Bomb Wing, U. S. Army Air Forces, March Field, California 5 January 1946 and I am presently assigned to the 65th Squadron, 43rd Bomb Group, Davis Monthan Field, Arizona, Tucson, Arizona.

I was captured on Corregidor, P. I., on 7 May 1942 by Japanese Army soldiers, to which organization they belonged is unknown to me.

I was held at Camp # 3, Cabanatuan, P. I., until about 1 October 1942; then at which time I was transferred to a camp near the city of Hirohata, Honshu, Sub-Camp of Osaka, Japan, until about 18 May 1945; then to Camp # 11, Toyama, Nagoya Area, Japan where I remained until liberated September 1945.

While at Camp No. 11, Toyama, I as well as other prisoners of war were forced to work unloading bombs and ammunition from ships at a dock about two miles from the camp on various occasions the exact dates of which are unknown to me. Many of the prisoners were too sick to work but were forced to do so or suffer severe beatings from the Japanese guards. I do not recall specific incidents of beatings at this time. However, I have made sworn statements prior to this statement that included all incidents that I considered were atrocities concerning incidents against individual prisoners of war while the matters were fresh in my mind at March Field, California. There were several air raids over the dock area where and while I unloaded ammunition. During these air raids all prisoners of <sup>/war</sup> were forced to continue working and there were no air raid shelters for prisoners of war in the vicinity to the best of my knowledge. I do not remember the name of the Commander of Camp # 11, Toyama nor can I give a description of him. However, the Camp Commander had a well known nick-name but I do not remember just what it was at this time.

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R E S T R I C T E D

I recall the general working day was from about 0700 to 1800 daily and that sometimes I as well as the other prisoners were compelled to work for longer hours if required to complete a particular work assignment. Captain Brown, American Medical Officer was allowed to select approximately fifty out of approximately three-hundred prisoners of the Camp each day for work within the Camp. Captain Brown would select the men who appeared to be more sick than the others. However, some of the prisoners were required to march to the dock to work and return in the same manner although very sick inasmuch that they could not remain in Camp if the number of sick exceeded the number of prisoners required for the Camp work requirements which was determined by the Japanese authorities.

The names of Robert L. Moran and Chester E. Luper do not sound familiar to me nor do I recall having witnessed them being administered a beating by the Japanese.

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

*Lloyd Clifton Belcher*  
LLOYD CLIFTON BELCHER  
T/Sgt, ASN RA 6566173

STATE OF ARIZONA )  
                          :  
COUNTY OF PIMA )

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of  
December 1946 at Davis Monthan Field, Tucson, Arizona

*Cora D Schuh*  
Cora D Schuh  
502 S 6th Avenue  
Tucson, Arizona  
Notary Public  
My commission expires 23 Dec 1947

A F F I D A V I T

STANLEY A. BOWES, Master Sergeant, United States Army, having been duly sworn, makes the following statement under oath:

My name is Stanley A. Bowes. I am a Master Sergeant in the United States Army and am now on duty with the Legal Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Manila Branch, APO 900. My serial number is RA6700955.

I became a prisoner of Japanese Forces on 10 May 1942 when the Island of Mindanao in the Philippines, where I was then on duty as a Master Sergeant in the Air Corps, was surrendered to the Japanese by Major General Sharp. I was moved to Malaybalay on 11 May 1942 and confined there until 17 October 1942. I was then sent to Davao Penal Colony, arriving there 23 October 1942. I stayed there until 6 June 1944 when I was sent by ship to Manila via Cebu, arriving in Manila 26 June 1944. In Manila I was confined in Bilibid Prison until 2 July 1944. I was then put on another Japanese ship and sent to Japan via Formosa, Okinawa and the other Ryukyus, debarking at Moji, Japan on 2 September 1944. The next day we boarded a train for Yokkaichi and arrived there on 4 September 1944. I was at this camp until 1 June 1945 when I was sent to Toyama Camp #11, near Iwase. I remained at this camp until 5 September 1945 when we left Iwase on a train bound for Hamamatsu where we were liberated the next morning.

On 1 June 1945, shortly after nightfall, I and 149 other prisoners from the Yokkaichi Camp, some of them stretcher cases, arrived at Toyama Camp #11. There were 75 Dutch, 50 American and 25 British prisoners. The Camp was commanded by Lieutenant ARAKI who came from our Yokkaichi Camp as did the supply non-com, Sergeant SATO, and the medical

non-com, Corporal TANABE. Sergeant Hisao KURAMOTO was at Toyama when we arrived.

Included among the Prisoners were Lieutenant Floyd C. Henry, U.S. Navy who acted as ranking Allied Officer; a Dutch Ensign named Ter Braake; a U.S. Army Medical Officer, Captain Nathan Belinky and a British Medical Orderly.

The barracks appeared to be new and, for the short period we were there, were weatherproof. The latrine facilities were adequate. A concrete bath was provided which permitted Japanese style bathing in the afternoon for those returning from day work, and in the morning for those returning from night work. These barracks were built for about 300 men but the 150 Prisoners from Yokkaichi were the only ones ever kept there. A high fence ran around the Camp. At the entrance, and inside the Camp, was the guard house on one side and the Japanese Camp Headquarters on the other. The Camp was guarded by Japanese soldiers who seemed to have been rotated about every two weeks.

Work at the Nippon Soda Company started for us about three days after our arrival at Camp #11. Working hours were as follows: Regular workers 0700 to 1200 and 1300 to 1700, with usually a short "break" in each of these periods; Carborundum workers usually returned a little earlier to clean up. Shift work was as follows: Day shift 0700 to 1200 and 1300 to 1800, and night shift 1800 to 0700 the next morning. Night shift workers were usually allowed about two hours sleep during the night. Swing shift hours were: 1800 to 1200 the next day, and 1200 to 0700 the next day. Working hours for the Japanese were the same although they could and did malingering more successfully than we. For instance, they usually got three or four hours sleep per night, and many of them left the plant thirty or forty minutes before quitting time.

Work at the factory was divided into details of men

working on various electric furnaces, the carbon plant, electric shop and other projects. With a few exceptions, the men on a detail were usually of one nationality.

We were brought to and from work by young students who acted as guards. These guards were changed once and a new set assigned.

Relations between Prisoners and Japanese civilian workers and foremen were comparatively satisfactory. On the No. 1 furnace (Dai Ichi Denkiro) which produced ferrosilicon, relations between my detail of five or six Americans and the civilian Japanese were very good. Frequently they gave us extra food when on night shift.

Punishments given by the Japanese Army guards were usually for laxities in military courtesies, for stealing soft soap from the factory, bringing weeds (which we cooked and ate) into Camp, or similar offenses.

I do not recall seeing any punishment while at this Camp, although I heard of a few instances of slapping and P.O.W's being required to stand at attention for minor infractions of prison rules. I do not recall any instances of mass punishment at Toyama Camp #11.

The food consisted of 700 grams of rice per day per Prisoner, and varying amounts of vegetables and "misu" or soy bean paste. The vegetables were usually radishes and/or radish greens, but occasionally there would also be a little of some other vegetable. The less the quantity of vegetables, the larger the quantity of bean paste and vice versa. Perhaps half a dozen times in three months' occupancy of this Camp before V-J Day we were issued small amounts of fish. We may also have been issued meat once or twice in this period. For beverages we generally had ground roasted barley cooked up as coffee substitute. Sometime in July, I believe, part

of the rice ration was substituted for with soy beans. Shift workers also received a rice ball or other small amount of extra food when on night shift.

The Camp had a small dispensary for holding sick-call and a small building known as the hospital which housed those who were very sick. I do not know the exact status of the supply of medicines etc., but I do not believe that facilities were available for operations. Some of the medicine and medical equipment, I am sure, were Red Cross supplies which we had brought with us from our last Camp.

Everyone in the Camp had to work at the factory except the Officers, certain men detailed to work in the Camp and those who were very sick. Although practically no one in the Camp was in good health, I think there were very few cases of very sick men being required to work at this Camp. Some of the slightly sick worked in a garden area. Some men had beri-beri and edema in varying degrees at various times.

One man, Pfc. Leonard W. Williams of the 28th Bombardment Squadron, who was, I believe, tubercular, lost his mind and the exertion of going beserk killed him. He was in very poor health when we arrived at Camp #11. I do not believe any condition, other than climatic, at Toyama #11, existed to aggravate his condition, which did not exist at other Prison Camps in Japan. Good food might have saved him, but that was out of the question there.

Another man, a Pvt. Glotzbach, died as a result of an accident sustained at the factory. I did not see this accident, although Glotzbach worked on an electric furnace in the vicinity of mine. Other Prisoners told me that Glotzbach was sitting on a rail next to an empty ore car toward the end of a 19-hour "swing shift". An ore car on the nearby incline broke loose, rolled down the incline and hit him, causing a huge wound in his head. Our doctor used

sulfa drugs successfully to prevent an infection. He felt, however, that Glotzbach had an injury inside his skull, but was prevented from operating due to lack of facilities. This accident happened 26 June 1945 and Glotzbach died about a month later. I know of no effort made by the Japanese Army guards to bring Glotzbach to any hospital which might have had facilities for operating on hip.

Covered, re-inforced foxholes were constructed at the factory and we were permitted to use them during air raids. No foxholes were at the Camp when we arrived, but some were dug after the first bombing raid in the vicinity of 20 July 1945. The standard procedure for air raids was to bring Prisoners from the factory to the Camp after the alarm had been given that planes were believed headed for that vicinity; this did not always happen, however, due to the sudden appearance of planes without any warning or alarm being given, and sometimes due to the unavailability of the guard to escort us back to Camp. No one from our Camp was killed or wounded by bombing or gunfire, although our barracks were damaged by a demolition bomb which landed not far away.

Safety precautions at the factory were not very evident, and, of course, warning signs were printed in Japanese, which no P.O.W. could very well read. While working around the tremendous voltages and amperages of electricity that are used to melt raw ores, I personally would have felt a lot safer if some English-speaking person had pointed out to us any dangers that might have existed. No one was ever injured at this plant by electricity, that I can remember, but to this day I suspect that some of us could have been electrocuted under the right circumstances, concerning which we received no warning. On a few occasions I received shocks from the furnace I worked on, and no one ever explained what I had done to cause them.

All of the Prisoners were infested with body lice. There were also fleas in the barracks which lived in the straw matting of our sleeping places. No insecticide was ever furnished us, and the only alternative was to boil all the Prisoner's clothing at one time. This was never done and was obviously out of the question.

No mail was received in this Camp. No Red Cross supplies came to this Camp, except for those brought with us from Yokkaichi.

On the afternoon of 15 August 1945 all the work details came in early, and the night shift did not go out. Thereafter none of the Prisoners went to work at the factory, and we were not informed of any reason for the stoppage of work. On the morning of 22 August 1945, Lieutenant ARAKI relinquished control of the Camp to Lieutenant Henry.

Our food ration was then increased and its quality improved. Some new raincoats and Japanese Army shoes were also then issued to us. Food supplies were received by parachute from U.S. Navy planes. Supplies which fell outside the Camp were retrieved and brought into Camp.

About 1400 or 1500, 5 September 1945, we were marched to a nearby station and sent by train to Hamamatsu where we were liberated by U.S. Navy personnel upon our arrival the next morning.

On the whole, this Camp was much better, from a Prisoner's point of view than our previous camp at Yokkaichi. This, I believe, can be attributed to the Japanese Camp Commander, Lieutenant ARAKI. Under the system by which the Japanese Army then operated, it is doubtful if he could have done much to improve our lot. Those prerogatives which I believe he did have, were, in my opinion, exercised in our favor. The diet, the long working hours, and the numerous prohibitions, were

beyond his power to change. I also believe that the medical corporal, TANABE, did for us what could be reasonably expected under the circumstances.

Tokyo, Japan.  
14 July 1947

  
STANLEY A. BOWES.

NAGOYA POW CAMP  
MANAGEMENT OF POW LABOR IN  
PRISONERS OF WAR CAMPS.

Name of Branch Camp. (Name of Company.)	Kind of Work.	Average Number of POW Workers.	Percentage of POW worker compared with total	Modification according to Physical condition of POW.
(2) Branch Camp. Narumi. Atsuta. Japan Vehicle Co., LTD. (Nippon Sharyo Co., LTD.)	Lath, manufacture of boiler, finishing, casting, repairs, storehouse, adjustment, light working.	440	75%	As for the weak who were selected by the medical officer, commissioned doctor of the company, and POW medical officer, we let them engage in manufacture of wooden nails and pillows, and also made them engage in selection of old nails, adjustment of threads for needlework and sewing work. Especially, for the serious weak, we made them take necessary rest in the camp in each working place, according to physical condition of POW; we converted the kind of POW's work.
(5) Branch Camp. Yotsukaichi. Ishihara Industry Co., LTD. Yotsukaichi. Smelting work. (Ishihara-Sangyo Co., LTD.)	<p>Smelter. Bessemer. Smelting Furnace</p> <p>Electrolysis, Separation of solder.</p> <p>Carrying, Electric Furnace, Etc.</p> <p>Operation, Miscellaneous work.</p> <p>Work in the factory of superphosphate.</p> <p>Operating of craine, driving of electric-car mending of trolley, condeyer.</p> <p>Mending of Machine, mending of electric.</p> <p>Sawing, carpenter, miscellaneous work, track work.</p> <p>Miscellaneous work in the camp.</p>	<p>180</p> <p>30</p> <p>60</p> <p>60</p> <p>12</p> <p>24</p> <p>80</p> <p>23</p> <p>60</p>	<p>70</p> <p>75%</p>	The Authorities distinguished the working into two kinds. Namely heavy and light work. And we let the unhealthy POW engage in the light work. Besides, we modified POW's recreation time, etc.

(6) Branch Camp Takaoka. Hok- ukai electrifi- cation indus- try Co., LTD. Noumac- hi Factory. (Hokukai Da- ka Kougyo Co., LTD.)	Electric Fur- nace.	120	91%	As the result of the med- ical examination which were made at the end of every mo- nth by the medical captain (attached to the POW Camp), The authorities made the POW change their working-places and as for the convalescent we only made them engage in miscellaneous work in the Branch camp. But we have never made them engage in working in the factory. We commended officially for their regular attendance and del- igence, and for prizes we presented them necessaries, fruits, etc.
	Electric-rod.	19		
	Electric Fur- nace.	38		
	Concerning materials work	30		
	Iron work.	30		
(7) Branch Camp. Toyama. Japan Alkali Manufact- ure Co., LTD. Toyama Steel Werk. (Nippon Soda Co., LTD.)	Steel Manufac- ture, opera- tion of cra- ine, forging, Miscellaneous work.	The fir- st per- iod. 120 The sec- ond per- iod. 38	80%	The weak who were examined by the medical officer (at- tached to the POW Camp) were engaged in the light labor (which were generally en- gaged by the woman). For instance, stuffing of magnes- ite pipes, removing of mortar on the old bricks, etc.
(8) Branch Camp. Toyama. Tate- yama Heady in- dustry Co., LTD. (Tateya- maju-Kougyo Co., LTD.)	Mould, Mixing of sand, fin- ishing.	100	85%	After consultation with the camp-commander, we paid attention to each POW'S physical condition, and then for the weak and un- healthy POW on that day, we made them take rest. To go to work depend upon their free will.
	Solution, carrying, Mis- cellaneous work.	20		
	Machine Tool, finishing of assembling parts.	100		
	Working of rival of waste mat- erials, col- lection, carrying, welding, riveting.	20		
(9) Branch Camp. Toyama. Japan transport Co., LTD. Iwasei Branch. (Nip- pon Tsuun Co., LTD.)	Loading and unloading	300	80%	According to physical con- dition of POW, some were en- gaged in loading and unload- ing in the coast, and some of the POW who were recogni- zed overworking to them by the judgement of medical of- ficer were engaged in agri- culture and cultivation in the ground. Moreover the authorities made them take a moderate recreation.

(10) Branch Camp. Fushiki. Fushiki Land & Sea Transport Co., LTD. (Fushiki Kairiku UNSO, Co., LTD.)	Carrying of goods	Unknown	60%	For the unhealthy POW, we made them avoid to go to work as possible as we can. But, in the unavoidable case we made them go to the light labor.
(11) Branch Camp. Iwasei. Japan Alkali Manufacture Co., LTD. Iwasei Factory. (Nippon Soda Co., LTD.)	Manufacture of silicon Iron.	27	80%	In the Branch Camp, for the POW who were appointed to go to light labor, we made them all the time go to suitable light labor. On such occasion, we did so by mutual agreement.
	Manufacture of chrome Iron.	35		
	Manufacture of Carbor- andum	25		
	Mending.	7		
	Uncertain working	15		

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/s/ S. Nakanishi  
SADAYOSHI NAKANISHI

DIRECTOR, POW INFORMATION BUREAU.

I certify that this is a true  
copy of handwritten original received 7  
June 1946 from Tadashi Odashima, Chief  
Secretary of Prisoner of War Information  
Bureau.

Ralph A. Jones  
RALPH A. JONES, 1st Lt, CMP, 01799303  
Investigator, Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP

June 11, 1946

9

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
LEGAL SECTION  
INVESTIGATION DIVISION

INVESTIGATION OF  
PRISONER OF WAR CAMP, NAGOYA BRANCH CAMP

NO. 11

11

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
LEGAL SECTION  
INVESTIGATION DIVISION

JGB/RHW/rtl

29 January 1946

MEMORANDUM:

SUBJECT : Report on Investigation of Prisoner of War Camp, Nagoya Branch Camp #11.

TO : Chief, Investigation Division.

By direction of Chief, Investigation Division, 1st Lt. Joseph G. Breane and 1st Lt. Richard H. Wills, Jr., accompanied by T/4 Hiroshi L. Okada, as interpreter, proceeded to Toyama City, Toyama Prefecture, Honshu, Japan and made an investigation of Prisoner of War Camp, Nagoya Branch Camp #11, between 12 January 1946 and 15 January 1946.

Information contained in the following report was obtained through a physical inspection of both the camp and the place where the prisoners worked and interrogation of the following informants:

TSUGANE, Shusaku, Labor Chief, Nippon Soda Co., Iwase Factory, Toyama-shi, Toyama-ken, Japan.

HANAKI, Yasuzo, Liaison Clerk between factory and camp, Higashi-Iwase 144, Toyama-shi, Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

Dr. HATA, Shozo, Nippon Soda Co., Iwase Factory, Toyama-shi, Toyama Prefecture, Japan.

FURUKORI, Takao, Production Chief, Nippon Soda Co., Iwase Factory, Toyama-shi, Toyama-ken, Japan.

Contact was made with S-2, II Bn. 136 Inf. and 42 Area CIC but no pertinent information was obtained.

1. LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION:

Camp #11 was located on the property of Nippon Soda Co., Ltd., adjacent to its Iwase Factory about four miles from the city of Toyama. The Iwase Factory was engaged in the production of ferro alloys to be used in the manufacture of war materials. An aluminum factory and a steel factory are located nearby and the city of Toyama itself is a manufacturing town. On August 1, 1945, the city was burned to the ground as a result of an incendiary raid by 200 planes. The Iwase Factory itself did not suffer damage from the August 1st raid but did suffer minor damage from a single demolition bomb dropped on July 25th about 150-200 meters from the camp compound.

The camp itself was constructed in May 1945 to accommodate 300 prisoners. For detailed drawings of the camp attention is invited to Exhibits A. and B. The camp was in operation from June 2, 1945 to September 2, 1945. The buildings were wooden with concrete foundation, thin wooden shingle roofs, plastered walls, and part wooden and part cement flooring.

A 9' wooden fence with a single strand of barbed wire enclosed the camp compound. The area enclosed amounted to approximately 250 square yards. There was one guard tower located on the top of the guards' office building and there were two guard shelters located at opposite corners inside the compound.

## 2. CAMP PERSONNEL:

The Japanese Army personnel consisted of a permanent staff of four: Lt. Shoichi Araki; Corporal Tanabe, a medic; Corporal Sato, Fiscal clerk; and Corporal Kuramoto, administrative clerk. There were eleven army guards who came from nearby army units and worked 15 day shifts. In addition, there were two civilians who were hired by the army as guards. No interpreter was used at Camp #11 due to the fact that Lt. Araki was able to speak and understand some English.

(SEE EXHIBIT "H")

## 3. PRISONER PERSONNEL:

Investigation revealed that there were 148-150 prisoners in the camp, their arrival date being 2 June 1945. A breakdown as to nationalities shows that the majority was Dutch and the rest American and British. There were two officers, Navy Lieutenant HENRY, who was the senior officer, and Captain BELFINKY, who was a medical officer and supervised the camp hospital. There was one Warrant Officer and about 10 non-coms in addition to 137 other prisoners. For camp roster, see Exhibits C and D.

## 4. QUARTERS:

It will be noticed from a study of Exhibit A that the building occupied by the prisoners was partitioned into many rooms. The four largest rooms were used as sleeping quarters but as there were only 150 prisoners it was only necessary to use two rooms at any one time. Prior to the July 25th bombing, the rooms on the side opposite the latrine were used. As a result of broken windows and cracked plastering caused by the bombing, the prisoners moved to the two rooms on the other side of the building where the damage was less.

The four large sleeping rooms were located in the center of the building. The kitchen, bath, and store rooms were on one end of the building and the officers quarters, laundry room, wash room, and medical examination room were on the other end.

The bunks were the usual type, wooden planking in double decks with 7' x 3' being allotted each prisoner. A thin straw matting was furnished for a mattress. The number of blankets furnished was not determined. As the prisoners were at Camp #11 in the summer months only, no stoves were installed. The windows were half glass and half wooden and offered sufficient light and ventilation. There was adequate electricity for lighting but no lights were allowed on after 2100. The building itself was a very substantial structure and except for the absence of a ceiling between the high roof and upper row of bunks, should have afforded good protection from the weather.

The wash room consisted of a long tin-covered trough with 21 faucets of running water. There were 13 toilet spaces in the latrine and the bath had 8 cold water showers in addition to a tub that was heated by an electric heater. There was running water available at all hours.

## 5. RATIONS:

The kitchen, operated by a prisoner staff of six or seven, was located in one end of the quarters building and consisted of six pit type fire places, three wash tubs with running water, and two store rooms. There were three meals served daily, the prisoners eating out of army mess gear on tables in the aisles between their bunks. Meat was rarely, if ever, supplied and rice made up the greatest part of the prisoners' diet. A notice found during the camp

inspection and attached as Exhibit E indicates the daily ration was changed on July 1 from 700 grams of rice daily to 600 grams of rice and 100 grams of soy beans.

There was an adequate supply of running water furnished from a well next to the camp. Drinking water was boiled in the kitchen.

#### 6. CLOTHING:

The prisoners wore either their own or Japanese army clothing. The factory furnished no work clothes so the prisoners had to use whatever clothes the army furnished them for both work and off hour wear. A sewing machine and some cobblers tools were supplied but all repair work was done by the prisoners themselves. Any replacement of worn-out clothes and shoes was made by the army for there was no evidence of clothing being received from the factory or the Red Cross.

#### 7. HYGIENE AND SANITATION:

The prisoners were never allowed outside the camp compound except when working or when the sick were allowed to tend the prisoners' garden. There were no screens on the windows and all sterilization of eating and cooking utensils and all cleaning of living quarters and the area was done by the prisoners.

Adequate drainage was supplied by a ditch along the sides of the camp and drainage canals in the kitchen and bath room. Human wastes were used for fertilizer but no information as to the disposal of garbage could be obtained. The prisoners washed their own clothing in cold water and what soap they could get from the army and the factory.

#### 8. MEDICAL FACILITIES AND INSPECTIONS:

Captain BELFINKY was in charge of the camp hospital. His office, examination room and pharmacy were in one end of the quarters building. The hospital ward itself was in a small building next to the quarters. A Japanese corporal assisted Capt. BELFINKY in the medical administrative work but no other medical assistance was provided. The factory doctor, Shozo HATA, was not allowed to visit the camp and only attended the prisoners when they were hurt at work.

The factory supplied some medicines and medical equipment at the outset but none later. Whatever other supplies were available must have been furnished by the army or through the Red Cross. However, there was no evidence of receipt of any Red Cross shipments.

If any inoculations were administered they must have been by Capt. BELFINKY. Two deaths occurred among the prisoners. The cause was not determined but it was learned that one of the two had arrived at the camp as a stretcher case. It was also learned that lots of the prisoners were too sick to work, the cause being beri-beri in most cases.

#### 9. SPECIAL SERVICES:

Little information was discovered in this regard. Only one, if any, Red Cross shipment was received. There were no recreational facilities furnished nor any facilities for religious services. A garden was maintained by the sick prisoners a short distance from the camp but no crop was ever harvested.

10. WORK:

The officers did not have to work but the enlisted men, with the non-coms as leaders, were employed at the factory about 300 meters from the camp. The work done by the prisoners was divided into three categories: handling raw material and charging furnaces in the ferro-silicon section; handling raw material and charging furnaces in the carborundum section; and similar work in the ferro-chrome section. About 110-120- were employed each day and worked from 0700 to 1630 on the day shift and from 1800 to 0700 on the night shift. Two days off per month were allowed and the factory paid the Army 1 yen per day per man for the prisoner labor.

The prisoners were escorted to and from work by factory stick guards who also guarded them while at work. The work itself was supervised by factory foremen. Lists of the stick guards and foremen were supplied by the factory officials and are attached as Exhibits F and G.

Factory methods were quite out-moded and inefficient. Much labor was by hand that could have been done by machine. Very few safety precautions were noticed in the factory. Dr. HATA related five or six injuries received at work and only one of these was considered serious.

One of the factory officials interviewed said there was no trouble encountered in working the prisoners and that their work was 10% better than that of the Japanese workers at the factory.

Reportedly the prisoners were to return to the camp during air raids but there is no evidence that this occurred although there were at least three different raids during the period the prisoners was at Camp #11.

11. SAFETY PRECAUTIONS:

As mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the prisoners at work were to return to the camp in case of air raids. The only large shelter for protection against air raids was located just outside the compound. As it had been filled in at the time of the inspection, the capacity of the shelter couldn't be determined. However there is serious doubt that it would accommodate 150 men.

There were no fire extinguishers in the camp and the only facilities for fighting fires were a two man pump and several drums of water at various spots inside the camp.

The lack of safety precautions at the factory has already been mentioned.

12. PUNITIVE MEASURES:

No evidence of group punishment or cruel or inhuman treatment was established. It should be noted however that in contrast to several other camps inspected by this team, Camp #11 had a guard tower and two guard shelter houses within the compound and there was a strand of barbed wire above the wooden fence enclosing the camp. There were two jail-like cells in the guards' office but no information was obtained as to how often prisoners were confined there.

13. MISCELLANEOUS:

Only bits of information were obtained as to matters of mail, complaints, camp inspections, judicial proceedings, etc. One

informant who was inside the camp quite often stated he had never seen or heard of the prisoners receiving mail. There were no inspections of the camp by the I.R.C. or the Protecting Power during the war. Lt. ARAKI, the camp commander who acted also as interpreter, spoke very little English so there is good reason to assume that it was difficult for the prisoners to deal with him satisfactorily.

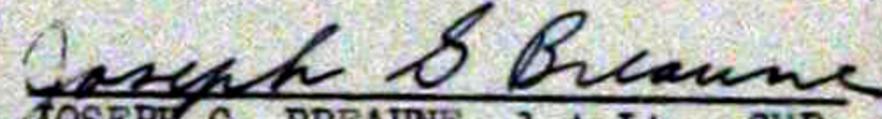
For whatever value it may be, a report prepared by the factory on the request of the Japanese Army at Nagoya is attached as Exhibit H.

14. SUMMARY:

Inasmuch as Camp #11 was in operation only from June to September 1945, and only two persons died during that time and no evidence of mistreatment was disclosed, it is hard to establish criminal guilt against any persons connected with the camp management. It is not intended to paint a rosy or whitewashing picture of Camp #11 for undoubtedly the prisoners confined there led anything but a satisfactory existence. The diet was unquestionably sub-standard and clothing and other necessities of life were at a minimum. However, it is felt further investigation unless specific leads should be presented, would prove unfruitful.

15. UNDEVELOPED LEADS:

Lt. ARAKI, Shoichi, Camp Commander, reported to be in prison at present.

  
JOSEPH G. BREAUENE, 1st Lt., CMP  
Investigating Officer  
Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP.

  
RICHARD H. WILLS, Jr., 1st Lt. CMP  
Investigating Officer  
Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP.