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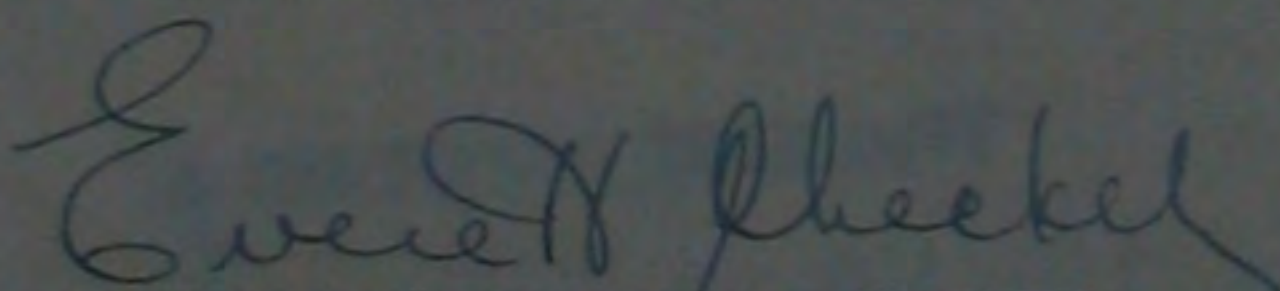
From the statement of Pte Charles Osborne WOODHEAD, H.6240, presently residing at 821 Princess St., Victirin Bl.

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It was at this camp that is Nagoya, that the WAGNER incident took place. WAGNER went a bit mental and used to raid the cook house at night for food. He was caught once and given the three days and three nights treatment, that is, being tied up legs hands and arms and set in front of the guard room for three days and three nights. On the morning of 17 July 45 (2 a.m.) I went to the cook house to prepare breakfast. The Japanese had been looking for WAGNER--he had not showed up for a parade. When entering the kitchen, I found blood-stained clothing on the table. We reported this and the Japanese started a search of the cook house. WAGNER was found in the rafters resting on a board. He had tried to commit suicide by cutting his throat but did not succeed. He was taken out and tied up in front of the guard room and was kept there for three days and three nights. During that time, he must have been beaten up one hundred times. Every Japanese in camp worked on him. After his release, he was put in a cell and had a spoonful of rice, half a cup of water three times a day. I used to carry the food for WAGNER to the Japanese guards. The guard threw it away half of the time. About the tenth day after he was put in the cell, the camp medical orderlies went to see him. He was lying on the bed covered in human dung and soaked with urine. He was trying to get water that was coming through a hold in the roof. His reasoning was entirely gone. The next day he was reported dead and cremated. I do not know the name of the camp commandant, but Mr. V.G.H. UPTON knows him. One Private of the Royal Rifles, McPHERSON by name, was suffering from dysentery at this camp and they would do nothing for him. The day he died, he was taken into hospital. The camp commandant, TANAKA, came and watched him die. He would taunt the dying soldier by saying "Why don't you die? We have a coffin ready for you." and ether such remarks.

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A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY



EVERETT CHECKET
Major, Infantry

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CONFIDENTIAL

Chicago, Illinois
8 March 1946.

MEMORANDUM

Subject: Charles H. Weston,
BML/C, USN, #299-92-77

On 6 March 1946, a representative from this office, interviewed subject at Headquarters Sixth Service Command, 20 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois.

The informant stated that during his imprisonment at Camp Narumi, Nagoya Area, Honshu Island, Japan, from approximately August 1944 to 25 August 1945, he observed certain "stool-pigeon" activities on the part of a fellow American prisoner of war. This man was an American private named Osborne who came from northern Wisconsin (first name and exact address unknown). He was about five feet nine inches in height, well built, and about 25 years of age. He had light hair and seemed to be a Scandinavian. He had been captured with the informant on Corregidor. The informant said he had seen Osborne eating several meals at different times with the camp commander, and firmly believes, (though he has no direct proof) that Osborne sold information against his comrades to the Camp Commander for the sake of getting these meals, cigarettes, other small gifts and an easy job. In an address to the prisoners of war in the camp, the Camp Commander once said that if any accident happened to Osborne, his fellow prisoners of war would be held responsible. Informant believes that Osborne was the direct cause of many Americans getting beaten, losing privileges, and so on. Osborne was responsible, informant believes, for much unrest and worry among the prisoners. He was not trusted even by the Japanese guards, the informant believes, because they feared that they themselves would get "squealed on" for any irregularities. Osborne was liberated from Camp Narumi along with the informant. The last that informant saw of him was after the liberation when they were both on the ship Rescue in Tokio Bay. This ship was then receiving prisoners of war for examination.

CHARLES A. LEWIS, Captain, Inf., 6th SC.

WAR CRIMES OFFICE

CONFIDENTIAL

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#29
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C O N F I D E N T I A L

5 October 1945
San Francisco, California

MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE:

Subject: War Crimes Interrogation

Source : Willie L. Tillman, Cpl., U. S. Coast Artillery (AA),
ASN 38012396, 27 years, permanent address: Cameron, N. M.,
High School graduate.

1. Tillman entered military service on 26 March 1941; went overseas in August 1941; returned from overseas on 3 October 1945. He was held as a prisoner of war by the Japanese Army from 6 May 1942 to 4 September 1945. He was captured at Corregidor, P. I. by units of the Japanese Army. Tillman was imprisoned at the following places and times: Philippine Islands: Cabanatuan #1, September 1942 to June 1943; Bilibid Prison, September 1943 to July 1944; Japan: Numeri Prison Camp, August 1944 to September 1945.

2. Tillman stated he was one of among approximately 600 men living in three barracks at Numeri Prison Camp when all fuel and heat was taken away beginning about January or February 1945. Tillman stated the Japanese soldiers, names, ranks, and positions unknown, said they did this when they found a U. S. Army enlisted man smoking when he shouldn't have and when there was a fire in the barracks when there shouldn't have been.

3. Tillman said the following U. S. enlisted men, rank and organization unknown, were among the many who were affected by this incident: Bernard, Kozloski, Holt, Murley.

4. Tillman also added that this information covers all the pertinent details he could then remember concerning this incident.

5. This information is not set out in affidavit form because it is of a general nature; no information was given as to the results of the lack of fuel, and it was not possible to ascertain persons of definite responsibility.

Lyle M. Ward, Agent, SIC, CD, NSC

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C O N F I D E N T I A L

San Francisco, California
12 October 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE:

Source: James Kenneth Stow,
Cpl, ASN 33061516

On 9 October 1945, this agent interviewed Cpl. James Kenneth Stow, ASN 33061516, age twenty-six, permanent home address, 7911 Tilmont Avenue, Baltimore, Maryland, regarding mistreatment of allied prisoners of war by Japanese. Stow entered the military service of the United States on 5 June 1941, left for overseas on 4 October 1941 and returned 8 October 1945. He was working as a truck driver for the 803rd Engineering Battalion when he was captured by the Japanese on Corregidor, Philippine Islands on 6 May 1942. Stow was liberated on 4 September 1945.

Cpl Stow's major places of imprisonment were Bilibid Prison, Philippine Islands from 2 July 1942 to 17 July 1944 and Narumi, Nagoya, Japan from 6 August 1944 to 4 September 1945. He boarded the Nissyo Maru on 17 July 1945 which left Manila, Philippine Islands, on 24 July 1944 and arrived at Moji, Japan on 4 August 1944.

While Stow was imprisoned at Narumi, he witnessed the beating of Mickey Owens, a civilian representative for an American Army magazine in the Philippine Islands. Owens was beaten for attempting to smuggle cooking oil into the camp. When he was questioned by the Camp Commander, he stated that it was just water. The Commander checked the can and when he found it was oil instead of water he ordered Owens to be beaten. The date, the Commander's name and the name of the guard who administered the beating are unknown.

Stow was forced to work in a factory on the outskirts of Nagoya which produced steam locomotives. He did general laborer work, such as, loading box cars with dirt and ore and moving castings from one shop to another. Stow doesn't remember the name of the factory, nor the names of the Japanese bosses.

Stow stated in his questionnaire that prisoners were employed in the manufacture of suicide boats and landing barges. He never personally worked on either of these but he heard other prisoners tell about working on them.

The only Jap that he knew in the entire camp was Kamioka, (phonetic) a civilian interpreter.

David J. Purtell, Agent, CIC, AAF

C O N F I D E N T I A L

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E X T R A C T

From state of Rifleman Walter Joseph Spencley, B.72966, Royal Rifles of Canada.

* * * * *

(9) During the period while I was at the Prisoner of War Camp at Nagoya I witnessed the punishment inflicted upon one WAGNER, a petty officer of the United States Marine Corps. He had been found in possession of a potato which he had brought to the prison where he was employed. By order of the Japanese Camp Commandant, Wagner was beaten in the presence of other Prisoners of War by a Japanese Sgt. known to us by the name of "Slaphappy". The said Jap Sgt. kicked and beat Wagner with his fists in a brutal manner and following this Wagner was compelled to stand in front of the prison camp guard room for a period of 3 days and 3 nights with his feet tied together and his arms bound behind his back, during which period he was repeatedly struck by various Japanese guards and received no food or water. Following this treatment he was placed in solitary confinement where he received 2 tablespoonsful of rice three times per day and no other food. He was given one cup of fresh water in the morning and once cup of salt water at night. After remaining in solitary confinement for 7 days he died.

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C O N F I D E N T I A L

Ralph LEVENBERG
ASN 16915654
12 October 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE:

S/Sgt Ralph LEVENBERG, ASN 16015654, is 25 years old, his home address is 1499 E. Losey Street, Galesburg, Illinois. He is a high school graduate; entered the United States Army on 19 August 1940; was sent overseas on 14 November 1940, and returned from overseas on 8 October 1945.

LEVENBERG was held a prisoner of war by the Imperial Japanese Government from 9 April 1942 to 4 September 1945. When captured, he was clerk of the 17th Pursuit Squadron, 24th Pursuit Group, Army Air Forces. He was captured on 9 April 1942 at Bataan P. I., by Japanese Army ground forces. He was imprisoned at the following places: Camp O'Donnell, Tarlac Province, P. I., from 17 April 1942 to 29 April 1942; Cabanatuan Prison, P. I., from 28 June 1942 to 19 September 1943; Bilibid Prison, Manila, P. I. from 25 November 1943 to 17 July 1944; and Camp Narumi, Nagoya, Japan, from 6 August 1944 to 4 September 1945. He left Bilibid Prison on 17 July 1944 and left Manila Bay on 24 July 1944 on board the Nissya Maru. He landed at Moji, Japan, on 4 August 1944.

Interrogation disclosed that LEVENBERG's information concerning mass punishment at Camp Narumi was very vague and largely hearsay. He suggested that the American Commanding Officer at the camp, 2nd Lt. Max C. Kissell, Infantry, would be able to give better information, and that Kissell was being interviewed at the Presidio War Crimes Office. He added that 1st Lt. A. Schultz, Medical Corps, was American Medical Officer at the Camp and that he is at the Presidio now and will be able to give valuable information concerning lack of proper heat, food and medical supplies.

LEVENBERG mentioned that two United States men died on the Nissya Maru between Manila and Moji, Japan. He did not know whether the deceased were Army or Navy personnel nor the cause of their deaths. He thought that they were ill when they were put on the ship. He could not identify any of the Japanese personnel on the ship. He said that there were about 1500 prisoners on the ship and that they had to take turns sleeping, as there was not sufficient room for all to sleep at one time. There was little water and LEVENBERG observed few medical supplies. Information as to conditions on the ship were very general, and in view of LEVENBERG's failure to identify any of the Japanese, it is not deemed necessary to submit this information in affidavit form.

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Stewart J. Roche, Special Agent, SIC

C O N F I D E N T I A L

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EDWARD C. NEIMEYER
Corporal, U.S. Army
ASN 19017654
703 Isaac Avenue
Walla Walla, Washington

MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE:

On 11 October 1945, Corporal Edward C. Neimeyer stated orally to this agent substantially as follows:

KAMEOKA
Kamoaka (phonetic), the Japanese interpreter at Camp Naurmi in the Nagoya area of Japan, was a former resident of Hawaii and spoke English fairly well. He disliked Americans and did all within his power to make conditions unbearable for us in the camp. He participated in the beatings of the prisoners and was responsible for the taking away of our privileges in the camp on many occasions and in general was mean to us in every way. He forced sick men to work in the camp and would not allow them to wear their coats in the camp during the winter even though the weather was extremely cold and the men had coats in the barracks.

Jefferson D. Carr
Agent, SIC

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CONFIDENTIAL

MAX C. KISSEL
III-149514
26 February 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE:

On 16 February 1946, MAX C. KISSEL, 1st Lt., Infantry, was interviewed at his home at 310 West Courtland Street, Philadelphia, Pa., at which time information for inclusion in war crimes depositions was secured from him. KISSEL also declared that during the period when he was Officer in Charge of the American Prisoners of War at the Narumi War Prisoners Camp in Japan, he had managed to keep certain notes concerning outstanding events which happened during that period of his confinement. Following the liberation of the camp, KISSEL had these notes typed into a record of events. A copy of this document was secured from KISSEL and is attached as Exhibit I.

Attached as Exhibit II is a picture which KISSEL secured from a Japanese Medical Orderly at Narumi on some date following the liberation of the camp. KISSEL was unable to identify by name the person who gave him this picture. This person is among the group on the photograph and is the first person seated in the first row, reading from left to right. On the reverse of the photograph was a Japanese inscription written by an unknown individual. A photograph of the reverse side of the picture bearing this inscription is attached as Exhibit III. On 25 February 1946, this Agent interviewed Gordon Hewes, instructor in Japanese at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., in an effort to decipher the Japanese writings on Exhibits II and III. After examination, Hewes declared that the writing which appears on the post of the gate shown in Exhibit II reads as follows: "Osaka War Prisoner Internment Center, Kobe Branch". Hewes was unable to fully decipher the Japanese writing in Exhibit III. The portion which he identified reads as follows: "October 5, opposite side, Kobe Branch". Hewes declared that it did not appear that the inscription referred to or identified any individual in the photograph.

These exhibits are attached in the hope that they may prove of value in identifying some of the individuals appearing in the photograph.

#23
Bernard J. McCrory, Special Agent, SIC, III SC

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MAX C. KISSEL
III-149514

AMERICAN PRISONER OF WAR
CAMP NO. 1

Osaka Area,
August 21, 1945.

RECORD OF EVENTS

Working party consisting of one hundred and sixty three American prisoners embarked on Japanese transport for shipment to Japan, with one thousand three hundred and eighty nine other American Prisoners, under the command of Second Lieutenant MAX G. KISSEL, Infantry, on July 17, 1944. Left Manila Bay July 23, 1944. Arrived at Moji, Japan on August 4, 1944. Disembarked and party was assembled in a nearby building. Remained in said building one day and one night. During this stay the party was augmented by eighteen more American Prisoners. Left Moji on August 5, 1944 by train enroute to Prison Camp in Osaka area, arrived August 6, 1944. Eighteen additional American Prisoners were sent from Moji on September 1, 1944 including the ashes of Private SIEDMAN, making a grand total of nineteen, and the grand total of the working party was then one hundred and ninety nine plus the ashes of Private SIEDEMAN. During our stay at this camp we received three individual American Red Cross Food Parcels for Christmas.

On January 14, 1945, Staff Sergeant HARRY T. COCHRAN, U.S. AIR CORPS, was killed by a "Trip Hammer" on a steel presser while at work under Japanese supervision in the locomotive factory.

On the afternoon of January 14, 1945, a bombing raid was witnessed over the camp and three bombs were dropped near the camp area, no casualties.

On May 3, 1945, Three American Air Corps men who had been shot down in the vicinity of this camp were captured and brought in and placed in solitary confinement.

On June 30, 1945, AOM 1st Class, DOYLE W. WAGGONER, U.S. Navy, attempted to escape the barracks in which he was confined and was apprehended during the night by the Japanese. Punishment - Beaten and placed in front of the camp guard house for three days with both hands and legs tied with ropes. No meals were served during those three days. Further punishment - He was untied and placed in solitary confinement. His first meal was equivalent to three spoonfuls of rice and this same ration continued up to the 17th day of July when on that date AOM 1st class WAGGONER died from lack of food.

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Record of Events - Cont'd.

On July 15, 1945, Mr. VINCENT OWEN, Civilian and SF 1st class ELMER J. WHITE, 385-57-02, U.S. Navy, were beaten and placed in front of the guard house naked at approximately 6:00 PM until about 2:00 PM the next day without food, for taking into camp articles from the factory. During the beating both men were badly bruised and Mr. Owen's right arm was broken.

On July 26, 1945, Chief Water Tender RAYMOND C. PETERS, 299-49-76, U.S. Navy, died of dysentery in the camp hospital. His remains were taken out for cremation and ashes brought back to camp.

On August 2, 1945, a working detail of nine men left camp for destination unknown, reducing our total to one hundred and eighty seven (187) men.

On August 15, 1945, at approximately 11:00 AM all men working at the factory were sent to camp. Work was suspended for reasons unknown to us at that time.

On August 20, 1945, we were officially notified by the camp interpreter that hostilities had ceased between America and Japan. On that date our three Air Corps men were released from solitary confinement to join the rest of us.

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EXHIBIT I
CONFIDENTIAL

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Summary of Examination of : Augusta Francisco Moanilho.

duly sworn, solemnly states :-

I am 25 years of age, of Portuguese Nationality,

Born Hong Kong, residing at 144, Lockhart Road, (top floor) Hong Kong.

I was a prisoner in NARUMI CAMP Nagoya - Japan from August 1944 until August 1945. On the day of my release from the Camp I was informed, by other P.O.W.s that James Rogers, a Royal Navy rating had died of poisoning having been drinking sake.

James Rogers looked about 30 years of age, I did not know him prior to meeting him in the NARUMI Camp. I do not know any other details of his death or where the body was buried. I cannot recall who told me of his death.

Signed . *A.F. Moanilho*

SWORN before me *E.E. [Signature]* Capt.
No. 14 WAR CRIMES INVESTIGATION TEAM
HONG KONG.

This SIXTEENTH day of NOVEMBER 1947.

Detailed to examine the above by the Commander-in-Chief,
Allied Land Forces, South East Asia,
(Authority: ALFSEA War Crimes Instruction No. 1, para 7).

ECW/NH

LEGAL SECTION, SCAP,
PROSECUTION DIVISION

20 December 1945

Interrogation of Lt. Hiroshi Tanaka, Imperial Japanese Army.

Taken at Sugamo Prison on or about 7 December 1945.

Present: Lt. Hiroshi Tanaka.
Major John W. Renchard, USA
Major F.C. Goodman, USA
Interview was conducted in English.

* * * * *

I, Hiroshi Tanaka, having affirmed that I will speak the truth conscientiously, adding nothing and concealing nothing whatsoever, testify as follows in response to questions by Majors Renchard and Goodman:

Q. What is your full name?

A. First Lt. Hiroshi Tanaka.

Q. How long have you served in the Japanese Army?

A. Since February 1942.

Q. What was your previous occupation?

A. Salesman for Nippon Bayon Company.

Q. How long were you in charge of the PW Camp at Marumi, Japan?

A. From about 7 January 1944 until about the middle of April 1945, I was at the Marumi Camp. I was at Camp #8 at Toyama from about 10 May 1945 to 15 August 1945.

Q. Who was your superior officer at Marumi?

A. Colonel Murata, Sotaro. He commanded the Osaka district. Lt. Col. Otake Michiji became the Commander of the Nagoya district in April 1945, when the Nagoya district was established.

Q. Did your superior officers visit and inspect the camp?

A. He came many times, also many delegations from the Swiss, and Swedish and Roman Catholics.

Q. Where was the Osaka district office at the time?

A. It was at Chikkoo Minatoku. It was burned down.

Q. Give details regarding the food at the Camp.

A. The prisoners received 3200 calories per day, 700 grams of rice; vegetables, as much as possible; and fish, pork, beef, rabbit and whale, but not every day. I also received 500 calories from the factory for the prisoners, as a reward, I got the Company to give chickens for the sick men, and candy, they had bread every day at lunch. They selected their own cooks, and prepared the food themselves. The food was drawn from the Army supply point at Nagoya, in the northern part of the city, based on the number of persons in the Camp.

Q. Did they receive any packages from the Red Cross, or other sources?

A. While I was Commander, each prisoner received one package from the American Red Cross, through the Osaka headquarters.

Two at least *H. Tanaka*

Q. What clothing was furnished to the prisoners?

A. They received Japanese Army clothing. Some had their own woolen clothing. In winter, they had Japanese Army winter clothing, and every man had an overcoat. *In addition they were issued clothing sent by the Red Cross.* *H. Tanaka*

Q. Where did the prisoners work?

A. Only at the Nippon Sharyo Kabushiki Kaisha, when I was in command. They left the Camp at about 7:40 AM and went by special train car to the factory. They arrived at the factory about 8:30 or 9:00 AM and worked until 12:00 noon, (with one 15 minute rest period). They had lunch in a rest house at the factory and worked again from 1:00 PM to 4:30 PM (with one 15 minute rest period). The keikain (stick men) *H. Tanaka* would take them from the rest house to where they worked in the factory, and brought them back to the rest house for lunch, and back to the camp at night. These Stick Guards worked in two shifts. One shift would report at the camp at 5:00 PM and stayed at the camp, inside the fence in a ^{ROOM IN THE OFFICE BUILDING} ~~small guard house~~, but they were not allowed in the barracks. In the morning they took the prisoners to the factory, and brought them back at 5:00 PM, when the next shift took over. They were not armed, but carried sticks. They received their pay from the Company. *H. Tanaka*

The Gunzoku were not in the Army, but were paid by the Army. They were armed and patrolled around the factory during the day and at the Camp at night.

The prisoners had four rest days each month. The Camp Commander had the right to determine the number of rest days and was in charge of health conditions.

Q. What bedding did the prisoners have?

A. They had seven blankets each in winter. I also got a futon ^{on} (comforter) for each prisoner, from the Company. They had two deck beds. *H. Tanaka*

Q. What were the heating arrangements?

A. There was ^{with two} a stove in each barracks, and three charcoal fire boxes. *H. Tanaka* They had heat from reveille to 8:00 PM, except when it was too cold. I let them have heat. Each barracks had four groups, and the group leader (Hanchō) was responsible for his group.

Q. Did you have a guard who was small and thin, dark complexion, age about 32, with several lower front teeth missing.

A. Yes I remember. It was Toyama, Fusao. He was a gunzoku. Everyone remembers him because of his teeth.

Q. What were the arrangements for sick prisoners?

A. They could go to the doctor at any time. The American doctor could decide who was to work and who did not have to work. The sick men did not have to work. *medical supplies* *H. Tanaka*

Q. What about medical supplies?

A. The Japanese doctor would come around twice a month, PW doctors could request the supplies from him. Beside that the medical corporal would go to Nagoya to buy medical supplies. Sometimes it was 1000 Yen per month, sometimes 500, sometimes 200 yen per month that he spent for medical supplies. *In addition medical supplies were furnished by the Red Cross.* *H. Tanaka*

Q. Did you ever visit the factory where the PW's worked.

A. Yes, many times.

Q. How many men died in your camp while you were commanding officer?

A. About 18 ^{or 19} died, from consumption, diarrhea, bronchitis and other diseases, and 2 died from accidents in the Factory. *H. Tanaka*

Q. How were the prisoners punished for violation of the rules?
A. I would report the violations to Col. Murata, and he would order the men confined in the guard house for a certain period of time. Sometimes they would just receive a warning.

Q. Were there any other forms of punishment?

A. No, only confinement in the guard house.

Q. Did you ever hear of the prisoners being beaten or struck with fists, by the guards or anyone else?

A. In the Japanese Army, sometimes the officers beat the enlisted men. This was a bad thing, but beating was used as a method of teaching in the Japanese Army. Sometimes the prisoners would be beaten. When this happened I would assemble the Gunzokus, and stick men, and tell them not to do this. *H. Tanaka struck with the open hand*

Q. Can you draw a diagram of the prison area?

A. Yes. (See diagram attached).

Hiroshi Tanaka
Hiroshi Tanaka

I, Kazuo SHINODA, hereby make the following statement of my own free will without any promises or threats being made me whatsoever.

I am working at the "Nippon Sharyo Seizo Kaisha" (Japan Rolling Stock Company.) My present address is Gifu-ken, Gifu-shi, Kano-aofuji-cho, 1-13.

During the war I served as liaison man between the Narumi POW camp and the Japan Rolling Stock Company where POW were employed.

During the time that the Narumi POW camp was under the jurisdiction of Osaka payments were made for the work of POW at the factory at the rate of One Yen per man per day. These payments were made to the Narumi branch of the Tokai Bank under the name of Lt. FUKUNAGA. ~~BEFORE~~ the Narumi POW camp came under the jurisdiction of the Nagoya office these payments were made directly to quarter-master Sgt. Tatsuo MIZUNO on two occasions; I made these two payments to MIZUNO personally and I recall that the payments amounted to about Y 8000 each time or a total of approximately Y 15000 or Y 16000. After the second of these two payments to MIZUNO an order was received from the POW camp that future payments would be made to the Narumi branch of the Tokai Bank under the name of MIZUNO, which was done thereafter.

Practically every day the factory supplied extra food for the noon meal of the POW which was served at the factory. This food was paid for by the factory and was not deducted from the bill for work of POW. On about two or three occasions horse meat and some molasses was turned over to the civilian guards to be taken to the camp and fed to the POW. In so far as I know there was never any food turned over to MIZUNO personally for the use of the POW at the camp.

I, Kazuo SHINODA, hereby swear that the above statement was read to me in Japanese by Shigetoshi R. IMAZUMI; that I understood and that it is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SHINODA KAZUO
KAZUO SHINODA

I, Shigetoshi R. IMAZUMI, hereby swear that I acted as interpreter during the preparation of the above statement by Kazuo SHINODA; that after the said statement had been transcribed I read same to said subject in Japanese and he signified that he had understood and that the statement was true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief.

Shigetoshi R. IMAZUMI
SHIGETOSHI R. IMAZUMI

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Robert M. OUSLEY, hereby swear that on the 29th day of January 1947, personally appeared before me Kazuo SHINODA, and according to Shigetoshi R. IMAZUMI gave the above statement; that after the statement was transcribed the said interpreter read same to said Kazuo SHINODA in Japanese and according to said interpreter it was understood and the said Kazuo SHINODA signified that the statement was true and correct to the best of his knowledge and belief, and affixed his signature thereto in my presence.

29 January 1947
Nagoya, Japan

Robert M. Ousley
ROBERT M. OUSLEY
Investigator
CHQ, SCAP - Legal Section

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STATEMENT

I, Kazuo SHINODA, hereby make the following statement of my own free will without any promises or threats being made me whatsoever.

The following is a copy of payments made to the Narumi branch of the Tokai Bank. The originals of this record is still at the offices of the Nippon Rolling stock company, Nagoya. Payment demands were received from the POW camp by me and I in turn gave them to the head treasurer of the office, (FNU) SAKURAI, who then handled the payments and kept the records. SAKURAI is still working at the offices of the Nippon Rolling Stock Company.

4 April 1944	- Osaka POW	-- Y 8769	-- 1st Lt. FUKUNAGA
5 May 1944	- Osaka POW	-- Y 8417	-- 1st Lt. FUKUNAGA
4 June 1944	- Osaka POW	-- Y 8907	-- 1st Lt. FUKUNAGA
3 July 1944	- Osaka POW	-- Y 8652	-- 1st Lt. FUKUNAGA
4 August 1944	- Osaka POW	-- Y 8618	-- 1st Lt. FUKUNAGA
3 Sept. 1944	- Osaka POW	-- Y10867	-- 1st Lt. FUKUNAGA
3 Oct. 1944	- Osaka POW	-- Y13004	-- 1st Lt. FUKUNAGA
14 Nov. 1944	- Osaka POW	-- Y14851	-- 1st Lt. FUKUNAGA
15 Dec. 1944	- Osaka POW	-- Y13052	-- 1st Lt. FUKUNAGA
13 Jan. 1945	- Osaka POW	-- Y13162	-- 1st Lt. FUKUNAGA
10 Feb. 1945	- Osaka POW	-- Y12687	-- 1st Lt. FUKUNAGA
15 Mar. 1945	- Osaka POW	-- Y 9689	-- 1st Lt. FUKUNAGA
16 Apr. 1945	- Osaka POW	-- Y10572	-- 1st Lt. FUKUNAGA
14 May 1945	- Nagoya POW	-- Y12230	-- 2nd Lt. HOTTA
15 June 1945	- Nagoya POW	-- Y 7114	-- 2nd Lt. HOTTA
9 July 1945	- Nagoya POW	-- Y 5233	-- 2nd Lt. HOTTA
11 Aug. 1945	- Nagoya POW	-- Y 5312	-- 2nd Lt. HOTTA
20 Sept. 1945	- Nagoya POW	-- Y 2488	-- Corp. TSUKADA

The last payment to TSUKADA was made in cash. Prior to the first entry on the above list two payments were made to Sgt. Tatsuo MIZUNO in February and March for a total of approximately fifteen or sixteen thousand yen. FUKUNAGA was the finance officer for the Osaka POW office. MIZUNO was the finance noncommissioned officer for the Narumi POW camp and I think he had access to the bank account at the Narumi branch of the Tokai Bank.

I, Kazuo SHINODA, hereby swear that the above statement is true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

15/ 篠田 一夫
KAZUO SHINODA

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 4th day of March 1947.

Robert M. Ousley

I, Shigetoshi R. IMAZUMI, hereby swear that I acted as interpreter during the preparation of the above statement by Kazuo SHINODA; that after the statement had been transcribed I made a true translation reading it to the said Kazuo SHINODA and he then affixed his signature thereto in my presence.

Shigetoshi R. IMAZUMI

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 4th day of March 1947.

Robert M. Ousley

3 Osaka Prisoner of War Internment Camp, Main Camp, Medical Second Lieutenant MIYATAKE (宮武):

Once a week, when he was duty officer, he would assemble all the prisoners (approximately 700) before evening roll call and hit them with his sword, for no apparent reason. During the night not less than three times, he would hold unexpected roll calls. This was done intentionally to disturb the prisoners' sleep, and, because of the physical strain, would result in sick patients the next day. Thus, it can be said that he did not fulfill his position as medical officer. The representatives of the prisoners submitted a plea, but the commanding officer did not take any measures to remedy this situation.

4. Osaka Prisoner of War Internment Camp, Main Camp, Medical First Lieutenant NOSU (野須):

He killed a POW who had attempted to escape, by giving him poisonous injections under orders from the commanding officer. He also intercepted relief packages intended for the prisoners.

5. All members of the Labor Office of the Osaka Prisoner of War Internment Camp, Main Camp:

In the event that an incident occurred, they did not seek to discover the true facts but immediately perpetrated without-granting punishment, upon the prisoners without granting them the benefit of trial. (Report to the Camp Commander, preparation of necessary papers, report to the Higher Command, and other stipulated matters.) The punishment always consisted in atrocious acts and many prisoners became sick or died as a result. The Commanding Officer of the Camp took no measures to prevent this.

6 Osaka Prisoner of War Camp, Barracks Number, 3 (ICHIOKA ward), Medical First Lieutenant MATSUJAMA (松山):

He intercepted relief packages, foodstuffs and medicine intended for prisoners and used these goods at his own hospital. Consequently at one time he was restricted by the military police.

7 Osaka Prisoner of War Camp, Barracks Number 3 (ICHIOKA Ward), Medical Superior Private TOMITANI (富谷):

Day and night he mistreated and brutally beat 30 or more nurses who were prisoners and who worked in the ward. His hysterical and unpredictable outbursts of atrocious acts were personally experienced by a Lieutenant JACKSON, Naval Medical Corp, who was assigned to the ward. At the termination of the war, Lt JACKSON was interned at the Kamioka Sub-Camp of the Nagoya Prisoner of War Internment Camp. He was transferred from the Ichioka Ward to the Kamioka Sub-camp, which at that time was under the Osaka Prisoner of War Internment Camp, because he was under suspicion for subversive activities due to his knowledge of the number of camps, number of prisoners, nationalities, number of sick patients, provisions; and treatment of all the prisoners within the area under the command of the Central Army. Lt JACKSON had

As a result of their cruel treatment of PsW, many employees of Japanese prisoner of war internment camps have been prosecuted as war criminals by the Allied Nations. Many of the trials have already started. I believe that besides these Japanese employees who have been prosecuted for their atrocities as deemed so by the people of the Allied Nations, there are employees who have not been prosecuted but who have committed atrocities judging from Japanese standards.

With this thought in mind, I wish to submit the following list of atrocious acts I have witnessed or heard about in my three years as an employee of several prisoner of war internment camps. These may be useful as reference in future trials. I was employed at the Osaka Prisoner of War Internment Camp, Main Camp; Osaka Prisoner of War Camp, Main Camp, Number 3 Barracks (ICHIOKA 市国 Ward); Nagoya Prisoner of War Internment Camp, MARUMI Sub-Camp (Formerly under the command of the Osaka Prisoner of War Internment Camp); and Nagoya Prisoner of War Camp, TATEYAMA Sub-camp,

Facts about the Atrocities

1 Chief of the Osaka Prisoner of War Internment Camp, Colonel MURATA, Sotaro (村田 宗太郎)

Despite his responsibility as the person in charge of all prisoner of war internment camps in the Central Military District, he violated many rules concerning the treatment of prisoners.

He did not give prisoners who had attempted to escape a fair trial. Instead he ordered the medics to give the prisoners poisonous injections and thus had them killed. He had one of them killed by ordering the chief of a sub-camp to decapitate him with the chief's own sword. He educated and directed the ignorant employees by making untrue statements such as, "The prisoner is a machine; he is a laborer, he is the remnant or the dirt and grime of the enemy's armed forces. Thus, it does not matter whether he dies or not." He kept the stipulations concerning war prisoners (the international rules of war, over-all regulations and detailed regulations concerning the treatment of prisoners) secret.

2 The following men intercepted the relief packages intended for the prisoners:

Warrant Officer Intendance, TOYODA (豊田), attached to the Osaka Prisoner of War Internment Camp, Main Camp.

AWAZU (粟津), an employee of the Osaka Prisoner of War Internment Camp, Main Camp.

YAMAGISHI (山岸), an employee attached to the Osaka Prisoner of War Internment Camp, Main Camp.

HAYASHI (林), an interpreter attached to the Osaka Prisoner of War Internment Camp, Main Camp.

acquired this knowledge owing to the fact that, as the medical officer attached to the ICHIOKA Ward, he handled all hospitalized patients in 12 or 13 sub-camps under the command of the Osaka Main Camp. At the termination of the war, he was to be beheaded to prevent his dissemination of secret information. However, with the establishing of the Tokai Army, the Kamioka sub-camp came under the supervision of the Nagoya Prisoner of War Internment Camp. Thus, the Osaka Main Camp was unable to dispose of him.

8 Chief of the Harima Sub-Camp of the Osaka Prisoner of War Internment Camp, First Lieutenant TAKENAKA, Kazuo (竹中一男):

First Lieutenant TAKENAKA killed with his sword, Ensign UNI PIETRO YOHAN* (ウニピエツトヨハン) of the Dutch Navy, who had attempted to escape. In his report to his superiors, he stated, "due to this prisoner's repeated attempts to escape". This was not true. The court-martial of the recaptured prisoner was held at the Unit headquarters of the Himeji Military Police.

9 Nagoya Prisoner of War Internment Camp, Narumi Sub-Camp. (Formerly under the command of the Osaka Camp):

At the above-mentioned sub-camp, three B 29 crew members were interned, two officers and one enlisted man. These men were interned by orders from the Tokai Army District Headquarters. They were supposed to have been subjects for experiments, inoculations for superior night vision. Later, they were to have been killed. These experiments were not carried out due to the termination of the war.

10 Nagoya Prisoner of War Internment Camp, Narumi Sub-Camp, KAWAMURA, Kameyoshi (川村亀喜), an employee:

He was the chief of the military civilians, (camp guards) and as such, he perpetrated atrocities against the prisoners, made untrue statements, committed unjust acts and generally disrupted the routine of the camp. He struck the prisoners innumerable times and looked upon the honest employees as being spies, unpatriotic, and antiwar propagandists, and prevented them from performing their duties. He also plotted with a group of men who committed these acts with him. This group included KAWAI, Shoji (河合正二), TANAKA, Tokunichi (田中徳一), and SOTOYAMA, Fusao (外山房雄), all military civilians. Their plot was to have all the honest employees fired. He would subject prisoners at random to cruel treatments, and thus attempted to satisfy his revengeful feelings due to the grave war situation. Atrocities against PsW were countless, and being brutally beaten was as common as eating meals. He was not the least bit concerned about these acts and never reported such matters to his superiors. He would dispose of such matters freely and at his own discretion. Also, he and his companions never listened to the plea submitted by prisoners and honest employees for "Punishment determined by a just investigation".

He would (1) herd all prisoners into one room at their place of work during air raids, and beat them; (2) force the prisoners to crawl and lap up their own urine; (3) with a wire prod the tooth of a prisoner

who had complained of a toothache, thereby aggravating the pain, or if a prisoner complained of a headache, place his head under a faucet of running water for long periods of time; (4) whip the prisoners with a leather strap if they did not move actively in marching and at work.

(5) A prisoner was forced to stand at attention in front of an electric stove as punishment for inadvertently breaking the edge of the cast with his shoe. As a result of the punishment, both his legs were severely burned and required two months to heal. (British Prisoner of War)

(6) A Prisoner was confined in the guardhouse without food, ^{for} sneaking into the kitchen from the barracks and stealing foodstuffs. He died on the end of the 13th of 14th day of confinement.

(7) Without reason (merely out of dislike for the prisoner), he broke a prisoner's arm by beating him. (US NEWS CORRESPONDENT)

(US News correspondent). The higher officials of the Narumi Sub-camp, and the following PsW know the names of the above victims:

RILEY, Stanley, USA Major, Chaplain; SCHULTZ, Eric, USA, 1st Lt, MC; KISSEL, Max, C, USA, 2nd Lt; RILEY, Walter, Norman, RAF Capt, MC; Mr UPTON, British, Interpreter (formerly British Certified Public Accountant); MITCHELL, British Army, Sergeant, (formerly employee of the HONGKONG Hotel).

10 Subject - Narumi Sub-camp, Commanders of the Nagoya PsW Camp, 1st Lt TANAKA, Hiroshi (田中博), and 2nd Lt OKADA, Hisio (岡田三四夫):

As the subcamp commanders, the above-named were extremely brutal in their administration of the camp. The camp itself was constructed on the order of a penitentiary for confinement of hardened criminals. The camp was heavily guarded, and during air raids the PsW were confined to quarters and their movements were restricted.

A plan was conceived by the subcamp commanders to place all the PsW in one shelter and have them murdered in the event of an American landing.

Various suggestions were made by the PsW and employees of the sub-camp in order to facilitate the smooth administration of camp. However, these suggestions were ignored by the commanders.

Patients suffering from high fever, dysentery and malnutrition, who needed rest in order to regain their health, were forced to perform hard labor. The commanders willfully planned to worsen the condition of the patients by prohibiting the use of books, cigarettes, over-coats and heating facilities (during the winter months).

As a means of punishment, obstinate PsW were forced to do hard labor, thus bringing about a deterioration of their physical condition.

11 The Officer of the Day from among the PsW and those Japanese employees

with a sense of righteousness and justice appealed to the camp commanders from time to time to take certain measures which would prevent the brutal treatment of the PsW by camp employees. These appeals, however, were rejected.

Furthermore, after the termination of the war, a cow was purchased by the Narumi Sub-Camp for 8,000 yen; this sum was taken from the collective pocket money of the PsW. It is said, however, that the actual sum paid was 3,000 yen. (Former owner of the cow was the night-soil collector of the sub-camp.)

Upon termination of the war, all employees of the sub-camp transported foodstuffs, clothing, etc. (which should rightfully have been transferred to the Allied Forces) out of the camp and either sold it for a huge profit or else carried it to their homes.

The names of those involved in the above illegalities are: 2nd Lt OKADA, Mishio, Corporal IEDA (家田); Corporal TSUKADA (塚田); Employee KAWAMURA (川村); employee YAMAGISHI (山岸) (at present, he is still concealing one sewing machine at a nearby farmhouse); laborer YADOIWA (宿岩); and laborer KONDO (近藤).

12 All the PsW know of the above incident. The principal witnesses to the incident are:

NEADHAM, British Sergeant, PsW clothing section Chief (Formerly technician of the HONGKONG Telephone Company.)

MITCHELL, British Sergeant, PsW Provisions Section Chief (Formerly employee of HONGKONG Hotel.)

Mr UPTON, British Subject, PsW accountant (Formerly British Certified Public Accountant).

During the war, certain camp employees with a sense of righteousness and justice were looked upon by their fellow employees and by the Japanese public as either pacifists, spies, or traitors. They were frowned upon as sympathizers of the prisoners.

Due to the abnormal outlook of the militaristic system, no research was made nor publications issued on the study of international law nor on regulations concerning the handling of PsW, and moreover, the existing regulations were ignored.

The egotistical and opinionated ideas of individuals, which is not in line with the spirit of justice of the Japanese Army, prevented the smooth operation of camp administration.

13. We, advocates of peace and humanity, pray that decisions rendered by a fair and unbiased Court of Justice shall make those men realize the criminal and dastardly nature of the acts committed.

I hereby tender the foregoing accusations.

Postscript: The name used on the envelope is an alias.

28 Dec

From - A Peace Advocate, Formerly an employee of the Prisoner of War Camp.

In the event that it is necessary for you to have my true name, please inquire of those PsW who were confined within the camps where I was employed.

After being duly sworn, I, the undersigned, hereby swear that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the foregoing is an accurate and true translation of the original document, No. 34900.

Takeshi Tabata
TAKESHI TA ATA
CAF-9
Team Captain,
ATIS Translation Section.

G. A. Hedley
G A Hedley
Capt Inf
Summary Court Office

U. S. NAVAL AMMUNITION DEPOT

McALESTER, OKLAHOMA

23 August 1946

*Improper
form.*From: Virgil V. VINING, 316 40 80, CGM, USN.To : Mr. A. N. Weiser
Veteran's Administration
302 $\frac{1}{2}$ E. Pershing
Springfield, Missouri

Via : Commanding Officer

Dear Sir:

I have received a letter from the War Department; copy attached, informing me that they have no record of any statement from me concerning war crimes and atrocities. Upon receipt of this letter I proceeded to Muskogee, Oklahoma, the nearest Veteran's Administration office to my place of duty, but officials there would not accept my statement.

The War Department has requested that I report to you in person, but at the present time, I am still on active duty in the Naval service, so possibly a letter will suffice.

I was held prisoner-of-war by the Japanese for a period of forty months, and during such time several major, and hundreds of minor atrocities were dealt to me and to several of my ship-mates and buddies.

Many of these injustices were too trivial and numerous for me to have kept an accurate record of, and it would be quite difficult to trace them at the present time, but I will to the best of my knowledge, endeavor to cooperate with the War Department in giving any information they desire in bringing these criminals to justice.

To begin: Japanese names mean very little to me and also my colleagues as we always had our pet titles for the Japs such as; "THE WOLF", "THE WHITE ANGEL", "FOUR EYES", etc. We seldom knew their real names and if so, never used them.

The first prisoner-of-war camp that I was in was located in the outskirts of Manila, the Pasay school. Our American Commanding Officer, Captain Schutte, U.S.A., probably has a more accurate record of this camp than any person I know. I know he was keeping a record at the time I was detached from that place.

This camp was engaged in constructing a large air-strip at the old Nichols Field airport. To my estimation, any Jap connected in any way with this detail should be severely punished. Never a day went by but some unfortunate fellow, usually a sick man, took a severe beating from the "Wolf's" henchmen. Very seldom a prisoner would be guilty of the infraction accused. The man we called "THE WOLF" was the field boss of the detail. I believe his name was OKADA. I've seen him personally take a blackjack in his hand and beat Americans into a straight line. His number 1 man, whose name was E.K.

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(INCL)
~~RESTRICTED~~*Na-3*
me

GAMA, was as bad as he. Other Japanese on our detail were just as bad and would stop at nothing when the big boys ordered something done. "DUCK LEGS", another leading man, also had a record of stooping quite low in carrying out his punishments. Several men were killed on his portion of the field due to cave-ins that could have been avoided if the proper precautions had been taken. On one occasion, this fellow ordered an American shot that lay in the grass, unconscious. This poor fellow had been sick for several days but still had to work or at least try. During the noon hour he had slipped off into the tall grass and lay down to take a short nap and had become unconscious. After the Japs had executed this fellow, they dragged him off of the field some distance and then called the high officials, who were informed that this man had tried to escape. They even punished the remainder of us because a man had tried to run away.

Another pet trick of these Japs was to get as high as twenty men in a single line and call all of the guards in to deal out punishment. These guards would stack their rifles and pick up a heavy club, usually a pick handle, and proceed to beat the Americans out of shape. Often bones would be broken or muscles would be bruised so bad that a man would be disabled for life.

After all of this punishment in the field, we would have to come into the camp at night and face the "White Angel". He was an officer from the Jap Navy and seemed to hate us worse than the field men did. He was a discipline maniac and had several pet ideas of how to torture a prisoner. He would run us to work; sometimes get us up in the middle of the night and chase us around a court inside our camp; if the Jap Navy had suffered a major loss somewhere in the Pacific, we were the ones to take the blame. On rainy days, when we could not work in the fields, the Angel would put all of us in our rooms at eight o'clock and keep us there until noon. This would have been alright but he forbid us to lie down, read, write, smoke, or talk loud. We even had to obtain permission to go to the latrine. He also cut our rations in half when we did not work. This was also done when a person was admitted to the sick list.

I was not beaten or maltreated too bad at this place but that was because I was never sick until late in 1943, and then I was stricken with pneumonia and taken to Bilibib Hospital in Manila.

When I left Pasay, I weighed one hundred and forty pounds, about eighty pounds short of my pre-war weight.

The worst and most inhuman thing that I encountered during my imprisonment was when the Japs decided to take us out of the Phillipines and to Japan. We were loaded on a cargo ship that was traveling in company with a large convoy. Nine hundred and thirty-three of us were stuck in a hold of a ship that was about fifty-five feet square. We were kept there for eighteen days and nights, and during this time we were only allowed two small mess kits of rice and two-thirds of a cup of water daily. During submarine attacks, we had our hatch covered over and had to remain perfectly still. All of this was enforced by the threat of hand grenades and machine guns.

We were taken to Japan and put to work in a locomotive factory in the center of the industrial section of Nagoya, which was later cleaned out by American planes.

At this place, one man was killed at work in the factory due to a poorly constructed metal press. One man died from malnutrition. Another was beat for three days, his hands and feet were tied and then he was placed in an

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area infested by fleas and mosquitoes and left there all night. He was then placed in confinement and only fed a few spoonfuls of rice daily and given a very little amount of water. He lived about ten days in this condition.

All of this punishment that we had to contend with would not have been so unbearable if we had had more to eat. All during the time that I was in prison, I never had all I wanted to eat except when an American Red Cross Box would come into our camp.

This is about all I can think of to tell you at the present, but I sincerely hope that it will be of some help in bringing those criminals to justice. I regret that I cannot tell you many names but would be glad to if I could. If I can be of any more assistance, please notify me at once.

I am respectfully,

Virgil V. Vining
Virgil V. Vining

End-1

U.S. Naval Ammunition Depot
McAlester, Oklahoma
26 August 1946

From: Commanding Officer
To: Mr. A. N. Weiser
Veteran's Administration
302½ E. Pershing
Springfield, Missouri

1. Forwarded.

E. L. Woodside
E. L. WOODSIDE
L

Ha-3

BASIC: Report of Interrogation of Masahazu Yamagishi (Contd).

as having been there for three days, and this was a direct result of an order given by OKADA. Subject never saw Waggoner given any food or water while he was standing outside. He never heard an order to do so. The next time he saw Waggoner was on his tour of duty as charge-of-quarters. But he did not ascertain his physical condition. Shortly thereafter he was given a seven day furlough, and a day after his return he heard that Waggoner had died.

4. Subject recalled that when prisoners were found to have been stealing articles from the factory, the punishment was a beating and standing at attention for a given period, up to as long as a day. This was on the order of the Commanding Officer of the Sergeant Major. He remembers that during one such inspection, the usual punishment was meted out to a prisoner named OWENS and, although he did not witness the beating, he saw him the next day with a broken arm.

5. A physical inspection of the subject showed that he had been wounded in the right hand as a result of some service he saw in China. This guard did not appear to be particularly vicious, and the writer was not able to ascertain what his nickname at the Camp was.

William E. H. Maulsby

WILLIAM E. H. MAULSBY, 2d Lt, Inf,
Investigating Officer,
Legal Sec, GHQ, SCAP.

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

WEM/hlw

18 January 1946

MEMORANDUM:

SUBJECT : Investigation of Prisoner of War Nagoya Sub-Camp #2, Narumi.
TO : Chief, Investigation Division.

By direction of the Chief, Investigation Division, Capt. A. M. D'Angelo and 2nd Lt. Wm. E. H. Maulsby, accompanied by Tec 4 Shigetoshi R. Imazumi, as interpreter, proceeded to Narumi, Nagoya, Honshu, Japan, and made an investigation of Nagoya Prisoner of War Camp, Sub-Camp No. 2, between 5 January 1946 and 9 January 1946.

Contact was made with Yuze ODA, former Major in the Japanese Army and presently Chief of Staff of the Tokai Demobilization Office in Nagoya, who furnished the following background information of the Camp.

Prior to 6 April 1945 subject Camp was under control of Osaka Chubu Army, with headquarters at Osaka, and that all records pertaining to the Camp till that date should be at the Demobilization Office in Osaka; that on 11 February 1945 Tokai Army Headquarters was formed at Nagoya, and among its duties was the administration of the POW camps in the Nagoya Area, which included Branch Camp No. 2 at Narumi. Command was assumed on 6 April 1945, and certain changes respecting the Japanese personnel and the administrative policy were effected at that time. By this statement it is the writer's opinion that ODA was attempting to say that under his command the administration of the camp and the treatment of the POWs was better, and this is in some degree consistent with some of the statements of the repatriated POWs. This is undoubtedly due to the fact that in April Tokai Army Hqs. established five new sub-camps, numbered 6 to 11 inclusive, and where conditions were crowded in the former camps, prisoners were moved to the new locations where they seemed to received better treatment, as indicated by their statements.

1. LOCATION:

The Camp is located four kilometers southeast of the Village of Narumi, on the slope of a hill about 500 feet above sea level. The international coordinates are 35 Deg. 05" N--136 Deg. 54" E.

The closest military objective is the Yagima Steel Co. which is one kilometer south of the camp. Although the Camp was bombed on one occasion, the Steel Co. was not, and it is the writer's opinion that the location of the Camp was not in such a position as to be within the radius of a military objective. However, it would seem that the camp was in as much danger of bombing as it would have been otherwise by reason of its isolation and the failure of the Japanese to identify it to Allied airmen as a POW camp. This was done after the cessation of hostilities and packages were dropped to the prisoners.

2. DESCRIPTION (See Exhibit "A"):

The Camp was constructed entirely of one-story wooden building, laid out on three levels of elevation 20 feet in height, connected by wooden stairways. There was a wooden fence 8 feet high surrounding the entire Camp (Incl. I)

The barracks buildings contained two floors, the lower one

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about 1½ feet from the ground and the upper about 6 feet above, reached by ladders at each end of the buildings which were approximately 140 feet in length and 25 ft. in width. It is the writer's opinion that allowing a six foot space for each man the 267 prisoners would not have been too crowded in these buildings.

Remains of heating facilities consisted of three charcoal pits in each barracks building. In addition, there were two stoves in the buildings, but due to their condition it is believed they had not been in use and were possibly put there subsequent to the departure of the prisoners (Incl. 2--Photo).

No evidence of electrical fixtures could be found.

3. UTILIZATION:

Prisoners of war were employed at the Daido Electric Steel Company and the Nippon Vehicle Mfg. Co., located in the center of Nagoya City (Incl. 3). They were transported daily to and from the plant by the electric train, the distance of 14 kilometers taking about half an hour. They were employed as common laborers for the most part, but those having skills in the operation of lathes, etc., were used according to their capacities. Much of the work was forging iron castings.

Clothing for the prisoners consisted of those items worn when captured plus some salvaged Japanese military clothing. "Tabi" shoes were supplied by the factory.

4. PRISONER OF WAR PERSONNEL:

Japanese Staff List (Incl #4).

Interned Personnel (Incl #5).

5. GUARDS:

Guard Roster (Incl #6).

6. WORK AND RECREATION:

a. Hours and days off: Prisoners worked 6 to 8 hours daily. During the day they were given one hour off for lunch and two fifteen minute breaks, one in the morning and one in the afternoon. The time consumed for transportation to and from the Camp was not considered as working time. There were no specifically designated days off, but it worked out that the prisoners had three or four days free each month. Phonographs and books were provided for use during their free time, and when they were not at work, the prisoners were allowed freedom of the compound. Wages were one Yen a day, with commensurate increases for the skilled workers.

b. Election of spokesmen: The ranking prisoner of war was automatically appointed by the Japanese as spokesman for the prisoners.

c. Procedure for Red Cross Distribution: Red Cross supplies were turned over to the POWs by the camp officials and distribution was handled by them. A report of such distribution was rendered to the camp officials, but they were periodically burned and only those dating from April 1945 are available (Incl. 7).

d. Religious Freedom: Prisoners were permitted to hold prayer meetings at their discretion, so long as it did not interfere with their work. Normally, services were conducted by a POW, but occasionally a missionary was present.

e. Canteen: A canteen was operated by the POWs, under the supervision of a Japanese official. Articles normally sold were as follows:

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Coffee	Canned food
Black tea	Pepper
Fruit	Candy

In cases where certain articles were not available in the canteen, they were purchased by Japanese officials at the request of the prisoners.

7. FOOD:

Quantity and quality of food was based upon that issued to Japanese military personnel, as follows:

Principal foods:

- (a) Type: Hulled rice, hulled wheat, hulled koliang.
- (b) Quantity: 700 grams per day per man.

Subsidiary articles:

- (a) Type: (depending upon season)

Beef, pork, fish, garden radish, onion, pumpkin, undaria pinnatifida, wheat powder, bean curd, bean mash, soy, salt, eating oil and sugar.

- (b) Quantity (per man per day):

Vegetables - 500 grams
 Bean mash - 60 grams
 Soy - .055 liters
 Wheat powder - 20 grams
 Sugar - 10 grams
 Salt - 20 grams
 Animal meat - 20 grams
 Fish - 75 grams
 Bean curd - 10 grams
 Eating oil - 4.2 grams

Calories per person per day were at least 3,000, and for heavy laborers, 3500 or over. In addition, over 800 calories were distributed by the factory (Incl. #8). Food was prepared and served by the POWs.

8. MEDICAL:

a. The medical officer was, whenever possible, a POW, assisted by a Japanese NCO, who requisitioned medical supplies as he deemed it necessary. Nothing could be determined from a physical inspection of the dispensary (Incl #9), as all medical supplies had been removed to Nagoya Base Camp upon liberation of the prisoners. From all appearances, it had been fairly well equipped and seemed to have been kept in a sanitary condition. Following is a list of the patients:

<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Condition</u>
American	Sgt.	Scranton, Jerry R.	Active Rheumatism	Able to sit
"	Cpl.	Strickland, Boyce L.	Chronic "	Able to sit
"	Pvt.	Bragg, Herman L.	Acute Pneumonia	Stretchers
"	Pvt.	Burnett, Willburn	Beri-Beri	Able to sit
"	"	Hoxworth, Durward	Beri-Beri	Able to sit
"	"	Noll, Charles J.	Beri-Beri	Able to sit
Butch	"	Rath, Oro Loewyk	Acute Bronchitis	Able to sit

A "ward" was maintained to accommodate approximately 16 patients. Bedding consisted of straw mats over wooden flooring (Incl #10). In the rear of the building were two closet-type latrines and a concrete floor-type urinal. These had been freshly sprayed with lime immediately prior to our arrival but it was apparent that at the time of use they were not kept in a sanitary condition. (Incl #11)..

b. Deaths (American):

<u>Rank</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Date of Death</u>	<u>Burial</u>
NCWT	Peters, Raymond C.	Active Colitis and Beri-beri	24 July 45	Cremation

Ashes of the deceased were taken away by liberated POWs. No records existed other than the above "Roster of Deceased."

9. Sanitation:

Latrine - the Camp compound contained three latrines, one for each occupied barracks. They were 60 feet long by 12 feet wide wooden buildings. In the north side of these buildings were built 18 closet type latrines with a 20" by 10" opening in the flooring to serve as a commode. On the south side was a concrete urinal, running the full length of the building. They were all in fair sanitary condition at the time of inspection (Incl #12). However, there was no evidence of a separately designated latrine for dysentery cases.

Washing facilities - Adjacent to each latrine was a wash stand containing 20 faucets and wooden troughs. The general condition of these wash stands was considered fair as they were clean, but the water running from the faucets was very brown in color and did not clear after being allowed to run for 10 minutes. Half of the faucets had been turned up for drinking purposes. There were no side walls enclosing the wash stands, but they were covered by a wooden roof. The entire water supply for the camp was obtained from a storage tank into which water was pumped from a well by an electric pump (Incl #13).

Bathing facilities - The bathroom was a rectangular wooden building, 42 feet long by 24 feet wide, which contained an eight foot square bathtub and 12 shower heads. At the time of inspection, the bathroom appeared to be in very sanitary condition. Water was piped from the storage tank to the boiler room, where it was heated and thence piped to the bathroom (Incl #14).

Kitchen - The kitchen was in a building 48 feet long by 24 feet wide, with a concrete floor. Along the north side of the building was a row of metal cauldrons embedded in concrete. These were heated by feeding coal into an opening in the concrete below the cauldron. At the time of inspection the cauldrons were very rusted and in an exceptionally unsanitary condition. All cooking and messing utensils had been removed (Incl #15). Prisoners ate their meals in their respective barracks on wooden tables (Incl #16) and each one had a china bowl with his name on it, which was his responsibility to keep clean. The cooks and kitchen police were assigned by the POW medical officer, according to their physical condition--those unable to perform heavy labor in the factory or those recuperating from an illness.

10. Safety Measures Employed: Air raid shelters were dug under each barracks, running the full length of the building, but at the time of inspection the entrances were blocked by wooden covers. Upon removal, it was found that these shelters were cluttered with debris and filled with approximately two feet of water, as there was no outlet for it (Incl #17). Due to the frequency of air raids, an additional shelter was dug which could accommodate 600 persons (Incl #1), but this shelter was found to be flooded also (Incl #18). There were fire guards posted at various places by the POW ranking officer for duty during the night. These were drawn from those men who were not fit for work at the factory.

11. PUNISHMENT AND DISCIPLINE:

It was explained that as the POWs were used as employees at the factory, discipline was not paramount, and physical fitness was stressed. A prison official asserted that there was a book at the prison which contained the rules of International Law and they were adhered to in so far as was possible. The senior officer of the POWs meted out the punishments which were imposed for minor offenses. Food stealing was punished by confinement. Serious offenses, such as plotting to escape, were referred to Nagoya Main

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Hqs., where punishment was ordered by Col. OTAKA, who was then in command. However, no beatings were observed by the camp official who conducted the writers through the Camp. All documents relating to punishment were burnt when the war ended.

12. DISCUSSION AND COMMENT:

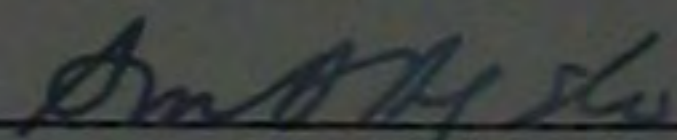
Except for personal physical inspection at the Camp area, all information contained herein has been obtained from Japanese personnel. It is to be noted that by the date of this inspection all signs of camp administration have disappeared and all Japanese personnel have personal knowledge of such information have been demobilized. It has been learned in addition that all information available at the time of liberation was collected by either Recovery Teams or CIC personnel, but their reports have not yet reached GHQ for the reason that the headquarters of these various units were not situated in Japan at the time they were made, most of them apparently having gone to Manila. Copies do not seem to have been retained, making reliance on Japanese personnel necessary.

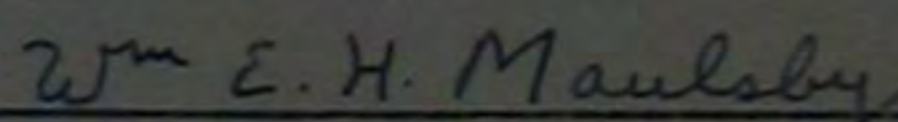
13. CONCLUSION:

In comparison with some of the other POW camps, it was apparent that the physical set-up at Branch Camp No. 2 at Narumi was fair. The prisoners were not crowded together and the location of the Camp itself would have been good had the Japanese marked the buildings sufficiently to protect the POWs from exposure to air raids. However, they did not do this and so, from the standpoint of protection, the POWs were in no better position than if the Camp had been in close proximity to a military objective. It is difficult to reach any direct conclusion concerning the treatment of the prisoners but this much can fairly be said, that there was no physical evidence of mistreatment--i.e., no torture devices were noted and the solitary confinement room was large enough to accomodate one man. No writings left by the POWs were discovered, after a thorough search of each building. However, questioning of the Japanese officials brought out that lack of sufficient food was the principal complaint of the prisoners. (Incl #19)

14. LEADS TO BE DEVELOPED:

Inasmuch as a complete list of the Japanese personnel at the Camp was obtained, it is felt that these persons should be interrogated in connection with the statements of the prisoners who were liberated, in an effort to ascertain more definitely the treatment accorded the prisoners.


A. M. D'ANGELO, Capt., C.E.
Investigating Officer,
Legal Sec, GHQ, SCAP.


WM. E. H. MAULSBY, 2d Lt, Inf.
Investigating Officer,
Legal Sec, GHQ, SCAP.

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EXHIBIT "A"

List of Inclosures:

- Incl #1 - Blueprint of Nagoya Sub-Camp No. 2 at Narumi.
- " #2 - Photograph of barracks.
- " #3 - City plan of Nagoya compiled by the Lake Survey Branch, Army Map Service, Detroit, Michigan, January 1945.
- " #4 - Staff List of Japanese Personnel.
- " #5 - Roster of Prisoners of War.
- " #6 - List of Guards.
- " #7 - Red Cross Distribution.
- " #8 - Comparative table of distribution of food of Japanese Army Personnel.
- " #9 - Photograph - Dispensary
- " #10 - Photograph - Ward
- " #11 - Photograph - Hospital Latrine
- " #12 - Photograph - Latrine
- " #13 - Photograph - Wash Stand
- " #14 - Photograph - Bath
- " #15 - Photograph - Kitchen
- " #16 - Photograph - Mess Tables
- " #17 - Photograph - Air raid shelter entrance (Inside)
- " #18 - Photograph - Air raid shelter entrance (Outside)
- " #19 - Photograph - Solitary confinement room

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

Name of Branch Camp. (Name of Company.)	Kind of Work.	Average Number of POW Workers.	Percentage of POW wor- ker compar- ed with to- tal	Modification according to Physical condition of POW.
(2) Branch Camp. Narumi. Atsuta. Japan Vehicle Co., LTD. (Nippon Sharyo Co., LTD.)	Lath, manufact- ure of boiler, finishing, casting, re- pairs, store- house, adjust- ment, light working.	440	75%	As for the weak who were se- lected by the medical offic- er, commissioned doctor of the company, and POW medic- al officer, we let them en- gage in manufacture of wood- en nails and pillows, and also made them engage in se- lection of old nails, adjust- ment of threads for needl- work and sewing work. Especially, for the serious weak, we made them take nec- essary rest in the camp, and in each working place, accord- ing to physical condition of POW; we converted the kind of POW's work.
(5) Branch Camp. Yotsuk- aichi. Ishihara Industry Co., LTD. Yot- sukaichi. Smelting work. (Ishihara-San- ryo Co., LTD.)	Smelter. Bessemer. Smelting Furnace Electrolysis, Seperation of silder. Carrying, Electric Fur- nace, Etc. Operation, Miscellaneous work. Work in the factory of su- perphosphate. Operating of craine, driving of electric-car, mending of tro- lley, condeyer. Mending of Mach- ine, mending of electric. Sawing, carpent- er, miscellan- eous work, tra- ck work. Miscellaneous work in the camp.	180 30 60 60 12 24 80 23 60	 70 -- 75%	The Authorities disting- uished the working into two kinds. Namely heavy and light work. And we let the unhealthy POW engage in the light work. Besides, we a modified POW's recreation time, etc.

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

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

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

/s/ S. Nakanishi
SADAYOSHI NAKANISHI

DIRECTOR, POW INFORMATION BUREAU.

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

Ralph A. Jones

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

June 11, 1946

7th June, 1943.

COPY.

LAWS GOVERNING PRISONERS OF WAR.

The Punishments of Criminal Prisoners of War.

1. The items shown below are applicable to the Prisoners of War who commit crimes:-
2. (a) In the case of prisoners who, jointly, commit any violence or make threats against anyone, the instigator will be sentenced to death, or to eternal imprisonment with hard labour or to eternal confinement. The rest of the offenders will be sentenced to penal servitude or imprisonment for one year or over.
(b) Those who conspire or prepare to achieve the crime shown above will be sentenced to penal servitude or imprisonment for one year or more.
3. (a) Those who kill the Manager, Warder or Guard of one prisoner or a group of Prisoners of War will be sentenced to death.
(b) Those who conspire or prepare to fulfil the crime above-mentioned will be sentenced to penal servitude or imprisonment for two years or more.
4. (a) Those who injure or resort to violence, or to make threats against any Manager Warder or Guard of a Prisoner or a Group of Prisoners of War will be sentenced to death or to penal servitude or imprisonment for a minimum of two years.
(b) In the case of those who commit the above crime in a group, the leader of the group will be sentenced to death or to penal servitude, or imprisonment for a minimum period of 3 years, or an indefinite period. The rest of the offenders will be sentenced to death or penal servitude or imprisonment for a minimum period of three years.
(c) Those who commit the two kinds of crimes above-mentioned, killing a person as a result, will be sentenced to death.
5. (a) Those who resist or do not, obey the order of the Manager, Warder or Guard of one Prisoner or of a Group of Prisoners of War will be sentenced to death, imprisonment or Penal Servitude for a minimum period of one year.
(b) In the case of those who commit the above-mentioned crime in a group, the leader of them will be sentenced to death or Penal Servitude or imprisonment for a minimum period of two years.
6. Those who scorn the Manager, Warder or Guard of a Prisoner or of a group of Prisoners of War in his presence or in public will be sentenced to penal servitude or imprisonment for a maximum period of 5 years.
7. In the case of those who escape in a group, the instigator will be sentenced to death, penal servitude or imprisonment for a minimum period of 10 years. The remainder will be sentenced to penal servitude for a minimum of one year.
8. Any person or person committing an offence under 2(a) , 3(a) or (b) , 4 or 7 above will be punished.
9. (a) If a Prisoner of War is released on oath, and he breaks that oath, he will be sentenced to death or penal servitude, or imprisonment for a minimum period of 7 years.
(b) If the Prisoner is released as above, and performs any hostile act with weapons, he will be sentenced to death.
10. (a) If a Prisoner of War breaks his oath not to escape, he will be sentenced to penal servitude or imprisonment for a minimum period of one year.

- These Laws become effective immediately on publication.

Cook representatives are to receive and divide foods, and at the same time attend to the washing and maintenance of the camp.

COPY. (LCH)

26th November. 17th Year of Showa.

THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF OSAKA PRISONERS OF WAR CAMP
ARE AS HEREIN STIPULATED

Colonel Murata,
Commander, Osaka POW Camp.

Article 1. Rules and Regulations of Prisoners of War herein stipulated are to be strictly observed and maintained as in the barrack of their own respective country.

Article 2. Orders from the Commander of Chubugun, the Commander of the Camp as well as the Duty Officer are to be obeyed and carried out immediately without questions. Also orders of Staff Members of the Camp and the Commander of the Guards issued in accordance with their rights are to be obeyed and carried out in the same manner.

Article 3. Prisoners of War must parole respect and obey the Rules and Regulations of the Camp otherwise they will be subjected to severe punishment in accordance with the laws of Dai Nippon.

Article 4. Prisoners of War must salute Nipponese Army and Naval Officers solemnly and consciously.

Article 5. Daily schedule for Prisoners of War is as follows:-

<u>HOURS</u>	<u>ITEM</u>	<u>PRACTICABLE POINTS</u>
5.30	Reveille	Rising, rolling blankets, cleaning and straightening up surroundings.
6.00	Morning Muster	To be taken by Duty Officer in each group
6.20	Breakfast	
7.00	Departure	
8.00-9.30	Labour	No working day. Exercise Military Drill
9.30-9.45	Resting	
9.45-12.00	Labour	Exercise, saluting drill when no working day
12.00-13.00	Lunch	
13.00-14.30	Labour	No working Day - Exercise
14.30-14.45	Resting	
14.45-16.00	Labour	No working Day - Inspection. Resting
17.00	Returning to Camp	
17.30	Assembly	Orders and notifications to be given out
18.00	Dinner	
19.00	Evening Roll call	To be taken by Duty Officer in each group
20.00	Lights out	All lights except necessary ones in group to be turned off.

The above schedule is effective during the months of November, December, January and February, but may be altered without notice in accordance with works and other causes.

Article 6. In each buildings rooms for NCOs and Privates are divided into two groups. Each group is to have one leader and an assistant, who will be under the supervision of the Duty Officer in carrying out orders, maintaining military discipline, morality, order and hygiene and sanitation of each group.

Article 7. Prisoners of War are to have one Duty Officer who will change his duty at noon each day. He is under the dictation of the Nipponese Duty Officer to perform the following duties - Investigation of numbers of Prisoners of War, upholding of moral discipline, accuracy of salutation, prevention of fire, cleanliness and orderliness of the camp, selecting and supervision of cooks and sanitary soldiers, as well as night guards.

Article 8. There will be one Duty NCO Prisoner to assist the Duty Officer. The Duty NCO will change at noon each day. However setting up of Duty NCO of Prisoners will depend on the orders of Nipponese Duty Officers. He is to ensure that all fires are put out after "Light Out". He is to be present at the Medical Examination of the sick and report the result to the Group Leader (Hanchu).

Article 9. Prisoners Duty Officer is to appoint Prisoners Night Guards from "Light Out" to "Reveille" in each building. Guards will change duty every hour. The guard is to patrol the rooms to prevent fire and ensure hygiene conditions.

Article 10. Three Prisoner of War Officers are allowed to use servants to attend to their personal affairs.

Article 11. In each group there will be a cook representative, a bahh man, a storekeeper and a quartermaster whose duties will be as follows:-

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Cook representatives are to receive and divide foods, and at the same time attend to the washing and maintaining of table implements.

The bathman is to prepare the bath, to keep the bathroom in order and clean, and see that the bathing hour be kept by all.

The storekeeper is to maintain and preserve the equipments and report breakages.

He is to preserve and to keep records of present and books and to return them if necessary.

The Quartermaster is to maintain and to keep all records of clothing issued to Prisoners of War and to report when repairs are necessary.

Article 12. Under the supervision of the Nipponese Pay Master, a Sergeant Major from the prisoners of War is to take charge of the cooks, to receive supplies from the Paymaster, to direct 10 cooks and prepare all necessary food.

Article 13. At each morning and evening muster the Group Leader (Hanchō) is to take the roll call before the inspection of the Nipponese Duty Officer. Prisoners Duty Officer must be present at each roll call. If any Medical Examination is necessary it should be reported at each roll call.

Article 14. Every belonging of Prisoners of War must have the permission of the Commander of the Camp for use. The use of books and other articles without permission is strictly forbidden within the camp.

Article 15. All out of the ordinary incidents must be reported promptly to the Duty Officer.

Article 16. Any article lost, missing or broken is to be reported immediately to the Duty Officer. Any article found is to be reported as well.

Article 17. When a fire or an emergency occurs, the Prisoners of War are to be taken at the position of roll call with the Group Leader (Hanchō) in charge and to wait for orders from the Nipponese Duty Officer.

Article 18. Cooks, Officers Servants and others on Camp Duty are to understand the following points:-

The place where one is to serve must be thoroughly clean and equipment must be accounted for. Equipment must not be lost or broken and their places must not be altered. Prevention of fire must be especially ensued.

Men on duty must not leave their posts.

Change of duty must be made at the time and place designated and must be reported to the supervising officer at once.

Article 19. The Canteen will be opened in the Camp where daily necessities and food will be on sale. Time and articles to be sold will be designated by the Commander of the Camp each time.

work efficiently.

Inspection of the weights of all prisoners reveals that an extremely high percentage of them are losing weight rapidly.

5. It is necessary to examine the reasons why such a marked decline in general health should take place.

- (a) There is a considerable difference between the ordinary diet of Eastern and Western races. A Western diet has a much higher protein content. Without this high protein content in his diet a European is unable to maintain weight, physical efficiency and health while performing heavy work.
- (b) While performing heavy work, food of a certain caloric value is required. The accepted figure for a European is between 3500 and 4000 calories per day. The diet which the men are at present receiving has a caloric value of approximately only 2500.

- (c) The fat content of the diet is extremely low. No animal fat of any kind is available. The oil of bean oil is very low and the fat content of cereals such as rice, barley and wheat flour is very poor.

- (d) The Hong Kong Prisoners, I am informed, were living for several months on a diet which consisted of rice and vegetables only. For long periods the only vegetables available were taro root and a green vegetable of very inferior quality. As a result of this their health deteriorated to such an extent

COPY (MB): From: Medical Officer, Narumi, P.O.W. Camp.
 To: The Nipponese Commandant.
 Date: March 22nd, 1944.
 Subject: Medical Report on the Health of the Prisoners of War.

About two months ago I was sent to this camp by the Nipponese Authorities to assist in the medical care of the Prisoners of War. I am gravely concerned about the present health of the prisoners, and in my capacities as a doctor and as the only officer in this Camp I have a keen sense of my responsibility to them and to my Government.

It is my duty, therefore, to respectfully submit for your consideration the following report on the present state of health of the Prisoners of War in Narume Sub-Camp.

1. The condition of the men soon after their arrival in Nippon was found to be very poor. A very large number were found to be suffering from some degree of malnutrition which manifested itself in various ways. Some had beri-beri, others complained of painful feet, sore mouths or oedema (a soft swelling of the legs and feet due to the accumulation of water in the loose tissues beneath the skin). There were a few cases of dysentery and many of diarrhoea. All the men were suffering to some extent from the effects of the journeys from Hong Kong and from the rapid change in climate.

2. It was hoped that after a few weeks the men would settle down and become accustomed not only to the colder climate and to the diet but also to the heavy work in the factory, and that a gradual improvement in their health would follow. I am still hopeful that with the warmer weather the incidence of diarrhoea and of respiratory infections such as bronchitis will decline. On the other hand it has become evident that the number of men suffering from symptoms of malnutrition and general weakness is increasing.

There are now 13 cases of beri-beri due to deficiency of Vitamin B1; 17 cases of burning feet, due to deficiency of Vitamin B2; and no less than 34 cases of the dropsical swelling of the feet and legs which is known as oedema and which is due to a deficiency of protein in the diet. There are also 4 cases of optic neuritis. This is a deterioration of the optic nerve, which, if unchecked, may proceed to total blindness. These men are unable to read and two of them are unable to perform their ordinary work. The condition is due to Vitamin B2 and protein deficiency in the diet. These men have been examined and reported upon by the Nipponese doctor at the factory. In addition to the above-mentioned cases there are many other patients who complain of weakness, tiredness and the inability to perform their work efficiently.

Inspection of the weights of all prisoners reveals that an extremely high percentage of them are losing weight rapidly.

3. It is necessary to examine the reasons why such a marked decline in general health should take place.

- (a) There is a considerable difference between the ordinary diet of Eastern and Western races. A Western diet has a much higher protein content. Without this high protein content in his diet a European is unable to maintain weight, physical efficiency and health while performing heavy work.
- (b) While performing heavy work, food of a certain calorific value is required. The accepted figure for a European is between 3500 and 4000 calories per day. The diet which the men are at present receiving has a calorific value of approximately only 2300.
- (c) The fat content of the diet is extremely low. No animal fat of any kind is available. The ration of bean oil is very low and the fat content of cereals such as rice, barley and wheat flour is very poor.
- (d) The Hong Kong Prisoners, I am informed, were living for several months on a diet which consisted of rice and vegetables only. For long periods the only vegetables available were taro root and a green vegetable of very inferior quality. As a result of this their health deteriorated to such an ex-

I append a selection of weight records and some notes on dietetics and on deficiency oedema written by well known medical authorities in the hope that these may prove of some assistance.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

W.N. Riley,

Flight Lieutenant.



Nutritional Oedema: "During times of war and famine, when the amount of food available is insufficient, oedema develops in many members"

APPENDIX 1.

A Comparison of Weight Records.

Camp No.	Name	Weight on Capture.	Weight on arrival in Nippon.	Present Weight.
274	Gr. Mabb A.	90.9 Kilos	75.5 Kilos	68.3 Kilos.
179	Pte. Haynes G.	130.4	89.0	86.0
255	Pte. Collis J.	75.0	63.0	57.5
144	L/Cpl Gardner R.G.	95.4	75.75	67.0
300	Pte Marsh W.	79.5	62.0	57.5
265	Gr. Sloss G.	66.0	50.5	49.1
45	Sgt. Walker C.D.N.	102.2	71.0	67.1
296	Pte. Turnbull W.	69.0	50.5	49.4
76	Cpl. Thomson F.M.	84.5	64.0	66.3
339	Pte. Adams A.	76.3	48.3	57.5
145	L/Cpl Partridge F.	93.1	79.5	73.2
305	Pte Joyce H.R.	61.7	53.0	50.4.
197	Gr. Hennington G.	77.2	62.0	55.7
140	L/Cpl. Roylance G.E.	68.1	57.0	53.6
8	W.O. Edwards R.A.	79.9	57.5	53.9
254	Pte. Thomas C.	81.8	69.0	62.8
2	W.O. Coats W.H.E.	100.0	70.0	67.1
184	Pte Lockhart T.L.	72.7	59.0	51.2
18	C.Q.M.S. Culson E.	71.7	62.75	58.5
312	L/Cpl Capindale K.	60.4	50.0	47.0
216	A.B. Finch H.	78.1	56.0	52.7
221	L/Cpl Nelson K.R.	77.2	71.5	63.5
272	Pte Cazius E.W.	79.5	68.5	63.0
310	Pte Feloy T.P.	69.0	55.0	52.0
103	Cpl Parker B.	70.4	57.0	53.6
25	S/Sgt. James H.S.	63.6.	51.0	47.7
135	L/Cpl Collaco F.	68.1	60.0	53.4
319	Pte Pearne H.	90.9	58.0	55.3
19	C/Sgt. Bailey T.	74.1	65.0	60.0
35	Sgt MacAulay C.	109.1	71.5	67.9
186	Pte. Marriott	61.3	47.0	46.5
188	Gnr. Cherrill R.L.	85.4	70.0	64.1
276	Pte Maycock E.R.	63.1	54.5	50.3
2	R.S.M. Jack J.M.	91.3	51.5.	---
164	L/Cpl Di Sensi S.	61.3	47.0	44.2
398	Sig. Crump F.H.	68.1	51.0	49.5
176	Pte Ford J.N.	61.3	49.5	47.7
264	Gr. Pearne J.R.A.	97.4	70.0	63.0
107	Cpl. Hold A.A.	75.0	59.0	58.2
90	Cpl. Buttfield A.C.	88.6	65.0	61.9
14	S/Sgt Standish C.	79.5	56.5	52.2
50	Sgt Mitchell A.C.	65.9	56.0	55.0
327	Pte Scott W.	70.2	50.0	44.5
63	Sgt. Walter D.	85.9	70.5	65.1
89	Pte Wood E.	72.7	57.0	53.3
313	Pte Gothard E.J.	58.6	50.0	48.5
270	Gr. Weller A.	76.3	62.5	57.0
49	Sgt Malekin E.	77.2	55.0	51.2
275	Sig, Anderson W.S.	81.8	75.0	70.8
138	Sig. Chidell P.D.A.	69.9	60.0	56.9
251	Gr. Cruz R.M.	66.3	56.5	52.6
98	Cpl. Shaw A.C.	76.3	54.0	51.1
359	Rfm. Brine E.	70.4	60.0	54.6
102	Cpl. Fare G.T.	84.1	69.0	67.2
368	Rfm. St.Croix E.	76.7	57.0	52.4

PROSECUTION
EXHIBIT

720-16
外務省記録課

The attached "Personal data of Doyle W. Waggoner"
submitted by the P.W. Information Bureau to Supreme Commander
for the allied powers is the true copy of the above mentioned
data.

Tatsuki Adashima
For Hiroshi Tamura

Director, P.W. Information Bureau.

Doyle W. Waggoner attempted to escape from the P.O.W. Camp on Jul, 30, 1945 but was captured on Jul, 1.

On Jul, 3. he was sentenced to be confined in the heavy imprisonment for 30 days and during in the confinement died.

The general sketch is as follows.

1. Deceased during in the confinement cell at 2nd branch camp (Narumi)

Name : Doyle W. Waggoner

Nationality : U.S.A.

Rank : Petty Officer 1st class.

Card No. : 3299

Registered No.: 2781920

Date of Offence : June 30. — July 1, 1945

Date of Containment : July 3.

Date and Time Death : 11:30 P.M. July 17, 1945

General Sketch of the Incident

(a) Epitome of Offence.

During about 01:00 — 02:00 A.M., on June 30, 1945, taking advantage of being dark after release of airraid alarm, breaking the lock of the camp barrack he escaped the camp and intruded the kitchen from the window and ate foods, stole some of them and lay hidden in the backside of ceiling of the storehouse neighbouring the kitchen and concealed his whereabouts during the day time.

We found his absence at morning roll call (06 :30 A.M.) and searched all over the camp but in vain, so on our judgment that he escaped out of the camp, searched round about 20km.

At the time members of this office, Military police, civil guards, dwellers of city and village and employers of P.O.W., amounted to 500, co-operated with us for searching.

Next morning, namely, morning on Jul.1, when searching in the camp we heard a strange sound from the kitchen and investigated it to find foods again stolen and judged this fact as indicating his lying hidden in the camp and the searching of the interior was continued.

And at last we found his legs protruding out of mat bridged over beams, and spilling blood from the ceiling.

Then we made a P.O.W. medical soldier see wheather alive or dead. It was known that he cut his neck with a blunt blade and shed blood, but the cut was not a fatal wound and his consciousness was held in spite of feigning his death.

(b) Summary of Treatment.

A P.W. medical officer was called in and made an emergency treatment, sewing up the cut.

After a while, a medical person on the non -official staff was called to diagnose him and pronounced to us that he was out of danger.

The P.W. on a stretcher was carried to the medical office and some medical treatments were applied again.

Those articles which we heard form him through the inquiry at the medical office are as follow.

- (1) He did not work, suffering from colitis and beriberi, for almost last three monthes.
- (2) During the period from Jun.20 to the date of incident he was engaged in lighter labor, because he was getting better.
- (3) The cause of this criminal offence is that on account of his illness he grew desperate and was deranged in mind and made it use to break the rules, owing to his abnomal appetite and utterly lost self-control.
- (4) At the time of inquiry he held a hanghty attitude, showed no appearances of self-reflection and seemed, by no means, stung by conscience for his criminal offence.

American and English P.W. senior officers told their hope for us to punish him severely and after punishment to shift him anywhere out of the camp.

- (5) He refused to swear to the fact that he would never attempt to break the rules in the future.

On Jul.2, surgeon captain, Iguchi came to the branch camp to see the patient, and diagnosed as no change inthe interal disease and made some treatment to the cut.

On Jul.3, a preventive vaccination was given to him with all other P.W.S.

(c) Punishment

From Jul.1, to Jul.3, chief of the branch camp made guards put him under police supervision.

On Jul.3, chief of the camp sentenced him to heavy imprisonment for 30 days.

(d) Progress during in the confissment

During in the confissment, he was given meals according to the rule.

But on Jul.7, it was found by the diagnosis of medical officer that he contracted light beriberi and colonitis and he was given median and treated.

But on Jul.17, he took a sudden change for the worse and died at 11: 30 P.M.

The End.



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