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From:- Commander C.S.SHEPPARD, R.N.

Date:- 31st. August, 1945.

To:- COM Task Force 37.

(Copies to COM T.G. 30.6)

Report on MITSUSHIMA POW Camp by Surgeon Lieutenant R. WHITFIELD, RNVR.

The following is a preliminary report on MITSUSHIMA POW Camp by Surgeon Lieutenant R. Whitfield RNVR, who arrived on board U.S. Hospital Ship "BENEVOLENCE" with an officer patient from the camp on 31st. August, 1945.

1. Location of Camp.

To the South of IIDA town on the TENRYU River in NAGANO Prefecture. The camp has not yet been identified, but WHITFIELD has pointed out approximate location on a map to CTG 30.6.

2. General Description.

Consists of 5 Barrack-type huts, about 40 yards long, with central corridor, of flimsy wood walls. First row of 3 includes 2 huts for O.R. POWs, and one hut divided into a hospital and a workshop for light duty patients making sandals. Second row of 2 huts consist of a hut for Officer POWs and a store hut. Administration builds are below the second row. Camp surrounded by a wooden fence, but no ~~huts~~ live electric wire. ~~Huts~~ Huts were erected by the Hydroelectric & Station Construction Company building a dam on river and tunnels.

3. Personnel.

Approximate numbers are as follows:-

100 British Officers of all services.

100 British O.R.s of Army and Air Force. No Naval ratings.

3 United States Officers - USNR, US Army Med. Corps & US Army Air.

100 United States enlisted men of all services.

List of all POWs was handed to Swedish Consul-General, who passed it to International Red Cross Representative who is telegraphing names to British and US authorities. This list should be obtained from the IRC as soon as possible.

Attached is list of officers so far remembered by WHITFIELD.

Condition of POWs is poor and the majority are likely to be hospital cases, with Beri Beri and malnutrition.

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4. Work-carried out by POWs.

Officers and men were all made to work. Officers, who had arrived in camp from ZENISUJI Camp about June 1945 and were in weak from lack of food, ~~and~~ were employed on garden projects on the hillside. Work was hard and beyond their capacity. Working hours were 12 hours daily.

O.R.s were first employed on coolie labour building a dam for Hydro-electric station and on tunnels to be used later for AA purposes. When project was abandoned, they were employed in carrying firewood. This involved an hours walk up hill, collecting the wood and carrying it back to the camp. Loads of wood were tied onto their backs and each weighed 30 kilos. As a result many collapsed with heart trouble. Eventually these were put on light guty making straw sandals.

5. Incidents.

Shortly after officers arrived from ZENISUJI Camp about June 1945, a Sergeant WATANABE arrived and ran the camp. He set up a similar organisation to one he had in OMORI Camp of a most brutal nature. He had unlimited powers and, in particular, took charge of "Officers Education". This involved beating them up with his sword, sticks, or fist on every pretext or on no pretext at all. Throughout he acted in a totally sadistic manner. He was a man of some intelligence, spoke some English, and otherwise was a "good" NCO. It is considered that he should be regarded as a war criminal and abundant evidence is available. He disappeared a few days after surrender was announced.

On one occasion at the beginning of 1945, all light duty men working on straw sandals were ordered by a Sergeant ARAI to carry firewood with other POWs. In spite of protests, ten men were sent on this work, 3 only being excused. As a result they all collapsed and their loads had to be carried by other POWs. On arrival in camp they were put to work again on sandal making. During this one man fainted and was moved into hospital. * The Medical Officer injected Vitamin B but about 1800 he had a sudden heart attack and died in about 2 minutes of acute cardiac beri beri.

C. J. Sheppard

Commander R.N.

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APPENDIX 1.

n Personnel in MITSUSHIMA Camp included the following officers from memory of WHITFIELD. Full list is with the IRC Representative. Details of feaths are in WHITFIELD'S belongings in the camp.

A. British Officers.

Captain Gordon RN	HMS "EXETER" (Senior Officer of Camp)
Wdr. du P. Richardson, R.N.	"
Cdr. (E) Drake R.N.	"
Lt. Cdr. Hudson, R.N. (Navigating Officer)	"
Lt. Cdr. Frank Twiss, R.N. (Gunnery officer)	"
Lt. Cdr. Lipscomb (Torpedo officer)	"
Pay Lieut. Blackburn	"
Pay Lieut. Frederick Power	"
Surg. Lieut. R. Whitfield R.N.V.R.	HMS "Tanager"
Lt. Cdr. Morgan R.N.	"
Lt. Cdr. (E) Tyrrel R. N.	"
Lt. Cdr. Cooper, Singapore RNVF (?)	
Lt Cdr John Harper. RN lent to Australian Navy.	
(W.O. or S/Lt.?) Grant RN.	

B. British Naval ratings - none.C. R.A.F. Officers.

Fl/Lt. John Dunlop RAFVR
 Fl/Lt. (Rays?) RAF (Stores officer ex Singapore)
 (Pil/Off.?) William Bowden RAF (first British POW shot down off Singapore)
 " Peter Kenny RAFVR
 " (William Wilson) RAF
 Fl/Lt. James Addison RAF
 " Henderson RAFVR
 " Bishop (RAF?)
 S/Ldr. David Grant RAF
 S/Ldr. Blanchard RAF (Education officer)

D. British Army Officers.

Lt. Col. Bridgen RAOC.
 Lt. Col. Scott.
 Lt. Col. Hazel RA (AA)
 Major Elkington
 Rev. O'Mahoney (RC)
 Rev. Leach (Missionary in India)
 Rev. Harper-Holdcroft. (C.of.E.)
 Major Noel Pace. (Argyle and Southerlands)
 Lieut. John Scrymgeour. (Suffolk Regiment)
 Captain Peel R.E. (Now in Benevolence with illness not yet diagnosed)

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Lieut. Denis Magrath RA.

Lieut. Conybeare. (RE?)

(Lieut.?) Elkan.

Lieut. Andreos.

Lieut. Sidney Catt.

? Grant.

? Grant.

Appendix 2.Report of Death of Captain Tim Mitchell, Royal Suffolk Regt.

The following report by Surgeon Lieutenant R. WHITFIELD RNVR is forwarded pending report from Dr. WEINSTEIN, surgeon handling the case.

Captain Tim Mitchell, Royal Suffolk Regiment, died at the end of June 1945 on the operating table ten minutes after an operation for acute Volvulus of ascending and half transverse colon, which was completely gangrenous. He reported sick AM and was observed by two Medical Officers, who made independent diagnosis. Operation commenced 2100 and patient died at 2110, suddenly. Operation was under spinal anaesthesia by Dr. Weinstein U.S. Army Medical Corps, assisted by Surgeon Lieutenant Whitfield RNVR.

Captain Mitchell leaves a widow and child. It is believed that they have not been notified as the Red Cross could not be contacted.

Full record of the case should be obtainable shortly from Dr. Weinstein.

The condition of Captain Mitchell was not directly attributable to Japanese treatment, except that death should not have occurred suddenly if patient was not suffering from mal-nutrition and if proper hospital facilities had been available.

C. S. Sheppard

(C. S. SHEPPARD)

Commander, R.N.

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DETACHMENT OF ALLIED FORCES
HELD AS PRISONERS OF WAR
Osaka Prisoner of War Camp
Hirohata Sub-Camp
Hirohata, Japan

August 30, 1945

From: Marine Gunner Carl B. Ercanbrack, US Marine Corps,
Commanding.

To: International Red Cross Representative

Subject: Report of Treatment while held as Prisoners of War.

PART I - General Conditions - Treatment

1. I have been held as a prisoner of war since December 19, 1941. I was imprisoned in Guam from December 19, 1941-January 10, 1942. I was held in Zentsuji from January 15, 1942 - June 8, 1942. I was held in Osaka from June 8, 1942 - October 19, 1942. I have been in this camp since October 19, 1942 and have acted as Commanding Officer or "Camp Leader" of this camp since October 6, 1943.
2. From the date of my capture until about October 5, 1942 I was treated as a prisoner of war, I was treated fairly, and wish to express my appreciation for the fair and just treatment accorded us. During much of this time I was engaged in heavy manual labor, both in Zentsugi and at Osaka, but nevertheless, I and other men, did not feel that the work was unfair or the treatment other than just and honorable.
3. On or about October 5, 1942 we were transferred to the Central Army District. Since that time, neither I nor the men under me have been treated as prisoners of war. We have been treated as ~~criminals~~, subjected to ridicule and humiliation, and have suffered cruel and unjust punishment without opportunity to offer protest or seek justice.
4. On the date we were transferred to this Central Army District Colonel Murata made a speech to us. He said, in effect, that -- "We were cowards, else we would have killed ourselves as brave Japanese soldiers would have done, that he could not forget that our comrades in arms were killing Japanese brothers and husbands, that we chose the disgrace of a cowardly surrender and that we must suffer." When we were taken to the railroad station on October 19, 1942, to transfer to Hirohata, Colonel Murata staged a public exhibition designed to humiliate us. There were 80 prisoners in the group. He had the guards signal to the civilians to come and watch the exhibition and with a crowd of at least two or three thousand civilians watching, he caused us to bow to be drilled as Japanese recruits, etc. For over an hour he caused the men to run forward, salute him, run to the rear of the line and repeat the performance time and time again. One of his own officers, either a Lieutenant or a Captain, who spoke English, apologized to us on the train for the humiliation we suffered.

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5. For a short while here at Hirohata we were treated with fairness under the Army. Then we were turned over to civilian guards and the civilian work supervisors ("Hanchos") were given authority to punish us. From that time on, we were treated to every form of ridicule, cruel and unjust punishments, and unfair treatment.

6. The Camp Superintendant, Takenaka San, was seldom at the camp, apparently having other duties. Consequently, this camp was administered by enlisted soldiers of the Army, most without the knowledge or ability to administer justice.

7. It was ordered that any "Hanzo" with a red army band had full authority over prisoners. At the working place, often would they take ignorant, untrained coolies and put an arm band on them and place them in charge of prisoners. Many of these, for personal reasons, had nothing but intense personal hatred for Americans and all things American. For the slightest excuse, they would beat the man unmercifully. They would constantly make statements that American prisoners were the same as their Korean or Chinese slaves. Some of these so-called "Hanchos" were simple-minded, practically all were thieves, constantly looting ships that were in port, and never was there any semblance of order or organization.

8. Only as recent as one month ago, it was pointed out to the present camp superintendent that one of these "Hanchos" was so erratic in mind that he was practically crazy, another stole cigarettes from prisoners and from other Japanese and blamed it on the prisoners, etc. Yet these ignorant coolies had full power of life and death over us. All of them carried clubs and used them freely. They would cause men to hold a shovel or a bar of pig iron over their heads till they dropped from exhaustion, they beat one man during the winter until he was insensible and then threw him into an ice-covered lake. They would buy goods on the "black market" and force the men to smuggle their illegal purchases through the Seitetsu gate. And if their slightest whim was not gratified, every man on the job would be punished.

9. All of the civilian guards in camp were themselves dealing in "black market", trading cigarettes or rice to the prisoners for clothing etc. yet these civilian guards were given the same status as Japanese soldiers. One of the guards on duty here was a pervert (homosexual), another would cause men to shine his shoes; all of them stole at every opportunity. Yet if a prisoner failed to salute them promptly, pick up a cigarette butt, or committed some similar minor offense he was beaten unmercifully.

10. Men have been driven out to work with fever as high as $39\frac{1}{2}$ C, with diarrhea (caused by beri-beri) and hardly able to stand, because we were not under the Army, but under Seitetsu and they wanted as many men as possible every day. Yet there have been many cases where men too weak to work any longer asked for a brief rest and were beaten; where men suffering from diarrhea or dysentery have been beaten for making twice in one morning for permission to go to the toilet; and with beri-beri affecting the man's kidneys, they have been beaten for urinating at the side of the road when returning from work. Yet none of the camp staff or civilian guards hesitated to answer the calls of nature wherever they happen to be.

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11. By reporting a man as a "bad worker" any "Hanchō" could cause a man to be cruelly beaten without question or right of defense, no matter what the circumstances or how sick or weak the man might be. And never has punishment been administered as military justice. In every case, whenever one of the camp staff started to beat a man, the others would come running with sticks and clubs and have a part in the beating. I have seen as many as 20 Japanese, including every civilian guard on duty, gathered around 2 or 3 men, each taking his turn and indulging his own sadistic pleasure in these public beatings, and during the winter, a beating was always followed by throwing a man in one of the fire tubs, often covered with ice and with temperature below freezing, leaving the man in this icy water for long periods.

12. We had no interpreter from October 1942 to October 6, 1943. At that time two interpreters were assigned to this camp, but neither possessed even a fair knowledge of the English language. Yet orders were spoken rapidly in Japanese and failure to promptly comply meant punishment. Time and time again men have been punished because they did not understand what was being said to them in Japanese.

13. Although there were 480 men in this camp, the camp superintendent Takanaka San would visit the camp for about 1 hour each week. In his absence, the administration was left to the camp staff, who lacked the rank, knowledge or ability to administer properly. Later under other camp superintendence who were in camp, the camp staff would take men behind the kitchen and beat them during the night after the superintendent went home, always threatening punishment to the entire camp if incidents were reported. One of the favourite methods of punishment often practiced by Private Taijino, was to pretend that there had been a mistake in the night count and during freezing weather cause the men to arise and stand muster two or three times during the night.

14. I have not complaints to make about our treatment while actually under the Japanese Army, but I deeply feel the humiliation and injustice of having been placed in the hands of civilians and the lack of military justice we have met with in this camp.

PART II - Winter 1943 - 1944

1. Prior to October 6, 1943, each man was receiving extra rice daily at the working place. With the arrival here of 408 men, they stated that there were too many men and they could not longer furnish extra rice. With the stoppage of this extra rice at noon, we suffered the loss of 25% of our daily rice. The Seitetsu firm was furnishing food at this time, and probably were stating the truth when they said they could not get more food. For five months we received no beans, oil, meat or fish, daily receiving only a very meager amount of rice and a few radishes (daikons) for the day. The men were starving and despite every plea we made for more food they were allowed to continue to starve.

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Part II (contd)

2. Work was increased about one-third, all the civilian work supervisors (Hanchos) were armed with clubs and as the men got weaker the treatment came daily more severe. The men were told that they would be treated well if they worked hard and they literally "worked their hearts out", working until they dropped in the hope of someone would recognize their brave attempt and give us a little more food before we all died.
3. When the 408 men arrived from the Phillipines they were all strong and in good health. Three months later, 293 men were on the sick list, unable to work, with over 60 bed patients. And this despite the fact that all sick men were punished daily and every man able to walk was being sent to work.
4. During all the severe winter, the men were forced to muster at 6:00 a.m. outdoors. When men suffered from beri-beri, they sent brushes and forced the men to strip to the waist and massage with brushes. This was supposed to be good for beri-beri. On rest days, the entire morning was devoted to drills and exercises. Men who should have been getting a little rest were forced to run, often for two miles to "help cure their beri-beri". No soap was issued for several months and lice became so plentiful it was almost impossible to sleep. The only remedy offered was the comment that Americans were like Chinese Coolies else they would not have lice, and on cold winter days they take all the men to the river make them remove their clothes and pick off lice - in freezing weather.
5. At every muster and every formation men were fainting from sheer starvation. The result was that any man who fainted was summarily beaten to insure he was not malingering. When the working party came in, always there would be at least half-dozen who had to be carried in. These men would be beaten and kicked to make sure they were unconscious and not pretending and the men who carried them were also beaten for helping them back to camp.
6. After the sick list rose to above 300, the authorities finally decided to again return us to the Army for rations and the food was increased. But it was then expected that the men should immediately go back to work and work harder than every before, because they were getting better food, when hundreds of them were almost too weak to stand. Some men have never recovered from the effects of that period of hardship and starvation and still are weak, have weakened hearts, etc, from which they may never recover.
7. The Doctors who would visit this camp from Headquarters would issued orders for a man to rest or receive medicine, and as soon as he left his orders would be contermanded and men driven to work with clubs by the local member of the camp staff acting as Medical Corpsman. He examine them with stethoscope, etc, and order every man back to work.

Part II (contd)

8. The observation of the Japanese doctors from Seitetsu hospital, Doctors from Osaka Headquarters and of our own American doctors, a Captain in the Medical Corps of the United States Army were all set aside by a private soldier who was given full authority.
9. Our own Medical Corpsmen were required to work at the mill (in violation of International Law) and spent many of their all-to few hours in camp voluntarily engaged in nursing the sick.
10. Under constant pressure from the Seitetsu authorities for more men to be sent to work, the local camp staff utilized every method they could devise to harass, punish, and inconvenience the sick men, hoping to make their time in camps so miserable they would voluntarily go to work. Never has our treatment been more severe, never have we been required to spend so much time in drill and exercise, and never have we met with so many impossible orders as we did during that severe winter.

PART III - Cruel and Unjust Treatment (Specific cases)

1. No. 217 - CHAMBERLAIN. Civilian guards were on watch in the barracks each night in addition to two prisoners also on watch. Always, these civilian guards would sleep while on watch. Men were required to check out to the toilet during the night by giving their number in Japanese. Chamberlain gave his number properly, the guard half asleep did not take his number down. When he returned and started to check in, the guard accused him of not checking out and punished him by causing him to stand at attention for 1 hour, clad only in underclothing although it was during very cold weather. Two days later, Chamberlain died, Diagnosis: Influenza. This is the same guard, still on duty here, ~~who would~~ awaken men during the night and demand they get up and ~~shamelessly~~ shine his shoes. His name is Imai San.
2. No. 189 - MELODY. A former member of the camp staff, Ishiwa San, went behind the kitchen to punish a man whose offenses was trading from one working party to another without permission. Two men were sitting down, and both got up to salute him. He accused Melody of not saluting him properly. I believe that at the time this soldier, ISHIDA SAN, had been drinking for he was in a dangerous mood. For the offence of not saluting, he started beating Melody. First with his fist, then with a club. Then he continued beating him and the other man and forced another prisoner to turn a hose into their mouths and noses giving them the "water-cure". He continued this punishment for about an hour behind the kitchen. Then when the camp superintendent went home, he took Melody to the court yard in front of the guard house and beat him for another hour or so, turning a hose in his mouth until he became nearly insensible and pouring water over him. Shortly thereafter he entered the barracks and, claiming that the men did not salute him quickly enough, struck every man within reach,

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PART III (Contd)

Para 2 (contd)

altogether striking about 30 or 40 men with clubs, etc. I reported this cruel treatment to the camp superintendent and Ishida explained that the man had a bad habitude and not only was done nothing about it, but he and all other of the camp staff punished Mebdy again on every possible occasion. I learned at this time that to report a cruel punishment meant more trouble than if I said nothing.

3. No. 261 - JOHNSON, K.C. On May 28, 1945, 134 men were ordered to be transferred. They were told to bring their clothing to the ~~XXXX~~ courtyard for inspection. Johnson, by mistake, had an extra pair of Army drawers that belonged to the man who slept next to him. He laid out his clothing for inspection. Anyone with common sense would know that if he were trying to steal the extra drawers, he would not have laid them out with his clothing. However, one of the camp staff, MOTAYASHIKI San, who was inspecting started to punish him as soon as he saw the extra drawers and without a chance for the man to explain. He took him behind the kitchen and beat him. Ishida joined him and helped beat the man until he was unconscious. He could be heard screaming all over the camp. Captain Seid was in the library and came out. Johnson was at that time unconscious. Ishida ordered Captain Seid to throw water to revive him so they could beat him some more. Being a Doctor and a humanitarian Captain Seid begged them to stop the beating. Ishida immediately said this was insolence and started beating Captain Seid also. The club he used for these beatings is about 4 feet long, of heavy oak and very heavy. After Johnson was again beat until unconscious and apparently dead, Ishida left. Shortly after he returned, called for the Captain and again beat him with the club for what he termed insolence. When Johnson was transferred that night, he had to be carried to the train as he was still out of his mind and unable to stand, although this was several hours later.

4. No. 7 - ALLEN, W.R. About August 7, 1945, Allen was working at "CHIYOKUE". Only about a week before this incident, it was reported to the present camp superintendent that the work supervisor (Hanchō) at this working place was erratic, in fact, he was half-crazy, even the Japanese recognition of the fact that he had a simple and foolish mind. Because Allen went to the toilet without asking he started to beat him. When he finished, Allen started back to work. He again started to attack Allen with an iron bar. Allen put up his shovel to keep from getting killed so this Work Supervisor reported to camp that Allen had tried to strike him. The camp staff called him into the courtyard as soon as he returned from work and started to beat him. About eight or ten Japanese from the office all armed with clubs and all started beating him at once, giving him no chance to explain or defend himself. There was no pretence of giving him a hearing. As the result of this beating, his spine was injured to the extent that he was a bed patient for about ten days. These beatings occurred about a month ago and the man is just now recovering to the extent where he can walk without pain.

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Part III (contd)

5. MASS PUNISHMENT: About June 16, 1945 "OKAUE" reported five men for being "bad workers" and two men for being "good workers". These numbers were reported to Ishida who was duty NCO that day. As soon as the men returned from work he started to beat them. He did not ask any of them where they worked or ask the Prison Work Supervisor about circumstances of work. He, together with all the camp staff, took turns in beating these men. Then he invited the civilian guards to join and about ten of these indulged in any type of punishment he delighted. It was only that night that it was possible to call his attention to the fact that 2 men had been reported for being "good workers", when the beating took place, neither the men nor myself knew why they were beaten. Luckily, in the middle of this exhibition of cruelty, the camp superintendent walked in and they did not beat the men anymore.

SUMMARY

1. The Japanese Army accepted our surrender and made themselves responsible for us. However, they turned us over to civilian institutions for rationing which resulted in starvation and disease. They gave any and every Japanese civilian with whom we came into contact the right to punish us, ridicule us and mistreat us as they saw fit.
2. Because Higher Japanese authorities failed to properly supervise the activities of their subordinates, we have been deprived of certain comforts and conveniences intended for us. I have been caused to sign receipts for articles I have never received. On occasions that I have made any request to the local authorities, whether for some small privilege or just a hearing for some offender, I have met with the rebuff that we are prisoners, that we must not request or speak for anything and must not complain.
3. I have administered discipline within this camp firmly and enforced regulations to the best of my ability. I have done this because I felt that we must maintain our discipline and ~~solidarity~~ soldierly dignity if we were to survive, and not because I felt that we were being treated fairly.
4. In my opinion, since being held in Hirohata Sub-Camp, we could have not been treated worse if we were hardened criminals, or slaves. The bitter, personal enmity displayed towards us has resulted in such mutual hate and bitterness that I honestly believe that it has only been the results of the effort of a few leading non-commissioned officers who assisted me in administering firm discipline and control that there have not been incidents which would have had serious results.
5. Under responsible Japanese Army Officers, we were treated justly and as we could expect as prisoners of war. Under the jurisdiction of civilians and under the administration of incompetent enlisted men we have been treated as criminals, subjected to ridicule and cruel and unusual punishments and never given a chance for a fair hearing or military justice.

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SUMMARY (Contd)

6. I repeat, I have no complaint about treatment while actually under the Japanese Army. As a military man with nearly sixteen years service, I believe that I know the purpose of discipline and recognize how military discipline is engendered and enforced. But as a military man, I deeply feel the humiliation of having been placed in the hands of civilians and the lack of military justice which has been our lotp

7. I deny that we have been treated fairly or in accordance with International Law, and charge the authorities responsible for our treatment with neglect and failure to supervise their appointed representative.

(signed) Earl B. Ercanbrack
Marine Gunner
U.S. Marine Corps
Commanding

DETACHMENT OF ALLIED FORCES
HELD AS PRISONERS OF WAR
Osaka Prisoners of War Camp
Hirohata Sub-Camp
Hirohata, Japan

August 30, 1945

From: Captain Sidney E. Seid, Medical Corps, U.S. Army, Camp Surgeon.

To: International Red Cross Representatives.

Subject: Report of Treatment while held as Prisoner of War.

1. From our arrival in Japan on October 6, 1943, until February 1, 1944, prisoners in this camp were badly starved. After 60% of the men were reported as being too sick to work, the ration was investigated and pronounced inadequate by a Japanese Army Medical officer. One month later the camp was put on the Japanese Army ration. Most of the deaths in this camp were due directly or indirectly to this starvation period. Many men will have weak hearts, loss of vision, partial paralysis, and other disabilities which may be permanent because of this starvation period.

2. Prisoner Medical Corpsmen were set to work shoveling coal and iron ore instead of working as medical corpsmen.

3. Army Inspectors checked the Quartermasters accounts and inventoried the storerooms but failed to check and see if food, soap, etc. were actually issued to prisoners as reported on the books or were diverted to private use.

4. Sick men were sent to work at the factory and subjected to beatings if they did not work hard, or if they were unable to run long distances when so commanded. When the men were sickest in the winter 1943-1944, they were not permitted to rest, even on rest-days. They were made to run to the river and beaten if they fell exhausted. They were made to stand in formations which took up the largest part of the rest day and left no time for rest. They were harrassed, exercised, and burnt by "Moxibustion" for their health, when their illness was known to be caused by starvation and could only be restore by proper food, vitamin therapy, and rest.

5. The soldiers and the Seitetsu guards directly and indirectly forbade us to report their misconduct and injustices to Osaka Headquarters officers, or to the Camp Superintendent, under threat of revenge on the entire prisoner camp. For example: We told Mr. Hiyashi of the Osaka Headquarters that Seitetsu men were beating the men at work and ordering them not to report punishment in camp. He thought this was wrong and gave orders to stop it. For the 2 weeks after Mr. Hiyashi's departure, the Seitetsu guards harried the prisoners and beat them on the flimsiest excuses. They taught us not to report injustices to higher authorities because they would take a revenge worse than the injustices complained of and there was nothing we could do about it.

6. I have signed receipts for Red Cross supplies that were never received, for supplies that were partly received, and for supplies that were given and then taken back.

7. The medical corpsman, Miyazaki, came to this camp when our health was worst, and stated that he would reduce the number of men on the sick list. He did so by sending men to work when he knew they were sick. In his short stay in camp he never did one thing to help the sick to regain their health. He did much to harm them. For example: Private James A. Cole had a fractured spine. Private Miyasaki chased him out of bed and forced him to walk about, although his fractured spine had not healed. Now, 1½ years later, Private Cole is incapacitated and this incapacity may be permanent.

8. The medical Corpsman Tsujino did many things which helped the sick men in this camp. Part of the time he cooperated to help the sick. However, he also wilfully did many things which harmed the sick. He took medicine out of the camp in large quantities (see appendix) so that many prisoners who needed those medicines could not have them. The quantities he took were too large for personal or family use. I believe they must have been taken for sale. Even last night, August 29, 1945, he took a bottle of 1000 Sulfadiazine tablets. This is enough to treat 25 different cases of pneumonia. He took for himself large portions of the Red Cross food issued especially for the sick. For example: In July 1945 ten Red Cross boxes were issued for the use of the sick. He took two whole boxes out of camp under cover of darkness, at 4 o'clock in the morning, August 10, 1945. Then, of the remaining 8 boxes, he took all the chocolate, jam, sugar and cigarettes, some of the coffee, some of the milk and all of the unspoiled fruit. The mouldy fruit and the remaining foods in the boxes were turned over to the doctor for issue to the sick men. Captain Narewa, while he was camp superintendent, discovered that Private Tsujino was stealing sick men's food and thereafter, until Captain Narewa left, food thefts were reduced, but the theft of medicine continued. On several occasions he ignorantly and peremptorily ordered harmful treatment against the advice of the prisoner doctor. For example: He forbade that a blood transfusion be given to Corporal John L. Roberts, stating that the Corporal would die anyway. It was a physicians opinion that Corporal Roberts needed the transfusion, and an American had volunteered to give his blood to his comrade, but this ignorant Japanese private forbade it. Secretly, and in fear of punishment, the transfusion was given, and Roberts life was saved. For several months he held sick call himself, and decided which of the sick men should rest and which should work. He was uneducated, unable to diagnose disease and unable to converse with the men who appeared before him for sick call, but he persisted in maintaining this farce for several months. A snappy salute rather than the degree or type of illness often decided whether or not a sick man could rest. However, during the greater part of his stay here he would permit the prisoner doctor to decide who should rest and how the sick should be treated. On every inspection of personal belongings in which he took part, he would confiscate some of the men's possessions, such as soap, cigarettes, and Red Cross foods and keep them for his personal use. On many occasions he punished the prisoners singly or as a group to cover up his own mistakes, or to impress the Camp superintendent with his efficiency.

9. Two other medical Corpsmen, Mr. Nishio and Mr. Yamanaka, have served at this camp. I have no complaints to make of their conduct.

(sig'd) SIDNEY E. SEID
Captain, United States Army, Medical Corps
Camp Surgeon.

INCLOSURES: - One (1)

Appendix A (List of Red Cross Medicines taken by Private Tsujino)

ht.

15

APPENDIX A.LIST OF RED CROSS MEDICINES TAKEN BY PRIVATE TSUJINO.

20000	Sulfadiazine tablets	0.5 gram each
1500	Codeine tablets	0.032 do
4 lbs	Sulfaguanidine powder	
3000	Thiamin Chloride tablets	0.001 do
2000	d i t t o	0.003 do
2000	d i t t o	0.005 do
50	Bandage, assorted widths	
800	Multiple Vitamin Tablets	
140	Morphine Sulfate tablets	1/4 grain each
	(100 tabs taken on Dec. 13, 1944)	
60	Emetine tablets	1/3 grain each
500	Aspirin tablets	
6	Ether, 1/4 lb. cans	
5	Adhesive Plaster rolls	
96	Pertussin Cough Syrup, bottles of 4 oz. each	

By various subterfuges, and by ordering us not to keep inventory records, he succeeded in keeping us from knowing exactly how much he took. However, I am certain that he took at least the above-listed amounts, and I really believe that he took more than the amounts listed.

Private Tsujino also took large amounts of medicines issued by the Seitetsu Hospital and by the Japanese Army, but I cannot state any definite amounts. I believe that the Seitetsu medical representative, Mr. Oeyama, was aware of Private Tsujino's misappropriations of medicine, but did not dare complain to higher authority.

(sig'd) SIDNEY E. SEID
 Captain (Medical Corps, Reserve) U.S. Army,
 Camp Surgeon.

Ltr.

16

DETACHMENT OF ALLIED FORCES
HELD AS PRISONERS OF WAR
Osaka Prisoner of War Camp
Hirohata Sub-Camp
Hirohata, Japan

August 30, 1945.

From: Staff Sergeant Lee S. Garner, U.S. Army, Mess Sergeant.

To: International Red Cross Representatives.

SUBJECT: Report on issue of food and rationing for Prisoners of War.

1. I was placed in complete charge of the kitchen on March 1, 1944, and have served in that capacity until the present time.

2. During the winter of 1943-1944, under Seitetsu rationing, the men never received enough food to prevent daily suffering from acute hunger and actual starvation. However, when we were placed under the Army for rations on February 1, 1944, the quality and quantity of food was improved, utilizing what the Army issued and the extras we received at the same time from Seitetsu. Under the circumstances, I do not believe we can complain about the amount of food we received. Although most of the men still suffer from hunger, it was a fair ration in comparison with the Army ration.

3. However, I feel it my duty to point out the actual loss of food we suffered during the past year due to theft and mishandling of the ration. Until July 1, 1945, ISHIDA San was in charge of issues of food to the kitchen.

4. During the time that Ishida was in charge of issues to the kitchen, he continually procured from foodstuffs intended for our use large amounts of food for his own personal use. On many occasions his removal of food from our storerooms might possibly have been official acts. However, I know for a positive fact that the following amounts of foodstuffs from our stores were taken by him for his own personal use, these figures are an absolute minimum and based on positive knowledge of illegal use. On innumerable occasions we have had reason to suspect that other removal of foodstuffs from our stores were for his own use.

Red Cross Sugar - 100 boxes ($\frac{1}{2}$ lb. each)
Red Cross Raisins - 30 boxes (1 lb. each)
Red Cross Canned Meat - 10 cans
Japanese Army sugar - 600 kilos (for over 4 months we were issued no sugar although it was received).
Japanese Army Red Beans - 100 kilos
ditto Fresh Beef - 300 kilos
ditto Potatoes - 20 bags (50 kilos each)
ditto Oil - 25 gallons (5 cans)
ditto Cookies - ALL RECEIVED - during the full year except 1 issue of $\frac{3}{4}$ of a can.
ditto Fresh Fish - Large amount from each issue.
Buns made from Army Flour - 4800
Butter (either Army or Seitetsu) - 40 kilos

5. Further, when there were 12 Italians interned here also, and held in a small building in rear of the offices, the camp leader received a permission from the camp superintendent to issue these Italians the same share of Red Cross Food that we received. Their meals were delivered to the office. None of the Red Cross food cooked was actually turned over to the Italians, as the Japanese in the office would take it with Ishida's permission, as he was often present when it was taken from them.

DECLASSIFIED

Authority WND 883078

6. Several times during each month, Ishida would order special bread made, in amounts varying from 20 to 50 buns, using extra sugar etc., and he would take this bread from camp himself.

7. Whenever fresh beef was received, a designated amount would be cut as steaks and given to the office staff. In addition to their ration, Ishida would personally select several kilos of the choicest cuts and cause them to be set aside and he would remove this beef from camp himself.

8. Ishida often took from camp: potatoes, oil and beans, in varying amounts. This was in addition to large amounts that he dropped off at different residences when the truck went for supplies. Practically every time a truckload of supplies was procured, he would go to different houses where he would leave bags of potatoes, rice etc. However, as this might have been legal action the amounts involved have not been included in the totals set forth in paragraph 4, above.

9. Practically all of the camp staff have on numerous occasions ordered and received from the kitchen special made bread, cakes, fresh fish etc. Such action is not considered unusual and differs vastly from the actions of Ishida. However, whenever Ishida would leave camp he would leave the storeroom keys with MOTAYASAKI San. On many occasions, Motayasaki would enter the storeroom late at night to remove sugar, etc. for his own use.

10. Also whenever there was bread, cookies, or any other special food in the kitchen, Motayasaki would take whatever he wanted, regardless of the fact that the amounts he took would not leave enough for equal rationing. He would simply help himself to anything cooked or uncooked that he wanted and there was no possible way to prevent it, although it meant some men would not receive a full ration of whatever it was he took.

11. Every civilian guard in camp was aware of the fact that Ishida was taking things for his own use and often urged the camp leader to report him to the "Kempes" (Military Police). We had no opportunity however to do so. Most of the camp staff shared in the results of Ishida's generosity with our foodstuffs. But as he enforced strictly and order that no civilian guards were to receive even a pinch of salt from the kitchen, all of the civilian guards were not only angry with him but accused me of aiding Ishida and sharing in the things he stole. Often Ishida forced me to hide these things in baskets and boxes and load them in trucks and motorcycles leaving camp.

12. Each month when the cigarette ration was drawn, a certain amount of cigarettes would be purchased and placed in the commissary. However, Ishida would not allow these to be sold and had me keep them in custody. Then, when he was leaving camp, he would have me take some of these cigarettes and put them with his bread, or whatever else he was taking. This amounted to never less and usually about 500 packages each month. I believe his taking of these cigarettes was also illegal action, as he forced me to hide them from the camp superintendent & civilian guards.

13. About 6 months ago, when the camp superintendent was sick, a First Sergeant was sent down to this camp from Osaka Headquarters. He questioned both myself and the camp leader about Ishida's activities and asked us if he was stealing. But Ishida, using Private as interpreter, told both the camp leader & myself that if we reported any of his actions to this First Sergeant, whom he termed a "Spy" that he would punish both of us and cause all men to suffer by reducing our rations. He had cut our food ration before on his own authority & we knew he could make good his threat, therefore we were forced to

remain silent. He strictly forbid me to ever keep any record of the food we received and constantly threatened me with physical punishment if any report was made to anyone of his illegal actions.

(sig) Lee S. GARNER
Staff Sergeant, U.S. Army,
Mess Sergeant

DETACHMENT OF ALLIED FORCES
HELD AS PRISONERS OF WAR
Osaka Prisoner of War Camp
Hirohata Sub-Camp
Hirohata, Japan

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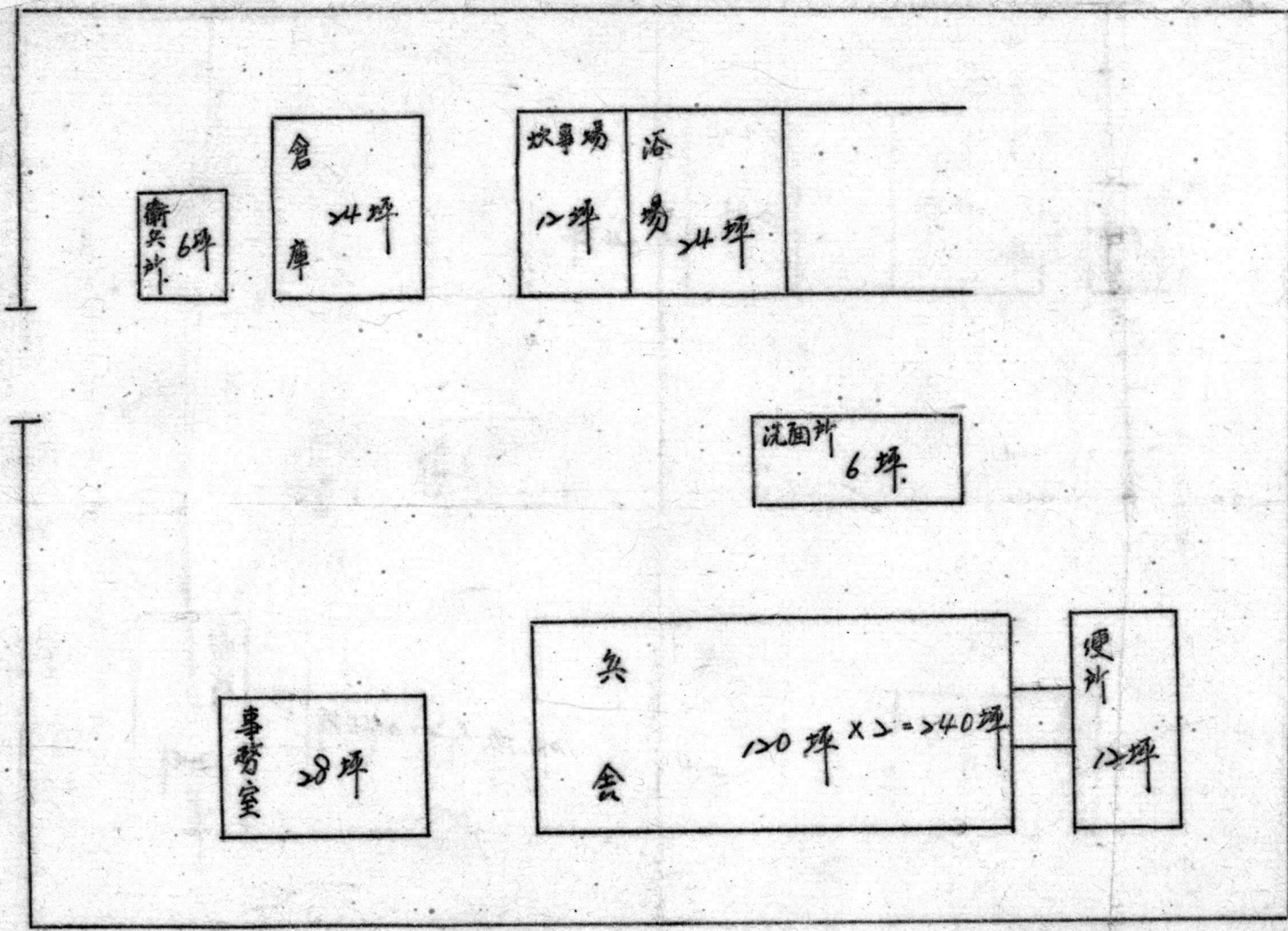
(Hirohata - L.S.)

page 3

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(sig) Lee S. GARNER
Staff Sergeant, U.S. Army,
Mess Sergeant

Camp # 8



Rokuroshi Prisoner of War Camp,
Fukui Province, Japan
August 27, 1945

SUBJECT: Report of Deaths of Americans held as Prisoners of War and Statement of general conditions in the Umeda Bunsho Prison Camp, Osaka, Japan November 26, 1942 to July 31, 1943.

TO: Commanding General, United States Army of Occupation in Japan.

1. On November 26, 1942, upon their arrival in Osaka, Japan, from the Philippine Islands, a detachment of 458 officers and enlisted men, U. S. Army and Navy, were interned at Umeda Bunsho, Osaka, Japan. Five persons were transferred to the Tanagawa Camp, Osaka, leaving a total of 453. Of this number 30 officers were transferred to Zentsuji in January, 1943.

2. a. During the period November 26, 1942 to July 31, 1943, the officers signatory to this letter were interned at the foregoing named camp and either individually or together witnessed the deaths of 90 prisoners of war at the camp. (See Inclosure No. 1, List of Deceased).

b. Japanese camp officials removed 23 persons to outside hospitals for treatment during the period. Of those removed, 18 were reported verbally to the Senior American Prisoner Officer as dead. (See Inclosure No. 2, herewith). No means of verifying these deaths was available. Three of the 23 persons returned to the camp.

3. The following facts concerning contributory and direct causes of the unusually high death rate and concerning the treatment of prisoners of war in Umeda Bunsho Camp are submitted for your information:

a. Food.

(1) Food furnished the prisoners, consisting of cereals and small amounts of vegetables and fish, was insufficient in caloric content and was nutritionally unbalanced. During the period November 26, 1942 to March 10, 1943, we were informed that we were being issued 570 grams of cereal daily per person, which cereal was the major, and often the only item of food having any caloric content. Due to various leakages, unavoidable waste, etc., the actual cereal received by any person was much less than the stated 570 grams daily. Enlisted men and officers were required to perform the heaviest type of manual labor on this small amount of food with the consequent loss of weight and physical deterioration. Officers were coerced into volunteering for work details by threats of reduction of food to what is considered starvation levels together with threats of strict confinement to room space. At no time was the food furnished by the Japanese Army authorities sufficient in amount or quality to prevent dangerous nutritional deficiency diseases.

(2) On March 10, 1943, the Japanese Army was relieved

from the supplying of food to the camp and this duty was taken over by Nippon Tsuun Kaisha, a civilian railway forwarding company, by whom the prisoners were employed. At this time the amount of cereal was reduced to 470 grams daily per person. Other nutritional foods - beans, barley, bread, fish, fruit, and vegetables - almost disappeared from the diet. No change in amount of labor done was permitted. At various times small amounts of food were furnished by the railway company to prisoners at noon while working on the job.

(3) During the above period, Red Cross food delivered to prisoners by the Japanese authorities amounted to approximately 7 pounds per person.

b. Hospitalization and Medical attention

The Camp hospital was organized on the third floor of the barracks building. Two Medical Officers, U. S. Army, were assigned by the Japanese to care for the sick. Medical Officers had very little power to dispose of medical cases and were continually overruled by the Enlisted Japanese medical attendant. Practically no medicines and no instruments at all were furnished, and such medicines as were available were often withheld by the Japanese for no apparent reason. The Japanese Surgeon rarely visited the camp during the period of highest death-rate. His examinations were most perfunctory. Sick prisoners were disposed of at the whims of the Japanese Enlisted Attendant. Men who should have had the greatest possible care were driven to work regardless of consequences. Dysentery, malaria, beri-beri, Oedema, and pneumonia were rampant, which diseases, owing to the weakened physical condition of the men, were causes of many deaths. At least one case of diphtheria was noted but was not permitted to be isolated or treated. Prisoners injured while working were placed in the camp hospital and thereafter neglected by the Japanese. At least one man, Storekeeper Chandler, U.S.N. (full name and serial number unknown) crushed in the legs and body by falling sacks of grain, suffered almost complete, permanent disability from this neglect. Upon being admitted to the hospital, patients' food rations were reduced to one-half regular rations.

c. Clothing and Housing.

(1) Sufficient clothing to enable prisoners to withstand winter weather was not furnished. The clothing furnished was thin cotton goods of poor quality. When worn out, clothing was not replaced. Shoes were a continual problem, resort being made by the Japanese to depriving persons sick in barracks of their shoes in order that workman might be shod. A few pairs of captured U. S. Army shoes became available after some months.

(2) Blankets were thin, cotton, sheet blankets inadequate to protect a person during sleep.

(3) Officers' personal clothing and equipment were confiscated. Protests were futile.

(4) The barracks building was of the warehouse type. Heat was provided during December, January, and February for about two hours per diem by means of small charcoal braziers. At other times the cold was unbroken.

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4. The following statement of general conditions at the camp are also submitted for your information:

a. (1) Officers and enlisted men were forced to participate in Japanese style calisthenics regardless of their physical condition. The sick were driven from their beds to calisthenics. The beating received by one officer (First Lieutenant Robert W. Perkins, O-24578, GAG) when he could no longer keep up the drill was largely responsible for his subsequent death.

(2) Officers were coerced to volunteer for work by being threatened not only with loss of food but with subjection to so-called exercise in the coldest weather in unprotected areas without sufficient clothing.

b. Physical violence in the form of beatings with the fists and clubs, and kicks in the body was delivered upon all persons without respect to physical condition or without reason other than whim. Major Norbett W. Timmerman, O-314338, Infantry, while lying in a dying condition and crying out in his delirium was assaulted by a Japanese guard using his rifle butt.

c. Unusual, cruel, and excessive punishments were inflicted for petty violations of regulations. Two enlisted men accused of theft (Private First Class Edward T. Herzig, 19011291 and Corporal Robert I Farrell, (Marine) 268264) were, without trial, forced to stand at attention in the weather for 24 hours after having been unmercifully beaten with fists and clubs. The Prisoner Medical Officer was not permitted to attend these men. Both died within 3 days.

d. The Japanese endeavored to foment and foster ill-will between officers and enlisted men.

e. The Japanese failed to supervise the preparation and distribution of food and would not permit a responsible person among the prisoners to do so. Leakages occurred which were serious considering the amount of food available.

f. (1) Officers and men were continually humiliated in many ways. All prisoners were required to render salutes and personal honors to every Japanese military person of whatever rank or status and to some civilians upon sight. This rule was enforced within barracks to such an extent that no rest during daylight hours could be obtained.

(2) Upon one occasion while prisoner officers were being given Japanese military drill in the movements of the soldier, the Japanese instructor, a private, stood the officers at rigid salute (bow) while the Japanese proceeded to urinate in front of the formation in full view of many civilians in the area.

g. A person sick in quarters was not permitted to stay in bed unless he was so sick he could not stand on his feet. These persons were also required to undergo physical drill and calisthenics.

h. (1) Letters of protest addressed by the Senior Prisoner Officer to the Protective Power were not accepted by the Japanese Camp Officials for forwarding. No means of communicating in any manner with

relief organizations, our Protective Power, or our own Government was permitted.

(2) Prisoners were not permitted to speak to any Japanese inspectors who frequently visited the camp.

(3) At no time during this period was the camp visited by a representative of the Protective Power or the Red Cross.

5. The Japanese Officials concerned with the Osaka District, Prisoner of War Camps, and with the Umeda Bunsho Camp, are listed in Inclosure No. 3, herewith.

6. a. The above general statements can be substantiated as to specific instances and facts by testimony of the officers signatory and by other officers and enlisted men who were interned at Umeda Bunsho Camp during the foregoing mentioned period.

b. The specific cases cited in foregoing paragraphs 3 b, 4 a, b, and c serve only as examples. Similar incidents of equal severity occurred almost daily but are not mentioned herein because no written records are available. Paper and writing materials were forbid at the camp, and the Japanese authorities, by continued searches and confiscations, deprived the prisoners of pertinent memoranda.

/s/ Roy E. McElfish
/t/ ROY E. MCEL FISH, O-220021,
Lt. Col., F. D.

/s/ Theodore F. Wickord
/t/ THEODORE F. WICKORD, O345291,
Lt. Col., Armored Force,
Senior Officer.

/s/ Charles E. N. Howard, Jr.
/t/ CHARLES E. N. HOWARD, Jr., O-18521,
Major, F. A.

/s/ Oliver B. Combs
/t/ OLIVER B. COMBS, O-18749,
Major, F. A.

/s/ Gwinn U. Porter
/t/ GWINN U. PORTER, O-19210
Major, G.A.C.

/s/ W Massello
/t/ WILLIAM MASSELLO, O-18749,
Major, G.A.C.

3 Incls (in trip)

- Incl No 1 - List of Deceased, Umeda Bunsho, Osaka, 11/26/42 - 8/1/43.
- Incl No 2 - List of prisoners removed to outside hospital and reported dead, Umeda Bunsho, Osaka, 11/26/42 - 8/1/43.
- Incl No 3 - List of Japanese personnel, Osaka District, prisoner of War Camp Japan, and list of personnel at Umeda Bunsho, Camp, Osaka, Japan.

HYOGO-KEN INTERNMENT CAMP
FUTATABI, KOBE, JAPAN

B-29 PLANE CASUALTIES MARCH 17, 1945, NEAR THIS VICINITY.

The following men were killed outright in a B-29 Plane Crash over Futatabi Internees' Camp on March 17, 1945.

Plane Number 692 Bombing Squadron 29th

Bombing Wing 313

John T. Berry	16141602	T-42	43	A
David W. Holly	17097498	T-43	44	O
John L. Cutler	35654602	T-43	44	A
Ruben A. Wray				
Boulliard (not sure of name)				

These bodies were found in the wreckage of the tail section.

James C. Bond	O-864716	T-42	44	O
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Dropped quarter of mile from camp: Army never discovered body. Chute unopened.

E. A. Brousek	O-34874			
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Dropped 60 feet from camp parachute unopened: partly decapitated.

R. E. Copeland	3729745			
R. J. Fitzgerald	O-403887	T-41	43	A

Dropped strapped in their chairs 150 ft. from camp. Parachute not found with Fitzgerald.

The following men were found alive:

Auganes (not sure of name- N. Y. State Resident). Leg broken. Interviewed by Japanese Commandant of Camp-presumed to have come down with wreckage of front portion of plane.

R. Nelson O-703784. Surrendered to Japanese Guard on duty at Camp: parachuted down - superficial cuts on face.

THE COMMITTEE
Hyogo-Ken Internment Camp

BY _____

27 William J. Falvey,
Chairman.

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These bodies were found in the wreckage of the tail section.

James C. Bond	0-864716	T-42	44	O
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Dropped quarter of mile from camp: Army never discovered body. Chute unopened.

E. A. Brousek	0-34874			
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Dropped 60 feet from camp parachute unopened: partly decapitated.

R. E. Copeland	3729745			
R. J. Fitzgerald	0-403887	T-41	43	A

Dropped strapped in their chairs 150 ft. from camp. Parachute not found with Fitzgerald.

The following men were found alive:

Auganes (not sure of name - N. Y. State Resident).
Leg broken. Interviewed by Japanese Commandant of Camp - presumed to have come down with wreckage of front portion of plane.

R. Nelson 0-703784. Surrendered to Japanese Guard on duty at camp: parachuted down - superficial cuts on face.

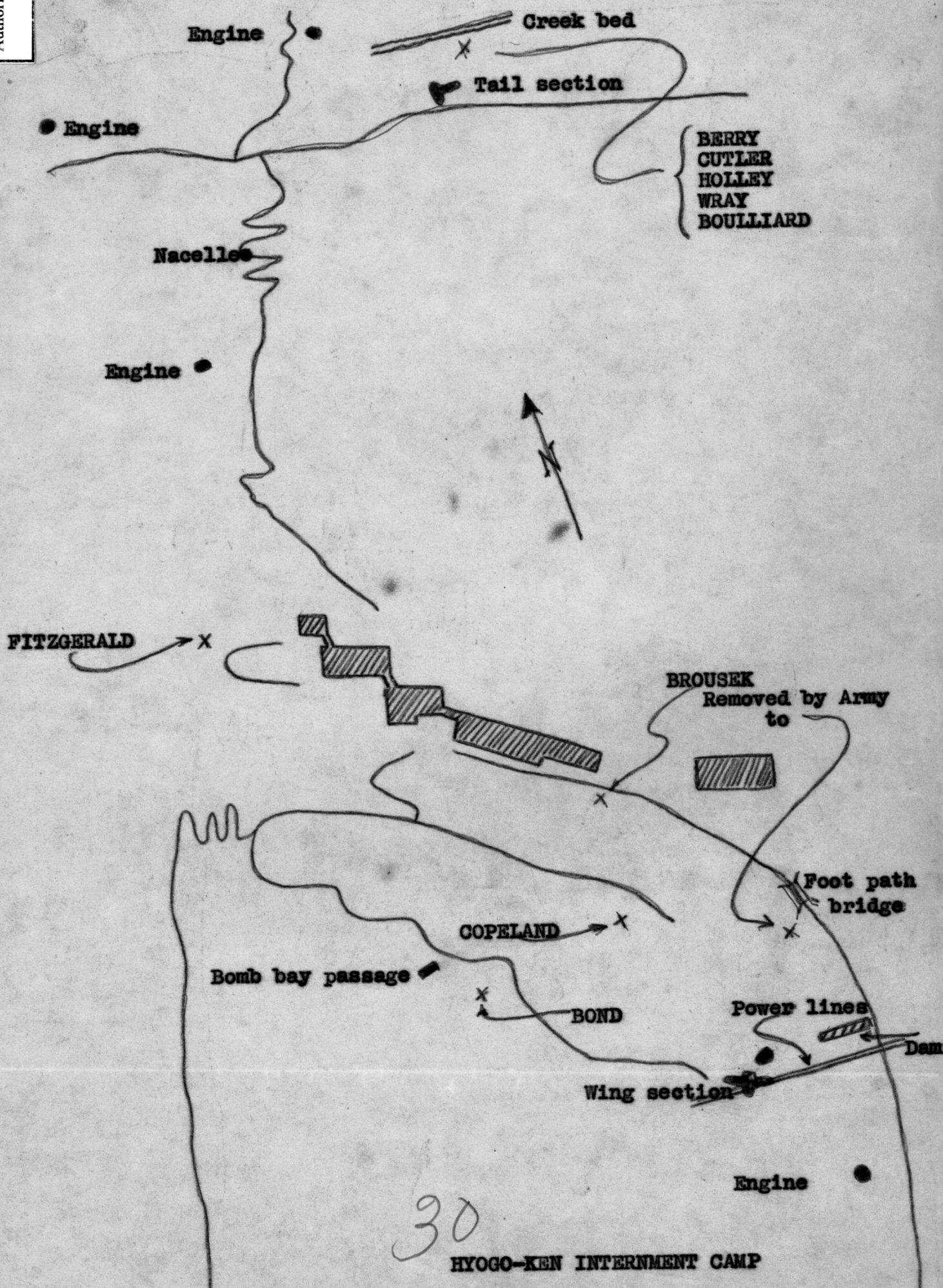
THE COMMITTEE
Hyogo-Ken Internment Camp

BY _____

William J. Falvey,
Chairman.

HYOGO-KEN INTERNMENT CAMP FUTATABI-KOBE, JAPAN

MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF B-29 CASUALTIES OF MARCH 17, 1945



HYOGO-KEN INTERNMENT CAMP

By

William J. Falvey

Chairman

HYOGO KEN INTERNMENT CAMP
FUTATABI - KOBE, JAPAN
As of AUGUST 15, 1945

INTERNEE		NATIONALITY
1. Aitken, Robert B.	1-A	American
2. Albrethson, Helge	1-B	Norwegian
3. Ambrose, Henry J.	1-C	British
4. Angell, Frank M.	1-D	American
5. Apedaile, Thomas B.	1-E	"
6. Arab, Harold	1-F	British
7. Arratoon, Carapiet M.	1-G	"
8. Arvidson, Richard	1-H	American
9. Ashby, Woodrow O.	1-I	"
10. Aubry, Gaston	1-J	Canadian
11. Bacon, H. Edward	1-K	American
12. Badalamenti, Gabriel	1-L	"
13. Barbour, James	1-M	"
14. Bendon, Thomas L.	1-N	"
15. Bendowske, Arnold	1-O	"
16. Betz, Paul	1-P	"
17. Betz, Ralph	1-Q	"
18. Blackett, George L.	1-R	British
19. Blyth, Reginald H.	1-S	Dutch
20. Brand, Coenraad W.	1-T	American
21. Brinkerhoff, Harold K.	1-U	"
22. Brodofsky, Max	1-V	British
23. Brown, George E.	1-W	American
24. Brunton, Foster D.	1-X	"
25. Burrows, Harry F.	1-Y	"
26. Butler, Chester C.	1-Z	Dutch
27. Calicher, G. W.	1-AA	American
28. Campbell, Neil D.	1-AB	"
29. Chambers, Leigh S.	1-AC	"
30. Clary, Eugene S.	1-AD	"
31. Cludas, Averill B.	1-AE	"
32. Conklin, George M.	1-AF	"
33. Corley, Nathan	1-AG	"
34. Cox, Otto T.	1-AH	"
35. Craver, Charles G.	1-AI	"
36. D'Angelo, Guiseppe	1-AJ	"
37. Davis, Edwin L.	1-AK	"
38. Devine, Richard D.	1-AL	"
39. Donlon, Adelbert	1-AM	"
40. Down, Fred E.	1-AN	British
41. Down, Richard	1-AO	"
42. Dowing, Cecil T.	1-AP	American
43. Durham, Walter E.	1-AQ	"
44. Edmonds, Kenneth R.	1-AR	"
45. Eldridge, Clark H.	1-AS	"
46. Encerti, Dominic	1-AT	"
47. Elliott, Hiram W.	1-AU	"
48. Fall, Fred W.	1-AV	"
49. Falvey, William J.	1-AW	"
50. Fearey, Herbert G.	1-AX	"
51. Feeley, Alexander	1-AY	"
52. Flaherty, Hubert W.	1-AZ	"

HYOGO KEN INTERNMENT CAMP
FUTATABI - KOBE, JAPAN
CIVILIANS INTERNED
As of AUGUST 15, 1945

INTERNEE	NATIONALITY
53. Foden, George G.	American
54. Fraser, Kenneth S.	"
55. Farwell, Gurden J.	"
56. Gabaretta, George W.	British
57. Gasille, Peter	Dutch
58. Gay, Elmer	American
59. Gilbert, Frank M.	"
60. Gordanier, William F.	"
61. Gregg, Charles F.	"
62. Hannelef, Alfred J.	"
63. Hansen, Martin	"
64. Hardy, Kenneth F.	"
65. Harris, Leon A.	"
66. Hatter, David	British
67. Haun, Harold	American
68. Henning, Roy C.	"
69. Hermes, Joseph M.	"
70. Hoffstot, Robert O.	"
71. Hubbard, Robert R.	"
72. Hudson, James M.	"
73. Hughes, William R.	"
74. Huston, Ronald M.	"
75. Jackson, Arthur M.	"
76. Jones, Barney T.	"
77. Kerner, Albert	"
78. Kinnison, David W.	"
79. Kirsch, Robert E.	"
80. LaFeir, Alvin	"
81. Lankford, Lee F.	"
82. Lopez, Jose E. A.	Guatemalan
83. Ley, Felix	American
84. Lowe, Enoch	"
85. Lucke, Harley J.	"
86. Macmichael, Sidney	"
87. McCormack, Mel	"
88. McNulty, Stanley C.	"
89. Manley, Alabert P.	"
90. Marquette, Xavier	British
91. Mason, Harold J.	American
92. Maxim, Edward G.	"
93. Mead, Herbert S.	"
94. Meyer, Halsey G.	"
95. Meyer, Kenneth E.	"
96. Moneyhun, Charles E.	"
97. Monfette, Prudent	Canadian
98. Moore, Theodore J.	British
99. Moreau, Alcantara	Canadian
100. Morgenthaler, Joseph	American
101. Myers, Edward L.	"
102. Neass, Lawrence F.	"
103. Nelson, J. C.	"

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HYOGO KEN INTERNMENT CAMP
FUTATABI - KOBE, JAPAN
CIVILIANS INTERNED
As of AUGUST 15, 1945

INTERNEE	NATIONALITY
104. Nelson, James E.	American
105. Notley, William H.	"
106. Oechipinti, Rosario F.	"
107. O'Connor, Patrick J.	"
108. O'Leary, James B.	"
109. Olive, Euell F.	"
110. Oppenborn, Fred B.	"
111. Pardon, Stanley A.	British
112. Parker, Edwin	"
113. Payne, William A.	American
114. Peacock, Arthur W.	British
115. Pellett, Marcian	American
116. Penning, Everett H.	"
117. Petrovitch, John R.	"
118. Pleitner, Walter W.	"
119. Pouliot, Vincent	Canadian
120. Price, Herbert C. W.	British
121. Price, John R.	"
122. Ramsden, Henry K.	"
123. Robillard, Henri	Canadian
124. Robinson, Milton A.	American
125. Robira, Wallace M.	"
126. Rolandus, Charles T.D.G.	Dutch
127. Roskowsky, Raymond G.	American
128. Rupert, Frank D.	"
129. Sachers, Hans H.	"
130. Sgambelluri, Marcello	"
131. Simard, Calixte	Canadian
132. Smith, Charles A.	American
133. Smith, Reginald G.	British
134. Smith, Roy	American
135. Smith, William H.	"
136. Spae, Joseph	Belgian
137. Stanbury, Colin	British
138. Sterling, Bryant H.	American
139. Stevenson, James	British
140. Stickel, Zane A.	American
141. Stippich, Ferdinand	"
142. Stubbe, William J.	"
143. Tan, Cheng Joo	British
144. Taylor, Jack L.	American
145. Terry, James I.	"
146. Thoma, Theophane	"
147. Thomas, Gomer J.	"
148. Thomas, James O.	"
149. Trudel, Jacques	Canadian
150. Underwood, James H.	American
151. Vaughan, Robert J.	"
152. Vaughan, Wallace L.	"

HYOGO KEN INTERNMENT CAMP
FUTATABI - KOSE, JAPAN
CIVILIANS INTERNED
As of AUGUST 15, 1945

INTERNEE	NATIONALITY
153. Walker, Charles L.	British
154. Walker, Percival G.	"
155. Wallace, Donald C.	American
156. Watson, Mortimer E.	"
157. Wells, Grant S.	"
158. West, Carl M.	"
159. White, Alton R.	"
160. Wolford, Harland W.	"
161. Woodruff, Arthur E.	"
162. Woolliscroft, Everett B.	"
163. Young, R. Herndon	"

A true copy
J. Randall
May 1960