Check List

1. Date of your arrival at Sendai Camp #6 Sept 6, 1944

2. Please state its exact location if possible, or if this cannot be done, please describe its location with reference to other cities or prominent land marks another part of Japan just outside of the city of Hamura

3. When was camp first occupied by prisoners of war? Were the first occupants Americans, British, Dutch or Australians? Sept 6, 1944 Most occupants were American

4. Number of Americans in your group and name of senior American officers.

500 American - Lt Col. Arthur J. Walker USAAF
Captain Elmer P. Fleming Jr.

5. Please give figures on personnel in this camp to the best of your knowledge. Your own group should be included in these figures.

Americans	500	British	50
Army	400	Dutch	
Navy	40	Australians	
Marines	50	Chinese	
Civilians	20	Any other nationality	
		Total	550

6. Names and titles of Japanese camp officials.

Lt. Osaka Japanese officer in charge of Camp.

7. Please describe the condition of the following facilities:

a. Size of compound and type of fence. Wooden fence - compound as big as a half of a city block.

b. Housing

1. Number of barracks. 2

2. Size of barracks. 300 feet long - 30 feet wide

3. Type of construction wooden with straw matting for roofing - long buildings

4. Type of roof straw matting roofing

5. Type of floor dirt

6. Type of interior construction built with two bunks on each side where the men slept - a top and a lower

c. Latrines - 2.

1. Location one at the end of the barracks and one across from the barracks.

2. Type The same type except they were together There were around 10.

d. Bathing

1. Location between wash room and the gallery

2. Type 2 wooden tubs.

3. Size 8 feet wide and 10 feet long

e. Mess

1. Type once little vegetables and once in a while meat and fish

2. Amount of food very little.

3. Preparation prepared by American - some times good and some times bad.

4. Quality lousy

f. Medical attention and type of hospital. American doctors were good but they had nothing much to work with. Hospital was wooden building with floor.

8. Type of work performed by prisoners of war.

a. Officers were in charge of the work.

b. Enlisted Men worked in copper mine and on the farm.

9. What were the working conditions? Working conditions were bad.

10. Describe the conditions and restrictions on the sending and receiving of mail. Little mail was received. Once about every 3 months could send a card. Printed form card.

11. How much were the prisoners of war paid?

a. Officers Don't know.

b. Enlisted men 9 15 Japanese money.

12. Number of Red Cross parcels received and dates received. 3. In December 1945 '44 and New Year. March.

13. Clothing situation

2. What was issued by the Japanese and dates. pants and coats upon arrival in September of 1942.

14. How was your treatment? Some time it was fair and some times bad. depending on the charge of Guard.

15. How was morale? high.

16. What were the religious facilities? very little. Christmas they brought in a Catholic priest to say mass.

17. Date of departure from this camp?

18. Number of Americans in this group? about 487.

19. Conditions en route and names of towns through which you passed. Condition were good. Anshi was one of the towns passed through very small ones can't remember their names.

20. Destination. Port of Comm. A. Shea.

21. A rough sketch of the camp's lay-out showing the approximate size of the buildings. Please make sketch on reverse side of check list.

22. Name, Rank and address of other officers or enlisted men who can furnish information concerning this prisoner of war camp.

Lt. Col. Arthur J. Walker USAAF Washington D.C. c/o adjutant General

Cap. Elmer P. Dlewing Jr. 234 Shelburne Road Asheville N.C.

Lieut P.T. Pulle Jr. 4360 Lime Ave. Long Beach Calif.

Dr. Dan Bolanteneh M.D. 1318 South Chilton St. Tyler Texas

Dr. John E. Lacy M.D. 500 South Grand Ave. Sedalia Missouri

23. Your name, rank, serial number, organization and home address.

Peter J. Kobzeaner Chief Machinist Mate 283-42-19

U.S. Navy - 1306 Willow Ave. Akron, Ohio

IF THIS FORM DOES NOT CONTAIN SUFFICIENT ROOM USE REVERSE SIDES.

NOTE: Any other information which in your opinion will be of interest to this office should be placed on the reverse side of the check list.

Folder: Camp 6, Hanawa, Sendai, Japan; Box 2151; RG 389: Records of the Office of the Provost Marshal General, General Subject File, 1942-46; NARA

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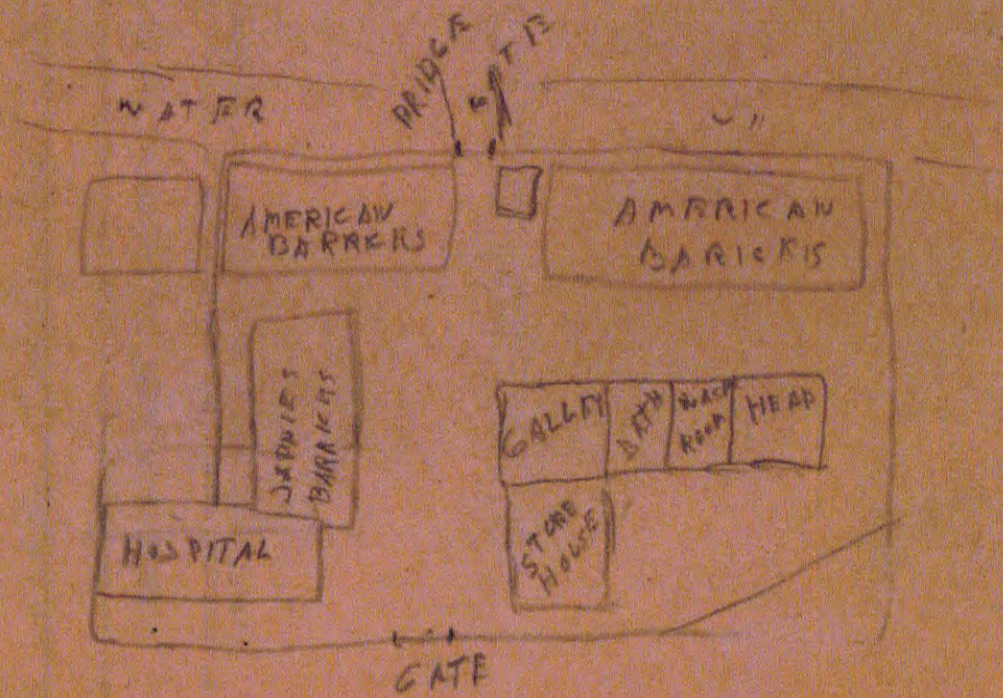

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CONFIDENTIAL

For The WAR CRIMES OFFICE

Judge Advocate General's Department - War Department

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

In the matter of the failure of the Japanese to provide prisoners of war with adequate medical care, food and quarters at Camp O'Donnell, Cabanatuan Camp Nos. I and II, Philippine Islands, and Hanawa on the Island of Honshu, Japan, from April, 1942 to September, 1945.	Perpetuation of the testimony of CECIL AMMONS, T/Sgt ASN 6378247

Taken at: District Intelligence Office, 8SvC, ASF, Dallas, Texas.

Date: 14 May 1946.

In the Presence of: John C. Pollock, Jr., Special Agent, CIC, 8SvC, ASF, Dallas, Texas

Reporter: E. Carolyn Silvestone, District Intelligence Office, 8SvC, ASF, Dallas, Texas.

Questions by: John C. Pollock, Jr., Special Agent, CIC, 8SvC, ASF, Dallas, Texas.

Forwarded to Theater Judge Advocate
A FWES PAC
23 May 46

Q. State your name, rank and serial number.

A. Cecil Ammons, T/Sgt., ASN 6378247.

Q. When did you enter the United States Army?

A. I enlisted in the United States Army 10 April 1931.

Q. State your permanent home address.

A. 2906 Elgin Street, Dallas, Texas.

Q. State the approximate date you were sent overseas?

A. I was sent to the Philippine Islands 1 November 1941.

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33-72-99

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Q. Were you a prisoner of war of the Japanese?

A. Yes. I was taken prisoner by the Japanese on 9 April 1942 on Baatan and held until I was released 2 September 1945 at Hanawa, Honshu, Japan.

Q. At what places were you held a prisoner of the Japanese?

A. I was held a prisoner of the Japanese at Camp O'Donnell, Philippine, Islands, Cabanatuan Camps Nos. I and II, Philippine Islands, and Hanawa on the Island of Honshu, Japan.

Q. Do you have information concerning the failure to provide prisoners of war with proper medical care, food or quarters?

A. Yes. While I was held prisoner by the Japanese at Camp O'Donnell and Cabanatuan Camps Nos. I and II, Philippine Islands, and Hanawa on the Island of Honshu, Japan, I was given very poor food which consisted of a daily ration of a soup made of a local weed,and occasionally with an occasional ration of one very small piece of meat, and a daily ration of about 300 grams of wet rice.

While I was held prisoner by the Japanese at Camp O'Donnell and at Cabanatuan Camps Nos. I and II, the only medical care which we prisoners could obtain was that provided through the medical kits which we had with us when we were taken prisoners.

The medical care at Camp Hanawa was a little better due to our being allowed small amounts of Red Cross medicines. However, the amounts of medicine allowed our doctors for the care of the prisoners was not sufficient to take care of the medical needs of the camps.

While held a prisoner of the Japanese at Camp O'Donnell and Cabanatuan Camps Nos. I and II, we prisoners were forced to sleep on the bamboo floors of the huts in which we were quartered. These huts were not water-proof, and when it rained the inside of the huts would become wet which necessitated our sleeping on wet flooring. We were given only one blanket per man for our bedding.

Lieutenant Colonel Walker, United States Army Air Forces, was the Senior American Officer in our Camp at Hanawa, and the only one I can think of who could verify the treatment accorded prisoners that were held there. I do not know the names of any of the Japanese Military personnel at the camps where I was held prisoner, with the exception of Lieutenant Colonel MORI, who was the Japanese Officer in Charge of Cabanatuan Prison Camps I and II.

Cecil Ammons
CECIL AMMONS, T/Sgt
ASN 6378247

Authority NND 735027

State of Texas)
County of Dallas)

I, CECIL AMMONS, of lawful age, being duly sworn on oath, state that I have read the foregoing transcription of my interrogation and all answers contained therein are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Cecil Ammons
CECIL AMMONS, T/Sgt
ASN 6378247

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 15th day of May 1946.

E C Silvestone
Notary Public
Dallas County, Texas.

E. C. SILVESTONE
Notary Public, Dallas County, Texas
My commission expires 1 June 1947

CERTIFICATE

I, John C. Pollock, Jr., Special Agent, Counter Intelligence Corps, Eighth Service Command, ASF, certify that on 14 May 1946, CECIL AMMONS, T/Sgt, ASN 6378247, personally appeared before me and testified concerning war crimes; and that the foregoing is an accurate and complete transcription of the answers as given by him to the several questions set forth.

John C Pollock Jr
JOHN C. POLLOCK, Jr
Special Agent
CIC, 8SvC, ASF.

Place: Dallas, Texas.

Date: 15 May 1946.

Authority NND 735027

CONFIDENTIAL

WILSON FRANK DOLDE
S/SGT., ASN 6932004
War Crimes Interview
10 October 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE:

1. On 9 October 1945, this agent interviewed S/Sgt. WILSON FRANK DOLDE, ASN 6932004, 1327 Van Brunt, Kansas City, Mo., at Letterman General Hospital, Presidio, San Francisco, California, concerning his knowledge of war crimes.

2. S/SGT. DOLDE stated that several American prisoners of war, including PVT. MITY THAINO, were beaten at various times at Hanawa #6, Tendi Area, Japan, by a Japanese civilian nicknamed "THE WEASEL". THAINO was beaten by the WEASEL in June 1945, for his alleged failure to work. Four stitches were required on his right ear, and he was confined to quarters for one or two days as a result of the beating.

3. The American commander of the camp was Lt. Col. WARNER, AAF, and he has full information concerning the incident.

4. S/SGT. DOLDE described the "WEASEL" as being very slender, 130 pounds, 5'8" tall, and highly nervous and had insane spells during which most of the beatings occurred. He had been a T/Sgt. in the Japanese Army. His position in the camp was that of a civilian supervisor.

5. The Japanese camp commander was a Lt. named ASAKA. He had been a Captain in the Army, but had been demoted. He was 5'7" tall, weighed about 145#, and was about 35 years old. He was very neat and well dressed. He spoke English fluently.

33-72-33

Hanawa #6, Tendi Area, Japan
"The Weasel" - Jap civilian
Lt. Asaka
June 1945

Gordon B. Mallum, Agent, SIC

Forwarded to Theater Judge Advocate
Pacific
20 Nov 1945

CONFIDENTIAL

33-72-96

Q. State your full name, rank, branch of service, serial number, and permanent home address.

A. My name is Robert V. BURTON, Flc, U.S.N., Serial No. 385-93-14, Route No. 1, Box No. 103, Sequin, Washington.

Q. Where were you serving at the time of your capture?

A. I was aboard the U.S.S. CANOPUS.

Q. Did you witness or learn of any atrocities or mistreatment of prisoners of war while a prisoner of the Japanese Government?

A. Yes. While at Hanawah Camp all U. S. prisoners were unnecessarily subjected to exposure to the rigors of the severe Japanese winter upon the responsibility of the camp commander, one Lieutenant OSAKA. Before Christmas of 1944, sufficient U. S. Red Cross supplies had been received at the camp to provide all of the prisoners with adequate clothing and shoes. Lieutenant OSAKA refused to issue any of these Red Cross supplies and they were kept in a warehouse within the prison compound. During the winter the weather conditions were most severe. It snowed everyday for approximately ninety days, running through December, February and March. In mid-winter the snow reached a depth of fifteen feet and snow was on the ground in quantities until approximately the end of April 1945. Temperatures during the winter ran approximately from Zero to 10° above Zero, Fahrenheit.

During their incarceration the prisoners were required by Lieutenant OSAKA to wear either a Japanese rubber shoe similar to U. S. tennis shoes or the Japanese rice straw shoe. Those prisoners who had brought leather shoes from the Philippines were not permitted to use them. As a consequence of their being forced to labor and otherwise make their way through the snow and weather there were several cases of frozen feet among the prisoners.

Clothing issued to the prisoners consisted of a pair of burlap pants and a burlap jacket and a British Army issue overcoat. As a result of the inadequacy of the clothing pneumonia was rife among the prisoners resulting in several deaths. The common cold and influenza were commonplace in the camp also resulting from the inadequate clothing.

Some medicine was issued by the Japanese consisting of both U. S. Red Cross and Japanese supplies. The issue however was scheduled for certain dates and if, as frequently happened, the supply ran out no further medicine would be issued until the next scheduled date regardless of the prisoners' condition.

The sick bay accommodated approximately forty men and was inadequate to the health conditions of the camp which in turn resulted from the neglect of the camp commander, Lieutenant OSAKA, in not issuing the supplies on hand.

The normal food ration in the camp varied from approximately 410 to 600 grams of cooked rice per meal with a plate of watery "soup".

Those prisoners too ill to work received a 20 per cent reduction in rations which reduction applied to all patients.

The prisoners were notified of the Japanese surrender by Lieutenant OSAKA on 20 August 1945 whereupon, at the demand of Lieutenant Colonel WALKER, ~~xxxx~~ Air Corps, U.S. Army, the Red Cross supplies which had been stored were made immediately available to the prisoners, comprising clothing, food, medicine and toilet articles of which none had been available. Once this was done the medical authorities of the camp found much more medicine available than they needed.

I understand that the above Lieutenant Colonel WALKER is personally bringing charges against Lieutenant OSAKA.

Lieutenant Colonel WALKER arrived in this Camp in March 1945. Prior thereto the ranking officer was a Captain FLEMING, U.S. Army. Lieutenant OSAKA at all times refused to receive or listen to Captain FLEMING and ignored all messages sent to him by the captain. The prisoners thus had no appeal whatsoever from their conditions. This attitude of OSAKAs presumably rose because of his jealousy at being outranked by a man considerably younger in the person of Captain FLEMING.

FOR THE WAR CRIMES OFFICE

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT — WAR DEPARTMENT

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

In the matter of the failure of the Japanese to furnish proper food, quarters and medical care to American Prisoners of War at Camp #6, Hanawa, Honshu, Japan, between 9 September 1944 and 13 September 1945.	Perpetuation of the testimony of Floyd Ottis Conn, Chief BM, Indianola, Iowa, NSN 321-11-85.

TAKEN AT: Indianola, Iowa

DATE: 19 December 1945

IN THE PRESENCE OF: Joseph T. Slattery, Special Agent, SIC, Headquarters, Seventh Service Command.

REPORTER: Joseph T. Slattery, Special Ag ent, SIC, Headquarters, Seventh Service Command.

QUESTIONS BY: Joseph T. Slattery, Special Agent, SIC, Headquarters, Seventh Service Command.

Q. Will you please state your name, rank, serial number, assignment and present home address?

A. Floyd Ottis Conn, Chief Boatswain's Mate, Detachment of Patients, Naval Hospital, Oakland, California. My serial number is 321-11-85. At the present time I am on leave and staying at the home of my father, Pete Conn, R.R. #1, Indianola, Iowa.

Q. When and where were you born?

A. I was born in Pleasantville, Iowa on 12 November 1917.

Q. What education have you had and when did you complete it?

A. I finished my second year of high school at Indianola High School, Indianola, Iowa in June of 1934.

Q. When did you enter the service of the United States Navy?

A. 14 December 1936.

Q. What did you do between the time that you left high school and the time that you entered the Navy?

A. I worked on my father's farm near Indianola, Iowa.

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ever taken prisoner by an enemy of the United States, and if you were, and where were you taken prisoner and by what enemy?

was taken prisoner by the Japanese on Corregidor 6 May 1942.

Q. What was your assignment at that time?

A. At that time I was attached to the Fourth Marines as a platoon leader, Company "R", for b each defense on Corregidor.

Q. Will you name the places where you were held by the Japanese and the dates that you were at each place?

A. 92nd Garage, Corregidor, Philippine Islands, from 6 May 1942 to 18 August 1942; Billibid, Manila, Philippine Islands, from 18 August 1942 to 2 December 1942; Neilson Air Field, near Manila, Philippine Islands, from 2 December 1942 to 27 October 1943; Zoblin Air Field, 10 or 12 miles north of Manila, Philippine Islands, from 27 October 1943 to 20 August 1944; enroute from Zoblin Air Field to Hanawa, Camp 6, Honshu, Japan, which is 160 miles north of Tokyo, from 20 August 1944 to 9 September 1944; and at Hanawa, Camp #6, from 9 September 1944 to 13 September 1945, at which time we were released.

Q. Ab out how many American Prisoners of War were maintained at Hanawa, Camp #6?

A. The group there was kept at about 500 men, nearly all of whom were members of the United States Armed Forces prior to their capture by the Japanese.

Q. What work was required of the men at this camp?

A. The men worked in a copper mine about 3 miles from the camp. I and most of the other men worked at loading copper ore. We had to report for work at the mine at seven in the morning and we left at five in the afternoon. We had to walk to and from the mine.

Q. What was the average amount of food that each man received per day at Hanawa, Camp #6?

A. Each man received about 250 grams per day of dry grain, usually rice and soybeans, and a little soup made from greens. They would use about 15 heads of cabbage for 500 men, and much of the time they used potato tops. About twice a week we received dried fish, horse meat or grasshoppers. I know that when we were given horse meat the Japanese would use about 2 five-gallon cans of the meat for the 500 prisoners.

Q. Do you know what food the Japanese troops quartered at the prison camp received?

A. Yes, the prisoners and the Japanese used a common kitchen and we could see that the Japanese troops received good portions of meat 3 or 4 times a week, that they had all the dry grain they wanted, and that they were given portions of sugar.

Q. Do you know what food the Japanese civilians in the surrounding community received per day?

A. From what I was able to observ e, I don't believe that the civilians fared any b etter than we did in regard to food, except that they had about all the dry grain they could use.

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Authority NND 735027

suffer from any illness during the time that you were at the camp?

, I suffered all the time that I was there from beri beri. I was able to alk pretty well, but my legs gave me considerable pain, especially at night.

Did you lose any weight during the time that you were at Hanawa, Camp #6?

Yes, I believe that I weighed about 145 pounds when I came into the camp and I weighed 128 pounds at the time that I was released. My normal weight is ab out 190 pounds.

Do you know whether or not the Japanese had any food from the American Red Cross that was not distributed to the prisoners?

Yes, about 2 November 1944 I helped carry 10 or 12 boxes marked as containing Red Cross food parcels into the camp. These boxes were about 3½ or 4 feet square. None of the parcels was distributed to the prisoners until after the Japanese had surrendered.

Were any illnesses prevalent among the prisoners in the camp?

Yes, most of the men, including myself, suffered from beri beri. Many of them had dysentery and palagra, and some of them contracted pneumonia.

What was done for the men suffering from these diseases?

The American medical officers gave multi vitamin pills to the men who were incapacitated or almost incapacitated because of the swelling of their limbs. They were issued small amounts of the tablets by the Japanese each week. The amount received was just about enough to keep the swelling checked, but I don't know of any men who recovered completely. The men suffering from dysentery were given charcoal and some sulfa. I believe that about 40 men contracted pneumonia, and I heard that 5 or 6 of them died.

Do you know whether or not the Japanese had medicines on hand that they did not release to the American doctors?

Yes, I often heard the American doctors say that they had requested more medicines from the Japanese but were not ab le to get them. After the surrender of the Japanese they found larg e stocks of medicine on hand. What quantity and what type of medicines they found I do not know.

Was there a dispensary of any kind at the camp for the use of the American doctors?

Yes, there was a small dispensary where the men who were incapacitated were kept. When a man was too ill to work the American doctors would hav e to inform the Japanese, and the man would be excused only if a Japanese enlisted man would approve of his b eing excused from work.

What are the names and addresses of the American doctors who were at the prison camp at the time that you were there?

Captain Dan Goldentierny and Lieutenant Laney were the 2 doctors. They were both members of the Army Medical Corps, but I do not know their home addresses.

What type of quarters did you have at Hanawa, Camp #6?

We were quartered in wooden barracks that were constructed just a short time before

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Authority NND 73502-4

d the camp. They were ab out 100 feet long and 18 feet wide, with about 10 feet high. The cots were arranged against each wall in 2 bays. atrine for each b arracks was located at one end of the barracks. It was thing more than an open hole. It created a terrible stench during the summer and was infested with maggots.

Q. What facilities did you have for washing?

A. During the summer we could wash under the pumps and we managed to keep ourselves from becoming filthy. During the winter months, however, a tub 10 feet square and 4 feet deep was filled with warm water once a week, and all of the 250 men in the barracks were required to b athe in the one tub of water.

Q. Did you have adequate b edding?

A. Yes, we had hair mattresses and 4 Japanese blankets apiece. We were able to keep warm enough at night. However, the beds were so infested with lice, fleas and b ed b ugs that it was impossible to be comfortable.

Q. Did the temperature drop very low during the winter months that you were at Hanawa?

A. The temperature did not go much lower than zero and it usually remained pretty well above zero. However, it snowed nearly all of the time, and it became necessary to tunnel from our barracks to the other buildings. We were told that 41 feet of snow fell during the winter months that we were there.

Q. What heat did you have in the barracks?

A. We were allowed only 12 pounds of coal per day for each barracks. We would use that only at night after we returned from work, but it was usually necessary to go to b ed to stay warm.

Q. What clothing was issued you by the Japanese?

A. We had heavy coats, caps and mittens for the winter months, and we were given straw shoes once a week. We found these straw shoes to b e warmer than leather shoes. Our uniforms we re made of burlap. Men would at times freeze their hands or feet, but I do not know of any serious cases of freezing. The clothing was not too bad as far as warmth was concerned, but I know that we found bundles of Red Cross clothing after the surrender, which the Japs had never issued to us.

Q. Who was the Japanese commander at Hanawa, Camp #6?

A. Lt. Osaka (phonetic), a Japanese Army Infantry officer. He wore several campaign b ars, and I believe that he had seen action in China. He was reputed to have b een a banker in civilian life. He was turned over to the group of Americans who liberated us.

Q. Were there any other Japanese connected with the operation of the camp whom you could identify?

A. The second in command was a Japanese non-commissioned officer named Takahashi, who was well regarded by the prisoners and who seemed to do as much as he could for us. I b elieve that the officers wrote a recommendation for him at the time we were released. All the other Japanese at the camp were guards. There were about 20 of them, but they were changed frequently so that none of us would hav e a chance to b ecome acquainted with them.

Lac

Authority NND 735027

the officers held prisoner at the camp?

senior officer was a Colonel Walker who was shot down during an attack over one of the islands. The executive officer was Captain E. P. Flemming, whose home was in Georgia and who was attached to the Philippine Scouts prior to his capture. Lt. Richard Pullen acted as interpreter. He was with the 59th or 60th Coast Artillery when he was captured on Corregidor, and his home is in Long Beach, California. There was also a Captain Thomas who conducted some classes for the prisoners. He was a member of the Australian Air Corps and I believe that he was shot down over one of the islands. All of these men were released from Hanawa at the same time that I was, 13 September 1945. I do not recall their complete addresses or full names at this time.

Q. Do you hav e any further information concerning the improper conditions prevailing at Hanawa, Camp #6?

A. No.

Q. Do you have any further information concerning the mistreatment of American nationals that you have not reported in this interview?

A. No.

State of Iowa }
County of Warren } ss

Floyd Ottis Conn
Floyd Ottis Conn, Chief BM, 321-11-85

I, Floyd Ottis Conn, Chief BM, 321-11-85, of lawful age, being duly sworn on oath, state that I have read the foregoing transcription of my interrogation and all answers contained therein are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Floyd Ottis Conn
Floyd Ottis Conn, Chief BM, 321-11-85

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 24 day of Dec 1945

Opie Hendrickson
(Notary Public)
Deputy Clerk Dist Court
Warren County, Iowa

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Joseph T. Slattery, Special Agent, SIC, Headquarters, Seventh Service Command, certify that Floyd Ottis Conn, Chief BM, 321-11-85, personally appeared before me on 19 December 1945 and testified concerning war crimes; and that the foregoing is an accurate transcription of the answers given by him to the several questions set forth.

PLACE: Indianola, Iowa

DATE: 20 December 1945

Joseph T. Slattery
Special Agent, SIC, Headquarters,
Seventh Service Command

Case 35-1227, RG 153, Records of the Judge Advocate General, War Crimes Branch, Entry (A1) 143, National Archives, College Park, MD.

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Authority NND 735027

PERPETUATION OF TESTIMONY OF
ARTHUR J. WALKER
Lt. Col., AC, O-22462
42d AAF Base Unit
Maxwell Field, Alabama

My name is Arthur J. Walker, Lt. Col., AC, O-22462, Sq. S, 42d AAFBU, Maxwell Field, Alabama. I am a student at Air Command and Staff School, Air University, Maxwell Field, Alabama.

I was senior officer at Sendai Camp No. 6, Hanawa, Japan, from 3 March 1945 to 13 September 1945. A written record, in the form of a daily journal was kept by me while in Sendai Camp #6, Hanawa, Japan. In this journal was recorded instances of American POWs being confined in the camp guardhouse for various misdemeanors. The journal entries record time of entry, charges, and time of release. This journal was sent to Major Elmer P. Fleming, FA, the second senior officer at Hanawa, during the above period, for use in War Crimes Trials in Japan in 13 September 1946.

In order to prevent punishment being inflicted on the entire camp for the misdeeds of one or two American individuals, I tried to apprehend the people who committed such acts in order that they be punished instead.

One such act was the theft of food (bean paste and sugar) from the camp warehouse by Chief Machinist Mate Dudley, USN. Through other prisoners in the camp I learned that Dudley was suspect. I found the stolen food (not obtainable elsewhere) in Dudley's possession and he admitted the theft. He was turned over to the Japanese and was placed in the guardhouse.

Pfc Lebeau, USA; Pvt Hilton, USA; and Vad Alman, USMC, were frequent offenders and were in the guardhouse often. Lebeau escaped from the guardhouse on one occasion and returned to the barracks. I apprehended him there and turned him back to the Japanese for lock-up.

On these two occasions only do I remember actually turning fellow prisoners over to the Japanese for punishment and then only to prevent punishment being given to innocent men for their misdeeds.

Although Lt. Asaka was camp commander throughout the entire period above, these men were not turned over to him personally but to his non-coms or soldiers.

Arthur J. Walker
ARTHUR J. WALKER, Lt. Col., AC

State of Alabama)
County of Montgomery)

I, Arthur J. Walker, Lt. Col., AC, of lawful age, being duly sworn on oath, stated that I have read the foregoing statement consisting of one page, and that it is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Arthur J. Walker
ARTHUR J. WALKER, Lt. Col., AC

Subscribed and sworn to before me at Maxwell Field, Montgomery, Alabama, U.S.A., this 21st day of March 1947.

Harwell H. Jones
HARWELL H. JONES, 1st Lt., AC
Summary Court Officer

Incl 1

35-1227-4

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Authority NND735027

LEGAL SECTION

EKL/lrs
APO 500
16 September 1947

013.3 (16 Sept 47)LS-P

SUBJECT: Request for Records.

TO: Director, Civil Affairs Division, War Crimes Branch, Washington 25, D. C.

Request that Lt. Col. Arthur J. Walker, O-22462, Squadron "S", 42d AAF BU, Maxwell Field, Alabama, be contacted to secure the following records which were surrendered to him by Chief Yeoman Theodore L. Lietz at the time of evacuation from Sendai POW Camp No. 6, Hanawa, Honshu, Japan:

a. Roster of POWs, showing prison number and working section of each POW.

b. Daily time sheet used for pay purposes.

FOR THE CHIEF, LEGAL SECTION:

E. KARL LORENTZEN
Administrative Officer

CENSORED

33-72-50