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25.	TANOUE, Kinzo	12 Jan. 46	Affidavit

FEC Form
Modified For L.S.

COPY:

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EVERETT CHECKET

Major, Infantry

#25

M.F.

Room 238
Meiji Bldg.
Tokyo, Honshu
Japan

28 December 1945

I, MANJIRO FUKUMOTO, formerly Colonel in the Imperial Japanese Army, at present residing c/o HIKOSUKE SATO, DAZAIFUCHO, CHIKUSHI-GUN, FUKUOKA PREFECTURE, KYUSHU, JAPAN, do hereby affirm that, according to my conscience, I will speak the truth, adding nothing and concealing nothing.

I am the same MANJIRO FUKUMOTO who gave a previous statement to CAPTAIN FRANK MORRISON at the place above mentioned on 27 December 1945. In my previous statement I related on page five thereof as follows:

"During the period Captain Sakamoto was under my command there were no trials of prisoners of war by court martial at Fukuoka Camp Number One nor were any offenses reported to my office for investigation".

? what year
I wish to change the above in one respect, that is there was one instance of light punishment being administered on the 15 October 1944. As I have previously testified I was in command of the area from 19 July 1944 to 25 September. The offense here mentioned is the only one brought to my attention at Camp Number One during the period of my command. One Joe Kelly, an American lost some of his clothing and Captain Sakamoto confined him for seven (7) days. As this was what we term light punishment, less than 20 days confinement, this matter was not brought to my attention until subsequent to the date of the administering of the punishment.

Upon further search of the records I was able to find out that there were seven other cases of light punishment and one of heavy punishment prior to the time I took command. By heavy punishment I mean ^{FHM} punishment where it is necessary that there be trial by court-martial. Of course I have no actual knowledge of these cases however the record reveals the following.

M.F.

Room 238
Meiji Bldg.
Tokyo, Honshu
Japan

28 December 1945

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- (a) Japanese characters (translated to be Antonushito Anesa'),
British, disobedience during work, confined for three (3) days,
23 June 1943.
- (b) Japanese characters (translated to be Deru George Erukodo)
1st Lieutenant, British, disobedience to orders, confined for one
(1) day, 5 Nov. 1943
- (c) Japanese characters (translated to be Santesu Piriopir-
oruto) British, lazy, confined for five (5) days, 13 January 1944.
- (d) Japanese characters (translated to be James Giran)
British, lazy, confined for five (5) days, 13 January 1944
- (e) Japanese characters (translated to be Jeff Browell)
British, lazy, confined for five (5) days, 13 January 1944.
- (f) Japanese characters (translated to be Marshall Gabin)
British, attempting to rob food, confined for seven (7) days, 3 May 1944.
- (g) Japanese characters (translated to be Elber Henry Knox)
American, unwilling to work, confined for five days, 7 January 1944.

NOTE: The above refers to light punishment, equivalent to
company punishment in the United States Army.

- (h) Japanese characters (translated to be John George Dillon)
this was heavy punishment and trial by court martial was had, the
record of said trial is at present on file at the Prisoners of War
Information Bureau, Tokyo, Japan. However, briefly, the court-martial
was held 18 December 1943, he was sentenced to two and one half years
confinement for striking the Japanese leader with a shovel and beat-
ing him. This prisoner became ill while in confinement on 22 January 1944
and died on December 23, 1944. I got this information concerning
the death from the death certificate signed by First Lt. KANDA,
Japanese medical officer and WATTO N. Hovteiks, Capt. Med. Corps.,
U.S. Army. 0357259.

I have nothing further to add. I affirm that I have had the
above statement read to me in Japanese; that I understand its contents
in full; that it is true to the best of my knowledge and belief; and
that no force threat of force, or promises were used against, or made
to me to obtain this statement.

This 28th day of December 1945 at Room 238, Meiji Building,
Tokyo, Japan.

/s/ M. Fukumoto

I, Miss TAEKO ABE, residing at # 217, 4 - Chome Denyenchofu,
Omori-ku, Tokyo, solemnly affirm that I have this date served in the
capacity of interpreter in the taking of the above affidavit
FHM
at and that I have faithfully to the best of my ability translated
questions from English to Japanese and the answers from Japanese to
English, and further that I have read said statement to the affiant
in Japanese in full who stated he understood the contents thereof.

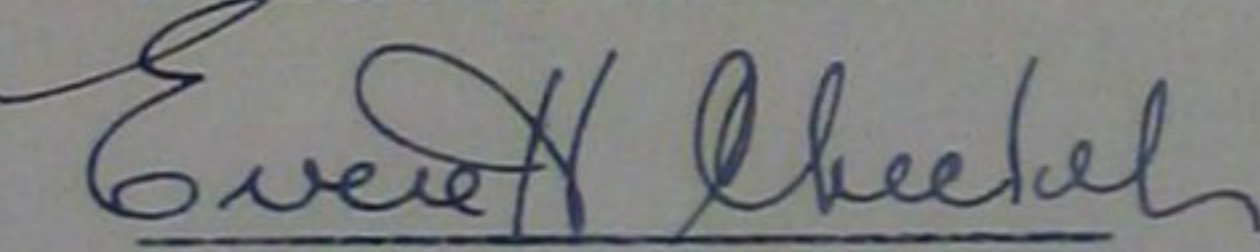
This 28th day of December 1945 at the place above stated.

/s/ T. Abe

WITNESSETH:

Frank H. Morrison
Capt., J.A.G.D.

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:


EVERETT CHECKET
MAJ. INF.

Room 238
Meiji Bldg.,
Tokyo, Japan
2 January 1946

I, ISHO TOKASHIKI, Captain Imperial Japanese Army, at present residing at 28 - 8, SO HARA - YOMBANCHO, FUKUOKA CITY, FUKUOKA PREFECTURE, KYUSHU, JAPAN, do hereby affirm that, according to my conscience, I will speak the truth, adding nothing and concealing nothing.

I was adjutant of the Fukuoka Area Prisoner of War Camps from January 1943 to August 1945. A Captain YUHICHI SAKAMOTO was camp commander of Fukuoka Area Camp Number One from January 1943 to June 1945. A Lieutenant UICHI IKEGAMI was camp commander of Fukuoka Area Camp Number Eighteen from October 1943 to April 1944. These two Japanese are not one and the same persons - they are different.

I have drawn a rough sketch of the Island of Kyushu and attached the same hereto & make it a part of this statement. This sketch shows the approximate position or location of Camps One and Eighteen. Number One was located at several places at various times. Number Eighteen, while in existence, was always at Aosibo.

Number One was first located and under the Fukuoka Area Commander at KUMAMOTO -- this was sometime in 1943. After about six months it was moved to KASII, a small town in the vicinity of Fukuoka. In April 1944 Number One was again moved, this time to MUSHIRODA, only a short distance from KASII. The camp stayed at MUSHIRODA for about six months and was then moved to HAKOZAKI, also near Fukuoka.

Number Eighteen was in existence under the army from October 1943 to April 1944. In April of 1944 Number Eighteen was transferred to Number One, Lt. Ikegami being administratively attached to Number One from April 1944 to June 1944.

I affirm that I have had the above statement read to me in Japanese; that I understand its contents in full; that it is true to the best of my knowledge and belief; and that no force, or promises were made or used against me to obtain this statement.

This 2nd day of January 1946 at Room 238, Meiji Bldg., Tokyo, Japan.

/s/I.T.

(S) I. TOKASHIKI

I, FUYUSAKU KATO, residing at #14 ZAIMOKUZA, KAMAKURA, KAMAGAWA
PREFECTURE, HONSHU, JAPAN, solemnly affirm that I have this date served in
the capacity of interpreter in the taking of the above affidavit & that
I have faithfully to the best of my ability translated questions from English
to Japanese and the answers from Japanese to English, and further that I
have read said statement to the affiant in Japanese in full who stated he
understood the contents thereof.

This 2nd day of January 1946 at the place above shown.

(S) F. KATO

Witnesseth:

(S) FRANK H. MORRISON
Capt., JAGD

/s/I.T.

AFFIDAVIT

I, HAJIME HONDA, after having been duly sworn to tell the truth in accordance with my conscience, adding nothing and concealing nothing whatsoever, testified at Sugamo Prison, Tokyo, Japan, on 17 January 1947, as follows:

Q State your name.

A Hajime HONDA.

Q When were you and what were you doing between 1 December 1943 and 31 August 1945.

A I was at Fukuoka Camp No. 1 from 23 May 1943 until 7 February 1945 as a civilian guard working for the Army.

Q While you were at Fukuoka Prisoner of War Camp No. 1 did you know an individual named Masato HADA?

A I knew a person by the name of Masato HATA.

Q State Hada's position and duties at the camp.

A He was a medical orderly and besides that his duties were to burn the bodies of the dead prisoners. He also gave the prisoners calisthenics.

Q When did you first see HADA at the camp?

A More than one month, but less than six months after I arrived. About October or November 1943.

Q When did you last see HADA at the camp?

A I left the camp on the 7th of February 1945 and he was there at that time.

Q Where was HADA transferred to when he was relieved from assignment to duty at the camp?

A I don't know.

Q Do you know on what date he was transferred?

A I don't know.

Q Do you know whether he ever returned to the camp after he was relieved from duty there?

A I don't know.

Q Was HADA in the camp at any time or times between 1 March 1945 and 31 August 1945?

A I don't know. After February 1945 I never saw HADA.

Q Where did you go when you left the camp in February 1945?

A To my home in Kumamoto.

Q Did you ever go back to the camp?

A No.

Q Did you ever know a Dutch Prisoner of War doctor named Captain Ensing?

A I didn't know their names, but there were two Dutch doctors.

Q Were they there the whole time you were there?

A They came after I did, but were still there when I left.

Q Did you ever hear anything about HADA beating one of these Dutch doctors?
A No, I didn't see or hear of it.

Q Did you ever hear anything about HADA tearing up prescriptions for medicine or failing to issue medicine to Prisoners of War?
A No.

Q Did HADA have charge of Red Cross supplies?
A I don't think so, except Red Cross medical supplies, maybe.

Q Did you ever hear of HADA eating any Red Cross food or selling any medicine.
A No.

Q You testified HADA had charge of calisthenics. What Prisoners of War took these calisthenics?
A Sick persons or those on duty in the camp.

Q Did you ever hear of HADA beating any of them during the exercises?
A No.

Q Do you know of any other mistreatment of Prisoners of War by HADA?
A No.

HONDA HAJIMA

HAJIME HONDA

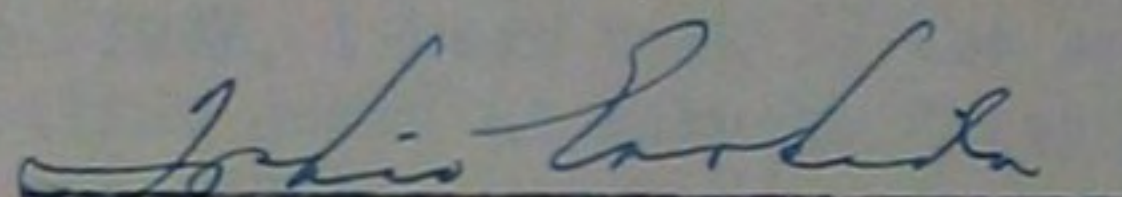
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of January 1947.

Richard B. Appleton

RICHARD B. APPLETON
Prosecutor.

ALLIED OCCUPATION FORCES)
)
CITY OF TOKYO)

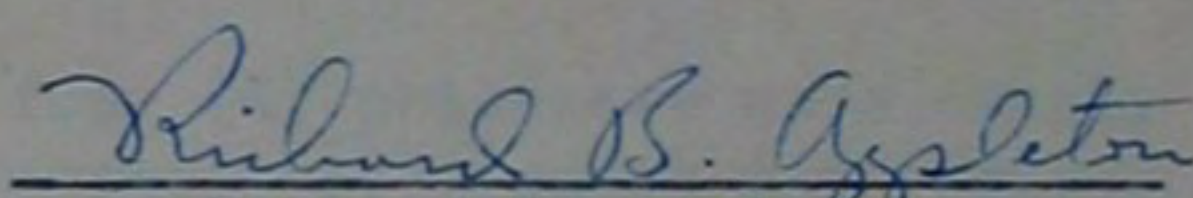
I, Toshio ENOKIDA, solemnly swear that on 17 January 1947 I served in the capacity of interpreter in the taking of the foregoing affidavit, and that I have faithfully to the best of my knowledge and ability translated questions from English to Japanese and the answers from Japanese to English, and further that I have this date translated the transcription of said affidavit containing two (2) typewritten pages, and read it to the affiant in Japanese in full, who stated he understood the contents thereof and affixed his signature thereto in my presence.



Toshio ENOKIDA

RA 43029017

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of January 1947.



Richard B. Appleton

Prosecutor

Legal Section SCAP

R E S T R I C T E D

I, HONDA, HAJIME, being duly sworn on oath to speak the truth conscientiously, concealing nothing whatsoever, testified in Room EE, Sugamo Prison, Tokyo, Japan, on 27 May, 1946, as follows :

Q. State your full name, age, address, nationality, marital status and religion.

A. HONDA, HAJIME, 30 years of age, Kumamoto-ken, Kammashiki-gun, Haroyasu-mura, Oaza Mamiza, 618, Japanese, married, Buddhist. At present confined in Sugamo Prison.

Q. What is your occupation ?

A. Liquor distributor.

Q. Were you engaged in the same occupation during the war ?

A. When I returned from China in Jan. 1942, I went back to the same 本田 始 business. Later I was employed as a civilian guard at Fukuoka Prisoner of War Camp # I from 27 May, 1943 until 7 Feb. 1945.

Q. What were your duties as a civilian guard at Camp # I ?

A. I was a sentry at the Camp. For one hour during the working period I was outside of the Camp and the balance of the time I was inside the compound. One day in ever three I was inside the Camp, One day I was off duty and one day I was used as a guard of the prisoners at the working place.

Q. Do you remember an incident when four (4) prisoners were caught smoking and you forced them into a horizontal position on the ground in which only their fingers and toes were touching the ground and while in this position you beat them ?

A. No, I don't remember the incident.

Q. Did you ever hear of a prisoner by the name of IVERSON ?

A. No.

Q. Do you remember an incident when a POW was caught smoking after a smoking period and was beaten as a result ?

A. No.

Q. Did you ever hear of or know of any occasion when prisoners were beaten at Camp # I ?

A. Yes, I have heard of beatings and have seen beatings at Camp # I . These beatings were administered by the soldier guards at the Camp. This happened about twice.

Q. Can you give me the details of any of these beatings ?

A. I don't know why the prisoners were beaten. I was on my way to report for duty and saw a prisoner being beaten at the sentry post.

Q. Did you ever beat any of the prisoners while at Camp # I ?

A. Yes.

Q. How many times ?

A. Only once.

Q. Give me the details of this beating .

A. I was on duty near the kitchen around 2200 and 2300 one night. I heard a noise in the kitchen and upon investigation I found two prisoners in the kitchen. I grabbed the cap of one and pursued the other. When I caught them I slapped them about three times each instead of sending them to the guard house.

R E S T R I C T E D

Q. . Why didn't you send them to the guard house ?

A. I don't know.

Q. Did you report this incident to the Cpl. of the Guard ?

A. NO.

Q. Did you return the prisoners to their barracks ?

A. No, after I administered punishment I released them and sent them back alone.

Q. How did the prisoners get out of the barracks ?

A. There were no guards around the barracks and the prisoners were free to go anywhere in the camp at any time they so desired.

Q. With which arm did you strike these men ?

A. My right arm.

Q. Did you strike them hard enough to knock them down ?

A. I struck them three time each as hard as I could with my right hand. I did not knock them down.

Q. Do you remember the names of these two Prisoners ?

A. No.

Q. Do you have anything else to add to your statement ?

A. No.

本田 始

HONDA, HAJIME

ALLIED OCCUPATION FORCES)

CITY OF TOKYO)

I, HONDA, HAJIME, 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.

本田 始

HONDA, HAJIME

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28 day of May, 1946.

Neal R. Smith

NEAL R. SMITH, 2nd Lt., Inf.
Investigating Officer
Legal Section, GHQ., SCAP,

R E S T R I C T E D

AFFIDAVIT

I, Masato HADA, after having been duly sworn to tell the truth in accordance with my conscience, adding nothing and concealing nothing whatsoever, testified at Sugamo Prison, Tokyo Japan, on 17 January 1947, as follows:

Q State your name.

A Masato HADA.

Q Is your real name HADA or HATA?

A In Japanese writing HADA and HATA are the same. The correct pronunciation is HATA. They only call me HADA in Sugamo.

Q Where were you between 1 December 1943 and 31 August 1945?

A From 1 December 1943 until April 30, 1945 I was at Fukuoka Prisoner of War Camp No. 1.

Q Where were you before the 1st of December 1943?

A At Headquarters in Fukuoka-shi, Daumio Matl, the main office of all POW camps, in Fukuoka-ken.

Q How long were you there?

A From 29th December 1942 until 30th November 1943.

Q How do you remember that you went to Camp No. 1 on ~~30~~ December 1943? *RBA HM*

A I remember the orders.

Q How far was the main office from Camp No. 1?

A The camp moved, but in December 1943 it was about nine or ten kilometers. *RBA HM*

Q Did you walk when you were transferred?

A I went by train.

Q How long did it take by train?

A Ten to fifteen minutes.

Q Do you remember taking that first trip?

A I remember it was in the morning.

Q When did you leave Camp No. 1?

A I don't know the date.

Q Where did you go after you left Camp No. 1?

A I went to an anti-aircraft battalion, Kokura, Kyushu. The number of the battalion was 8043.

Q What was the date when you left to go with this outfit?

A About 1 May 1945.

Q How do you remember that?

A I remember the order.

Q Do you remember actually leaving or only by the order?

A I don't know how I went, but it was a transfer of Corps.

Q Did you ever go back to Camp No. 1?

A I went to pay a visit once.

Q When was that?
A I can't remember when.

Q How long did you stay when you went back?
A Only twenty minutes.

Q Why did you come so far and stay only twenty minutes?
A I went to get cigarettes and paper, ~~I left~~ I got them from OKURA, a soldier. *Risa HM*

Q How far away is Kokura from the Camp?
A About 2-1/2 hours on the train.

Q Did you come from Kokura to get cigarettes?
A No, the outfit transferred to NAGAO, Fukuoka-shi in July.

Q How far away was that from the Camp?
A Two hours on a bicycle.

Q You went two hours on a bicycle to get cigarettes.
A Yes, we were out of them.

Q You only went once.
A Yes, that was the only time we were out of them.

Q When did you go to the camp?
A About seven or ten days after we went to Nagao, in July.

Q Was it at the beginning of July or at the end of July.
A The beginning.

Q Are you sure?
A Yes.

Q Why?
A Because in the latter part of July or in early August I went to KURAME I went to get the cigarettes about a week after I was in Nagao and a month later went to KURAME. KURAME was in Fukuoka. I saw Hashimoto and Kirohara when I went for the cigarettes.

Q Did you see Katsura?
A Yes.

Q Did you see anybody else?
A I'm not sure whether I saw Katsura or not.

Q Did you see OKURA?
A Yes.

Q Where was he?
A He was in the office, the Finance Office.

Q What was his job then?
A He was in charge of the PX, a Superior Private, and sold tobacco there.

Q Before you left Camp No. 1 did you give exercises to the POWs?
A Yes.

Q What kind of exercises?
A Hand and arm exercises.

Q Did they run around?
A No.

Q When you went back to the camp to get cigarettes, did you give exercises?
A No, because I was in another outfit.

Q Was that still the 8043?
A Yes.

Q When did you leave the 8043?
A August 22, 1945 when I went to Kyushu, OITA-ken, HITASHI KAMIYAMA Mati.

Q When you left Camp No. 1, you went where?
A To ~~Korura~~ ^{Kura} then Miyukunojo, then ~~Magao~~ ^{HM}, then Kurume.

Q All these places were in Fukuoka-ken?
A Yes.

Q You never went back to camp except that one time?
A Only once.

Q Did you ever carry a stick when you gave exercises?
A One or two or three times. A fencing stick of split bamboo.

Q Did you ever make the POWs do exercises faster by hitting with the stick?
A No. I carried the stick because I hit some prisoners who didn't do the exercises.

Hada Masato

Masato HADA

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of January 1947.

Richard B. Appleton

RICHARD B. APPLETON
Prosecutor.

R E S T R I C T E D

I, KATSURA, Takeo, being duly sworn to speak the truth conscientiously, concealing nothing whatsoever, testified in Room II, Sugamo Prison, Tokyo, Japan, on 22 May 1946, as follows:

Q. State your name, age, address, nationality, marital status and religion.

A. KATSURA, TAKEO, 39 years of age, Kagoshima-ken, Oshima-gun, Mikata-son, 23, Japanese, Single, No religion. At present confined at Sugamo Prison.

Q. What is your occupation?

A. I was engaged in hotel work.

Q. What was your occupation during the war?

A. I was an interpreter at the Fukuoka Prisoner of War Camp # I from Nov. 1942 until Sept. 1945.

Q. Who was camp commander at Camp # I ?

A. Captain SAKAMOTO.

Q. Did you know HONDA, Hajime ?

A. Yes, he was a civilian guard at Camp # I. He was a little taller than the average Japanese and had large front teeth.

Q. Did he have any nicknames ?

A. No nicknames to my knowledge .

Q. To your knowledge do you remember an incident where four POW's were caught smoking and were beaten by HONDA ?

A. No, I recall no such incident.

Q. Did you know a prisoner at Camp # I by the name of Iverson ?

A. No.

Q. Do you recall any incident in which HONDA beat the prisoners at Camp # I ?

A. Only from what I heard.

Q. How many beatings was HONDA involved in ?

A. I only heard of one.

Q. What was the cause of this beating ?

A. HONDA was on sentry duty one night and caught two prisoners in the kitchen. He beat them rather than turning them over to Captain SAKAMOTO.

Q. Did you ever beat any of the prisoners held at Camp # I ?

A. Yes.

Q. By what authority did you beat the prisoners ?

A. By order of Captain SAKAMOTO.

Q. Why did he give you the authority to beat the prisoners ?

A. A few times he told me to administer punishment because the prisoners were malingering at the working place, other times he told me to slap the prisoners that disobeyed his orders.

-I-

R E S T R I C T E D

#10

Ex B

T. K. En-2

R E S T R I C T E D

Q. On how many occasions did you beat the prisoners ?
A. About ten times.

Q. Were all of these occasions where the prisoners disobeyed orders or malingered at the working place ?
A. Yes.

Q. Do you have anything else to add to your statement ?
A. Nothing.

T. Katsura.

KATSURA, TAKEO

ALLIED OCCUPATION FORCES)
)
CITY OF TOKYO)

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

T. Katsura.

KATSURA, TAKEO

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28 day of May, 1946

Neal R. Smith

NEAL R. SMITH, 2nd Lt., Inf.
Investigating Officer
Legal Section
GHQ., SCAP.

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, NEAL R. SMITH, 2nd Lt., Inf., O-1333134, certify that on the 22 day of May, 1946, personally appeared before me, KATSURA, TAKEO, and gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth therein; that after the said KATSURA, TAKEO had the testimony read to him, affixed his signature thereto in my presence.

Neal R. Smith.

NEAL R. SMITH, 2nd Lt., Inf.
O-1333134
Investigating Officer
Legal Section, GHQ., SCAP.

R E S T R I C T E D

AFFIDAVIT

I, TAKEO KATSURA, after having been duly sworn to tell the truth in accordance with my conscience, adding nothing and concealing nothing whatsoever, testified at Sugamo Prison, Tokyo, Japan, on 17 January 1947, as follows:

- Q State your name, age, former or present rank in the Japanese Army, if any, and your permanent home address.
- A Takeo Katsura, 40, formerly Private in Japanese Army; ASANI MIKATA SON OSHIMA GUN KAGOSHIMA KEN.
- Q How long have you been confined in Sugamo Prison?
- A Since November 28, 1945.
- Q What was your occupation and whereabouts between 1 December 1943 and 31 August 1945?
- A In December 1943 I was in Kashii, Fukuoka Prisoner of War Camp, No. 1, as camp interpreter and guard. I was in this position from December 1942 to September 1945, but the camp changed location four times.
- Q During the period you were present at Fukuoka Prisoner of War Camp No. 1 did you know an individual named Masato Hada?
- A Yes sir, but we called him Hata, Masato.
- Q State his position and duties at the camp.
- A He was medical orderly, sir. He issued medicine to the prisoners when he was ordered by the Japanese doctor or NCOs. He took sick men to the dentist and went with the party that took dead men to be cremated.
- Q When did you first notice Hada at the camp?
- A In October or November 1943, when the camp was at Kumamoto.
- Q Describe him briefly.
- A He has a small build for a Japanese, about five feet one inch, about 125 pounds, wears glasses, about 31 or 32 years old.
- Q State to the best of your knowledge when Hada left Fukuoka Camp No. 1.
- A It was in 1943, April or May; Camp was at Hakozaki then, it moved to Hakozaki in January, and after we moved there he was there for about four months.
- Q When was the last time you saw Hada at Fukuoka Camp No. 1?
- A Maybe in May. He went to some other regiment and one day he visited camp. I think it was May or June. He was walking from the medical inspection room to the main office. It may have been July or early in August.
- Q State, if you know, where Hada went to when he was relieved from duty at Fukuoka Camp No. 1.
- A I don't know. He said he was in the Air Corps or Tank Corps I think. I think he said it was not very far away and was in Fukuoka Prefecture.
- Q Do you know if Hada ever returned to Fukuoka Camp No. 1 after he was relieved from duty then?
- A Just for a visit on his day off, not for duty. I only saw him come back once. I talked to him when he came back. I think he went to see Hashimoto, medical orderly, and Kiyohara, NCO.

Q Was Hada in Fukuoka Camp No. 1 in March 1945, in May 1945, in August 1945, or at any time or times in the period from 1 March 1945 to 31 August 1945?

A Yes. In June or July. I remember he was wearing summer clothes. He was wearing a shirt with short sleeves and open collar and no jacket when he came back for a visit. It may have been in July or early in August, but I am sure he was not there after the 15th of August, or at least I didn't see him then.

Q While you were at Fukuoka Camp No. 1 did you come into contact with a Dutch Prisoner of War named Captain Harm Ensing?

A Yes sir, he was a Dutch doctor.

Q Do you know anything about a beating of Ensing by Hada on or about the 18th of November 1944?

A No sir. Camp was at Mushisoda in November 1944 and Captain Ensing was there and he worked in the same office with Hada; the medical inspection office. I know nothing about any dispute between Hada and Ensing.

Q Did Hada's duties include the issuing of medical supplies to the Prisoners of War?

A Yes sir.

Q Do you know anything about Hada tearing up prescriptions for drugs or failure to issue drugs to the Prisoners of War?

A No sir.

Q Did Hada's duties include taking charge of Red Cross medical supplies, or any other Red Cross supplies intended for the use of the Prisoners of War?

A I think so sir, under the NCO, as Superior Private.

Q Do you know anything about Hada eating Red Cross food supplies, failing to issue Red Cross medical supplies, or otherwise misusing Red Cross supplies intended for the use of the Prisoners of War?

A I saw Hada drinking some of the Red Cross milk, but I don't know where he got it from. I know that two or three boxes of Red Cross medical supplies, big wooden boxes were not issued to prisoners, but were kept in the store room until the end of the war and were then given to Dr. Kostecki, the American Prisoner of War doctor. I saw Dr. Kostecki using them in treating patients after August 15th and also American, English and Dutch medical orderlies using them after August 15th.

Q Did Hada's duties include taking charge of physical training and exercise of the Prisoners of War?

A Yes sir, during some periods. I think while Lt. Kanda was the Japanese camp doctor in 1944, while the camp was at Mushisoda. Camp moved to Hakozaiki in January 1945 and I don't remember seeing any exercises then. I am sorry I made a mistake - I remember now that I did see exercises then and that Hada was in charge.

Q Do you know anything about Hada forcing weak and ill prisoners to engage in exercises when physically unfit to do so?

A I don't know sir, but I do know that the weak and sick prisoners who could not go out of camp on the working parties were given the exercises.

Q Do you know anything about Hada beating prisoners of war; or his forcing them to hold buckets of water over their heads?

A No sir. I do know that Hada carried a stick when he gave the exercises. It was a split bamboo fencing stick, about 1-1/2 inches in diameter and about 3 feet long.

- Q Did any Prisoners of War die during the period you were at Fukuoka Camp No. 1?
- A Yes sir. I think more than a hundred. I used to work in the interpreter's office with an English Sgt. Munday, a typist who was typing the list of dead prisoners and he told me just before the end of the war that over one hundred had died. At Kumamoto where we stayed from December 1942 to November 1943, we had 265 or 6 British POWs. From this number 35 or 6 died. In November 1943 we moved to Kashi Camp and from November 1943 to the middle of January 1945 one man died. From January 1945 to the end of the war over 70 more died, mostly American POWs from the Philippines. This was at Hakozaki. These men went to Korea about April or May.
- Q Do you know anything about Hada's beating or abusing or calisthenics contributing to the deaths of Henry Gottlieb, Peter W. Hansen, Gordon W. Lohman, American Prisoners of War, or Gunner Jack Dickens and A. T. Lyalle, British Prisoners of War, or Trooper Tom Hustwick, British Prisoner of War, or Albert Sidney Williams, American Prisoner of War, or S/Sgt. P. A. Sims, an Australian, or any other Allied Prisoners of War?
- A No sir.
- Q If I show you this transcription of your testimony, are you able to read it and understand it in English without having it translated?
- A Yes sir, I can read it and understand it.
- Q Do you have any other information about any mistreatment of any Prisoner of War by Hada at Fukuoka Camp No. 1?
- A No sir.

Takeo Katsura
TAKEO KATSURA

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of January 1947.

Richard B. Appleton
RICHARD B. APPLETON
Prosecutor

WITNESSED.
PFC. Isao Inohara
RA 43079017
ATIS, GHQ
LINGUIST SEC.

A F F I D A V I T

Sugamo Prison
Tokyo, Honshu, Japan
20 January 1946

I, TAKEO KATSURA, formerly Superior Private in the Imperial Army of Japan, at present confined in Sugamo Prison, do hereby affirm that, according to my conscience, I will speak the truth, adding nothing and concealing nothing.

I am of Buddhist faith. I can read, understand & speak English having resided in the United States from 1927 to 1938. I was Camp Interpreter at Fukuoka and Prisoner of War Camp Number One from December 1942 to September 4, 1945. In addition to my duties as interpreter I had other duties. I wish herewith to tell you of conditions at this camp while I was there and have freely and voluntarily requested that I be allowed to do so in my own handwriting.

In March or April, 1943 at Kumamoto, the Camp Commandant Sakamoto ordered me to hit an Englishman called Newman.

When I hesitated to do so, he ordered again to hit, so I slapped him in the face once, then he ordered to hit more, and I slapped him once again.

This was the first time I had ever hit a prisoner. Sergeant Major Kakuyama and Sergeant Tomita were there also, at the time.

Newman was put in the guard-house cell. He was accused of stealing some money from other prisoner. All other Prisoners, about 17 or 18 of them who were in the Camp that day on the Camp duties were questioned later by the Commandant and when they told him that they did not know anything about the money they were all put in the guard house cell. Sakamoto said to the men, "I put you in the cell without food till you will confess!"

They were in the cell without any food for about 24 hours. In the following morning Newman told the Commandant that he had taken the money. He was slapped in the face a few times by Sakamoto and all were released. Afterward Newman told me he did not take the money, but he said he did in order to let all other men out from the cell.

The Commandant use to keep me on the tower with a field-glass. My duty was to stay up there from 7:30 in the morning to 5:00 in the afternoon and watch prisoners work and whenever I fined any person who don't work hard go and hit them. But this order was not carried strictly by me, because I thought it was not right to do as that.

The same sort of thing as I have mentioned above had happened once more on other working party, but I do not remember the name of those who were hit.

They were dutch men. Every now and then the commandant took me to the working party for inspection.

On working party he use to tell the guards to hit anybody who does not work hard, but I cannot recall who those guards were. Sometimes they were Civilian guards and sometimes they were soldiers who came to the Camp for guard duties from other regiments.

Since Sergeant Kiyohara came to our Camp in March or April 1945, I saw Kiyohara and Hashimoto drinking the red cross milk several times. They offered me to take some so I drank it two cups thinking it was given to them by one of the Prisoners. One day in June or July I was called to the M. J. Room by Kiyohara. There were a dutch doctor and an American doctor with Kiyohara and Hashimoto. Doctors told me that they had asked Kiyohara to give them their milk and butter that were kept in the M.J. Room store, and when Kiyora gave the box contained the milk and butter they told him there should be more, but Kiyohara said that was all there were. They could not understand each other well so they sent for me.

The dutch doctor who were keeping the record of those, whenever he were issued with them said that about 75 small cans of butter and more than 30 tins of milk were short. Kiyohara said to the dutch doctor that some of them had already been issued to the men and demanded the dutch doctor to bring and show his record.

The doctor brought a list which were written on a few empty cigarettes packets and showed to Kiyohara but they were not clear. The american doctor and myself tried to straiten ^{CH} it up but it was difficult to read the figurs written with pencil. The dutch doctor still said they were short. Kiyhara gave a hell to the doctor when he could not give a clear record of them.

Then I said to him "Shall I tell this to the commandant?" and he said "no, please don't". I did not mention this to the commandant, because I knew that it will get those men more troubles, especially Newman.

In December 1943 or January 1944, at Kashi Camp, 7 or 8 men were brought back to the Camp from the working Party, by a contractor's man who said that those men refused to work. The men were lined up in the front of the guard-house and the Commandant asked them why did they refuse to work? An Englishman called Chilton who were in charge of the group said that they never had refused to work. So Sakamoto again asked the contractor's man to make it sure that those men had really refused and the man said "yes they refused to work".

Again Sakamoto asked those men "why did you refuse to work" Chilton said that they never refused. Right then Sakamoto said "you are a liar" and kicked him in the stomach. Chilton fell on the ground and were kicked twice more and he was unconscious. Sakamoto picked him up, revived him and ordered other prisoners to carry him into the hut. Chilton lay down in the bed, I asked him how he felt and he said he was alright.

The other men were hit with a stick in the shoulder twice each. I do not remember whether they were put in the guard-house cell or sent out to the working party. Sergeant Hozumi was there too.

While we were at the Kashi, five or 6 man were brought into Camp by the guard. They were accused of going into Korean houses and begging for some rice whilst on the working party. They were hit a few times each in the sholder by the commandant and confined in the guard-house cell for three or four days with a half ration.

In the Mushiroda Camp, in the Summer of 1944, while I was on the watch tower at the working party, he, SAKAMOTO came round for inspection and as he climbed up the watch tower he shouted at me. "What the hell are you doing here, you cannot watch those men sitting down. Look those men over there, they are not doing anything. Go and hit them. So I went down from the tower and when I started to work toward the men, he shouted "Take the bamboo pole behind you and hit those men who are standing there. I hit them two or three times each on the shoulder, but I did not hit them hard. I stayed with the men till the Commandant went away, then I returned to the tower.

I told Kiyohara "This is bad" then he said that those milk and butter were in his charge and so he can use them whenever he wanted like other Japanese army medical supplies.

I said "I don't think so, they were handed to M.J. Room by the Commandant to keep in the M.J. Room store and issue only to the sick men whenever the doctor wanted to issue".

Kiyohara did not think so. I could not say any more, but I told all about the matter to Sergeant Major Tomita who was in charge of all red Cross supplies. While I was in the office with Tomita Kiyohara came in and he asked Tomita about the matter and Tomita said "What Katsura had told you was right" Kiyohara said he did not think so, and at this moment I walked out of the office so what happened afterwards, I do not know.

On the same day I told Hashimoto "You should not drink the milk belong to the Prisoners" and he said "Well I am only a Private soldier like you are, I can't help, I am doing just what I am told to do" I did not say any more.

The red cross supplies were kept in the store for a long time, sometimes three or four months or even longer and were issued by the commandant or by Tomita a little by little.

Many times the officer went to the Commandant and asked for the supplies but they were not issued. I remember the Commandant one time said that he was in charge of the supplies and he only issue them when he wanted to.

One time Colonel Sanders went to the Commandant and asked him to issue the food stuff because many men were sick and some were weak if they get them they will help those weak and sick a lot. The Commandant said if I issue them, the men eat too much of those stuff at one time then they get diarrhoea and don't go out to work. They had to ask many times before they could get those supplies; even then they were issued a little by little, and the Prisoners were dissatisfied because while there were so much supplies in the store they could not get them.

Sometimes the Commandant said it was the order from the main Camp that is preventing him from issueing the supplies.

Many clothings and shoes and medical supplies were kept in the

store all the time and were issued little by little. Some men were wearing a worn down and torn shoes and Tabi (shoes that Japanese labors and farmers wear) while there were so many of shoes in the store.

The prisoner doctors were complaining about the Japanese doctor and Commandent withholding the medicine while they need them badly. They knew that there were 3 or 4 large boxes of them in the store. (This was at Hakozaki Camp in 1945)

One time the American doctor asked Dr. Danno for those medicine in the store and Dr. Danno said that he cannot issue them till he get futher order from the main Camp.

Later the American doctor told me "Mr. Katsura, there are so many men sick and some are dieing and I cannot get those medicin , there is such a good medicine for pneumonia in those boxs in the store". "If I could only get them now, I could probably save some of those men's life"

I asked doctor Danno about issueing the medicine but he said he had been ordered by the main Camp not to issue them. Those medicine were for imergency. They were keeping them so that in case they get an air-raid and cannot get any more medicine then they can use them. I went to Dr. Kostecki and said to him "Dr said no, he can not issue them now" "I am sorry doctor I wish I were the doctor or the commandant then I would give you the whole thing right now, but being a Private soldier I cannot do anything about it."

The doctor said "I know"

Dr Kostecki was a very good doctor. He was working very hard night and day. I think if it were not for him many more men would probably have died.

I did not know who were really responsible for all these, but I thought the withholding of those medicines while so many men were sick and dieing one by one every day was really a crime.

When the war was over in August all those food stuffs, medicine, clothing shoes and other supplies were taken out of the store and issued to the men.

There were m^{any} percials of food stuffs, more^{than} an a hundred pairs of shoes and that three or four boxes of medicine when I went to the M.J. Room and saw the medicine bottles and boxes they had taken out of the large boxes, I was surprised to see so much of them. I thought it was enough to open a small hospital, and I still wondered why did they not issued them before.

I did not see Honda beat anybody, but heard from Dr. Kostecki that Honda hit somebody in hospital I do not remember the name of the person who were hit.

I did not see Hata beat anybody, but I saw him carrying a fancing stick and walking around the men while they were exercising.

I saw Hozumi hit prisoners a couple of time. I think they were dutch men, it was on the working party but saw it from a distance I can't tell why those men were hit.

He was in charge of whole working parties when we were at Mushirada the guard and myself included were working under him.

I remember that he use to make prisoners work till late at night. Several times he made them work till ten or eleven o'clock at night in the rain. I remember some of the men complaining about it and when I asked them "Shall I tell the commandant" They said "No"

I did not tell these things to the Commandant because they only caused more troubles.

Whilist on the working party, one day, the Commandant came round and crimbed up to me on the watchtower and seeing some of the dutch party letting the cars go down the hill instead of holding them and letting them go down slowly, he said do not let them do that, if they don't obey then hit them. I said "yes sir"

and I went to them and told not to let cars go. The Commandant is watching from the tower" then I came back to the tower. He was still there. He stayed there for a while and went away. Then later when I went to the place, I heard some one shout "look out" and when I turned I saw a few man had let the car go and those men who were below were almost got caught between two loaded cars and had made a narrow escape.

I got mad because a little while ago I told them not to do it, and not only that, they knew that two men were caught between those tracks and had broken their legs before. I asked the men why did they let his car go that way and one of them said it was heavy and the party Commander told them to let it go.

So I pushed him with my leg behind his leg and he fell on the ground. I lifted him up and he said his side hurts I saw it but I could not see any wound.

I told him to rest. I told him I was sorry because I did not mean to hurt him. He said "I know" Later in the camp I learned from the doctor that one of his ribs were cracked or broken. He was in his bed in his hut and I saw him and again I told him I was sorry and apologized to him. After about two weeks he got well.

While he was in the bed I went to farm house and bought some eggs and gave him several times beside given some of my food and some left over rice from Japanese Cook house and I took good care of him and I was forgiven by him.

He told me that he did not tell the doctors about me but some of the men had told it to doctor

Later I was called to the Commandant's office where Japanese doctor was with the Commandant.

The Commandant said. "I hear that you have hurt a prisoner, what happened". So I told the story

I said I did not mean to hurt him. I only tried to prevent accident but unfortunately hurt him.

He said "Be more careful in the future" "you may hit them if they disobey but do not hurt them"

We use to make some tea at the working party and issue it to the men a cup full each at meal time and also between the meal. Sometimes there was not enough of it and had to give only half a cup full each.

There had been some complaints from the men about some one had been stealing the tea. One day, when I walked to the fire place I caught a man stealing the tea. He had filled his cup as well as his two water bottles and he was doing it while other men were working. I thought to scold him and let him go, but right then a guard came round and asked me "what happened" so I said "Oh! nothing" the guard said "Stealing tea again"

and walked away toward the watch tower saying "Report it to the Commandant"

So I hit him in the Jaw, because now not only the guard knew about it, but another guard was watching it from the tower. I had to do it rather than take him to the commandant which meant for the man slapping, hit and then the cell, probably with half a ration or no food at all or stopping of the tea issue to all the men on the working party.

There were a quite number of men who were put in the cell during those years but they were all taken to the commandant by the guard or other Japanese and I swear that none of them were ever taken to him by me. The men who were put in the cell were usually hit by the guard before they were taken to the Commandant. (I did not see the guard hit them but heard from the man)

The Commandant hit them sometimes with a fancing stick while he was questioning them then put them in the cell every time. and this was bad enough but what was worse was that the guards were taken them out from the cell in the middle of the night and slapping them after the Commandant had gone home and the Camp staff gone to the bad.

Those guards were the soldiers who came from other regiment for the guard duty. They stayed only a month in the Camp and changed with the guard from a different regiment and I do not know the name of any of them because I never associated with them. They did not like me. They thought I was too friendly with the prisoners and doing too much favors for them. I was disliked not only by the guard but also by the Camp staff.

When Hata was sent away to other regiment, he wrote a card to every man in the Camp excepting me. I was really disliked by them. There is a man named Sakagami who is confined in this prison and who was with me in No 1 Camp for a while, so you can ask him about me. I think he knows I was not liked by the Japanese staffs

When I was sent back to my old regiment, I did not even say a good bye to them. I just walked out.

During those three years of my stay in the Camp I met with more than a thousand men, some going out and some coming in. I could not please all of them but I am sure that the most of them especially those who were sick, weak, and old aged know how I tried hard to help them under the circumstances. I admit that I have slapped or hit some of those who

had done a wrong deed, but I do not remember them because I did not mean to be hard on them besides I never treated them atrociously.

I think the Commandant was very unfair man especially to me. Every morning, as soon as he came to the camp he use to call me in a nasty way to come to him.

Mr Haruyama who was an official military interpreter in No 1 Camp from May 1944 to April 1945, use to tease me by shouting at me "Katsura come here" in the same way the Commandant nastly called me.

When I go to the Commandant, he order me to gather all the men who are staying in the camp, some on Camp duties and others were those weak and sick ones who were permitted by the doctor to stay in. These men were not fit to go out to the working party, but were usually detailed for cleanning up the huts or the Camp Compound.

When they gather and line up on the parade ground the commandant ask them one by one "What is wrong with you " A man say "I have a head ache" the Commandant say "any feaver?" "A little" unswers the man, the Commandant say" That much of feaver and head ache is nothing, you go out to working party tomorrow"

Them he go to the next man and ask the same question. A man say "I have a stomach ache and diarrhoea" and a few men also say "We have a stomach ache and diarrhoea" then Commandant tell them "I stop your food till you get rid of them" and sometimes they were not given any food for 48 hours or longer but I am not sure.

One time, the Commandant asked a man the same question "What is wrong with you?". the man did not know what to say. So I said to the commandant that these 4 or 5 men are old aged and weak so I kept them in the camp, then he said "what the hell did you do that for, send them to work tomorrow".

After the commandant go away the men say "Mr Katsura, the Camp commandant order us to go out to work but we are sick, we cannot work even we went out" then I say "Well it is the Commandant's order and I cannot do anything for you now and if I keep you in the Camp, not only I get in a trouble but you will also get in more troubles. You just go to the working party and I will let you rest there"

I use to let those sick and weak persons rest around the fire place where the tea was being made, and told them to watch for the Commandant

and the officer of day (N.C.O.) come round, and when you see them coming you just pretend to do something.

Sometimes the soldier guard come round and ask me "what are those men doing around the fire?" I say "they are sick men" then the guard would say "They are not sick they are only lazy ones" then I say "Well they say they are sick and I don't know because I am not a doctor and when they tell me that they are sick I have to let them rest".

Sometimes when I was working in the interpreter's office, the Commandant use to call me and tell me to come with him to the working party when he see the men resting around the fire, he lines them up and ask the usual question "what is wrong with you" and after the men explain what was wrong with them, he scold some of them and send them back to work and sometimes tell guard to hit those who are lazy and come round to the fire for rest.

At the Mushirada Camp, the Commandant often told the men to fill the trucks with soil as much as possible and also told them how many times they must push them before they return to the camp, and it was really more than they could make it in a certain length of time. The Commandant told me to make those men fill the trucks as much as they can and push them so many times and if they can not make it then let them stay at the working party untill they do it no matter how long it will take.

I use to tell the party Commanders to tell more than they have actually done, when they are asked by the contractor's man

Couple of times I got in some troubles with the contractor's man for cheating them. We had to do something in order to make so many number of times in so much length of time set by the Commandant. I told the men to fill the trucks less as soon as the Commandant goes away, So every time they saw the Commandant in distance the man who saw him first shouted "The commandant" and every body watched him and when he came near they fill the cars full and when he goes some one shout " He is gone" then every body was happy and fill the trucks less.

When the Commandant ask me how many time we had done, I use to say more than we had done.

If he had found out that time about I letting the prisoners do such a thing he would probably have punished me severely.

One day, it started to rain and the contractor's working men were quitting the work and were going home, so I told the men to stop the work and took them back to the Camp. The Commandant said to me "What happened" so I said "It is raining and it is very difficult to push those trucks, and the Contractor's men were gone home too". then he said "This much of rain is nothing, go and push those trucks even if you had to swim in the mud" So I said "Yes sir" and took the men back to work. This kind of thing happened several times. I always tried to make things more easy for the men but I could not do it. I can give you the names and addresses of the some of the men who I am sure will tell you about the good deed I have done.

At the Hakozaiki Camp, one time, when the Commandant issued some of the red cross supplies, he told the hut commanders that some of the red cross stuff he put back in the store will be issued to only those who will work hard.

I remember this clearly because I got mad about the foolish idea the Commandant had. All the time the men were asking me to do them a favour by going to the Commandant and try to get those red cross supplies for them and I tryed but failed. ~~Now~~ he issues them but only some as usual then he say "I issue them only to those who will work hard". I got fed up with the Commandant and his red cross business and after he went away, I told Sergeant Tomita "I think the idea of giving the red cross stuff only to those who work hard is wrong

Those things belong to the Prisoners whether they work hard or not and another thing is that as soon as you receive them you should issue them right way.

If Japanese themselves bring some goods and then say "We will issue them to only those who work hard", any body can understand, but not with the red cross stuff.

It is funny, I can't understand it. Suppose Japanese send some goods to the Japanese internees in the United States and American authority say "Some of these things will be issued to only those who work hard" I am sure no budy will agree with that and another thing is that Americans will never do such a thing."

I was so mad with them that I did not care what happened to me then, but I did not show it in the face. After I finished saying what I wanted to say, I thought I would be scolded or may be get a slap in the face because I was risking myself by saying such a thing to my superior which I had never done before.

Sergeant Tomita only said that it was the order from the main Camp and he did not scold me but I could see he was not happy about it either.

I suppose it is difficult for you to understand my broken English, but I have tried my best.

/s/ Takeo Katsura

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of January 1946 at Sugamo Prison, Tokyo, Japan. The above statement consisting of thirty one (31) pages

/s/ Rudolph J. Stone
1st Lt. Air Corps.
War Crimes Investigating
Officer

TESTIMONY

OF

SHIGEMI KIYOHARA

RESTRICTED

SHIGEMI KIYOHARA? after having been duly sworn at Room 301 KYOSHINTEI HOTEL, FUKUOKA, KYUSHU, JAPAN, on the 20th and 31st days of December, 1945, testified as follows:

- Q. What is your name, age, address, and nationality?
A. My name is SHIGEMI KIYOHARA, my age is 29, I live at SHIMIZU-HOMMACHI, Number 227, in the city of FUKUOKA. I am Japanese.
- Q. Do you intend to remain at your present address and if not how may your whereabouts be determined in the future?
A. I can be located there in the future.
- Q. What is your present occupation?
A. Farming.
- Q. When did you work at Camp No. 1?
A. I worked there from March 10, 1945, until August 24, 1945.
- Q. Have you worked at any other POW camps?
A. No.
- Q. Were you in the Army, or were you a civilian when you were at POW Camp 1?
A. I was a Sergeant in the Japanese Army, and worked under the medical officer of the camp.
- Q. Who was that medical officer, and exactly what did you do?
A. The first medical officer was 1st Lt. KAZUO DANNO, who left shortly after I came to the camp, and was replaced by 1st Lt. KEISABURO OGAMI, who was there until around the 21st of July, 1945, and was replaced by 2nd Lt. MITSUO OYANA, who stayed there until about August 24, 1945. While there I worked as a clerk at the camp dispensary, and reported men on sick call to the medical officer.
- Q. What were the usual complaints of the men on sick call?
A. Most of them were colds, some pneumonia, and some dysentery, Lt. DANNO, thought most of the deaths were due to the change of climate, and the food. A lot of prisoners who came here from the Philippines before I went to work were really weak. 150 or 200 prisoners came into the camp about May, and some of them were so weak, they couldn't walk. I think these men came from the South Seas.
- Q. What treatment was prescribed for these weakened prisoners?
A. These men were given a bean paste made from soy-beans, rice boiled until it was very soft, various kinds of soup, and occasionally milk from Red Cross packages.
- Q. What percentage of, and for how long were the POW hospitalized?
A. Usually about one fifth of the camp population was in the hospital, and the usual length of stay was about a month.
- Q. Were there any cases of beri-beri treated in the hospital?
A. They were put in the hospital, and given a special ration of whole-wheat bread, bean soup, and vegetables.
- Q. In what group of patients, beri-beri, pneumonia, or dysentery, did most of the deaths occur?
A. Diarrhea, or dysentery, and beri-beri were about the same as far as causing deaths was concerned.

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- Q. How long were persons with beri-beri hospitalized?
A. About one and a half months.
- Q. What percentage of the men entering the hospital died there?
A. About 27 or 28 deaths occurred during my stay, out of about 300 men that entered the hospital.
- Q. Were any medical supplies of Red Cross packages used at the hospital?
A. Yes, most of the milk from these packages were ^{also SK.} used at the hospital.
- Q. Where was this hospital?
A. In the camp itself.
- Q. Did they have beds for the patients?
A. Most of them did not have beds, but slept on the floor on straw mattresses, and blankets.
- Q. Were the prisoners deloused when they entered the hospital?
A. I don't know about the prisoners clothing, but the hospital itself was dusted with a powder by one of the POW, and was washed out about once a week.
- Q. When prisoners were discharged from the hospital, were they immediately put on full duty?
A. They usually had a rest period of one or two weeks.
- Q. What was the average camp population while you were there?
A. Around 400.
- Q. Were POW medics used in the camp hospital and just what did they do?
A. About 4 POW doctors, and about 11 enlisted POW took care of the hospital, and the dispensary. There were one Japanese doctors, and three soldiers. I worked in the camp dispensary with an American Captain, ANDREW KOSTECKI; a British captain, WILLIAM WALLACE, and a Dutch captain, HARM ENSING.
- Q. How many times during your stay at the camp were Red Cross packages received, and from where did they come to the camp?
A. Once to my knowledge, about a month after I arrived, around the last of April. They came from Fukuoka Base Camp Hqs.
- Q. Was any other hospital than that at the camp itself used by the POW?
A. I know of only one case, one of appendicitis, that was treated at the 1st Fukuoka Army Hospital, at DAIMYO-MACHI,
- Q. How many barracks were there at the camp?
A. There were fifteen, 3 of which were used as the camp hospital, and one more used as a supply room. The kitchen was separate, and used POW for cooks. There was no messhall. ordinarily there were about 50 POW in the hospital.
- Q. How many latrines were there in the camp?
A. Five or six altogether, one for the hospital, one for the Japanese personnel, and three or four for the POW. There was no plumbing in the latrines but they were built of wood and there was a urinal trough, and a number of stalls with holes in the floor, and a concrete lined tank below, the manure being removed from the outside of the latrines.

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- Q. Did the prisoners raise any gardens?
A. Yes, a ten-man detail usually did most of the work on them. They used the manure from the latrines as fertilizer.
- Q. Who was the camp commander?
A. Captain YUHICHI SAKOMOTO, was there when I came, and left around May, and was replaced by Captain TERUWO YOSHII, who stayed there until the end of the war.
- Q. Is it true that Captain SAKOMOTO and Captain YOSHII beat the prisoners very brutally when they disobeyed camp rules?
A. No, I have heard of no beatings, nor seen any beatings at the camp.
- Q. What did Captain YOSHII do when a prisoner got into trouble?
A. Usually put him into solitary confinement for a day or two.
- Q. What is the longest you have ever known a prisoner to be in solitary confinement?
A. Three days.
- Q. What was the source of camp water?
A. Three wells, at least 300 feet from the latrines.
- Q. Did the camp authorities ever test the well water?
A. I don't know. Not while I was there.
- Q. Did the prisoners have wool clothes in for cold weather?
A. Yes there was plenty of clothes.
- Q. Isn't it true that many of the prisoners died because there was not enough food?
A. No, the prisoners got the same food as the soldiers that guarded the camp.
- Q. Why then did 35 prisoners die in six months?
A. They transferred the strongest prisoners to other camps when the work was harder.
- Q. How long did the prisoners have to work each day?
A. They worked eight hours a day, in the daytime only.
- Q. Where did the prisoners work?
A. They worked in an Army Supply Warehouse, and at the Mushiroda Airfield as mechanics.
- Q. Do you have anything further to add to your statement?
A. No.

清原重実

SHIGEMI KIYOHARA

Shiro Shimomura

I, SHIGEMI KIYOHARA, being duly sworn on oath state that I have had read and translated to me and understood the foregoing transcription of my interrogation all answers contained therein, consisting of 3 pages, are true to the best of my knowledge and belief

清原重実

SHIGEMI KIYOHARA

Shiro Shimomura

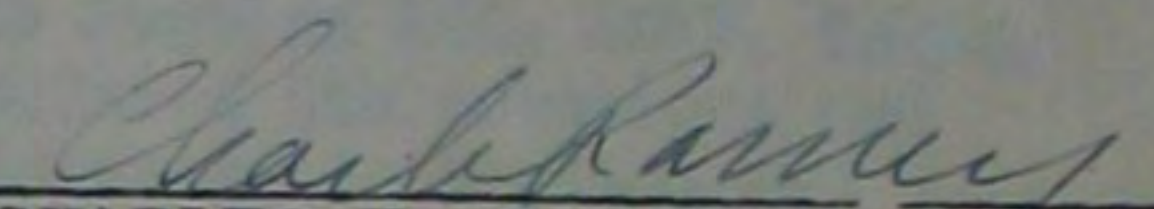
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Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of December,
1945 :

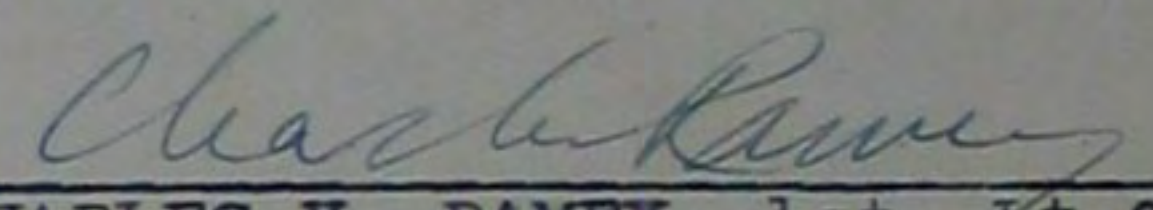
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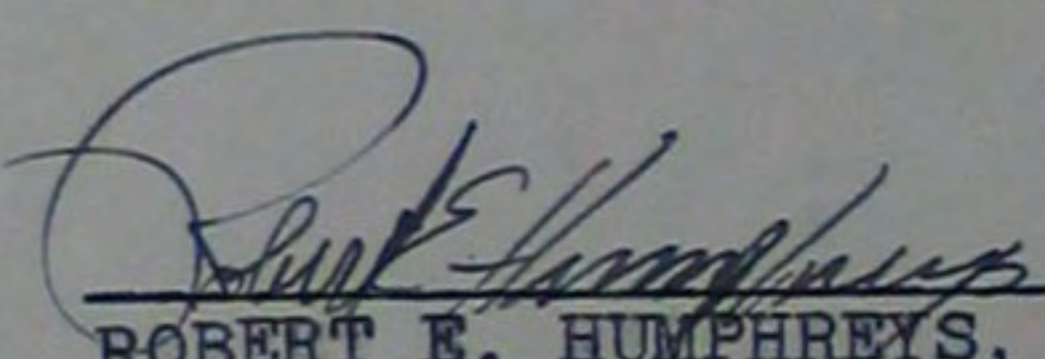

CHARLES V. RAMEY, 1st Lt. CE
Investigating Officer
Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP

C E R T I F I C A T E

We, CHARLES V. RAMEY, 1st Lt. CE, ASN 0-580168, and
ROBERT E. HUMPHREYS, 2nd Lt. Inf., ASN 0-1330315,
certify that on the 20th and 31st days of December, 1945
personally appeared before us SHIGEMI KIYOHARA, and gave
the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth,
that after his testimony had been transcribed and translated
to him, the said SHIGEMI KIYOHARA affixed his signature
thereto in our presence.

FUKUOKA, KYUSHU, JAPAN


CHARLES V. RAMEY, 1st Lt. CE
Investigating Officer
Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP


ROBERT E. HUMPHREYS, 2nd Lt. Inf
Investigating Officer
Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP

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T E S T I M O N Y

O F

DAIJIRO KUNIMATSU

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DAIJIRO KUNIMATSU, after having been duly sworn at the KYOSHINTEI hotel, room 306, FUKUOKA city, Japan on December 20, 1945 gave the following information:

Q. What is your full name, age, nationality and present address?

A. DAIJIRO KUNIMATSU, 31, Japanese, and I live at number 5 YOKOMACHI Fukuoka City.

Q. What is your present occupation?

A. I am a stone cutter.

Q. How long did you work at POW camp Number one?

A. I worked there from June 27, 1945 until September 2, 1945.

Q. What was your job at camp number one?

A. I was in charge of the rations for the prisoners and the army personnel at the camp.

Q. Did you ever hear of a man named LESLIE HARRISON who went crazy at camp number one?

A. I heard HARRISON went crazy. He broke out of camp one time and came to town. I do not know what was done to him.

Q. I heard that Captain SAKAMOTO beat the prisoners brutally on many occasions?

A. I do not know, but he probably did. Captain SAKAMOTO was a strict disciplinarian. He was the kind of a man a Japanese soldier would be scared of. He was particular about little things.

Q. What do you think about Captain YOSHII?

A. He was "easy going." Captain YOSHII had that rare gift of having his subordinates like him.

Q. What did Captain YOSHII do when one of the prisoners got "out of line"?

A. Prisoners very seldom got into trouble. Camp one had the better class of prisoners.

Q. Do you know of any case where prisoners did get "out of line"?

A. Once someone broke into the rice house when I was gone.

Q. What did Captain YOSHII do?

A. He called me in and said to be more careful in the future.

Q. What did he do to the man who broke in the ware house?

A. They never found the man.

Q. How much food each day did the prisoners receive?

A. They were given 705 grams each day. The same as the Japanese soldiers.

Q. Did the prisoners have stoves in their barracks?

A. I don't know but they had four blankets in summer and seven in the Winter time. I saw several hot water bottles.

Q. Then how do you explain the fact that 154 prisoners died at Camp One?

A. They were in very weak condition when they arrived due to congested conditions on the ships they arrived from the South on.

Q. Did prisoners have enough warm clothes.

A. There was plenty of warm clothes.

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- Q. Is it true that the International Red Cross distributed packages at Camp Number One?
- A. I never heard of Red Cross Packages being distributed there. I thought maybe they were not sending any there.
- Q. Do you know anything about the work the prisoners did at MUSHIRODA AIRFIELD?
- A. No, however, after the prisoners were liberated some of them went to the place where they worked and spent the night at Lt. MIKI's house. Some of them also came to see me after they were liberated.
- Q. Who was Lt. MIKI?
- A. He was the officer in charge of the Japanese construction unit that went around building barracks. This unit was stationed at Fukuoka-shi, Hirahama-machi, and some of the prisoner mechanics did some work on the trucks used by the Japanese to haul building supplies around.
- Q. Where is he now?
- A. He is in Tokyo.
- Q. Do you have anything further to add to your statement?
- A. No.

國松大次郎

DAIJIRO KUNIMATSU

Daijiro Kunimatsu

I, DAIJIRO KUNIMATSU, being duly sworn on oath, state that I have had translated to me and understood 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.

國松大次郎

DAIJIRO KUNIMATSU

Daijiro Kunimatsu

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of December,
1945 :

Charles V. Ramey

CHARLES V. RAMEY. 1st Lt. CE
Investigating Officer
Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP

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MASARU MINO, having been duly sworn at the American Military Government Office, KURUME, KYUSHU, JAPAN on the 4th Day of January 1946, testified as follows:

Q. What is your name, ^{real} age, address, and nationality?

A. My name is MASARU MINO, I am 39, my address is HARANO-KOGA, Number 99, Kurume, Japan, and I am Japanese.

Q. Will you be at that address for the next two or three months?

A. Yes.

Q. What is your present job?

A. I am an interpreter for the Military Government at Kurume.

Q. Were you ever at any POW camps during the war?

A. I worked at the Base Camp Headquarters, in Fukuoka, under Colonel SUGAZAWA, and later under Colonel FUKUMOTO, as an interpreter.

Q. Who was the adjutant of the Fukuoka Base Camp Headquarters then?

A. 1st Lt. TOKASHIKI, who was promoted to Captain in August 1945.

Q. When did you start working at Base Camp Headquarters?

A. From December 15, 1943, until September 30, 1945.

Q. While at the Base Camp Hqs., how many times and when were the contents of Red Cross packages distributed amongst the Hqs. personnel?

A. Just once were packages distributed at the Hqs., and that was in either December 1944, or January, 1945. At that time Captain TOKASHIKI called up all personnel and made a speech and he said that the articles he was going to give out were contributed by the POW, and that these articles would be so divided according to the rank of the individual that received them. He said that they were Red Cross packages. I do not believe that they were contributed.

Q. Did FUKUMOTO get any of these articles?

A. Yes, a soldier brought some of them to his house. TOKASHIKI knows who the soldier was, and how much FUKUMOTO received. FUKUMOTO made a speech later saying that we must destroy and burn all remains of these packages. Everybody was called into a hallway to hear him say that. He said that around the 15th, of August 1945.

Q. Were Red Cross packages distributed at any other time?

A. Yes. About June or July of this year, a warehouse, located at the seashore in Fukuoka, near a girls' middle school, and containing Red Cross packages, was set afire by fire bombs, and some of the Red Cross packages were carried out of the building, and all of

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these were divided amongst the soldiers, Headquarters employees, and civilians that happened to be around there.

Q. Did you visit any POW camps during the war?

A. Yes. I went to Camp # 1 at Mushiroda airfield, near Fukuoka, and was there ten days in January of 1944. I worked as a translator in censoring mail, and directing it to the various POW camps.

Q. How was the weather when you went to this POW camp?

A. It was very cold. I caught a cold there myself.

Q. Were the buildings heated?

A. The office where I worked was unheated, and I was always complaining of the cold. There were no chimneys on the POW barracks. I think that the POW barracks were unheated, but I don't know as I never went into one of them.

Q. Was there a hospital for the POW?

A. Some of the serious cases went to the 2nd Fukuoka Army Hospital. I spent about ten days there in the hospital because I was sick, and I visited some of the POW there. All of the POW were kept in one room. Two were there when I was there. POW from Mushiroda went there, and still went there after the camp had moved to Hakozaki.

Q. Who was camp commander of Camp # 1 when you were there?

A. 1st Lt. SAKAMOTO, who was later promoted to Captain.

Q. Did you see any POW's beaten while you were there?

A. No, but I heard some yelling at times, and some of the officers that were helping me sort out the mail used to tell me how brutal SAKAMOTO was. I think YASUTARO WATANABE would know of that, as he worked at the camp with SAKAMOTO for about six months as an interpreter. They were not good friends. WATANABE's address is SHIKOKU-SHIMA, EHIME-KEN, NIIHAMA-MACHI.

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

A. No.

Masaru Mino
MASARU MINO

I, MASARU MINO, being duly sworn on oath, state that I have read and understood 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.

Masaru Mino
MASARU MINO

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TESTIMONY OF

MASAHIKO OHNO

SIGNIFICANCE; MASAHIKO OHNO's statement establishes the following facts:

1. POW camp number one (Not listed in the Manila Document) was originally located at KENGUN MACHI KUMAMOTO SHI, KYUSHU, JAPAN in the eastern part of the city and adjacent to HIROHATA AIRFIELD between November 1943 and December 1944. Upon visiting the camp site, I found there was not one particle of evidence substantiating the fact that such a camp ever existed there. The site is now a perfectly level cultivated field.
2. 2nd Lt SAKAMOTO was in charge of the said POW camp the entire time it was located at this site.
3. The prisoners were used to build the HIROHATA AIRFIELD and upon completion were moved to FUKUOKA to build the MISHIRODA AIRFIELD there.
4. The prisoners were buried at the KUMAMOTO SHI KOMINE ARMY CEMETERY. I visited this cemetery and found that all the prisoners had been removed by an Australian recovery team and the site where the graves were is now being cultivated.

MASAHIKO OHNO, after having been duly sworn at KENGUN MACHI 2231 BANCHI, KUMAMOTO, JAPAN on 9 January '66 testified as follows:

Q. Please state your full name, age, address and nationality.
A. My name is MASAHIKO OHNO, I am 66 years old, I live at KENGUN MACHI 2231 BANCHI, KUMAMOTO.

Q. How long have you lived at this address?
A. For about fifty years.

Q. How far is your house located from the site of the POW camp?
A. About thirty yards from the fence.

Q. Were you ever inside of the camp itself?
A. No. No civilians were allowed to enter.

Q. How many buildings did there appear to be inside of the camp?
A. I could see about twenty roofs altogether.

Q. When was the camp first located here and when was it moved away?
A. The POWs were first moved here on the 26 or 28th of November 1942 and remained here until about December 20, 1944.

Q. Who was the officer in charge of the camp during this time?
A. 2nd Lt. SAKAMOTO was in charge of the camp all the time that it was located here and was still in charge when it moved to Fukuoka.

Q. How many prisoners were there at the camp?
A. I believe that there were about six-hundred.

Q. What nationality were they?
A. I could not tell what nationality they were; they looked like English.

Q. Was this camp known as camp number one?
A. I do not know but there was a sign in front that said "KUMAMOTO BRANCH OF FUKUOKA POW CAMPS".

Q. Did the prisoners seem to have enough food?
A. Food was abundant, I know because they used to throw away large quantities of it.

Q. Was there a solitary confinement cell in the camp?
A. I do not know, I was never in the camp.

Q. What type of work did the prisoners do?
A. They constructed this airport and when it was practically completed they moved to Fukuoka.

Q. What is the name of the air field that the prisoners built?
A. It is the HIROHATA AIR FIELD, commonly called the KENGUN AIR FIELD.

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大野正彦

- Q. How high was the fence surrounding the camp?
 A. It was a wooden fence about ten feet high.
- Q. Where did the camp move from here?
 A. It moved to FUKUOKA.
- Q. When was the camp that housed the prisoners torn down?
 A. It was torn down shortly after the prisoners left.
- Q. What material was the prisoners barracks made of?
 A. They were made of wood.
- Q. How many prisoners died at this camp while it was here.
 A. I do not know.
- Q. Where were the prisoners buried who died here?
 A. They were buried at the KUMAMOTO SHI KOMINE ARMY CEMETERY.
- Q. Do you have anything else to add to your statement?
 A. No.

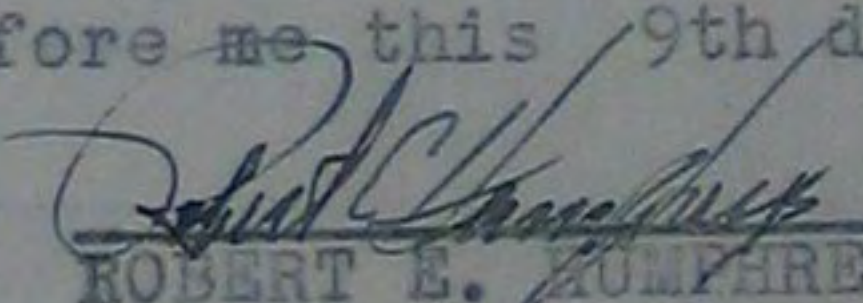
大野 正彦
 MASAHIKO OHNO

KUMAMOTO, KYUSHU, JAPAN
 9 JANUARY 46

I, MASAHIKO OHNO, 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 pages, are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

大野 正彦
 MASAHIKO OHNO

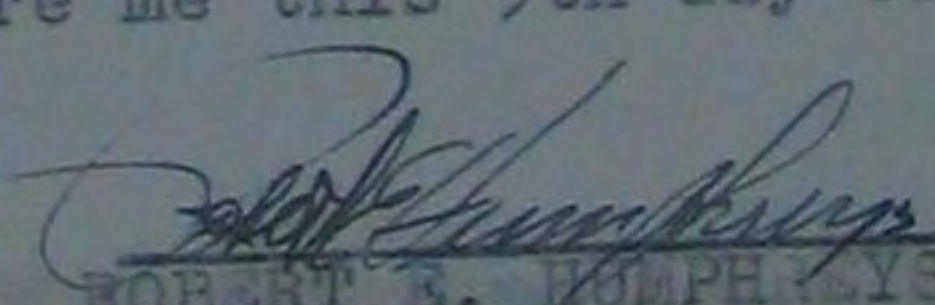
Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of January 1946.


 ROBERT E. HUMPHREYS 2nd Lt. Inf.
 Investigating Officer, War
 Crimes Investigation Det.

I, HICHINOSUKE YOSHIOKA, residing at the KAIKOSHA CLUB KUMAMOTO SHI, KYUSHU, JAPAN 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.

Hichinosuke Yoshioka
 HICHINOSUKE YOSHIOKA

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of January 1946.


 ROBERT E. HUMPHREYS 2nd Lt. Inf.
 Investigating Officer, War
 Crimes Investigation Det.

13 Hoda Case

R E S T R I C T E D

I, OKI, Yasushi, after having been duly sworn to speak the truth conscientiously, adding nothing and concealing nothing whatsoever, testified at Sugamo Prison, Tokyo, Japan, on 8 August 1946, as follows:

My name is Yasushi OKI.

Sometime in November 1944, I heard that Masato HATA had been severely reprimanded by Dr. KANDA. I asked HATA about the circumstances, and he told me that Dr. Ensing, the Dutch POW, had reported him to Dr. KANDA for failing to supply the proper amount of medicine to a sick prisoner. Since I was the only interpreter in camp at the time, HATA asked me to tell Dr. Ensing not to go to Dr. KANDA with his complaints, but to come directly to him. That night, about 6 p.m., I went to the dispensary to put some medicine on my feet. HATA, HASHIMOTO, and Dr. ENSING were there. I told Dr. Ensing what HATA had asked me to say. Dr. Ensing agreed not to go over HATA's head in the future in the matter of complaints. At the time, HATA appeared very angry, but I did not see him or HASHIMOTO strike Dr. Ensing. I left the dispensary a few minutes later. I did not witness Dr. Ensing being beaten, nor did I ever hear of such an incident.

Regarding the slapping and beating of prisoners of war which I witnessed and which I mentioned in my statement of 18 March 1946, I cannot remember the details as to dates and names. I knew the names of the guards who slapped the prisoners at the time the incidents occurred, but I cannot remember them now.

The only time I ever struck a prisoner of war was when two of the POW's had stolen some salt and miso and I was ordered by Sgt. MORITAKE to slap one of the prisoners. He slapped the other one, himself. I do not remember the date when this incident occurred, nor do I remember the names of the prisoners who we slapped.

Yasushi Oki 大木 靖
Yasushi OKI

ALLIED OCCUPATION FORCES)
CITY OF TOKYO)

I, Yasushi OKI, being duly sworn on oath, state that I had read to me and understood the translation of the foregoing transcription of my testimony and all statements contained therein, consisting of one (1) page, are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Yasushi Oki 大木 靖
Yasushi OKI

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of August, 1946.

Harold A. Small
HAROLD A. SMALL,
Investigator
Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP.

R E S T R I C T E D

ALLIED OCCUPATION FORCES)
)
CITY OF TOKYO)

I, SEICHI NAKAMA, being duly sworn on oath, state that I truly translated the foregoing statements from Japanese to English, and that after being transcribed, I truly translated the foregoing deposition containing one (1) page, to the witness; that the witness thereupon in my presence affixed his signature thereto.

Seichi Nakama CH-4

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16th day of August, 1946.

Harold A. Small
HAROLD A. SMALL,
Investigator
Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP.

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, HAROLD A. SMALL, Civilian Investigator, Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP, certify that on 8 August 1946, personally appeared before me, Yasushi OKI, and according to SEICHI NAKAMA CH-4, made the foregoing statements set forth therein; that after his testimony had been transcribed, the said Yasushi OKI, had read to him by the said interpreter the same and affixed his signature thereto in my presence.

TOKYO, JAPAN

Harold A. Small
HAROLD A. SMALL,
Investigator
Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP.

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T E S T I M O N Y

O F

RYUZO ONO

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RYUZO ONO, after having been duly sworn at KYOSHINTEI Hotel, room 306 Fukuoka City Japan on December 20, 1945 gave the following information:

- Q. What is your full name, age, nationality and address?
A. RYUZO ONO, age 25, Japanese, I live at 1250 HIRAKAWA Fukuoka City. R.O.
- Q. What is your occupation?
A. I own the Gomei Kaisha Electrical Co.
- Q. How long did you work at camp number one?
A. I worked there from April 10, 1945, until September 1945.
- Q. What type of work did you do at POW camp number one?
A. I worked at the main office. I kept track of POW transfers and the men who worked each day. I looked after Japanese soldiers as well.
- Q. How many POW's were there at camp number one?
A. The largest number that was ever there was 700. The least was 250. There were 399 liberated. On an average there was about 400 prisoners at the camp.
- Q. How many prisoners out of this number worked each day?
A. Between 250 and 300 prisoners worked each day.
- Q. What did the rest of the prisoners do?
A. Rest of prisoners were hospital patients or went on sick call.
- Q. Why were so many prisoners on sick call or in the Hospital?
A. The work at camp one was light. The stronger prisoners were transferred to other prison camps.
- Q. Were the officers and enlisted men separated?
A. Yes they were.
- Q. How many officers were there at the camp?
A. Once between 250 and 300 came in. About 170 or 180 of them were shipped out to Korea or Manchuria about April 25 1945.
- Q. What happened to the rest of them?
A. Most of them died.
- Q. What caused their deaths?
A. They came from the Philippines about January 30, 1945; they were shipwrecked and as a result they were so weak they could not digest the beans and rice at the camp.
- Q. Why were there so many mosquitoes and flies at the camp?
A. It was dark at the camp and the sandy soil furnished a good breeding place. They powdered the barracks twice a month but that didn't do much good.
- Q. Did anyone ever go crazy at the camp?
A. Yes. A man named LESLIE HARRISON (British) once broke out of the camp and went to town. They brought him back and put him in solitary confinement.
- Q. How long did they keep HARRISON in the solitary cell?
A. Between six weeks and two months. They kept him there so he wouldn't escape. A medic went to see him every day.

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Q. When was he put into solitary confinement?

A. In May.

Q. Which solitary confinement cell was he put in?

A. The first on the right. Later put in Hospital. Jumped out of window and died in September, I heard. R.O.

Q. Were the prisoners beaten often on Captain SAKAMOTO's or Captain YOSHII's orders?

A. I heard they were beaten often on Captain SAKAMOTO's orders.

Q. Did the prisoners have beds or did they sleep on the ground?

A. At first they slept on boards but later they were given straw.

Q. How much food were the prisoners given?

A. They were given 705 grams of food each day?

Q. How long each day were the prisoners required to work?

A. Eight hours.

Q. What kind of work were they required to do?

A. Some of them worked as mechanics at the Mushiroda air port. The rest worked at army ware houses moving rations around.

Q. Were the prisoners allowed to have religious meetings?

A. Yes, there was a British first Lieutenant who held the Services.

Q. How often were they allowed to have services?

A. One time each ten days or two weeks when Captain SAKAMOTO gave them permissions.

Q. Why didn't they have them every Sunday?

A. If it rained during the week the prisoners had to make up the work they had missed on Sunday?

Q. Is there anything else you would like to add to your statement?

A. ~~M~~ No.

Ryuzo Ono

RYUZO ONO

I, RYUZO ONO, being duly sworn on oath state that I have read, and understood 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

Ryuzo Ono

RYUZO ONO

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 31st day of December 1945 :

FUKUOKA, KYUSHU, JAPAN

31 December 1945

Charles V. Ramey
CHARLES V. RAMEY 1st Lt. CE
Investigating Officer
Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP

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R.O.

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C E R T I F I C A T E

We, CHARLES V. RAMEY, 1st Lt. CE, ASN 0-580168, and
ROBERT E. HUMPHREYS, 2nd. Lt. Inf., ASN 0-1330315,
certify that on the 20th day of December, 1945,
personally appeared before us RYUZO ONO, and
gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth
that after his testimony had been transcribed, the said
RYUZO ONO read the same and affixed his signature thereto
in our presence.

Charles Ramey

CHARLES V. RAMEY, 1st Lt. CE
Investigating Officer
Legal Section, GHQ. SCAP

Robert E. Humphreys

ROBERT E. HUMPHREYS, 2nd Lt. Inf.
Investigating Officer
Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP

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A F F I D A V I T

ALLIED OCCUPATION FORCES)

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FUKUOKA, KYUSHU, JAPAN)

This is to certify that RYUZU ONO, Japanese, residing at 1250 Hirao, Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan, did give to ROBERT E. HUMPHREYS, 2nd Lt. Inf. ASN 0-1330315, on the 20th Day of December, 1945 at the Kyoshintei Hotel, a statement, in single copy, purported to be signed by a Captain HARM ENSING, Dutch, who was a POW Medical officer, which statement was used as a basis for the common burial of the ashes of the POW after death, those POW being from POW Camp 1, of the Fukuoka POW Camps under the jurisdiction of the Fukuoka Base Camp Headquarters (POW) and that the above-mentioned statement is the one attached hereto, and labeled Exhibit Seven (7) :

Charles V. Ramsey
CHARLES V. RAMSEY, 1st Lt. / CE
Investigating Officer
Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 9th Day of January, 1946:

Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan

Walker F. Hull
WALKER F. HULL, Lt. Col.
ASN 0-211923
Judge Advocate General Department
GHQ, 32nd Inf. Div.

NOTE:

The above exhibit is in single copy, and is attached to the original copy of this affidavit

RESTRICTED

#18

AFFIDAVIT

I, Yuhichi SAKAMOTO, after having been sworn to tell the truth, in accordance with my conscience, adding nothing and concealing nothing whatsoever, testified at Sugamo Prison, Tokyo, Japan, on 17 January 1947 as follows:

Q State your name.

A Yuhichi SAKAMOTO.

Q Where were you and what were you doing between 1 December 1943 and 31 August 1945?

A From the 1st of January 1943 until 7 ^{May} ~~April~~ 1945, I was in Fukuoka Prisoner of War Camp No 1 as Commanding Officer.

Q Where did you go after the 7th of ^{May} ~~April~~ 1945?

A To Fukuoka Prisoner of War Camp No 9 as Camp Commander there. It was about 50 kilometers.

Q While you were at Camp No 1, did you know Masato HADA?

A I knew Masato HATA.

Q What were HATA's position and duties?

A Medical orderly.

Q How long was HATA medical orderly at the Camp?

A From about October or November 1943 until about April 1945.

Q When you left on 7 ^{May} ~~April~~ 1945, was HATA still there?

A I think he was still there, but I am not sure. ^{Risa} ~~Yes~~.

Q Do you know when HATA was transferred from Camp No 1 and where he was sent to?

A I think it was in ^{May} ~~April~~, but I don't remember the name of the company he was sent to. It was a newly formed company; I don't know where it was. ^{Risa} ~~Yes~~.

Q When you were at Camp No 1, did you know a Dutch Prisoner of War Doctor, named Captain Eusing?

A There were two 1st Lt. Dutch Doctors, but I don't know their names.

Q Did you ever hear of HATA beating one of these doctors?

A No.

Q Did HADA issue medical supplies to the Prisoners of War?

A Yes.

Q Did HADA take prescriptions from Japanese doctors and fill them by issuing medicine to Prisoners of War?

A Yes.

Q Did you ever hear of HADA tearing up prescriptions and failing to deliver medicine to the Prisoners?

A No.

Q You never received any complaints?
A No.

Q Did HADA have charge of the Red Cross supplies?
A No; the highest ranking Prisoner of War had charge of them - Colonel Saunders, a British Officer.

Q Weren't there some Red Cross medical supplies that HADA kept?
A I don't know.

Q Did you ever hear of HADA eating any of the Red Cross food or selling any?
A No; we issued to the Prisoners what we were told to by higher headquarters.

Q Did HADA have charge of calisthenics and physical training for the Prisoners of War?
A Yes, he was in charge under orders from Japanese doctor.

Q Which Prisoners of War took these exercises?
A Those who were slightly ill, but who doctor said could take light exercise.

Q Did he run the Prisoners around?
A Light running.

Q Did HADA carry a stick when he gave these exercises?
A No.

Q Did he ever beat any of the Prisoners of War he was giving the exercises to?
A I don't know.

Q Did you ever see him beating or did anyone ever complain to him?
A No.

Q Did you ever see or hear that HADA made Prisoners of War hold buckets of water over their heads?
A No.

Q Did any Prisoners of War die while you were Camp Commander?
A Yes; about 130.

Q Were any of these deaths due to calisthenics or beatings of mistreatment by HADA?
A No

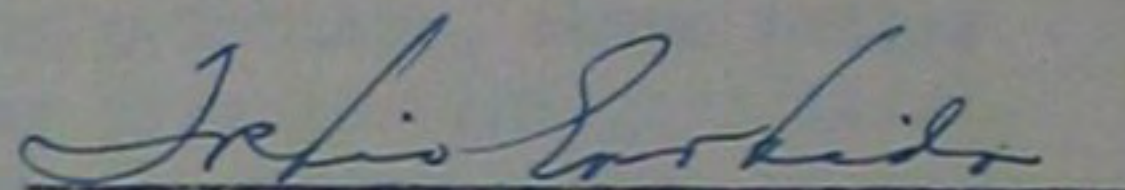
SAKAMOTO YUICHI
YUICHI SAKAMOTO

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of
January 1947.

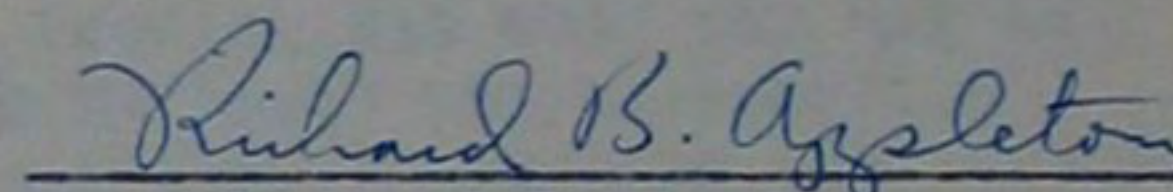
Richard B. Appleton
RICHARD B. APPLETON
Prosecutor

ALLIED OCCUPATION FORCES)
)
CITY OF TOKYO)

I, Toshio ENOKIDA, solemnly swear that on 17 January 1947 I served in the capacity of interpreter in the taking of the foregoing affidavit, and that I have faithfully to the best of my knowledge and ability translated questions from English to Japanese and the answers from Japanese to English, and further that I have this date translated the transcription of said affidavit certaining two (2) typewritten pages, and read it to the affiant in Japanese in full, who stated he understood the contents thereof and affixed his signature thereto in my presence.


Toshio ENOKIDA
RA 43029017

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 20th day of January 1947.


Richard B. Appleton
Prosecutor
Legal Section SCAP

CONFIDENTIAL

Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan
26 October 1945

I affirm that, according to my conscience, I will speak the truth, adding nothing and concealing nothing.

As Commanding Officer of Prisoner of War Camp #12, Fukuoka, (han) Miyate Machi, Kurate Gun (which became Camp #9 on 15 August 1945), I SAKAMOTO, Yuhichi, Nagasaki Ken, Kita Takaki Gun, Moriyama Mura 2204, received from my superior officers, SUGAZAWA, Iju, Colonel, and later FUKUMOTO, Manjiro, Colonel, only 2 general orders regarding the treatment of Prisoners of War. These orders were not to mistreat prisoners of war and not to pamper them. I gave orders to my subordinates never to use force on a prisoner of war. However, I myself will, and do, admit that I have beaten prisoners of war on at least 10 different occasions.

In the latter part of July 1945, I used force on 2 Dutch Prisoners of War and one Korean civilian. I do not remember the exact date on which the beating took place, but they were given the prisoners under the following circumstances: One of the prisoners, whose number was 202, stole a pair of trousers from another prisoner and gave them to a third prisoner to sell. This third prisoner, whose number, I believe, was 115, wore them under his own trousers and later sold them to a Korean by the name of KIM, whose first name I do not recall but who lives in Miyate Machi, Kurate Gun. I heard rumors of this transaction; called into my office the prisoner who had stolen the trousers; told him what I had heard; and hit him 4 or 5 times about the legs and shoulders with a 1/2-foot club wrapped with leather strands. After he confessed, I (han) put him in solitary confinement for 15 days, feeding him only one day in every 3. I later questioned the prisoner who had sold the trousers to KIM; beat him with the same type of weapon about 4 or 5 times on the shoulders and back; and when he confessed, sentenced him to 15 days solitary confinement, with regular rations. I later beat KIM more fiercely with the same type of weapon.

When I beat these prisoners, I knew that I was doing wrong, both in my own mind and according to the terms of the Geneva Convention regarding the treatment of Prisoners of War.

I affirm that I have had the above statement read to me in Japanese; that I understand its contents in full; that it is true to the best of my knowledge and belief; and that no force, threat of force, or promises were used against, or made to me to obtain this statement.

(Signed) Sakamoto, Yuhichi (han)
SAKAMOTO, Yuhichi

WITNESSED BY:

TRUE
COPY

1. John H. Robinson (Signed)
John H. ROBINSON (Special Agent CIC)

2. Marlin V. Bordner (Signed)
Marlin V. BORDNER (Special Agent CIC)

3. Harold E. Kidoguchi (Signed)
Harold E. KIDOGUCHI
(Interpreter CIC)

EXHIBIT I

CONFIDENTIAL

Room 807, Meiji Bldg.
Tokyo, Honshu
Japan

12 January 1946

I, TANOUE KINZO, residing at KUMAMOTO-KEN, TAMANA-GUN, HANAKA MURA, SEIGENJI, KYUSHU, JAPAN, do hereby affirm that, according to my conscience, I will speak the truth, adding nothing and concealing nothing.

I was a civilian employee at Fukuoka Prisoner of War Camp Number One from March 1943 to September 1945. I did general clerical work in the office.

I heard many stories concerning mistreatment of prisoners at the camp by Capt. Sakamoto, the interpreter Katsura, Private Hada and a civilian by the name of Honda, however, I have no actual personal knowledge concerning such actions. I worked in the office and could see very little that went on as far as the relations of the Japanese and prisoners. However, I did on several occasions see Private Hada giving exercises to the prisoners and I did see prisoners forced to hold buckets of water over their heads for periods of time. I also saw Hada striking these prisoners during the exercises with a cane.

This 12th day of January 1946, at Room 807, Meiji Building, Tokyo, Japan.

/s/ (Japanese signature) Tanoue Kinzo

I, 2nd Lt. Robert C. Harrison, ATIS, solemnly affirm that I have this date served in the capacity of interpreter in the taking of the above affidavit and that I have faithfully to the best of my ability translated questions from English to Japanese and the answers from Japanese to English, and further that I have read said statement to the affiant in Japanese in full who stated he understood the contents thereof.

This 12th day of January 1946 at the place above stated.

/s/ Robert C. Harrison 0931437 2d Lt MI
ATIS

Witnesseth:

/s/ Frank H. Morrison II
Capt., JAGD

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY:

Everett Checket
EVERETT CHECKET
Major, Infantry

#25