

FILE NO. 201-SUMIOKA, Harutaro

Additional information pertaining to this file is contained
in the following Investigation Division Report(s):

FILE NO. 201-SUMIOKA, Harutaro Civ. Interp.

| NO. | DOCUMENT & SUBJECT MATTER | DATE |
|-----|---|-----------|
| 1.. | Deposition of Lt. Col. William K. PORRIGAN | 28 Sep 45 |
| 2. | Letter re: Removal of suspect from Sugamo to be placed in house arrest or in hospital | 3 Feb 47 |

RG331 SA 290

Room 11 Comp 26 Shelf 3

Entry 4D1221

Pow 201 File

Box 1204

DECLASSIFIED

Authority UND 775011

By AL NARA Date 3/13/10

Sumioka, Harutaro (interior)

~~RESTRICTED~~

Classification changed from
"CONFIDENTIAL" to "RESTRICTED"
by order of the Secretary of War
By /s/ E. Checket, Major, Inf.

WAR DEPARTMENT
Judge Advocate General's Department

11 /

AG 000.5 () LS-R
(SCAPIN -)

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

CAR/nlb
APO 500

AG 000.5 () LS-R
(SCAPIN -)

MEMORANDUM FOR : IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT
THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo
SUBJECT : House Arrest of Suspected War Criminal.

1. SUMIOKA, Harutaro, Civilian, interned in Sugamo Prison pursuant to SCAPIN 1316 dated 5 Nov 46, and presently interned for medical treatment at the 361st Station Hospital, Tokyo, will be removed therefrom and placed in house arrest or in a reliable Japanese Hospital for the care of tubercular patients. To effect removal, representatives of the Imperial Japanese Government will contact Legal Section, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers.

2. A report will be submitted to General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, Attention: Legal Section, containing the date subject Japanese was removed from the above mentioned hospital and the address of the home or institution in which he is placed.

3. Subject Japanese will be held in house arrest or in a reliable Japanese Hospital until his physical condition is such that he no longer requires special medical attention, at which time, General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers will be contacted for further instructions.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

SUMIOKA, Harutaro
CIV. 201 FILE

RG331 SA 290
Row 11 Comp 26 Shelf 3
Entry 4D1221
Pow 201 File
Box 1204

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 775011
By AL NARA Date 3/13/10

Sumioka, Harutaro (interior)

~~RESTRICTED~~

Classification changed from
"CONFIDENTIAL" to "RESTRICTED"
by order of the Secretary of War
By /s/ E. Checket, Major, Inf.

WAR DEPARTMENT

Judge Advocate General's Department

BASIC: Memo., GHQ SCAP, AG 000.5 () LS-R, Feb 1947,
subject: House Arrest of Suspected War Criminal, to
Imperial Japanese Government.

AG 000.5: MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD: 3 February 1947 :
Subject Japanese was requested per Pros. Div., L.S. :
letter dated 13 September 1946. Appeared on L.S. :
SUBJECT: Memo., dated 5 Nov 46 and was interned in Sugamo on :
18 Nov 46. He was then transferred to 361st Station :
TO : Hospital to be treated for a severe case of Tuber- :
culosis. Per letter from Pros. Div., L.S. dated 31 :
1. Jan 47 the release of SUMIOKA to house arrest or to :
pursue a reliable Japanese Hospital is requested. This is :
for need to relieve Sugamo Prison of the burden of his care :
will be until such time as he no longer requires special :
of the medical attention. The purpose of this memorandum :
or to be is to direct the Imperial Japanese Government to :
effect SUMIOKA's removal from Sugamo and to place :
him in house arrest or in a reliable Japanese Hospital. :
SUMIOKA : Harutaro : 18 Nov 46 :
*****CAR 2-2678*****

2. At such time as his physical condition improves to
the extent that he no longer requires special medical
attention he will be returned to Sugamo Prison for reincar-
ceration.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MacARTHUR:

Copies furnished:
C.O. Sugamo Prison
Provost Marshal, EIGHTH ARMY

RG331 SA 290

Row 11 Comp 26 Shelf 3

Entry 4D1221

Pow 201 File

Box 1204

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 775011

By AL NARA Date 3/13/02

Sumioka, Harutaro (interior)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
R E S T R I C T E D

Classification changed from
"CONFIDENTIAL" to "RESTRICTED"
by order of the Secretary of War
By /s/ E. Checket, Major, Inf.

WAR DEPARTMENT
Judge Advocate General's Department
United States of America

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

CAR/nlb
APO 500

AG 000.5 () LS-R

SUBJECT : Release of Detained Suspected War Criminal.

TO : Commanding General, EIGHTH Army, APO 343.

1. The following Japanese interned in Sugamo Prison pursuant to SCAPIN 1316 dated 5 Nov 46 and presently interned for medical treatment at the 361st Station Hospital, Tokyo will be released to the custody of authorized representatives of the Imperial Japanese Government to be held in house arrest or to be placed in a reliable Japanese Hospital.

| <u>NAME</u> | <u>DATE OF INTERNMENT</u> |
|-------------------|---------------------------|
| SUMIOKA, Harutaro | 18 Nov 46 |

2. At such time as his physical condition improves to the extent that he no longer requires special medical attention he will be returned to Sugamo Prison for reincarceration.

BY COMMAND OF GENERAL MacARTHUR:

Copies furnished:
C.O. Sugamo Prison
Provost Marshal, EIGHTH Army

FILE COPY

RG331 SA 290

Room 11 Comp 26 Shelf 3

Entry 4D1221

POW 201 File

Box 1204

DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 775011

By AL NARA Date 3/13/10

Sumioka, Harutaro (interol)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
R E S T R I C T E D

Classification changed from
"CONFIDENTIAL" to "RESTRICTED"
by order of the Secretary of War
By /s/ E. Checket, Major, Inf.

WAR DEPARTMENT
Judge Advocate General's Department
United States of America

IN THE MATTER OF THE MISTREATMENT)
OF AMERICAN POWS BY THE JAPANESE)
AT FUKUOKA CAMP NO. 2, NAGASAKI,)
KYUSHU, JAPAN. DURING THE PERIOD)
7 DECEMBER 1942 to 26 APRIL 1945.)

DEPOSITION OF WILLIAM KIENEE FORRIGAN
LT. COL. O-20678

TAKEN AT

: LETTERMAN GENERAL HOSPITAL
PRESIDIO OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

DATE

: 28 SEPTEMBER 1945

IN THE PRESENCE OF

: WM. N. PARKER
AGT. SIC, CD, NSC

QUESTIONS BY

: WM. N. PARKER
AGT. SIC, CD, NSC

Page 1 of 15 pages

Fu-3

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

R E S T R I C T E D /s/ E.C.

RG331 SA 290
Row 11 Comp 26 Shelf 3
Entry UD1221
POW 201 File
Box 1204

DECLASSIFIED

Authority UND 775011

By AL NARA Date 3/13/10

XXXXXXXXXXXX
RESTRICTED /s/ E.C.

Q. Please state your name, rank, serial number and permanent address.

A. /s/ WKH
Wm. Kienle Horrigan, Lt. Col. O-20678, Xenia, Ohio.

Q. Did you serve overseas in the U. S. Army?

A. Yes.

Q. Will you please state when you arrived overseas, place, date, and your organization.

A. I arrived overseas at Manila on 22 March 1939 as a replacement. I was placed in the 4th Composite Group upon arrival, and was transferred to the 19th Bomb Group, 14th Squadron, in 1941, and was with ~~that organization~~ ^{Hq & Hq Sqdn. FEAF} /s/ WKH at the time I was captured by the Japanese.

Q. Will you please state where you were captured by the Japanese, the date, and the various prison camps at which you were incarcerated.

A. I was captured on 9 March 1942 at Kendall, Java. I was imprisoned by the Japanese at Semarang, Java, during the period from 10 March 1942 to 19 March 1942. Then I was at ^a /s/ WKH ~~Megelang~~, Java from 19 March to 15 April 1942. I was at Soerabaja Java, from 16 April to 24 October 1942. Then I was at Batavia, Java, during the period 26 October to 29 October 1942. I was transported by ship to Singapore, where I was imprisoned at the Changi Prison Camp during the period 2 November to 29 November 1942. Thereafter, I was transported by ship to Fukuoka, Camp #2 at Nagasaki, Japan, where I remained ^{/s/ WKH} ~~in the city proper~~ ^{/s/ WKH} and at a camp a short distance from the city during the period from 7 December 1942 to 26 April 1945. I was transported thereafter by train ^{/and ship} ~~to~~ ^{/s/ WKH} Fusan, Korea, where I remained over 26 April 1945, and then was transported by train to Mukden, Manchuria, where I remained during the period ²⁹ ~~27~~ /s/ WKH April 1945 to 20 August 1945.

Q. While you were at Fukuoka Camp #2, did you become familiar with the food, medical and housing situation prevalent there during your period of imprisonment at that camp?

Page 2 of 15 pages.

XXXXXXXXXXXX
RESTRICTED /s/ E.C.

RG331 SA 290
Row 11 Comp 26 Shelf 3
Entry UD1221
POW 201 File
Box 1204

DECLASSIFIED
Authority DND 775011
By AL NARA Date 3/13/02

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
R E S T R I C T E D /s/ E.C.

A Yes.

Q Please state how you became familiar with these conditions and describe them.

A I was the senior officer at this camp, but was recognized as such only by the prisoners of war, except that the Japanese, if they wanted to charge someone with knowledge of matters which they considered to be of a derogatory nature, held me responsible. There was no control whatsoever vested in the prisoners of war by the Japanese regarding the procurement of food and supplies at this camp. Such matters were entirely within the jurisdiction of the Japanese officials there. During the first few months, I was imprisoned at this camp, the food situation was good. We received fish, rice, vegetables and on some occasions meat. However, commencing around October 1943, the Japanese cut down on the prisoner of war allocations, and we then started receiving the following rations per day: Men engaged in physical work each received 780 Grams of rice, or rice substitute per day; light workers and convalescents received 530 Gr. of rice or rice substitute per day; and officers not performing physical labor, received 390 Gr. per day. In this connection, it should be explained that the food was allocated to us in bulk and usually was shared alike by the prisoners. This diet was unsupplemented by any other food, except what little extra food some of the men were infrequently able to obtain at the dock yards, plus a little soup comprised of vegetables similar to turnips and horse radish, and a large amount of liquid. I do not know the calory content of the food furnished us by the Japanese, as the Japanese refused to give me that type of information. Water was always scarce at this camp. Sometimes there was no water available for bathing and washing. After the second year, however, we had a steam bath in the boiler house, which improved conditions considerably. During the first year, the water was brought by tanker from Nagasaki and put in a tank. After the first year, it was piped over to our island, but all water received had to be boiled before consumption. During the first year and a half, we each received about one canteen cup of water per day. Some of the

/s/ WKH

Page 3 of 15 pages.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
R E S T R I C T E D /s/ E.C.

RG331 SA 290
Row 11 Comp 26 Shelf 3
Entry 4D1221
POW 201 File
Box 1204

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 775011
By AL NARA Date 3/13/10

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
RESTRICTED /s/ E.C.

A (CONTD) men were able to obtain 2 cups. I would estimate that about 40% of prisoners did not drink any water during the evenings and something about the water, climatic conditions, or state of our nerves, caused us to urinate frequently and we would have to get up very often during the night, unless we refrained from drinking water in the evening. There were about 1290 men at the camp when I arrived. Later some Australians were put in the camp. When I left in April 1945 there were approximately 1422 men, counting the Australians. The American prisoners were placed in two buildings. In the main building, the older of the two, the rooms were grouped in a square figure "8" shape, with a connecting corridor on the inside. On each side of the room were two platforms or decks, used for sleeping. First, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the floor, and the second about $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet. Upright supports divided each platform into 7 ^{bays} ~~beds~~ /s/ WKH or sections. Two men were assigned to each. The total would thus be 56 men per room. Some rooms were used to house 60 men. There was a window at the upper end and a door leading to the corridor at the opposite end. The rooms were about 30 ft. long, each deck was about 6 ft. wide, with a floor space between of about 8 ft. The rooms were about 10 ft. high. These quarters were very crowded and ventilation was very poor. Our own doctors and ^{medical orderlies} ~~Japanese orderlies~~ /s/ WKH handled our hospital cases. Originally we had one English doctor and 3 Dutch doctors. During the first winter, our death rate was extremely high, averaging about $1\frac{1}{2}$ deaths per day, with a 3 per day death maximum rate during the coldest spell of the first winter. Pneumonia was the chief cause of the deaths. Dysentery, Berri berri, infections also contributed to the high death toll. We had a limited supply of medicines during the entire imprisonment period. Medicines were issued by the Japanese in very limited quantities. We were always short. There is no doubt in my mind but that adequate medicines would have saved many lives. I asked the Japanese camp commandant for some additional doctors, and in the latter part of February 1943, two

/s/ WKH

Page 4 of 15 pages

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
RESTRICTED /s/ E.C.

RG331 SA 290
Row 11 Comp 26 Shelf 3
Entry 4D1221
POW 201 File
Box 1204

DECLASSIFIED
Authority UND 775011
By AL NARA Date 3/13/10

~~EXHIBIT~~
R E S T R I C T E D /s/ E.C.

A (Contd) American doctors and one Australian doctor, plus some navy corpsmen, arrived. During the entire period, I was at the camp, there were about 78 deaths, most of them occurring during the first winter. There was a Japanese hospital at the dockyards. All surgery for the PWs was performed by Japanese doctors at the hospital. The Japanese were pretty decent regarding operations and when our doctors would diagnose a case requiring surgery, the Japanese would handle it. We received some medical supplies from the Red Cross, a small quantity during April/or March 1943 from the British Red Cross, and then some American Red Cross Supplies about a year later. We were always short of sulphur drugs, bandages and practically any medicines and supplies I can think of. I asked the Japanese commandant on ~~several~~ ^{many} /s/ WKH occasions for additional medicine, but was refused. He claimed either that the Japanese were short on supplies, that we wasted them, or he gave no excuse whatsoever. The Japanese had a medical store house, and I noticed that they had supplies on hand which we needed and which they could have given to us. They seemed to hate to part with anything from their camp stores. I do not know what outside source of supplies ^{/s/ WKH} was available to them.

Q Can you furnish the names and any identifying information concerning American medical men who could give complete information on the medical situation at the camp?

A A Lt. Com. Moe, formerly with the Naval Hospital at Guam; also a Navy Lt. Epley from Guam. These two officers were at the Camp for three months during the period from March-May, 1943. Maj. James C. Minaman, 427 N.E. 72nd St., Miami, Fla., was aware of conditions prevailing at the camp, and also Capt. John W. Farley, ^{/s/ WKH} Box 447, Ratan, N.M. Both of these men were at the camp during the period from March 1944 until I left in April 1945.

Q Regarding Red Cross supplies, do you consider that the American PW received all which were directed to them at this camp?

A No. There was a supply sergeant by the name of Yamakawa, who was at the camp
/s/ WKH

Page 5 of 15 pages.

~~EXHIBIT~~
R E S T R I C T E D /s/ E.C.

RG331 SA 290
Row 11 Comp 26 Shelf 3
Entry 4D1221
POW 201 File
Box 1204

DECLASSIFIED
Authority ND 775011
By AL NARA Date 3/13/10

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
R E S T R I C T E D /s/ E.C.

A (CONTD) during the period from the Summer of 1943 until about December 1944. This man was one of the Gunsaku, that is, he was a retired Navy man who had been called back to the service in an inactive military status. He came to me during the spring of 1944 and had with him a receipt for Red Cross supplies, of which we had received only a small portion, and asked me to sign the receipt. I refused, on the basis of an inventory which I previously had received from one C. W. Frank, Sub. Lt. (E) Royal Netherlands Navy, who can be reached care of Navy Dept. in Holland. Frank had acted as our supply officer. The figures furnished me by Frank did not coincide with those listed on Yamakawa's list, but the latter insisted that I sign. Yamakawa admitted that we had not received all the clothing supplies directed to us by the Red Cross, but that the camp commander had given him permission to take some of the supplies. I would estimate that we were short on clothing about on an average of 10 items of each type, such as sweaters, coveralls, wool shirts, socks, handkerchiefs and like items of clothing. Yamakawa admitted to me having appropriated these items. The Japanese had made a wood stamp, a "chop", which was a Japanese symbol for my name. I assume that upon my refusal to sign the receipt, the Japanese placed this facsimile on the face of it and cleared their records.

Can you

Q /cite any other instances involving the stealing of Red Cross supplies by the Japanese, at this camp?

A Yes. Late in the Spring of 1943, a Major Kitano, the camp commander, was at the dock and showed me three 28-lb. boxes of Red Cross cocoa. He said "I am taking one of these, and you can have the remaining two", and had the guard remove the one he appropriated. Also, I saw Capt. Nasaki, a camp commander who succeeded Kitano, drinking coffee and smoking American cigarettes. I complained to Nasaki, through an interpreter, regarding the appropriation of Red Cross supplies by Japanese camp personnel, but received no satisfaction. Our doctors also told me that Lt. Matsumura, the Japanese doctor, took medicines from our Red Cross supply. I saw 60 cans of Canadian Red Cross butter taken by Lt. Nishimura, a Japanese supply officer, to the Japanese mess sergeant's

/s/ WKH

Page 6 of 15 pages

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
R E S T R I C T E D /s/ E.C.

RG331 SA 290
Row 11 Comp 26 Shelf 3
Entry 4D1221
Pow 201 File
Box 1204

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 775011
By AL NARA Date 3/13/10

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
RESTRICTED /s/ E.C.

A (Contd) office during the Spring of 1944. The POW did not receive any of this butter, which I saw taken from the Japanese store room. I complained about this to Lt. Nishimura, but he was evasive and gave me no satisfaction. I saw Lt. Hirose, who succeeded Nishimura, the supply officer, take food supplies for his own use from Red Cross stocks. I complained to him regarding our being shorted our Red Cross supplies, and he admitted the fact that the supplies were being appropriated by the Japanese at this camp, but said that the amounts taken were not so substantial as to cause any appreciable shortage. I also saw an interpreter by the name of Akiyama in possession of Red Cross food, eating chocolate and drinking coffee.

Q Will you please furnish whatever names you can recall, of Japanese officials at this camp, and any identifying information available on them.

A ^{/s/ WKH} Major Kitano ~~(#)~~ camp commander from about Feb. 1943 until June 1944. An elderly man who took little interest in the camp, condoned beatings, mass punishments, and thieving by his staff; refused to consider requests for improvements or complaints of abuse or maladministration; forced officers to work; personally stole Red Cross supplies; refused to take necessary measures to provide adequate diet, clothing, medical supplies, periods of rest, in order to safeguard the lives and health of the POWs; and at times seemed to deliberately attempt in many petty ways to make life irksome and miserable.

2. Captain Nasaki - camp commander from June 1944, still there in April, 1945. The first few months of this officer's administration saw a definite improvement, but later things reverted to their previous condition, and later became worse. He not only seemed to condone maltreatment, but at time seemed to sponsor it. He permitted severe brutality to be inflicted upon POW's by his staff; participated in and condoned stealing of Red Cross and POW rations. In the spring of 1945 he permitted a reign of terror in extracting information

/s/ WKH

Page 7 of 15 pages

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
RESTRICTED /s/ E.C.

RG331 SA 290
Row 11 Comp 26 Shelf 3
Entry 4D1221
POW 201 File
Box 1204

DECLASSIFIED
Authority UND 775011
By AL NARA Date 3/13/10

~~RESTRICTED~~
RESTRICTED /s/ E.C.

A (CONTD) from POWs by brutal treatment.

3. Lt. Matsumura - doctor at camp from early 1943 until spring of 1945. We believe this man to be definitely responsible for many deaths. He forced seriously sick men to go to work; failed to provide or permit proper treatment; did not allow POW doctors to exercise their knowledge and training in treating POWs; punished POWs for being sick or for having industrial accidents; stole Red Cross and Japanese medical supplies intended for POWs: after a drunken evening would order POWs sick in camp to go to work without even a pretense of an examination; did not permit sufficient period of recovery for the sick; obstructed all efforts of POW doctors to undertake preventative measures; justified with medical sanction a diet insufficient in quality and quantity for proper nourishment; refused to accord to Maj. Hinaman, USA Medical Corps, the Sr. POW doctor his proper position and authority; and permitted serious abuses by his staff.
4. Supply officer - name Nishimura, latter half of 1943, to June of 1944. He stole considerable quantities of Red Cross supplies; diverted Japanese issues for POWs to his own use; permitted beatings and participated in them himself; in general obstructed attempts for betterment of treatment of POWs.
5. Lt. Hirose - supply officer from June of 1944 until about March 1945. He started off with apparently good intentions and deserves commendation for some of his first attempts to better conditions. His attitude later changed, as indicated by his refusal to issue proper supplies that were available and by looting of Red Cross supplies. He was one of the minor offenders.

INTERPRETER:

6. Akiyama - a resident of Fukuoka - he formerly lived in Los Angeles and Santa Monica and was sometimes employed by the Sun Produce Co. there. He was the interpreter at Fukuoka No 2, Nagasaki, from April 1943 until June 1944.
/s/ WKH

Page 8 of 15 pages

~~RESTRICTED~~
RESTRICTED /s/ E.C.

RG331 SA 290
Row 11 Comp 26 Shelf 3
Entry 4D1221
POW 201 File
Box 1204

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 775011
By AL NARA Date 3/13/10

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
R E S T R I C T E D /s/ E.C.

On many occasions he refused to interpret as requested; refused to pass on to the responsible officer complaints, protests and requests; on a few occasions participated in beatings of officers and men; stole Red Cross supplies; at times definitely tried to make things unpleasant. In extenuation, it might be added that at times he did give us cooperation and on some occasions (e.g. Christmas) definitely helped in trying to make conditions better.

7. Sumioka - Interpreter from October 1944 - still there in April 1944. He was bitterly anti-American and of a vicious and brutal nature. He established a reign of terror in order to obtain evidence of actual or presumed activities in camp. Also by bribes and cajolery he established a system of informers among the prisoners, that quickly snapped the morale of the camp. Physically, he was very small, puny and insignificant; when he would perceive that his beatings were having no effect on the prisoner being beaten, he would summon a strong arm detail from the guard to complete the task.

ENLISTED MEN

8. Iwata - mess sergeant - from the fall of 1942 until November 1943. This
/s/ WKH
man continually inflicted severe beatings on practically every one in camp. He diverted POW rations to his own use and wilfully obstructed the best preparation of the food by the kitchen detail.

9. Yamakawa - one of the gunsoku - supply sergeant from the summer of 1943 until December 1944. Guilty of large scale stealing of Red Cross and Japanese army issues of clothing and comfort supplies. Withheld available issues of clothing and shoes, thus contributing to the causes of sickness and death. Also frequently participated in the beatings of POWs.

10. Tajima - camp sergeant major - owns a fruit farm about 15 minutes from
/s/ WKH

PAGE 9 of 15 pages

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
R E S T R I C T E D /s/ E.C.

RG331 SA 290
Row 11 Comp 26 Shelf 3
Entry UD1221
POW 201 File
Box 1204

DECLASSIFIED
Authority DND 775011
By AL NARA Date 3/13/10

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
R E S T R I C T E D /s/ E.C.

the Nagasaki RR station, by rail. Being directly in charge of the camp administration, he held most of the camp authority directly in his hands. He blocked attempts to take complaints and requests to the camp commander; condoned beatings, tho abstaining himself; permitted abuses by his enlisted staff; was antagonistic or indifferent to attempts to improve the camp; by continually harassing, nagging, and hazing he made the daily routine irritating and disagreeable in many petty ways.

11. Murai - corporal - chief clerk - having considerable influence with the sergeant major and interpreter, he exerted himself to obstruct improvements and to inflict hardships. Beat the POWs frequently. Indulged in hazing in many petty ways. Arrived in the summer of 1943, still there in April, 1945.

12. Name unknown - sergeant in charge of dispensary - known to the POWs as "Donald Duck" (similarity in speech). Indulged in frequent beatings; punished men for being sick or injured; withheld badly needed medicines that were available; failed to provide proper treatment for the sick; arrived in the autumn of 1943, still there in April 1945.

13. Ikari - private first class, clerk in mess. Came in April 1943; still there in April 1945. Maintained a sustained program of stealing POW rations, beating of POWs, particularly the cooks, and stealing Red Cross food supplies.

14. Shibiyama - dispensary assistant - present almost entire time - beating of patients and failure to perform duties toward them; stealing of medicines.

15. Imamoto - as above for No. 14.

16. Nakashima - Mess sergeant from Nov. 1943 until Jan. 1945. Inflicted severe beatings on POWs; stole rations intended for POWs; would not take suggestions for improvements nor would he permit the cooks to properly prepare the food; took particular delight in giving officers a short ration.

/s/ WKH

Page 10 of 15 pages

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
R E S T R I C T E D

RG331 SA 290
Row 11 Comp 26 Shelf 3
Entry 4D1221
POW 201 File
Box 1204

DECLASSIFIED
Authority UND 775011
By AL NARA Date 3/13/10

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
RESTRICTED /s/ E.C.

17. Orita - gunsoku employed in kitchen - there most of the time and still there in April 1945. Indulged in frequent beatings of POWS and stole considerable quantities of their rations.
18. Yasutake - sergeant major of the camp - arrived in June 1944 and still there in April 1945. He inflicted vicious and brutal treatment of prisoners, including severe and frequent beatings, mass punishments, withholding of food, confinement without indictment, hearing, food or water. Folding much power in his hands, he tried to make the life of the POWs as miserable as possible, adding to the above offenses innumerable petty ways of hazing and harassing. One of the worst.
19. There was a group of gunsoku there - wounded war veterans not longer on active duty, who carried on much of the interior guard and minor administrative functions. These were all guilty of beatings and petty stealings to a greater or less extent, but to a lesser degree than those listed above.
20. Fujiwara - private first class - supply clerk - there from early 1943 and still there in April 1945. Indulged in occasional beatings; guilty of persistent petty theft of Japanese issues to POWS.

The camp was under guard of the army but the POWS worked at the dockyard under the supervision of the navy. With a few rare exceptions, the navy guards were very brutal; inflicted severe punishments, often without cause; were guilty of gross maltreatment; the officers and petty officers blocked every attempt by Japanese Army officers or Allied POW officers to make any improvement. The use of sledge-hammer handles, iron pipes, or 2x4 boards was quite common. Other punishments consisted of making a man support himself for an hour or so in a horizontal position on toes and hands; twisting of arms; beating with fists; pulling hair; burning with cigarettes; kicking in the shins, abdomen, and backbone; if a man fainted, he was resuscitated, and the beating continued. After a naval battle in the south Pacific, the beatings would become particularly intense.

CIVILIANS

1. Kawaminami - the President of the dockyard. We hold him to be responsible for many deaths, by making men work under dangerous conditions, long hours without proper rest, with insufficient food and clothing, and by making

/s/ WKH

Page 11 of 15 pages

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
RESTRICTED /s/ E.C.

RG331 SA 290
Row 11 Comp 26 Shelf 3
Entry 4D1221
Pow 201 File
Box 1204

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 775011
By AL NARA Date 3/13/10

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
R E S T R I C T E D /s/ E.C.

sick men continue at work. He established a vicious system of punishments and obstructed any attempts for improvement.

2. The superintendent - name unknown - by our observation of the organization of the dockyard, we believe him coresponsible with Kawaminami for the treatment listed above.

3. Mori - a small fat man, liaison officer between dockyard and the prison camp (also cashier?) - guilty of beatings, believed involved in swindling of prisoners' work pay, preventing improvements; in a position where he had considerable influence, he condoned and participated in much of the maltreatment.

4, 5, 6. Three interpreters in particular: Horiguchi, Otsubo, and Jinno would beat POWS, refuse to interpret for them and refuse to represent their case when in trouble, would often misrepresent the case of POWS unfavorably; in general were antagonistic toward POWS:

7. Soji - a young engineer superintendent of the boiler shop in the winter of 1942-43. Participated in severe beatings, maltreatment; was ruthless in making POWS work under dangerous and harsh conditions.

8. Practically all the ^{foremen} ~~corpsmen~~ /s/ WKH and subforemen did at one time or another beat or mistreat their POWS assigned to them. The worst of these offenders were: Mori, angle-smiths; Nadji, riveters; Hirano, drillers; Okayama and Kato; the foreman of work group No. 14, the construction or civil engineering group, was the worse of all; Kinoshita, boiler shop, 1944. The foreman of work group No. 14 maintained extremely harsh working conditions, dangerous work, severe beatings, required the men to do more work than might reasonably be expected of one man. We believe him to be responsible for several deaths.

There were several Japanese who refrained from maltreating the POWS, who tried to assist ^{us} ~~up~~ /s/ WKH and to make conditions more livable. The allied POW officers unanimously would like to go on record as recommending clemency for these men. /s/ WKH

Page 12 of 15 pages

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
R E S T R I C T E D /s/ E.C.

RG331 SA 290
Row 11 Comp 26 Shelf 3
Entry 4D1221
POW 201 File
Box 1204

DECLASSIFIED
Authority UND 775011
By AL NARA Date 3/13/10

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
R E S T R I C T E D /s/ E.C.

1. Shirabe Chui - the first camp commander, a Christian in both name and in practice. /s/ WKH C.O. At Fukuoka No. 2 from Oct. 1941 until Feb. 1943; asst. C.O. until the summer of 1943. He fed the POWS the best of any CO; listened to all requests and complaints and to the best of my belief tried to comply with them. We know rather confidently that he strongly attempted to improve work conditions but was blocked by the Navy Officers and civilian officials at the dockyard. At Christmas time, 1942 he did far more than we requested, to make the holiday a pleasant one for the POWS. He did all he could to stop the beatings.

2. M. Inouye - interpreter in the dockyard - a rather elderly man who did all he could to help POWS. He always represented their cases well, made excuses to get them out of trouble, and time after time placed his job in jeopardy and left his loyalty to Japan open to question by going out of his way to assist POWS. The first winter I was in Japan, he took a warm, woolen sweater off his back to give to me, even tho it left him with only a thin thread-bare coat for the freezing weather. Almost every day, he would give the POWS his ration of fruit and tobacco, and took grave risks to bring us medicines. I might sum up his character with the trite but in this case, accurate phrase: He was a gentleman and a scholar.

3. Matsuo - an official in the drawing office of the/dockyard, who had spent many years in the West Coast of the U.S. At great risk to himself, he smuggled into the possession of POWS, who provided the money, a large quantity of sulfur drugs for pneumonia. The total amount was enough for about 200 treatments. The doctors (POW) have assured me that this medicine definitely saved many lives during the winter of 1943-44. Matsuo told us that he traveled thru Kyushu and as far as Kobe and Osaka buying the medicines in small quantities, in order to avoid suspicion.

4. Yamada - civilian cook in the camp kitchen, a retired Navy petty officer. He treated the POW cooks with kindness and consideration, cooperated as much as possible, and when the occasion permitted increased the ration for POWS /s/ WKH

Page 13 of 15 pages

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
R E S T R I C T E D /s/ E.C.

RG331 SA 290
Row 11 Comp 26 Shelf 3
Entry 4D1221
POW 201 File
Box 1204

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 775011
By AL NARA Date 3/13/10

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
R E S T R I C T E D /s/ E.C.

above the official issue.

5. Isobe - a civilian clerk in the supply office. He maintained a courteous attitude toward POWS, cooperated with us in minor supply matters, and frequently passed on, contrary to his orders, information and news that were of value to us.

6. Watanabe ^{/s/ WKH} the interpreter in camp from June until October 1944. He is a resident of Shikoku, and was formerly a high school teacher in Kobe. He was rather pro-POW in his attitude and did considerable to help us. That he did not accomplish more was due to his lack of influence and his physical ailments that deprived him of energy and sustained working capacity. He was finally relieved for having exerted himself in helping the POWS.

7. Taura - a young clerk, first class private, in the Sgt. Major's office. He was one of the few who refrained from beating POWS, always showed courtesy and consideration. He spoke English well and time and again assisted us when the usual procedure thru the interpreter failed.

Q Is the information given by you regarding the foregoing Japanese camp personnel based on hearsay sources?

A Yes, most of it. Commencing with your question regarding my knowledge of the names and identities of Japanese camp officials, unless I specifically mentioned personal knowledge of their activities before you asked your question, most of my knowledge regarding these men is based on hearsay sources.

Q Does the testimony you have given herein cover all the pertinent details of this incident which you are able to remember?

A Yes.

/s/ William K. Horrigan
/t/ WILLIAM KENNIE HERRIGAN
Lt. Col. O-20678

Page 14 of 15 pages

~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
R E S T R I C T E D

RG331 SA 290
Row 11 Comp 26 Shelf 3
Entry UD1221
POW 201 File
Box 1204

DECLASSIFIED
Authority UND 775011
By AL NARA Date 3/13/10

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
RESTRICTED /s/ E.C.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA :
CITY AND : SS.
County of SAN FRANCISCO :

I, WM. KIENLE HERRIGAN, of lawful age,
being duly sworn on oath, state that I have read the foregoing transcription
of my interrogation, consisting of 15 pages, including this and the title
page, and that all answers contained therein are true to the best of my
knowledge and belief.

/s/ William K. Horrigan
WM. KIENLE HERRIGAN

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of
SEPTEMBER, 1945, at SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

/s/ Victor M. Trask
VICTOR M. TRASK
MAJOR INFANTRY
SUMMARY COURT

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

STATE OF :
: SS.
County of :

I, _____, of lawful age,
being duly sworn on oath, state that I truly translated the questions
asked and answers given and that after being transcribed I truly trans-
lated the foregoing deposition containing _____ pages, including this and
the title page, to the witness; that the witness thereupon in my presence
initialed each page of the deposition and affixed his signature thereto.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day of
_____, 19____, at _____.

My commission expires:

STATE OF CALIFORNIA :
CITY AND : SS.
County of SAN FRANCISCO :

I, WM. N. PARKER, certify that
(Name) WM. KIENLE HERRIGAN, (Rank) LT. COL., (ASN) O-20678,
personally appeared before me on the 28th day of SEPTEMBER, 19____,
and testified concerning war crimes; and that the foregoing is an accurate
transcription of the answers given by (him) (~~xxx~~) to the several questions
set forth.

Place: LETTERMAN GENERAL HOSPITAL

/s/ William N. Parker
WILLIAM N. PARKER
AGENT, SIC, CD, NSC

Date: SEPTEMBER 28TH, 1945

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

Everett Checket
EVERETT CHECKET
Major Inf.

Page 15 of 15 pages.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
RESTRICTED /s/ E.C.

RG331 SA 290
Room 11 Comp 26 Shelf 3
Entry 4D1221
POW 201 File
Box 1204

DECLASSIFIED
Authority UND 775011
By AL NARA Date 3/13/10