

ISHIHARA, Koichiro (2562, 201)

③

(238)

Ishihara, Koichiro:

~~According to~~ <sup>On</sup> an article by Charles N. Sprinks (at present with CIS), contained in the War Crimes Office's Background material on Japan (p. 77 of Vol II), Ishihara is described as a "talent scout" for Japanese puppets, a business man with official connections, who developed a vast, semi-official espionage service in Malaya and aligned the Sultan of Johore with the Japanese.

WJ

(Charges & Specifications)

J. O. Walton  
Room 704

Arabi, Sheichi - Released ✓

(Mr Hill)

Gunji, Takanosuke - Convicted - 6 yrs. ✓

at camp only - Nagaya #5 (first onba 17)

Habe, Joshitaro - Conv. 8 yrs. (other camps)

Kato, Masayoshi - Conv. 25 yrs. (other camps)

at camp only - Army

Kirin, Shinshi - Conv. 7 yrs. —

no

Kobayashi, Minoru - Conv. 15 yrs. ✓

✓

Maryama, Shinji - Released ✓

Nabagawa, Yukihiro (Ietomo) Conv. 6 yrs. ✓

at camp only - Civ. Guard

Sawamura, Masatoshi - Conv. 30 yrs. (other camps)

at camp only - Army

Shinjo, Morizo, Conv. 28 yrs. ✓

at camp only - Civ. guard, Inv. Div. 570 - misc.

Shurabi, Taeko - Conv. 25 yrs. ✓

at camp only - Army

Tanabe, Tadao - Conv. 2 1/2 yrs. ✓

Army - Camp

Mr. Laughna

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

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BEFORE A MILITARY COMMISSION ) CONVENED BY AUTHORITY OF ) THE COMMANDING GENERAL ) UNITED STATES EIGHTH ARMY ) <u>December 1945</u> )	)	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  VS  HIROSHI KOBAYASHI (KABIASHI)
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CHARGE

That in or about the month of July 1945, at Yekkaichi Prisoner  
of War Camp, Osaka Area, Honshu, Japan, <sup>TUSHIJI</sup> HIROSHI KOBAYASHI (KABIASHI),  
then Sergeant in the Japanese Imperial Army, while Japan was at war with  
the United States of America and its Allies, did, willfully and unlaw-  
fully, commit cruel and brutal atrocities and other offenses against  
certain American Prisoners of War, in violation of the Laws and Customs  
of War.

SPECIFICATION

That on or about 1 July 1945, at Yokkaichi Prisoner of War Camp, Osaka Area, Honshu, Japan, ~~Hiroshi~~ Kobayashi, (Kabiashi) then Sergeant in the Japanese Imperial Army, did, willfully and unlawfully beat, batter and torture Privates Rescavage and Edward Sheehan, also known as Shehan, and First Sergeant Christopher, also known as Kristophovitz, American Prisoners of War, by beating them with ropes, fists and clubs, suspending them on ladders by their arms, forcing them to squat with bamboo poles behind their knees and to hold buckets of water overhead for long periods of time, by drenching their unconscious bodies with cold water, rubbing salt into their open wounds and placing them on a restricted diet for about thirty (30) days.

December 1945

ALVA C. CARPENTER  
Colonel, JAGD  
United States Army

AFFIDAVIT

Before me personally appeared the above-named accuser this day of December 1945, and made oath that he is a person subject to military law and that he personally signed the foregoing charge and specifications and further that he has investigated the matters set forth in the charge and specifications and that the same are true in fact, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

accused, inhuman and brutal atrocities and other offenses against certain American Prisoners of War in violation of the Laws and Customs of War.

Name

Rank

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

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BEFORE A MILITARY COMMISSION	)	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
CONVENED BY AUTHORITY OF	)	
THE COMMANDING GENERAL	)	VS
UNITED STATES EIGHTH ARMY	)	
December 1945	)	TAKANOSUKE GUNJI

\*\*\*\*\*

That on or about 31 December, 1944, at Yokkaichi Prisoner of War Camp, Osaka Area, Honshu, Japan, Takanosuke Gunji, then a Sergeant in the Japanese Imperial Army, did willfully and unlawfully, violently beat Colonel Guy E. Stubbs, an American Prisoner of War, by striking his face and head with the buckle end of his belt, thereby severely lacerating his cheeks and ears.

CHARGE

That on or about 31 December 1944, at Yokkaichi Prisoner of War Camp, Osaka Area, Honshu, Japan, TAKANOSUKE GUNJI, then a Sergeant in the Japanese Imperial Army, while Japan was at war with the United States of America and its Allies, did, willfully and unlawfully, commit cruel, inhuman and brutal atrocities and other offenses against certain American Prisoners of War, in violation of the Laws and Customs of War.

CENTRAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREMACY OVER THE UNITED STATES

SPECIFICATIONS

BEFORE A MILITARY COMMISSION CONVENED BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

1. That on or about 31 December 1944, at Yokkaichi Prisoner of War Camp, Osaka Area, Honshu, Japan, Takanosuke Gunji, then a sergeant in the Japanese Imperial Army, did, willfully and unlawfully, mistreat Private First Class R.L. Rogers, an American Prisoner of War by violently slapping him and forcing him to be exposed to cold weather ~~in an unprotected condition~~ <sup>while</sup> ~~stripped to the waist~~.

2. That on or about 31 December, 1944, at Yokkaichi Prisoner of War Camp, Osaka Area, Honshu, Japan, Takanosuke Gunji, then a Sergeant in the Japanese Imperial Army, did willfully and unlawfully, violently beat Colonel Guy H. Stubbs, an American Prisoner of War, by striking his face and head with the buckle end of his belt, thereby severely lacerating his cheeks and ears.

with his then known title:

Toshitaro (also may be translated as Shuntaro) HARA,  
Second Lieutenant and later First Lieutenant,

December 1945

at the times and places set forth in the

ALVA C., CARPENTER  
Colonel JAGD  
United States Army

attached, and during a time of war between

America, its Allies and Dependencies, and Japan, did violate the

laws and customs of War.

AFFIDAVIT

Before me personally appeared the above named accuser this \_\_\_\_\_ day of December 1945, and made oath that he is a person subject to military law and that he personally signed the foregoing charge and specifications and further that he has investigated the matters set forth in the charge and specifications and that the same are true in fact, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name

\_\_\_\_\_  
Rank

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

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BEFORE A MILITARY	)	UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
COMMISSION CONVENED	)	
BY THE COMMANDING	)	VS
GENERAL, UNITED STATES	)	
EIGHTH ARMY	)	TOSHITARO (or SHUNTARO) HABA

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CHARGE

That the following member of the Imperial Japanese Army,  
with his then known title:

Toshitaro (also may be translated as Shuntaro) HABA,  
Second Lieutenant and later First Lieutenant,

at the times and places set forth in the specifications hereto  
attached, and during a time of war between the United States of  
America, its Allies and Dependencies, and Japan, did violate the  
Laws and Customs of War.



## SPECIFICATIONS

1. That between about 22 November 1942 and 8 December 1942, at or near Tanagawa Prisoner of War Camp, Osaka Area, Honshu, Japan, the accused Toshitaro Habe, did unlawfully disregard and fail to discharge his duty as Camp Commander by failing to provide Allied Prisoners of War with adequate and proper food, heat and shelter, thereby contributing to the serious illnesses and deaths of Allied Prisoners of War and by failing to control and restrain members of his command and persons under his supervision and control by permitting the unlawful mistreatment and abuse of numerous Allied Prisoners of War by beating them.
2. That between about 1 September 1943 and 30 April 1944, at or near Sakurajima Prisoner of War Camp, Osaka Area, Honshu, Japan, the accused, Toshitaro Habe, did willfully and unlawfully disregard and fail to discharge his duty as Camp Commander by failing to provide Allied Prisoners of War with adequate and proper food, clothing and needed and available medicines and medical attention, thereby contributing to the serious illness and deaths of Allied Prisoners of War.
3. That between about 1 September 1943 and 30 April 1944, at or near Sakurajima Prisoner of War Camp, Osaka Area, Honshu, Japan, the accused, Toshitaro Habe, did unlawfully disregard and fail to discharge his duty as Camp Commander by compelling and permitting Allied Prisoners of War to work for long and unreasonable periods of time without sufficient rest.
4. That between about 1 September 1943 and 30 April 1944, at or near Sakurajima Prisoner of War Camp, Osaka Area, Honshu, Japan, the accused, Toshitaro Habe, did willfully and unlawfully disregard and fail to discharge his duty as Camp Commander by failing to provide Allied Prisoners of War with adequate and safe shelters from air raids and by unlawfully quartering Allied Prisoners of War at or near military targets and objectives.
5. That between about 1 September 1943 and 30 April 1944, at or near Sakurajima Prisoner of War Camp, Osaka Area, Honshu, Japan, the accused, Toshitaro Habe, did unlawfully disregard and fail to discharge his duty as Camp Commander by compelling and permitting Allied Prisoners of War to perform work and services related to the operations of war and under improper working conditions, thereby causing injury to numerous Allied Prisoners of War.
6. That at divers times between about 1 September 1943 and 30 April 1944, at or near Sakurajima Prisoner of War Camp, Osaka Area, Honshu, Japan, the accused, Toshitaro Habe, did willfully and unlawfully mistreat various Allied Prisoners of War by beating and abusing them.
7. That between about 1 September 1943 and 30 April 1944, at or near Sakurajima Prisoner of War Camp, Osaka Area, Honshu, Japan, the accused, Toshitaro Habe, did unlawfully disregard and fail to discharge his duty as Camp Commander to control and restrain members of his command and persons under his supervision and control by permitting them to commit the following atrocities and other offenses against Allied Prisoners of War:

a. In about February 1944, the unlawful mistreatment and abuse by one Matsumoto, with others, of Emmerson G. Loewe, an American Prisoner of War, by beating him with fists, sticks and clubs.

b. In about February 1944, the unlawful mistreatment and abuse by one Matsumoto, with others, of numerous Allied Prisoners of War by beating them with fists, sticks and clubs and by kicking them.

c. At divers times during October 1943, the unlawful mistreatment and abuse by one Taniwaki of Emmerson G. Loewe, an American Prisoner of War, by beating him.

d. At divers times between about 1 September 1943 and 30 April 1944, the unlawful mistreatment and abuse by one Taniwaki of numerous Allied Prisoners of War by beating them.

e. Between 1 December 1943 and 31 March 1944, the unlawful mistreatment, abuse and torture by one Taniwaki, with others, of Tom Miller, an American Prisoner of War, by beating him with fists, clubs and sticks, by kicking him and by tying him when insufficiently clad in cold weather to a flagpole for a long period of time, thereby necessitating his hospitalization.

f. At divers times between about 1 September 1943 and 30 April 1944, the unlawful mistreatment and abuse by one Taniwaki of numerous Allied Prisoners of War by beating them.

g. At divers times between about 1 October 1943 and 30 April 1944, the unlawful mistreatment and abuse by one Kakuta of numerous Allied Prisoners of War by beating them with bamboo swords.

h. Between 1 October 1943 and 30 April 1944 the unlawful mistreatment and abuse by one Matsumoto and one Kakuta of Russell Joseph Redmond, also known as Redman, an American Prisoner of War, by neglecting and refusing to furnish him with needed medicines and medical attention and by forcing him to work when ill and in an unfit physical condition for work, thereby contributing to his death.

i. Between 1 October 1943 and 30 April 1944, the unlawful mistreatment and abuse by one Kakuta of one Brooks, an American Prisoner of War, by beating him into insensibility.

j. Between 1 October 1943 and 30 April 1944, the unlawful mistreatment and abuse by one Matsumoto of Melvin K. Bender, an American Prisoner of War, by neglecting and refusing to furnish him with needed medicines and medical attention and by forcing him to work when ill and in an unfit physical condition for work, thereby contributing to his death.

k. At divers times between about 1 September 1943 and 30 April 1944, the unlawful mistreatment and abuse by one Matsumoto of Allied Prisoners of War by stealing and misappropriating food, medicines and Red Cross supplies intended for the use and benefit of Allied Prisoners of War.

l. In about January 1944, the unlawful mistreatment and abuse by one Kakuta of Joseph Cobb, an American Prisoner of War, by beating him with a pinewood pole and a belt.

m. In about March 1944, the unlawful mistreatment and abuse by one Uno of E. L. R. Clark, an American Prisoner of War, by beating him with a belt.

n. At divers times between 7 October 1943 and 30 April 1944, the unlawful mistreatment and abuse by one Kakuta of Frank P. Alfano, an American Prisoner of War, by beating him with sticks and clubs.

d. Between about 1 October 1943 and 30 April 1944, the unlawful mistreatment, abuse and torture by one Kakuta, with others, of one Private McGrath, a British Prisoner of War, by beating him; by depriving him of his food rations and by imprisoning him in a cell while only scantily clad in freezing weather for a period of about ten days, resulting in the necessity of amputating both feet to the instep through frostbite.

p. At divers times between about 1 October 1943 and 30 April 1944, the unlawful mistreatment and abuse by one "Buck Tooth", also known as "Bucky", of Allied Prisoners of War by beating them.

q. At divers times between about 1 September 1943 and 30 April 1944, the unlawful mistreatment and abuse of various Allied Prisoners of War by beating them.

r. Between about 1 September 1943 and 30 April 1944, the unlawful mistreatment and abuse of Joseph A. Kelly, an American Prisoner of War, by forcing him to work when ill and in an unfit physical condition for work and by beating him when ill, thereby contributing to his death.

s. On or about 1 March 1944, the unlawful mistreatment and abuse by one Matsumoto of Harry Wheeler, a British Prisoner of War, by beating and kicking him when he was ill, thereby contributing to his death on the following day.

t. Between about 1 September 1943 and 30 April 1944, the unlawful mistreatment and abuse of Allied Prisoners of War by forcing them to work when sick, ill, diseased and in an unfit physical condition for work, thereby contributing to the serious illness, disability and deaths of Allied Prisoners of War.

u. At divers times between about 1 September 1943 and 30 April 1944, the unlawful mistreatment and abuse of Allied Prisoners of War by collectively punishing groups of Allied Prisoners of War for the alleged misconduct of individuals.

8. That between about 11 September 1943 and 18 December 1944, at or near Tsumori Prisoner of War Camp, Osaka Area, Honshu, Japan, the accused, Toshitaro Habe, did unlawfully disregard and fail to discharge his duty as Camp Commander by failing to provide Allied Prisoners of War with adequate and proper food, clothing, shelter, sanitary facilities, needed and available medicines and medical attention and recreational and mail facilities, thereby contributing to the serious illness and deaths of Allied Prisoners of War.

9. That between about 11 September 1943 and 18 December 1944, at or near Tsumori Prisoner of War Camp, Osaka Area, Honshu, Japan, the accused, Toshitaro Habe, did willfully and unlawfully mistreat and abuse Allied Prisoners of War by stealing and misappropriating food rations intended for their use and benefit.

10. That between about 11 September 1943 and 18 December 1944, at or near Tsumori Prisoner of War Camp, Osaka Area, Honshu, Japan, the accused, Toshitaro Habe, did unlawfully disregard and fail to discharge his duty as Camp Commander by failing to provide Allied Prisoners of War with adequate and safe shelter from air raids and by unlawfully quartering Allied Prisoners of War at or near military targets and objectives:

11. That between about 11 September 1943 and 18 December 1944, at or near Tsumori Prisoner of War Camp, Osaka Area, Honshu, Japan, the accused, Toshitaro Habe, did unlawfully disregard and fail to discharge his duty as Camp Commander by compelling and permitting Allied Prisoners of War to perform work and services related to the operation of war and under improper working conditions, thereby causing injury to numerous Allied Prisoners of War.

12. That between about 11 September 1943 and 18 December 1944, at or near Tsumori Prisoner of War Camp, Osaka Area, Honshu, Japan, the accused, Toshitaro Habe, did unlawfully disregard and fail to discharge his duty as Camp Commander by compelling and permitting Allied Prisoners of War to work for long and unreasonable periods of time without sufficient rest.

13. That between about 11 September 1943 and 18 December 1944, at or near Tsumori Prisoner of War Camp, Osaka Area, Honshu, Japan, the accused, Toshitaro Habe, did willfully and unlawfully disregard and fail to discharge his duty as Camp Commander to control and restrain members of his command and persons under his supervision and control by permitting them to commit the following atrocities and other offenses against Allied Prisoners of War:

a. In about January 1944, the unlawful mistreatment and abuse by one Sukimata of George W. Keyser, an Allied Prisoner of War, by beating and kicking him into insensibility.

b. At divers times between about 11 September 1943 and 18 December 1944, the unlawful mistreatment and abuse by one Eshada of Allied Prisoners of War by stealing and misappropriating food rations intended for their use and benefit.

c. At divers times between about 11 September 1943 and 18 December 1944, the unlawful mistreatment and abuse by one Ishida of Allied Prisoners of War by stealing and misappropriating food rations intended for their use and benefit.

d. At divers times between about 11 September 1943 and 18 December 1944, the unlawful mistreatment and abuse by one Nishimoto of numerous Allied Prisoners of War by beating them.

e. Between about 11 September 1943 and 18 December 1944, the unlawful mistreatment and abuse of Allied Commissioned Officer Prisoners of War by forcing them to work.

f. Between about 11 September 1943 and 18 December 1944, the unlawful mistreatment and abuse of Allied Commissioned Officer Prisoners of War by forcing them to carry human excreta in buckets.

g. At divers times between about 1 June 1944 and 18 December 1944, the unlawful mistreatment and abuse by one Okano, of Allied Prisoners of War by stealing and misappropriating American Red Cross drugs and food supplies intended for the use and benefit of sick and injured Allied Prisoners of War.

h. At divers times between about 1 June 1944 and 18 December 1944, the unlawful mistreatment and abuse by one Okano of sick and wounded Allied Prisoners of War by beating them.

i. At divers times between about 11 September 1943 and 18 December 1944, the unlawful mistreatment and abuse of Allied Prisoners of War by the stealing, misappropriating, withholding and misuse of Red Cross supplies and food intended for their use and benefit.

j. At divers times between about 11 September 1943 and 18 December 1944, the unlawful mistreatment, abuse and torture by one Yabi of numerous Allied Prisoners of War by beating them and by forcing them to stand at attention for long periods of time holding buckets of water over their heads which, upon spilling in cold weather, resulted in the chilling and in the contracting of sicknesses by Allied Prisoners of War, thereby causing the deaths of several said Prisoners.

k. At divers times between about 11 September 1943 and 18 December 1944, the unlawful mistreatment and abuse by one known as "Pluto" of numerous Allied Prisoners of War by beating them.

l. At divers times between about 11 September 1943 and 18 December 1944, the unlawful mistreatment, abuse and torture of Allied Prisoners of War by beating them and by forcing them to hold buckets of water above their heads for long periods of time while kneeling on rough kindling wood.

m. Between about 11 September 1943 and 18 December 1944, the unlawful mistreatment and abuse of Allied Prisoners of War by neglecting and refusing to furnish them with needed and available medicines and medical attention, thereby contributing to the serious illness, disability and deaths of Allied Prisoners of War.

n. Between about 11 September 1943 and 18 December 1944, the unlawful mistreatment, abuse and torture by one Yabi of William I. Murdock, an American Prisoner of War, by forcing him to stand at attention with a bucket of water held over his head for a long period of time, which water upon spilling in the cold weather caused him to become chilled and resulted in his illness, thereby contributing to his death.

o. Between about 11 September 1943 and 18 December 1944, the unlawful mistreatment and abuse of Allied Prisoners of War by forcing them to work when ill, sick, diseased and in an unfit physical condition for work, thereby contributing to the serious illness, disability and deaths of Allied Prisoners of War.

14. That between about 18 May 1945 and 15 August 1945, at or near Rokuroshi Prisoner of War Camp, Osaka Area, Honshu, Japan, the accused, Toshitaro Habe, did willfully and unlawfully mistreat and abuse Allied Commissioned Officer Prisoners of War by forcing them to empty latrines with buckets and to carry human excreta.

15. That between about 18 May 1945 and 15 August 1945, at or near Rokuroshi Prisoner of War Camp, Osaka Area, Honshu, Japan, the accused, Toshitaro Habe, did willfully and unlawfully mistreat and abuse Allied Commissioned Officer Prisoners of War by forcing them to work.

16. That at divers times between about 18 May 1945 and 15 August 1945, at or near Rokuroshi Prisoner of War Camp, Osaka Area, Honshu, Japan, the accused, Toshitaro Habe, did willfully and unlawfully mistreat and abuse Allied Prisoners of War by ordering and imposing collective punishment on groups for offenses alleged to have been committed by individual Prisoners of War.

17. That between about 18 May 1945 and 15 August 1945, at or near Rokuroshi Prisoner of War Camp, Osaka Area, Honshu, Japan, the accused, Toshitaro Habe, did willfully and unlawfully mistreat and contribute to and accelerate the death of Lieutenant James I. Mallette, an American Prisoner of War, by neglecting and refusing to furnish him with needed and available medicines and medical attention.

18. That between about 18 May 1945 and 15 August 1945, at or near Rokuroshi Prisoner of War Camp, Osaka Area, Honshu, Japan, the accused, Toshitaro Habe, did willfully and unlawfully mistreat, abuse and torture one Lieutenant Patterson, one Lieutenant Stansberry and one Lieutenant Howell, American Prisoners of War, by forcing them to stand at attention under the hot sun for a long period of time and by depriving them of food and water during same.

19. That between about 18 May 1945 and 15 August 1945, at or near Rokuroshi Prisoner of War Camp, Osaka Area, Honshu, Japan, the accused, Toshitaro Habe, did willfully and unlawfully disregard and fail to discharge his duty as Camp Commander by failing to provide Allied Prisoners of War with adequate and proper food, heat, quarters, needed and available medicines and medical attention and sanitary facilities, thereby contributing to the serious illness and deaths of Allied Prisoners of War.

20. That between about 10 December 1944 and 7 March 1945, at or near Yokkaichi Prisoner of War Camp, also known as Nagoya Number 5, Osaka Area, Honshu, Japan, the accused, Toshitaro Habe, did willfully and unlawfully disregard and fail to discharge his duty as Camp Commander to control and restrain members of his command and persons under his supervision and control by permitting them to commit the following atrocities and other offenses against Allied Prisoners of War:

a. In about January 1945, the unlawful mistreatment and abuse by one known as "The Airdale" of Stephen Pawlik, an American Prisoner of War, by beating him into insensibility with a board.

b. On or about 25 December 1944, the unlawful mistreatment and abuse by one known as "Four Eyes" and one known as "The Nigger" of Jack R. Miller, an American Prisoner of War, by beating him into insensibility with a club and the butt end of a rifle.

c. On or about 25 December 1944, the unlawful mistreatment, abuse and torture by one known as "Four Eyes" and one known as "The Nigger", with others, of John Long, J. T. Hill and three others, all Allied Prisoners of War, by beating them with a club and the butt end of a rifle and by forcing them to stand at attention for long periods of time in severely cold weather while only scantily clad, pouring water over them while in such position.

d. In or about February 1945, the unlawful mistreatment and abuse by one known as "Three Fingers" of Clifford M. Lynch and five others, all Allied Prisoners of War, by beating them with fists, rifle butt and garrison belt.

e. Between about 10 December 1944 and 31 January 1945, the unlawful mistreatment and abuse by one Tadao Tenabe of Ernest M. Myers, an American Prisoner of War, by neglecting and refusing to furnish him with necessary medicines and necessary and available medical attention, and by forcing him to work when ill and in an unfit physical condition for work, thereby contributing to his death.

f. Between about 10 December 1944 and 7 March 1945, the unlawful mistreatment and abuse by one Tadao Tenabe of William H. Richardson, an American Prisoner of War, by neglecting and refusing to furnish him with necessary medicines and necessary and available medical attention and by forcing him to work when ill and in an unfit physical condition for work, thereby contributing to his death.

g. Between about 10 December 1944 and 7 March 1945, the unlawful mistreatment and abuse of one Tadao Tenabe of Timothy E. Hardy, an American Prisoner of War, by neglecting and refusing to furnish him with necessary medicines and necessary and available medical attention and by forcing him to work when ill and in an unfit physical condition for work, thereby contributing to his death.

h. Between about 10 December 1944 and 7 March 1945, the unlawful mistreatment and abuse by one Tadao Tenabe of R. J. Bartrom, a British Prisoner of War, by neglecting and refusing to furnish him with necessary and available medicines and necessary and available medical attention and by forcing him to work when ill and in an unfit physical condition for work, thereby contributing to his death.

i. In or about January 1945, the unlawful mistreatment and abuse of Edward V. Sheehan, an American Prisoner of War, by beating him.

j. Between about 10 December 1944 and 31 December 1944, the unlawful mistreatment and abuse by one Sato of Gerald L. Copeland, an American Prisoner of War, by beating him.

k. In about January 1945, the unlawful mistreatment and abuse by one Tomabi, also known as Tadao Tenabe, of Charles T. Bruce and six others, all Allied Prisoners of War, by beating them with a belt.

l. On or about 31 December 1944, the unlawful mistreatment and abuse by one Takanosuke Gunji of R. L. Rogers, an American Prisoner of War, by beating him and forcing him to stand exposed to cold weather while stripped to the waist.

m. On or about 31 December 1944, the unlawful mistreatment and abuse by one Takanosuke Gunji of Guy H. Stubbs, an American Prisoner of War, by beating him with the buckle end of a belt.

21. That between about 1 September 1943 and 20 September 1944, at or near Taisho Prisoner of War Camp, Osaka Area, Honshu, Japan, the accused, Toshitaro Habe, did willfully and unlawfully disregard and fail to discharge his duty as Camp Commander to control and restrain members of his command and persons under his supervision and control by permitting them to commit the following atrocities and other offenses against Allied Prisoners of War:

a. Between about 1 September 1943 and 20 September 1944, the unlawful mistreatment and abuse by one Sawamura and one Terasta of Corporal W. T. Brocklehurst, an Australian Prisoner of War, by beating him; by neglecting and refusing to furnish him with necessary and available medicines and medical attention and by forcing him to work when ill and in an unfit physical condition for work, thereby contributing to his death.

b. Between about 1 September 1943 and 20 September 1944, the unlawful mistreatment and abuse by one Sawamura of Private W. Ahearn, an Australian Prisoner of War, by neglecting and refusing to furnish him with necessary and available medicines and medical attention and by forcing him to work when ill and in an unfit physical condition for work, thereby contributing to his death.

c. Between about 1 September 1943 and 20 September 1944, the unlawful mistreatment and abuse of sick, diseased and physically unfit Allied Prisoners of War by neglecting and refusing to furnish them with necessary and available medicines and medical attention and by forcing them to work when ill and in an unfit physical condition for work, thereby contributing to the serious illness, disability and deaths of Allied Prisoners of War.

d. At divers times between about 1 September 1943 and 20 September 1944, the unlawful mistreatment by Sergeant Sawamura of Private James G. Carr, an Australian Prisoner of War, by beating and otherwise abusing him.

e. Between about 1 September 1943 and 20 September 1944, the unlawful mistreatment by Sergeant Sawamura of Major John F. Akeroyd, an Australian Prisoner of War, by beating and otherwise abusing him.

f. Between about 1 September 1943 and 20 September 1944, the unlawful mistreatment, abuse and torture by one Samura and others of one Sapper Taylor, an Australian Prisoner of War, by beating him with fists, wooden clogs and a sheathed sword; by pouring water down his mouth and nostrils over an extended period of time and by forcing him to stand at attention for a long period of time in cold weather while insufficiently clothed.

g. Between about 1 September 1943 and 20 September 1944, the unlawful mistreatment, abuse and torture of numerous Allied Prisoners of War by beating them; by placing lighted cigarettes to various parts of the bodies of sick Prisoners of War and by forcing water down their mouth and nostrils by means of hoses.

26 November 1946

/s/ Alva C. Carpenter  
ALVA C. CARPENTER  
Chief, Legal Section  
General Headquarters  
Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers

AFFIDAVIT

Before me personally appeared the above named accuser this 26th day of November 1946, and made oath that he is a person subject to military law and that he personally signed the foregoing charge and specifications and further that he has investigated the matters set forth in the charge and specifications and that the same are true in fact, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

/s/ John R. Pritchard

Captain, Infantry  
Summary Court

A CERTIFIED TRUE COPY

*Claude A. Muzzy*  
CLAUDE A. MUZZY,  
C.V.O., U.S.A.



Case # 7  
Case # "A"  
trial

PERTINENT INFORMATION ON CARD RE ATTACHED PETITION

NAME: ISHIHARA, Koichiro RANK:  
REQUESTING DIVISION: Prosecution L.S. MEMO: 1 Dec 45  
DATE OF INTERNMENT: 10 Dec 45  
PERTINENT DATA: INTERNED AT SUGAMO

LEGAL SECTION  
ROUTING SLIP

FROM: L.D. DATE: 1 June  
TIME: \_\_\_\_\_

CHIEF  COM-MAR \_\_\_\_\_  
EX O \_\_\_\_\_ SUPPLY \_\_\_\_\_  
ADM O \_\_\_\_\_ BRITISH \_\_\_\_\_  
LAW \_\_\_\_\_ AUSTRALIAN \_\_\_\_\_  
PROS  CHINESE \_\_\_\_\_  
INVES \_\_\_\_\_ PERSONNEL \_\_\_\_\_  
CRD \_\_\_\_\_ PHIL \_\_\_\_\_  
PIO \_\_\_\_\_ REPRO \_\_\_\_\_  
DEFENSE \_\_\_\_\_ OTHER \_\_\_\_\_

ATTN: Mr Lipscomb  
FOR: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_ Action \_\_\_\_\_  
Info \_\_\_\_\_ Note & Return \_\_\_\_\_  
Initials \_\_\_\_\_ Dispatch \_\_\_\_\_  
Comment &  
Concurrence \_\_\_\_\_ Other \_\_\_\_\_

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\_\_\_\_\_  
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\_\_\_\_\_

23

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION, GENERAL STAFF  
ALLIED TRANSLATOR AND INTERPRETER SECTION

NOTE: Translation directed by Commander-in-Chief.

Received ATIS: 18 May 48.

DIGEST OF LETTER

TO: General MacARTHUR.

FROM: SAKUSEKI, Shugen (作石秀現)  
GIFU Ken, DOKI Gun, ICHINOKURA Mura.

DATE: 13 May 48.

The writer requests that utmost leniency be shown to ISHIBARA, Hiroichiro (石原廣一郎), now on trial on charges of war crimes.

The writer states that ISHIBARA was forced by circumstances to accept the policy of the militarists.



東京 都  
連合軍最高司令部

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Letters Sub Section

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岐阜縣土岐郡市之倉村  
日輪石油開發株式會社  
社長 作石秀現

拜啓

私は今度書面に托しまして最高  
司令官殿宛願書を申請致し

ます

戦犯石原廣一郎氏の罪状が

かろ之事をいひます様に伏して願

ひに及びます

私は彼とは一面識もありませぬが

十二年前彼の傳記に私は後援

させられた事があり陰の恩人となり

ます

私は一九三六年五月米國に航つて来  
妹もかありませす。

若し石原氏にして私の如くに米國

に航つた事があるならば彼は

人道の上に正義の上に主義の上

に總ての上には偉大なる米國を

そ窮し彼は恐らく戦争し

互對し續り、私の如くに暴虐

なる軍國主義指導者を呪つる

のには違ひなかつたと言つて止ませ

おしむらへは石原、氏にて戦前、  
米國の偉大なることを知らず、其の  
運命の行くところ、必然的  
ありしをわし、間違つた指導者共  
協力させられ、今に至り、  
彼石原廣一郎氏、今に至り、  
つとむ悟り、然して偉大なる正義の國  
米國を、知る、今も、悔いて  
居る事、と思ひます。  
私は十二年前、彼の傳記を讀み

亦て、彼のその時迄の人と成りき、知り  
きつて奮起し女事がありき  
私は信じてます、彼は間違ひを知つ  
ていて、それに協力すよ、極む人間  
ひたひた事なき、強りして止せき  
今にして痛感致しますことは、  
彼石原氏に米國の正一と  
戦争の正佐と知つてほし  
かつたのひあります  
私は克く知つて居りまゝ女後



今日私はその事によりに自覚した感謝  
致すのであります

以上の如くに私は石原廣一郎  
氏の罪がるから一事を偉大なる

方々を代表せらるる

最高司令官殿に對し

お願い申上げたいのであります

恐らく謹言

岐阜縣土岐郡市之倉村

作石秀現 拜

**RESTRICTED**

Classification changed from "CONFIDENTIAL" to "RESTRICTED" by order of the Secretary of WAR by C. G. Muzzy

For the WAR CRIMES OFFICE

Judge Advocate General's Department -- War Department

United States of America

*CWO, USA*

--- AIABB 157917 (V-68102)

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In the matter of Atrocities Committed \* Perpetuation of Testimony of  
at Yokkaichi (Nagoya No. 5) Prisoner \* Nathan D. Belinky, Major, O-400961.  
of War Camp and Specifically in the \*  
matter of the Conduct and Activities \*  
of CORPORAL TADAO TENABE, Japanese \*  
Medical Corpsman at this Prisoner of \*  
War Camp. \*

\*\*\*\*\*

- Taken at: 4304 Rush Boulevard, Youngstown, Ohio
- Date: 22 July 1946
- In the Presence Of: Willis B. Ogle, Special Agent, CIC, Second Army.
- Questions by: Willis B. Ogle, Special Agent, CIC, Second Army.
- Q. Give your name, rank, serial number, and permanent home address.
- A. Nathan D. Belinky, Major, O-400961, 4304 Rush Blvd., Youngstown, Ohio.
- Q. What was your civilian occupation prior to induction into the Army?
- A. For two (2) years prior to my induction into the United States Army on 5 May 1941, I was a resident physician at St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Youngstown, Ohio.
- Q. What educational institutions did you attend?
- A. I received my M. D. degree from the University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio, in June 1939.
- Q. Were you a Prisoner of War?
- A. Yes. I was a Prisoner of War of the Japanese.
- Q. When and where were you captured?
- A. I was captured on 6 May 1942 on Corregidor Island. At this time, I was attached to Aid Station #3.
- Q. Give the places and approximate dates of your imprisonment.
- A. From 6 May 1942 to 1 July 1942, I was imprisoned on Corregidor; from 2 July 1942 to 26 October 1942, I was imprisoned at Bilibid Prison Camp, Philippine Islands; from 5 November 1942 to 6 June 1944, I was imprisoned at Dapecol Prison Camp, Philippine Islands. From this camp, I was transferred to Osaka Prison Camp, Yokkaichi, Japan, where I remained until 1 June 1945, at which time I was sent to Nagoya Prison Camp #11, Toyama, Japan, where I remained until I was liberated on 6 September 1945.
- Q. When did you return to the United States?
- A. I returned to the United States on 16 October 1945 at San Francisco, California.

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Q. While you were a Prisoner of War of the Japanese, did you witness, or do you have any knowledge of the beatings of MASTER SERGEANT JOHN KRISTAPOVIZ, JR., SERGEANT EDWARD R. RASKIEWICZ, and PFC. EDWARD V. SHEEHAN?

A. I did not witness any beatings of the above-mentioned Prisoners of War; however, it is believed that they did receive some beatings for some minor offenses, but the details are not known.

Q. What is your knowledge of the reasons for and the circumstances surrounding the death of the following Prisoner of War: CORPORAL THOMAS J. MCGINNITY?

A. CORPORAL THOMAS J. MCGINNITY died in his sleep from malnutrition and beriberi. I do not know of any one person who was directly responsible for his death.

Q. What is your knowledge of the reasons for and the circumstances surrounding the death of the following Prisoner of War: SERGEANT TIMOTHY E. HARDY?

A. SERGEANT TIMOTHY E. HARDY died from malnutrition and overwork. I do not recall whether or not he received any beatings and I cannot place the responsibility of his death upon any one person.

Q. What is your knowledge of the reasons for and the circumstances surrounding the death of the following Prisoner of War: PRIVATE ERNEST M. MEYERS?

A. PRIVATE ERNEST M. MEYERS was on camp-light duty when he died. The cause of his death was malnutrition and chronic diarrhea. I cannot say that any one person was directly responsible for his death.

Q. What is your knowledge of the reasons for and the circumstances surrounding the death of the following Prisoner of War: PRIVATE WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON?

A. PRIVATE WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON died from malnutrition and pneumonia. I cannot place the responsibility of this man's death upon any one person.

Q. What is your knowledge of the reasons for and the circumstances surrounding the death of the following Prisoner of War: PRIVATE ROBERT J. BARTROM?

A. I cannot recall any person by the name of ROBERT J. BARTROM as having been a Prisoner of War at Yokkaichi (Nagoya No. 5) Camp.

Q. What is your knowledge of atrocities other than beatings and killings committed by CORPORAL TADAO TENABE, Japanese Medical Corpsman, against any Prisoners of War at the camp.

A. I do not know of any other atrocities other than beatings committed by TENABE, with the exception that he sent prisoners to work in the factory when they were actually too ill to work. I have no knowledge of any killings committed by CORPORAL TENABE in either Yokkaichi (Nagoya No. 5) POW Camp or in Toyama (Nagoya No. 11) Prisoner of War Camp. I recall one incident where TENABE gave eight (8) Prisoners of War beatings with his belt, for building a fire in their barracks that was nearly ceiling high. He was deathly afraid of fires and had issued a warning that fires were to be only so large. On this occasion he unexpectedly walked into the barracks and saw this large fire and then proceeded to take the eight (8) prisoners into his office and beat them. I did not witness these beatings and do not recall giving any of the eight (8) prisoners medical attention as a result of the beatings.

Q. What was TENABE'S course of conduct in carrying out his duties as chief of the medical detachment, particularly his manner of excusing sick Allied Prisoners of War from work details?

A. TENABE first came to Yokkaichi (Nagoya No. 5) Prisoner of War Camp during October 1944 and remained there as chief of the medical detachment until 1 June 1945, when he, along with me and one hundred and fifty (150) Prisoners of War, was transferred to Toyama (Nagoya No. 11) Prisoner of War Camp.

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He remained at the latter camp until approximately three (3) weeks before I was liberated, on 6 September 1945. I have no knowledge as to where he was transferred at that time. Medically speaking, TENABE carried out his work as a medical corpsman as satisfactorily as could be expected of one in his position in a Prisoner of War Camp, and I gave him a letter stating the same when he left Toyama. He obtained services and supplies for me that, I have since been told, were not available and even unheard of in other Prisoner of War Camps. For example, he obtained X-Ray, surgical, and dental services for the Prisoners of War. I can recall two (2) appendectomies and a few dental extractions that were performed by Japanese doctors in the Japanese dispensary. He made it possible for me to have all the Prisoners of War blood typed in our camp and on another occasion he gave me a surgical syringe that was quite helpful to me in my work. Around Christmas time in 1944, he "padded" the reports by increasing the number of sick patients in the Yokkaichi Camp in order for us to obtain more Red Cross medical supplies than we would have otherwise received. Also, when Red Cross supplies were received, either medical or food, he was very careful that we received all that was coming to us and if any of the packages were short of certain articles, he saw to it that this shortage was made up out of Japanese supplies. As to his manner of excusing sick Allied Prisoners of War from work details, he did send men to work who should have been either in the hospital or on camp-light duty. It was my duty at sick call every morning to determine the number of men who were too ill to go to work. I then had to take those men who were too sick to work before TENABE and get his permission to keep them in camp. If I had only seven (7) or eight (8) men, TENABE usually permitted me to keep them in camp. However, if I happened to take ten (10) or more men to him to get excused from work, he would get angry and say they all had to go to work. I got around this by taking only the seven (7) or eight (8) Prisoners of War who were in the worst condition to TENABE and get them excused and those others who were slightly better, I would give medicine and send to work. Later I was able to arrange for those men who were working but ill, to lay off work in the afternoon by decreasing the number of men on the work details at noon of each day. TENABE was mostly concerned with the morning reports and did not become aware of the discrepancy of the afternoon reports. The majority of the Prisoners of War in the camps were unfit for work due to malnutrition, but it was TENABE'S duty to see that as many Prisoners of War as possible be sent to work and he was only carrying out his orders. On several occasions, men were sent to work who should have been in the hospital, a fact that can be blamed directly upon TENABE. However, if he did not supply the factory with men, the factory or civilian officials would go to the military officials and they in turn would reprimand TENABE. One occasion of this kind occurred in July 1945 at Toyama. TENABE withheld thirty (30) men from work at the factory in an attempt to make the civilian authorities realize that there was an acute shortage of food and that the men would be unable to work unless more food was furnished the camp. For this act, the Japanese sent their secret police, the Kempe, to the camp at Toyama and questioned TENABE for possible sabotage activities. I wish to reiterate however, that medically speaking, TENABE performed his duties as a medical corpsman as well as could be expected of one in a Prisoner of War camp.

Q. Can you name any other American Prisoners of War who would have knowledge of TENABE'S conduct and manner at Yokkaichi and Toyama?

A. Yes. COLONEL GUY H. STUBBS, who is presently on his way to the War Crimes Trials in Tokyo, Japan; T/SGT KENNETH W. BAILEY, Detroit, Michigan; and FLOYD HENRY, Lt. (sg) USN, c/o Paramount Pictures, New York, New York.

Q. Do you have any further information regarding TENABE?

A. No.

*Nathan D. Belinky*

NATHAN D. BELINKY, Major, O-400961

WAR CRIMES OFFICE

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State of Ohio: )  
County of Mahoning: ) SS

I, Nathan D. Belinky, 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.

*Nathan D. Belinky*  
NATHAN D. BELINKY, Major, O-400961

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 26<sup>th</sup> day of July 1946.

*Frederick T. Griffiths*  
FREDERICK T. GRIFFITHS  
Captain, Infantry, Summary Court Officer  
Per S.O.#25, Hq., Fifth Service Command  
Par. #10, Dated 4 February 1946

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Willis B. Ogle, Special Agent, certify that Nathan D. Belinky, Major, ASN O-400961, personally appeared before me on 22 July 1946 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: Youngstown, Ohio *Willis B. Ogle*  
Date: 26 July 1946 Special Agent, CIC, Second Army

05-20

WAR CRIMES OFFICE

Washington 25, D. C.

**RESTRICTED** *Can*

468  
STATEMENT OF DONALD G. THOMPSON TAKEN AT TOKYO,  
JAPAN, NOVEMBER 14, 1946  
BY FRANKLIN E. MORRIS, PROSECUTOR

- Q. State your full name and full address?  
A. Donald G. Thompson, Home Address, Chappell, Nebraska and at the present time assigned to 38th Infantry Regiment, 2nd Infantry Div., Camp Carson, Colorado.
- Q. What is your rank?  
A. Major in the United States Army.
- Q. How long have you been in the military service?  
A. Since 25 August 1940.
- Q. During the past war were you at any time confined in any Japanese Prison Camp as a Prisoner of War?  
A. Yes. I was captured at Kilometer Post 167, Bataan, Philippine Islands on 9 April 1942. Was transferred to Camp O'Donnell, Philippine Islands, in April 1942 where I remained until September 1942. Then transferred to Camp Cabanatuan, Phillipine Islands, where I remained until October 1942 at which time I was placed aboard ship and arrived at the Davao Penal Colony, Phillipine Islands, in November 1942 where I remained until June 1944. In June 1944 I was again placed aboard ship and arrived at Yokkaichi, Honshu, Japan, on 4 September 1944 and remained at the Yokkaichi Prison Camp (also known as Nagoya Prisoner of War Camp No.5) to September 4, 1945.
- Q. While you were confined at the Yokkaichi Prisoner of War Camp did you witness the beating, torture, or mistreatment of any American Prisoners of War confined in said camp?  
A. Yes.
- Q. Will you describe the mistreatment of War Prisoners at Yokkaichi Prisoner War Camp while you were confined therein?  
A. Yes. On or about 18 June 1945, I was walking from the hospital building to the P.O.W.'s barracks with the Japanese N.C.O. of the day, Cpl. TAKEO SHURAKI. He discovered two window bars had been cut or sawed. SHURAKI immediately went into the P.O.W.'s barracks to the room, bay area section where the window bars had been cut through. He called all the P.O.W.'s in <sup>one</sup> the bay to attention (about 20 Prisoners) and questioned each of them, in Japanese (no interpreter present) as to who had cut the window bars. He then proceeded to strike all the men on the head with a bayonet or practiced saber as he continued to question them. After about 20 minutes of this beating, 3 P.O.W.'s confessed to having cut the bars. These 3 men were: Sgt. R. L. Diaz, Sgt. John Fitzjohn, and Cpl. Nick Gallagos. They were lined up in "gangway" of the barracks and severely beaten; first by Cpl. SHURAKI and followed by several civilian guards. The Japanese civilians as well as Cpl. SHURAKI used sticks, wooden shoes, fists, bayonets and practiced sabers to administer the beatings. I witnessed these beatings.

Sometime in the month of July 1945 Samuel Lynch an American P.O.W. was beaten into unconsciousness by Cpl. SHURAKI and other Japanese Civilian Guards. Lynch had brought into Camp a type of starch from the factory as food. He was discovered by his civilian guard, nicknamed the "Skull". The Japanese acting Sgt. Major, Cpl. KOBIACHI was called. He beat Lynch for about 5 minutes with a short hard-wood walking stick and also with his fist. When KOBIACHI had finished beating Lynch he returned to his office, but commanded Lynch to remain at attention. Whereupon SHURAKI picked up a piece of 2 by 4 and started beating Lynch. Lynch was knocked down several times by these blows and when knocked down SHURAKI would proceed to kick Lynch in the groin, ribs and shins until he got back on his feet again. This beating lasted from 5 to 10 minutes. Several civilian guards also beat Lynch with water soaked knotted ropes at the same time SHURAKI was administering his blows with the 2 by 4

club. Lynch was finally knocked unconscious to the ground. His face was bleeding, his eyes blackened and his clothes torn off his body. There were large welts on his head and shoulders, cuts about his face and body. There was no medical attention given Lynch. I witnessed this incident.

On or about the 8th of July 1945 three American P.O.W.'s were accused of stealing rice balls and one bottle of saki from a Japanese guard house during an air raid. The only evidence was the odor of saki on the breath of the Prisoners. The 3 P.O.W.'s were - Sgt. John Kristopovis, Pvt. Edward V. Sheehan, and Pvt. Edward Raskiewicz. Each day for about 40 days the 3 above named P.O.W.'s were severely beaten, kicked, molested and tortured by the Japanese soldier guards, civilian guards, and the permanent Japanese army staff. On or about 10 July 1945 SHURAKI was N.C.O. of the day. At about 8:30 A.M. SHURAKI ordered the 3 P.O.W.'s to stand in front of the guard house with their arms outstretched full length, holding large buckets filled with sand, rocks, etc. Each time the bucket moved SHURAKI would strike the P.O.W.'s on their heads with his bayonet or practice saber. He then ordered the 3 men to run 120 times around the camp compound carrying a large rock on top of their heads. The rock weighing about 30 lbs. If the Prisoners did not run to suit SHURAKI he would trip the men with his saber or hit them with his saber or his fists or both. This punishment carried on all day long. SHURAKI was the supply Cpl. of the camp and he ordered that the 3 men above named were not to receive any food for breakfast or dinner and only one-half ration for supper. This order was given to me by SHURAKI as I was the P.O.W. Mess Officer as well as Allied C.O. at the time. The following day on or about 11 July 1945 SHURAKI deprived us of rations for 3 men when he issued us our day's rations. I protested to the Camp Commander, thru an interpreter, and the camp C.O. ordered the men who were in the guard house to be fed, namely Kristopovis, Sheehan, and Raskiewicz. SHURAKI knew this, but refused to issue rations to the 3 men in the guard house for about the first 10 days they were there.

The authorized rations from Nagoya Headquarters for P.O.W.'s was 700 grams per man per day. SHURAKI issued to my mess Sgt. H. Frazier, U.S.A. Force, 630 grams per man per day. When I questioned him about the remaining 70 grams authorized, he stated the rats had eaten so much rice and that he was short in his accounts and that we would receive only 630 grams until the shortage was made up. However, during this period, on several occasions, I saw SHURAKI go into the rice warehouse carrying a small portion of newspaper with him. As he came out of the warehouse the paper would be folded in a neat package and contained small amounts of rice. I could see the rice in the package. SHURAKI would place the paper package in his coat pocket. Upon two occasions I watched SHURAKI upon leaving the warehouse. He proceeded out the compound gate only a few minutes after leaving the warehouse with the paper package containing the rice in his pocket.

Referring to the beating, torture and mistreatment of Sgt. John Kristopovis, Sheehan and Raskiewicz, mentioned above, I witnessed the following conduct on the part of Cpl. KOBAYASHI. On or about July 9th 1945, Cpl. KOBAYASHI, ordered these men confined to the guard house. The following day they were made to stand at attention all morning long. Each day Japanese guards went by these 3 men they would hit and kick them. In the afternoon of this day Cpl. KOBAYASHI took Sheehan out of the guard house and made him again stand at attention (Sheehan having been placed in the guard house during the noon hour.) KOBAYASHI then made thrust at Sheehan's body with his saber and as Sheehan would twist his body to avoid the thrust KOBAYASHI would strike him with his fists or kick him. This took place for about 20 minutes. Each time KOBAYASHI hit or thrust at Sheehan he would ask him "who stole the saki". Sheehan

after about 20 minutes of this "3rd degree" said he had stolen the rice ball and that Raskiewicz and Kristopovis had stolen the saki. Sheehan's lower body, face, legs, and back were cut, severely bruised and bleeding from the results of this beating.

I was in approximately 10 feet of KOBAYASHI during this beating. For the following 40 odd days Kristopovis, Sheehan, and Raskiewicz, were submitted to the most severe, inhuman beatings and tortures daily. These beatings and tortures were ordered and permitted and participated in by Cpl. KOBAYASHI who was the 2nd senior Japanese soldier of the Camp. After a week or more of daily beatings and tortures, one morning KOBAYASHI ordered that the 3 men be tied by their wrists with rice straw ropes, suspended from a ladder which was leaning against the side of the barracks. The 3 men were tied high enough above the ground so that their arms were full length above their heads. A small round rock was placed under each P.O.W.'s feet in such a manner that their toes just touched the rocks. Each time their toes slipped off the rock KOBAYASHI and the several civilian and soldier guards would lash the 3 men with small knotted ropes, raising welts on their bodies. The 3 men hung in this position from about 8:30 A.M. until about 12:30 P.M. Each time one of them moved or cried out in pain they were subject to more beatings by the civilians and guards in camp. At about 12:30 P.M. the men were cut down from the ladders. KOBAYASHI then ordered the 3 men to kneel on their knees, body erect, arms tied in back of them with large rocks placed on their thighs. Their knees were placed over bamboo poles in such a manner that the bamboo poles ran directly across the mens' knee caps. They were kept in this position for about 3 hours. I was personally present in camp and witnessed the tortures and beatings just enumerated. The above torture was repeated on numerous occasions during the 40 days above mentioned.

KOBAYASHI refused to allow Sheehan to take shelter in the air raid shelters during the all-most daily and nightly air raids of this period. Upon one occasion, in the early part of August 1945, our camp was strafed by Allied Pursuit Planes. The guard house was strafed while Sheehan was locked in a guard house cell. Sheehan screamed and begged to be allowed his freedom during the strafing but KOBAYASHI nor the guards would permit him. There were 50 caliber holes in the roof and floor of the cell Sheehan was occupying when I inspected same following the raid.

From September 1944 to September 1945 there was a civilian guard at Yokkaichi Prison Camp named HORIZO SHINJO (nicknamed "All-Men"). During the month of December 1944 SHINJO was in the P.O.W. kitchen. As Allied P.O.W. mess officer, I too was in the kitchen. The cooks were baking biscuits in the oven for the following morning meal, the P.O.W. mess Sgt. Pas, Dutch Army soldier, told me that SHINJO had been taking biscuits as they completed baking them. The flour for these biscuits had been issued as a part of the P.O.W.'s ration by the Japanese supply Sgt. in lieu of rice. I attempted to explain that we had only enough biscuits to issue each man in camp two biscuits apiece and if he, SHINJO, ate any more we would be short for the issue. SHINJO became angry and with a short, wooden, guard stick beat me about the shoulders and wrists, hitting me about 10 times, then ordered me out of the kitchen. I had black and blue marks on my shoulders and arms for about 2 weeks following this beating.

One morning in December 1944, SHINJO struck Colonel Guy H. Stubbs, U.S. Army P.O.W. Commanding Officer several hard blows about the face with his fists. The work detail was slow in forming on this occasion and SHINJO decided Colonel Stubbs was to blame.



In early January or February 1945, SHINJO also struck William R. Linderfelt, U.S.M.C., over the head several times with a hard wood guard stick. One of the blows administered caused a deep gash across Linderfelt's forehead. Linderfelt was on duty inside the camp compound as a janitor. He was at this particular job because his eyesight was bad and he could hardly see more than 4 feet in front of him, and had suffered broken ear-drums as a result of the Batuan bombings, he was therefore very hard of hearing as well as having very defective vision. Because of this condition Linderfelt failed to salute SHINJO, thus SHINJO administered the above beating.

During the time Sgt. Kristopovis, Pvt. Sheehan, and Pvt. Raskiewicz, were confined in the guard house and punished as hereinbefore mentioned (during July and August 1945) SHINJO participated in the daily beatings and tortures administered to these men. I personally saw him rub salt into open flesh wounds on Sheehan's back. SHINJO along with several other civilian guards was one of the ringleaders in the beatings and tortures of Kristopovis, Raskiewicz and Sheehan.

One evening in July 1945 Sgt. Benjamin Kimmerle was discovered with a small quantity of oil on his person as the men were returning from work in the factory, SHINJO immediately upon discovery of the oil started beating Kimmerle with his fists about the face and body. Kimmerle fell to the ground, whereupon SHINJO, taking a leather belt, beat Kimmerle for approximately 3 to 5 minutes. The belt struck Kimmerle several times about the ears thereby breaking Kimmerle's ear-drums.

SHINJO also took part in the beating of Samuel Lynch above mentioned in July 1945. I witnessed SHINJO beating Lynch with his fists and a leather belt.

Q. Can you describe Cpl. SHURAKI?

A. I will estimate Cpl. SHURAKI to be about 21 or 22 years of age, weight about 120 lbs., height about 5'4", slight of build, fair complexion and was unable to speak English.

Q. Can you describe Cpl. KOBAYASHI?

A. I would estimate Cpl. KOBAYASHI to be approximately 35 years of age, about 5'7" tall, weight about 140 lbs., KOBAYASHI wore glasses, and was unable to speak or understand much English.

Q. Can you describe SHINJO?

A. SHINJO was about 30 to 32 years of age, about 5'6" tall, weight about 135 lbs., had a slight impediment in his speech.

Q. Did your work while at Yokkaichi Prison Camp necessitate your leaving the camp?

A. For the first 3 months after arriving in camp I would go after rations which generally took about 30 minutes. After this 3 months period I never left the Prison compound and was a witness to the beatings and tortures herein-above enumerated.

*Donald G. Thompson*  
Major Donald G. Thompson.

Subscribed and sworn to before me at

this 14<sup>th</sup> day of November, 1946.

*John R. Pritchard*  
Capt. Inf  
Summary Court  
4 -

05-20

10591

ShQ

K1/K1

Louis Rules & Reg  
pertaining to law.

pg. 20 & 26  
art. 12 & 13.

Kojima

Smith & Peind.

Legal Sec. pertaining etc.

Col. S. Murata, CO Asaka main Camp.

17B Asaka

5B Nagoya

Kishu mines

Yabbaichi Journey. ✓

Im. Di

126

Kojima

neglect of duty - failure to carry out responsibility.

Insufficient evidence to sustain the burden

of proof.

TABLE OF ARMY AND CORP AREA TO WHICH EVERY POW CAMP,  
BRANCH CAMP AND DESPATCHED CAMP WERE BELONGING.

FUKUOKA 17

8.10-43 (Fukuoka 17B) -- 2.11-45. --- Termination of War  
Western Army (SEIBU GUN) Western Corp Area (SEIBU GUNKANKU)

FUKUOKA 3

9.23-42 (Yahata Temp.) -- 1.1-43 (Fukuoka Yahata B.) --  
Western Army  
3.1-43 (Fukuoka 3B) -- 2.11-45 --- Termination of War  
Western Corp Area

FUKUOKA 4

11.28-42 (Yahata Temp. Moji Detachment) -- 1.1-43 (Fukuoka Moji B.) --  
Western Army  
3.1-43 (Fukuoka 4B) -- 2.11-45 --- Termination of War  
Western Corp Area

SENDAI 1B

4.15-43 (Tokyo 6B) -- 8.1-44 (Tokyo 4D) -- 2.11-45 -- 4.14-45  
Eastern Army (TOBU GUN) Eastern  
(Sendai 1B) --- Termination of War  
Corp Area (TOBU GUNKANKU) North Eastern Corp Area (TOHOKU GUNKANKU)

HAKODATE NO 1

12.6-42 (Hakodate 1B) -- 2.11-45 --- Termination of War  
Northern Army (HOKUBU GUN) Northern Corp Area (HOKUBU GUNKANKU)

NISI ASIBETSU

6.29-45 (Hakodate 4B) --- Termination of War  
Northern Corp Area

KAWASAKI 5D

5.13-43 (Tokyo 7B) -- 8.1-43 (Tokyo 5D) -- 2.11-45 - 6.4-45 (Closed)  
Eastern Army Eastern Corp Area

KAMIOKA

12.8-42 (Osaka, Kamioka B) -- 2.18-43 (Osaka 7B) -- 2.11-45 --  
Central Army (CHUBU GUN)  
4.6-45 (Nagoya 1B) --- Termination of War  
Central Corp Area (CHUBU GUNKANKU) Tokai Corp Area (TOKAI GUNKANKU)

HIROHATA

5.10-42 (Osaka, Koba B, Hirohata Detachment.) -- 10.12-42 (Osaka  
Central  
Hirohata Detachment.) -- 18.2-43 (Osaka 1D) -- 11.2-45 (Termination  
Army Central  
of War (Osaka 12B)  
Corp Area

NORIMA (NEAR NAGOYA) (NARUMI?)

28.12-43 (Osaka 11B) -- 11.2-45 -- 6.4-45 (Nagoya 2B) ---  
Central Army Central Corp Area  
Termination of War  
Tokai Corp Area

MOTOYAMA

26.11-42 (Yawata (Temp.) Ube B, Motoyama Detachment.) -- 1.1-43  
Western  
(Fukuoka, Ube B, Motoyama Detachment.) -- 1.3-43 (Fukuoka 8B) --  
Army  
1.12-43 (Fukuoka 3D) -- 11.2-45 -- 14.4-45 (Hiroshima 6D) --  
Western Corp Area  
Termination of War (Hiroshima 8B)  
Central Corp Area

ORIO NO 6

4.22-43 (Fukuoka 15B) -- 12.1-43 (Fukuoka 9D) -- 11.2-45 ---  
Western Army  
Termination of War  
Western Corp Area

HOSAKURA (HOSOKURA?)

1.12-44 (Tokyo 3B) -- 11.2-45 - 14.4-45 (Sendai 3B) --- Termina-  
Eastern Army Eastern Corp Area North Eastern  
tion of War  
Corp Area

YOKOHAMA D1

17.11-43 (Tokyo 2B Detachment) -- 1.8-43 (Tokyo 1D) -- 11.2-45 --  
Eastern Army  
1.5-45 (Closed)  
Eastern Corp Area

TSURUGA

23.4-45 (Osaka 20B) --- Termination of War (Osaka 5B)  
Central Corp Area

Doc. No. 3073

YAMANI, SHIKOKU (YAMANE?)

5.1-44 (Zentsuji, Yamane Bunshuku) -- 11.18-44 (Zentsuji 4B) -- 2.11.45  
Central Army  
3.20-45 (Zentsuji 3D) -- 4.13-45 (Hiroshima 3D) -- 6.19-45 (Closed)  
Central Corp Area

HITASHI, NO 8 (HITACHI?)

3.5-44 (Tokyo 12D) -- 2.11-45 --- Termination of War (Tokyo 8B)  
Eastern Army Eastern Corp Area

KOBE NO 3 (NO 2?)

9.21-42 (Osaka, Kobe B) -- 2.18-43 (Osaka 1B) -- 2.11-45 --- Termina-  
Central Army Central  
tion of War (Osaka 2B)  
Corp Area

MIYATA

5.12-43 (Tokyo 8B) -- 8.1-43 (Tokyo 6D) -- 2.11-45 --- Termination  
Eastern Army Eastern  
of War (Tokyo, 7B)  
Corp Area

OFUNA NAVAL PRISON

4.6-42 (Yokosuka Naval Guard Ofuna Temporary Camp) -- 8.2-45 (Tokyo H.Q.  
Yokosuka Naval Station Eastern  
Camp, Detachment) --- Termination of War  
Corp Area

OSAKA HQ CAMP

9.21-42 (Osaka HQ Camp) -- 2.11-45 --- Termination of War (Osaka 1B)  
Central Army Central Corp Area

ITO NO 27 (ITODA? IDA?)

5.10-45 (Fukuoka, 27B) --- Termination of War  
Western Corp Area

YOKKAICHI

8.11-44 (Osaka, 17B) -- 2.11-45 -- 4.6-45 (Nagoya, 5B) --- Termina-  
Central Army Central Corp Area Tokai  
tion of War  
Corp Area

Doc. No. 3073

SENDEYU (NEAR MOJI?) (SENRYU?)

1.15-45 (Fukuoka, 24B) -- 2.11-45 --- Termination of War  
Western Army Western Corp Area

MOJI HOSPITAL

Unknown

HOINCHO

Unknown

NAOETSU 4B

12.7-42 (Tokyo, 4B) -- 2.11-45 --- Termination of War  
Eastern Army Eastern Corp Area

NOTE:

1. Formation of Corp Area Headquarters was completed on 11 February, 1945.  
(From the certain memory of members of 1st Demobilization Office.)
2. Corp Area Commander assumed the responsibility and competence of Army Commander. (From the certain memory of a member of 1st Demobilization Office.)
3. Sendai, Nagoya and Hiroshima POW Camps were established respectively on 14 April, 1945, on 5 April, 1945 and on 13 April, 1945.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC  
Office of the Chief of Counter-Intelligence

2922

C H E C K S H E E T  
(Do not remove from attached sheets)

File No: CI 312.1

Subject: Inspection Branch #5, Nagoya PW Camp

Note  
No.

FROM: OCCIO (OPS)

TO: Legal Sec

DATE: 21 Nov 45

The attached report concerning the above and statements of former PW's are forwarded for your information and file.

3 Incls:

- Incl 1 - Memo (98th CIC Det.)
- Incl 2 - Statement (Thompson & Verwayeh)
- Incl 3 - Statement (Stubbs)

To  
E.R.T. *[Signature]*

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CI 312.1

Inspection Branch #5, Nagoya PW Camp

OCCIO (OPS)

Legal Sec

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F.R.T.

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98th CIC Detachment  
APO 98  
22 October 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR THE OFFICER IN CHARGE:

Subject: Inspection of Branch #5, Nagoya Prisoner of War Camp,  
Yokaichi, Miye Ken, Japan, and interview with R.K. HOYSOYA.

1. In compliance with message KX-10373, CG Sixth Army to CG I Corps referring to memorandum from Office of the Supreme Commander to Imperial Japanese Government dated 4 October 1945, subject: Removal of Restrictions on Political, Civil, and Religious Liberties, on 17 October 1945 these agents inspected subject prison camp and interrogated various persons concerning aspects and records of the camp. This camp was originally a branch of the Osaka Prisoner of War Camp but at the War's end was part of Nagoya Prisoner of War Camp.

This camp was located on the ground of the Ishihara Sangyo Kaisha (Ishihara Copper Smelting Co.) Yokaichi, Japan. The camp covers approximately 49,000 square feet of ground bordering upon the waterfront. Buildings were of wood construction and largely one story. At the time of this inspection the establishment had fallen into a state of disrepair due to lack of use and largely due to the results of a typhoon that had caused considerable damage about 15 September 1945. It compares favorably with Japanese Army barracks that have been seen by these agents, and prisoners and guards had approximately the same type quarters. There were ample bathing facilities for the number of prisoners interned although sleeping quarters were apparently a bit crowded. Air raid shelters appeared to be ample and remains of an extensive vegetable garden was visible outside the stockade. The prison grounds and building abut the area of the company's plant, and although the plant was bombed 3 times, the camp suffered no damage.

These agents interviewed the following men in an effort to locate the records of the camp and to learn certain facts concerning the prison:

Kazuo MATSUKAWA, Manager of Ishihara Sangyo Kaisha (Ishihara Copper Smelting Co.) MATSUKAWA has been with the Ishihara interests for seventeen (17) years and came to the Yokaichi plant from Osaka 12 October 1945. A man named KOYAMA, first name unknown, was MATSUKAWA's predecessor.

Mitsuo SAKAMOTO, Interpreter for the Yokaichi Liaison Office and employed by Ishihara Sangyo Kaisha until the end of the war. SAKAMOTO worked as an interpreter for the Allied prisoners at the plant.

Tsunetoshi HABU, employed by Ishihara Sangyo Kaisha in the Welfare Division. HABU has been with the company for several years and was charged with providing the Japanese officer in charge of the prison camp with what he needed in the way of supplies and with the paying of the prisoners.

These agents were told that this camp was opened in August 1944 with prisoners of war transferred from a prison in the Phillipine Islands. They were about 630 in number at first but about 300 of them were transferred to Toyama in May 1945. Prisoners were Dutch, English, and American, who were captured at Java, Singapore and in the Phillipines. All were soldiers, male, and about an equal number of each race. They were given work in the plant, largely in the smelter and blacksmith shop. Pay was

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one (1) yen per day and this was paid to a Lieutenant HABA, first name unknown, who was the Japanese Officer in Charge of the prisoners. The work day was 7½ hours, with two days off each month. At the end of the war the prisoners were sent by train to Toyama and it is not known what happened to them from there. No prisoners were killed in the bombings although about 16 died while in prison. The deaths were the result of what was described as "general weakness." The remains were sent to the camp headquarters for cremation and it was not known what was done with the ashes. It was stated to these agents that the prisoners were fed three meals each day and that the plant dining room gave them additional food from time to time. The remains of parachuted Red Cross parcels were found in the camp and these agents were told that the prisoners received all that was sent to them by the Red Cross.

It was denied that any records were still in the possession of the Ishihara Company and the belief was that they were sent to Japanese Army Headquarters in Tokyo. It was suggested that these agents contact R.K. HOSOYA, Matsuzaka, Miye Ken for further information concerning the camp and its records as it was believed that HOSOYA would have such records if any were to be had. HOSOYA was employed by the Ishihara Company as a liaison man and interpreter between the company and the prisoners.

2. On 18 October 1945 these agents interviewed R.K. HOSOYA, formerly liaison man and interpreter for the Ishihara Sangyo Kaishi with Branch #5, Nagoya Prisoner of War camp, Yokaichi, Japan, in his home in Matsuzaka, Miye Ken, Japan.

HOSOYA was with the Educational Bureau in Tokyo until he was bombed out of his home there; he returned to Matsuzaka and took employment with the Ishihara Sangyo Kaishi as liaison man and interpreter for the prisoner of war camp located at that plant. HOSOYA took this employment about 1 June 1944. The first group of prisoners arrived 11 August 1944. 152 were Dutch and 52 were British. The second group arrived 4 September and was composed of 410 men, all Americans. The Dutch were captured at Java and were transferred from a prison camp in Singapore. The English were captured at Singapore and were transferred from a camp in Thailand. The Americans were captured at Davao and were transferred from a camp in the Phillipines. HOSOYA stated that about one half of these prisoners were transferred to a camp in Toyama for safety from bombings 1 June 1945.

HOSOYA does not have the records of this camp and stated that all records have been sent to Imperial Army Headquarters in Tokyo. The information that he had for these agents came from his personal files and was spotty, due to the disarray of his personal belongings. HosoYA has a diary that contains the names of approximately 100 prisoners that he became intimate with but this diary was in storage in the country at the time of these agents' visit. In addition to the diary HOSOYA has letters of appreciation from a number of the prisoners and extracts of two of them are attached (Exhibits I and II).

HOSOYA stated that from 14 to 16 of the prisoners died during their stay at this camp and that the reasons for their deaths were pneumonia, beri-beri and malaria. The bodies were cremated at Yokaichi and the surviving prisoners took charge of the ashes. During this interview HOSOYA intimated that prisoners received harsh treatment from time to time.

Prisoners worked at various tasks in the plant on a three shift plan: a 7½ hour day with two days off per month. Prisoners were paid 1 yen per day which was given to Lieutenant HABA (first name unknown) who was the Japanese Officer in Charge of the camp. HOSOYA does not know what was done with the money beyond that.

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Red Cross parcels were dropped to the prisoners by air twice in November 1944. HOSOYA stated that all prisoners got the parcels and that 100% of them went to the prisoners. He further stated that the Japanese CO insisted that the prisoners wait until Christmas for distribution of the parcels but that he (HOSOYA) prevailed upon him to distribute them immediately with the result that the sick men got theirs without waiting until Christmas like the rest of the prisoners.

HOSOYA further stated that the last of the prisoners left Yokaichi by railroad 4 September 1945 for Araichim which is near Nagoya, where they boarded small boats. HOSOYA accompanied them to Araichi and later visited some of them in Toyama.

HOSOYA stated that the camp was always kept in a habitable condition and that until the typhoon of the 15th of September presented a good appearance.

AGENTS' NOTE: These agents are of the opinion that HOSOYA was frank and honest with them. The letters of appreciation he has in his possession appear to be genuine and HOSOYA made no pretense at hiding anything. He spoke frankly of all stages of the camp operation.

Special Agents  
98-5  
98-6

APPROVED:

*MMB*

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COPY

Yokkaichi, 2nd of September 1945

The undersigned, THOMPSON, D.G. Captain U.S. Army, and VERWAYEN, H.B., Sub-lieutenant, Dutch I. Army, wish to express their thanks to Mr. HOSOYA, since the establishment of this camp on the 11th of August 1944 up till now interpreter and representative of the Yokkaichi copper factory, for what he has done for the welfare of the camp.

We believe, and are grateful for the fact, that it was due to his influence that in many cases the sharp edges of the intercourse between Japanese - and P.O.W. - camp staff were taken away and that the example of his calm and human attitude towards prisoners several times has quieted down the so often brutal attitude of Japanese military - and civilian - camp personnel.

/s/ D.G. Thompson  
Thompson, D.G.  
/s/ H.B. Verwayen  
Verwayen, H.B.

(EXHIBIT I)

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COPY

Toyama, Nippon  
August 23, 1945

To whom it may concern:

Mr. R. K. HOSOYA, Matsuyaka, Nippon was Interpreter at the Yokaichi Prisoner of War Camp from September 4, 1944, until June 1, 1945, the entire period of my confinement in this camp. Mr. HOSOYA was a faithful and conscientious interpreter, and showed Prisoners of War every possible courtesy and consideration. Many Nipponese on duty with Prisoners of War became friendly later in our captivity, when the eventual outcome of the war was evident, but Mr. HOSOYA was considerate and courteous from my first contact with him.

I feel under deep personal debt to Mr. HOSOYA for his courtesy to me and to the six hundred and twelve Prisoners of War under my command at Yokaichi; and therefore request that you help me repay this debt by showing Mr. HOSOYA all possible courtesy and consideration.

/s/ Guy H. Stubbs  
Guy H. Stubbs  
Lt. Col. C.A.C.  
U.S. Army

209 (EXHIBIT II)  
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at surrender - a nagoya  
camp but for long period  
of time was an Osaka  
camp - so Osaka  
Area is handling this  
man over to Capt. <sup>J. E.</sup> ~~Boasom~~

To  
Prosecutor Gen  
Maj Jeffers

(Emb)

RM Patterson

Mr. Leggett -

Re: ISHIHARA

P. 11 IPS Dossier mentions POW's  
in "KISHU" mine -

- ① KISHU is not "Kyushu"  
but another place, somewhere in  
Japan, probably near Osaka
- ② Ishihara also had Prisoners  
of War at his YOKKAICHI Foundry
- ③ The PW's came from the  
Osaka Internment Camp &  
were British, about 300,  
captured on Malayan Peninsula  
*also Dutch  
& American  
PW's*
- ④ The "G. Takata" statement re-  
ferred to in the IPS Dossier is  
in the Inv. Div. Case File 2567  
("201" attachment). Copy is in  
Manilla Envelope # 7 in the Vault
- ⑤ Takata's statement is a plea in ISHIHARA'S favor



Ishihara Copper Smelting Plant  
S.E. Sec. Yokkaichi, Mie Prefecture  
Yokkaichi P.O.W. camp  
on factory grounds.

---

~~Ikubaru~~

Over

Leggett

Mr

Atkinson

6178

Nagoya Area  
Branch IV

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE SECTION, GENERAL STAFF  
ALLIED TRANSLATOR AND INTERPRETER SECTION

KISHU Mine

NOTE: Translation requested by GFM.

Received ATIS: 6 April 1946.

Full translation of a Letter to PWIB Concerning PW Camp.

Prisoner of War Information Bureau: TOKYO-To, KOJIMACHI-  
Ku, YURAKU-Cho. 1-2 ( 東京都麹町区有楽町 ).

Official memorandum No. 475. Registered Mail, Special Delivery.  
26 March 1946

From: KIMURA, Noboru ( 木村 昇 ), Mine Manager. KISHU Mine,  
ISHIHARA ( 石 原 ) Industrial Company, Limited.  
MIE-Ken, MINAMI MURO-Gun, IRI KA-Mura, ITAYA ( 三重縣南牟婁  
郡入鹿村板屋 ).

To: Prisoner of War Information Bureau.

Subject: Reply on the Matter of the Investigation of Detached PW  
Work Projects.

In reply to memorandum No. 3 on the Investigation of PW Work  
Projects, I hereby submit the following report which is correct to  
the best of my knowledge although the details of the matter are  
not quite clear.

1. Date of activation and inactivation of the detached PW camp.  
Opened: 29 June 1944.  
Closed: 15 August 1945.
2. Period of employment of detached Pw and number:  
14 months: 29 June 1944 to 15 August 1945.  
Number: 300 Pw.
3. Place of employment of detached Pw.

KISHU Mine, ISHIBARA Industrial Company Limited. MIE-Ken,  
MINAMI MURO-Gun, IZUKA-Mura.

4. Type of labor performed by detached POW:

Post maintenance, machine factory work, ore separation, farming, and work in tunnels. (Physical condition was the basis of assignment of work, and work was assigned or changed on the basis of examination by the PW doctor.)

5. Supervision of PW labor and security measures:

a. The supervisors were their best friends. Care was taken to increase personal friendship during work. For such supervision only men of superior character and talents were chosen, and together with increasing the work capacity by making kindness and politeness a rule, friendship was promoted by acts such as mutual exchange of desired articles.

b. Security----Seeing to it that the needs of the POW were fully met was the purpose, and particular attention was paid to guard them from harm in going to and from work.

6. Camp facilities:

a. Camp surroundings:

The camp was located at MIE-Ken, MINAMI MURO-Gun, IZUKA-Mura, ITAYA. This location is cool during the summer and mild during the winter. In fact, one hardly sees any snow during the winter. The road that passes in front of the PW Camp is a prefectural highway and there are company residences of the KISHU Mine in the surrounding area. To the front and rear are mountains. It is an ideally located place for good health with clean fresh air and plenty of sunlight. The gurgling of a little brook can be heard running close by in front of the gate. As shown in the attached plan, beside the administration building there are buildings for barracks, mess hall, bathhouse, warehouse, hospital, library, theater, chapel, tailor shop, livestock barn, etc., and in the surrounding area are athletic fields and vegetable gardens.

b. Distance from the camp to the working area.

Because the tunnel working places under the mining department are scattered over different areas, it is difficult to give the exact distances. However, the distance to the farthest location, the SOBO District (惣房地区), is approximately 6,000 meters from the camp, and all the other places of work (mine tunnels) are accessible by electric car. The distance to the factory and ore separation plant is about 500 meters, and workers walked this distance. The distance to the farm is about 2500 meters, and workers went there by foot also.

c. Land area (area of the site, building area, barracks area,

and area per capita.)

Area of site: 3,600 tsubo (T.N. 1 tsubo = 3.95 sq. yd.)  
Building area: 1,043.575 tsubo.  
Barracks area: 484.30 tsubo.  
area per capita: 1.61 tsubo.

d. Rest, exercise, and recreation facilities:

1. The prisoners had one hour everyday as a rest period at all places of work, and public holidays were celebrated on Sundays.

2. For exercise, swimming was engaged in during summer, and calisthenics were done under the leadership of section leaders from among the PsW every morning during the other seasons.

3. Recreational facilities: Every holiday, reviews, concerts, and plays were put on in the theatre where guitars, harmonicas, violins, piano, etc., were available. In addition, there were billiard tables, cards, chess sets, ringers, and other recreational equipment.

e. Ventilation and heating facilities:

1. For each barracks room, a 12 foot window was installed, and ventilation was easily controlled.

2. All the barracks rooms had braziers, which used charcoal and the recreation room had a stove.

f. Bathhouse, washing places, laundry places, latrines.

There was a bathhouse of over 37 TSUBO (146.15 sq. yards) and the PsW bathed twice or three times a week. There were three washing and laundry places. There were six latrines.

g. Messing facilities:

The mess hall was a one-story wooden building of 90 TSUBO (355.50 sq. yards), and had 18 2-TO (TW 1 TO (斗) = 3.97 gal.) cooking pots. The floor was concrete, and there was a food distribution counter and a food preparing table.

7. PW Rations.

a. Food:

700 grams of staples per day (polished rice, barley, soy beans, wheat flour), and for side dishes, vegetables, fish, and meats were supplied. The food value was found to be about 3,500 calories per person per day upon monthly evaluation of the caloric value of the PsW diet.

b. Bedding:

Four blankets were issued to each PW in the summer, and six during the winter.

c. Clothing:

The clothing issue was the same as in the old Japanese Army. In addition to the army clothing, work clothes, caps, gloves, and stockings were distributed occasionally by the KISHU Mine.

d. Wood and charcoal supply:

Care was paid to supply, 10 HYO (1 HYO = 1.99 bushels) of charcoal and other fuel such as firewood each month by the KISHU Mine.

e. Daily necessities:

Toilet paper, soap, towels, tooth powder, and other daily necessities were supplied by both the Army and the KISHU Mine.

f. Travel allowances:

g. Mess gear:

Chinaware sent by the KISHU Mine was used.

h. Others:

For cultural purposes, a library of 300 books was built. Besides these facilities, stage curtains, stage lights, etc., were installed in the theatre.

8. Savings of the POW:

1944	=	July	-----	5,785.35
		August	-----	7,957.95
		Sept.	-----	7,459.20
		Oct.	-----	7,045.00
		Nov.	-----	6,585.00
		Dec.	-----	6,553.00
1945	=	Jan.	-----	6,371.00
		Feb.	-----	6,125.00
		March	-----	7,052.00
		April	-----	6,493.00
		May	-----	7,089.00
		June	-----	6,857.00
		July	-----	5,531.00
		Aug.	-----	2,085.00
				<u>          </u>
		Total	---	91,088.50

9. Work schedule for POW.

Work during the day was done on a schedule such as the following:

0720----Start for work.  
0830----Arrive at working place.  
0830----Work begins.  
1130-1300----Lunch  
1530----Work ends.  
1630----Return to camp.

In addition, a fifteen minute break was given once in the morning and once in the afternoon.

10. FW Medical Facilities and Medical Personnel:

A dispensary and infirmary was established, and a doctor from the KISHU Mine Hospital and an English doctor cooperated in both surgical and medical treatment of the PsW. Dentistry was performed by a dentist from the KISHU Mine Hospital. Medicine was supplied by the medical department of the KISHU Mine.

Medical personnel:

PW doctor--one, Medical Corps PsW--two, Japanese Army Medical Corps soldiers--three, Japanese doctors--three, total = nine men.

11. Post exchange facilities for PsW.

Cigarettes, black tea, and other desired articles, and sometimes oranges, canned fruit, and other daily necessities were distributed.

**LEGEND**  
(TO PLAN OF PRISONER OF WAR CAMP)

(TN: 1 TSUBO = 3.95 sq. yards)

**AREA** 2,600 TSUBO (2.12 acres)  
**Building Area** 1,043.575 TSUBO (坪)

No.	Name of Building	Type of Structure	Size		Building Area	REMARKS
1	Guardhouse	One-story wooden bldg. cryptomeria bark roofing.			27 25	Included-3 rooms of the Guardhouse each 2-tsubo (7.90 sq. yards)
2	Headquarters	One-story wooden bldg. asbestos tile roofing.			107 00	
3	Hospital	Two-story wooden bldg.			90 50	Capacity-40 patients upstairs 19 " downstairs Total 59 patients.
4	Barrack No. 1	"			161 40	7 rooms both upstairs and downstairs: 20 persons to a room.
5	" " 2	"			161 40	One barrack = 280 persons. Capacity of 3 barracks = 840 persons
6	" " 3	"			161 40	(note: 28 persons to a room is possible, bringing barrack total to 336 or 1008 in all 3 barracks).
7	Clothing warehouse	Two-story wooden bldg. cryptomeria bark roofing.			30 50	Included--connecting corridor with main bldg.
8	PoW Mess Hall	One-story wooden bldg. asbestos tile roofing.			90 00	18 2 TO (斗) cooking pots, concrete floor, food distribution counter and food preparation table.
9	Warehouse	"			36 00	2 rooms--each 27 SHAKU (尺) x 18 SHAKU (尺) (TN 1 SHAKU (尺) = 0.994 ft.)
10	PoW bathhouse	One-story wooden bldg. persimmon tree wood roofing.			37 50	Size of bath tank = 15 SHAKU x 9 SHAKU x 3 SHAKU; 10 showers. Fire proof roofing.
11	Washing and laundry places	One-story wooden bldg. cryptomeria bark roofing.			3 places 18 00	Length of trough = 15 shaku-water containers at 14 places.
12	Hospital washing & laundry place				5 25	Length of trough = 15 shaku-water containers at 8 places.
13	Staff toilets				3 75	4 toilet seats. Length of urinating trough = 6 shaku.

(continued)

14	Hospital latrine	One-story wooden bldg. asbestos tile roofing.		5 00	5 toilet seats. Length of urinating trough = 3 shaku.
15	PaW latrine			3 places 21 90	Annexes to main building = 3 places. 19 toilet seats. Length of urinating troughs = 42 shaku (尺).
16	"	One-story wooden bldg. cryptomeria bark roofing		2 places 13 00	Total of 26 toilet seats.
17	Connecting walks			5 places 33 75	Concrete pavement
18	Corridors	Part of building		29 975	
	Total of building area.			1043 575	





Ishihara Sangyo Kaisha Limited.

Tokyo Branch Office.

Bldg. No. 13, 2-chome, Marunouchi,

Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Tel. (23) 4546-4549

Head Office: Osaka.

5th. May 1948.

Major C. Paterson,

Legal Section. SCAP.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the following report regarding the circumstances surrounding the employment of Prisoners of War in our Yokkaichi Factory and Kishu Mine.

I must however state that the records which were kept in our Osaka Office were destroyed by fire during the concentrated air raids and that I am unable to supply you with concrete documents relative to the matter.

I have on the other hand been fortunate in getting into touch with Mr. Toraki Yasuoka, of the Furukawa Mining Co., who was then the Asst. Chief of the Labour Dept., of the Kozan Tosei Kai or Mines Control Organization. I have been given the following information from him.

This Tosei Kai or organization was the central working organ for all mines in Japan, and following the Government's all out plan for increased war production, it was through this organ that orders from the Mines Dept., of the Ministry of Munitions were transmitted for execution by the individual mines to help in the war effort.

During the latter part of the war, manpower within Japan was getting short and although this was being partly alleviated by replacement with Korean labour, the position was

Ishihara Sangyo Kaisha Limited.

Tokyo Branch Office.

Bldg. No. 13, 2-chome, Marunouchi,

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Head Office: Osaka.

( 2 )

getting more and more difficult as time passed. However, requirements by the War Department were pressing and by joint concurrence of the War Dept., and the Ministry of Munitions it was suggested that Prisoners of War could be employed.

Objections were raised by the mines and factories to this suggestion because of the following reasons:-

1. Very stringent requirements by the authorities regarding sanitary and housing arrangements for the reception of PW's.
2. The language difficulty.
3. The uncertainty as to whether they could be harmoniously employed together with the other employees.

These objections were lightly waived by the authorities and in view of the urgency of boosting production, the mines and factories were asked to submit the necessary formal applications through the required channels, but because of the very strict requirements as mentioned in (1) above, only a few were actually granted assignment of prisoners.

Relying on the memory of one of the company's employees who was in Tokyo at the time, I have gathered that the following applications were submitted.

Ishihara Sangyo Kaisha Limited.

Tokyo Branch Office.

Bldg. No. 13, 2-chome, Marunouchi,

Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Tel. (23) 4546-4549

Head Office: Osaka.

( 3 )

5. May '48.

Sept 1943 400 for the Yokkaichi Factory.

March 1944 400 - do -

Nov. 1943 600 for Kishu Mine.

As against this the following assignments were actually approved.

Sept./ Aug 1944 600 to the Yokkaichi Factory.

April 1944 200 to the Kishu Mine.

Applications were addressed to the War Minister but the procedure was as follows:-

The Company

Prefectural Authority (Kencho)      Kozan Tosei Kai      H.Q. Div. Command

The Home Ministry.

Welfare Ministry

Information Dept of the Army for PW's (Rikugun Horyo Johokyoku.)

Head Quarters, Divisional Command. (Shidan Shireibu)

The Company.

It may be mentioned that although assignments were made to the company, the camp itself was entirely under the jurisdiction and control of army personnel under an army camp commander and that the company's employees were permitted to come into contact with the prisoners only during the working hours as stipulated by the regulations.

I beg to remain,

Yours obediently,

*R. Nakamura*  
.....

Ishihara Sangyo Kaisha Limited.

Tokyo Branch Office.

Bldg. No. 13, 2-chome, Marunouchi,

Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Tel. (23) 4546-4549

Head Office: Osaka.

10th. May 1948.

Major C. Paterson,  
Legal Section,  
SCAP.

Sir,

I have the honour to recall our last interview when the question of infringement of international agreement in connection with the employment of Prisoners of War was mentioned.

I have made inquiries about this matter and have been able to gather the following facts.

Before any approval could be granted by the relative authorities for the employment of prisoners in any capacity, the applicants had to submit, amongst other particulars, the following,

1. Information on the Company's business activities.
2. Full informations and reasons as to why, where and how the prisoners were to be employed.

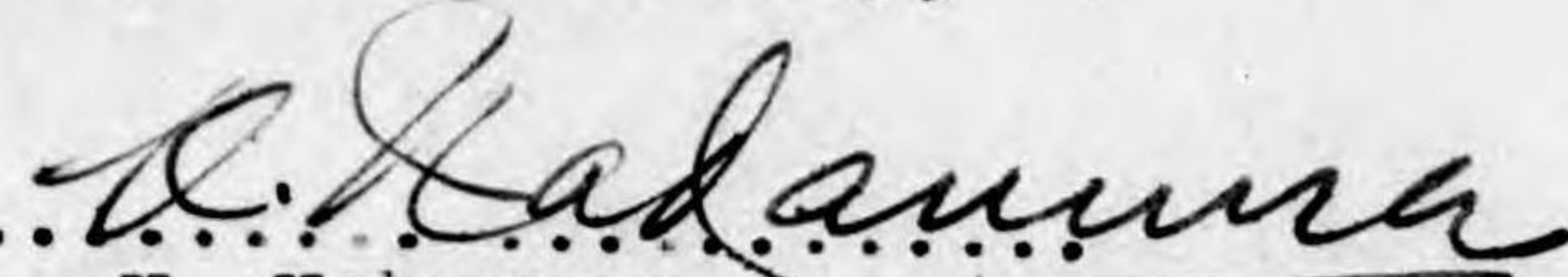
Although ignorance of the law cannot be an excuse for any infringement of the rules, I beg to submit that it is true that most of the people were not conversant with the full terms of the Geneva Convention or other international agreements respecting employment of PW's, though the existence of such agreements were generally known.

The companies were asked to submit applications and since detailed informations had also to be provided in this connection, it did not occur to the applicants to question the legality or otherwise of such employment but to presume that the War Minister, as the supreme authority, would be fully cognizant of all such commitments as were made by Japan under international agreements and that applications would accordingly be dealt with with due respect and consideration for such commitments.

I beg to remain,

Sir,

Yours respectfully,

  
K. Nakamura.

Ishihara Sangyo Kaisha Limited.

Tokyo Branch Office.

Bldg. No. 13, 2-chome, Marunouchi,

Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Tel. (23) 4546-4549

Head Office: Osaka.

26th. April 1948.

Major C. Paterson,

Legal Section, SCAP.

Sir,

In compliance with your instructions I have the honour to submit the following :-

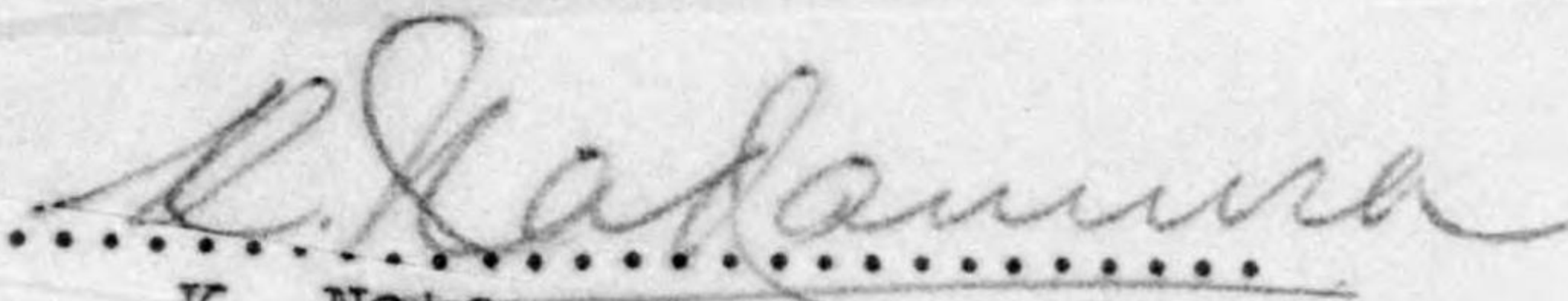
1. List of responsible persons at Yokkaichi Factory from June 1944 up to the termination of war.
2. List of responsible persons at Kishu Mine from June 1944 up the termination of war.

I would state that there is no record of Prisoners of War being employed in any other mines or activities of the company, either in Japan or outside.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Yours most obediently,

  
.....  
K. Nakamura.

# Ishihara Sangyo Kaisha Limited.

Tokyo Branch Office.

Bldg. No. 13, 2-chome, Marunouchi,

Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Tel. (23) 4546-4549

Head Office: Osaka.

## Name list of persons at Kishu Mine.

From June 1944 to the Termination.

<u>Name.</u>	<u>Designation.</u>
Kii Kunisuke	Mine Manager.
Kimura Noboru	Chief, Mining Section
Kiyama Eizo	Asst. Manager & Chief, Labour Sect.
Asano Akira	Chief, Finance Dept.
Kobayashi Shigekatsu	Chief, General Affairs Sect.
Mitsu Izutaro	Chief, Analysis Sect.
Matsubara Bunzaemon	Chief, Workshop Dept.
Ozato Masao	Chief, Purchasing Sect.
Oyabu Masayoshi	Chief, Transportation Sect.
Oba Masanori	Chief, General Affairs Dept.
Sasaki Yutaka	Chief, Electrical Dept.
Sudo Sekiya	Chief, Analysis Dept.
Tanimoto Jisaburo	Chief, Workshop Sect. No.1.
Hayashi Kozo	Head, Transportation Sect.
Yoshiki Hiroshi	Chief, Mining Sect.
Yamada Komajiro	Chief, Planning Sect.
Sasaki Morie	Head, Transportation Sect.
Fujisawa Keiji	Chief, Engineering Sect.
Shinjo Toshimichi	Asst. Chief, Mining Sect.
Takahashi Yukio	Asst. Chief, Milling Sect.
Osada Yoneji	Asst. Chief, Secretariat Sect.
Kawazu Matsukichi	Asst. Chief, Mining Sect.
Inouye Zujo	Asst. Chief, Purchasing Sect.
Fujii Kokichi	Asst. Chief, Gen. Affairs Sect.
Amano Shizuo	Sect. Head, Workshop Machinery.
Ikushima Taro	Sect. Head, Machinery Dept.
Kawashima Yutaka	Sect. Head, Mining.
Kitanome Osamu	Sect. Head, Analysis.
Kajizuka Yoshio	Sect. Head, Purchasing.
Kuroishi Kiichi	Sect. Head, Transportation.
Horogi Isao	Sect. Head, General Affairs.
Murakami Junichi	Sect. Head, Labour.
Nakagawa Kazuo	Sect. Head, Mining.
Ogura Sojiro	Sect. Head, Transportation, Rail.
Okano Hachiro	Sect. Head, Gen. Affairs. Sect.
Shirakawa Masashige	Sect. Head, Gen. Affairs.
Tanaka Toshio	Sect. Head, Sobo Mining Sect.
<del>Taira Saneji</del>	
Uchibori Kaoru	Sect. Head, Mining.
Ueda Ikashi	Sect. Head, Electrical Dept.

Ishihara Sangyo Kaisha Limited.

Tokyo Branch Office.

Bldg. No. 13, 2-chome, Marunouchi,

Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo.

Tel. (23) 4546-4549

Head Office: Osaka.

-continued-

Name List of persons at Kishu Mine.

<u>Name.</u>	<u>Designation.</u>
Sato Shigeo	Sect. Head. Mining.
Nagata Teruto	Sect. Head. Mining.
Azuma Kiyoshi	Sect. Head. Transportation.
Yamada Minoru	Sect. Head. Construction Sect.
Iwata Tadashi	Sect. Head. Construction Sect.
Watanabe Harushige	Sect. Head. Finance Dept. Statistics.
Yamanaka Futahiko	Sect. Head. Finance Dept.
Minagawa Shokichi	Sect. Head. Labour.
Fukuzaki Kozo	Sect. Head. Secretarial.
Taira Sueji	Asst. to the Manager.
Maegawa Hiromichi	Mine Manager.

**K. NAKAMURA**  
**ISHIHARA SANGYO KAISHA LIMITED.**

NO. 12, 2-CHOME, NAKA 13-GOKAN, MARUNOUCHI,  
TOKYO.  
TEL. (23) 4546-4549



石原産業株式会社  
海外課長  
中村國朝

東京都千代田區丸の内二丁目十三號  
電話丸の内自四五四大番室四五九番

ISHIHARA SANGYO CO., LTD.  
YOKKAICHI FACTORY  
-----

Position	Kind of Occupation	Name	Age	Period of Occupation	
				From:	To:
Permanent Director of the Company	Chief of Factory	Hiromichi MAEKAWA	48	Aug. 44	Apr. 45
Managing Director of the Company	do.	Takujiro KOYAMA	57	Apr. 45	Aug. 45
Councillor of the Company	Chief Engineer	Shigeji MATSUNAGA	43	Aug. 44	Aug. 45
do.	Chief of Administrative Div.	Shigenosuke KATSUDA	42	Aug. 44	Aug. 45
Chief of Copper Smelting Sec.(I)	Engineer, Smelting & Peterzen Power Process	Zenjiro TOGOSHI	54	Aug. 44	Aug. 45
Engineer i/c	Peterzen Tower Process	Susumu SUZUKI	38	Aug. 44	Aug. 45
Foreman	Machine operation	Shogetsu SATO	44	Sept.44	Aug. 45
do.	Peterzen Tower Process	Waichi ISHISAKA	53	Sept.44	Aug. 45
do.	Copper Sintering	Jinzo SUZUKI	46	Sept.44	Aug. 45
do.	do.	Takamichi KUBOTA	49	Sept.44	Aug. 45
do.	do.	Kanae OKIGAMI	50	Sept.44	Aug. 45
do.	Copper Smelting	Nagatoshi NAMIKI	47	Sept.44	Apr. 45
do.	do.	Hanjiro ISHIBASHI	43	Sept.44	June 45
do.	do.	Satoji SAITO	40	Sept.44	Aug. 45
do.	Converter	Shoichi WATANABE	42	Sept.44	Aug. 45
Chief of Copper Smelting Sec.(II)	Engineer, Electrolysis(Copper)	Ikutaro YAMAMOTO	44	Aug. 44	Aug. 45
Assistant Chief	do.	Yukio TAKAHASHI	42	Aug. 44	Aug. 45
Foreman	Electrolysis	Ganji KOSUGI	45	Aug. 44	Aug. 45
Chief of Cobalt Smelting Sec.(III)	Engineer i/c	Muneo IWAYA	40	Sept.44	Aug. 45
Assistant Chief	do.	Josuke KUBOTA	33	Aug. 44	Aug. 45
Foreman	Cobalt Smelting	Kinzo KONDO	43	Aug. 44	Aug. 45
do.	do.	Kensaku HOSHINO	48	Aug. 44	Aug. 45
Chief of Sulphuric Acid Sec.	Engineer i/c	Tatsumi HARADA	38	Aug. 44	Aug. 45
Assistant Chief	do.	Sueo NAMBA	36	Aug. 44	Aug. 45
Foreman	Sulphuric Acid	Sadaji TAKEUCHI	37	Aug. 44	Aug. 45
	do.	Hiroshi KUSUDO	39	Aug. 44	Aug. 45

Position	Kind of Occupation	Name	Age	Period of Occupation	
				From:	To:
Foreman	Sulphuric Acid	Kinji ESAKA	41	Aug. 44	Aug. 45
Chief of Fertilizer Sec.	Engineer i/c	Yuraku NISHIJIMA	47	Aug. 44	Aug. 45
Assistant Chief	do.	Muneo TAGAMI	54	Aug. 44	Aug. 45
Chief of the Company	Chief of Electric & Machinery Sec.	Masao SHIMOMURA	44	Aug. 44	Aug. 45
Assistant to Chief	Electric & Machinery	Masami YOSHIKUNI	46	Aug. 44	Aug. 45
Foreman	Steel Plate Processing	Katsujiro KURODA	43	Aug. 44	Aug. 45
do.	Electric	Kaneyoshi SHUDO	45	Aug. 44	Aug. 45
Chief of Engineering Works Sec.	Engineer i/c	Tokuji KOBAYASHI	43	Aug. 44	Mar. 45
Assistant to Chief	Building	Tatsuo OGASAHARA	31	Aug. 44	Aug. 45
do.	Engineering Work	Yoshio NAGUMO	34	Aug. 44	Aug. 45
Foreman	Rail-keeping	Mankichi IKUTA	39	Aug. 44	Aug. 45
Chief of Transportation Sec.	Managing	Tsutomu AYAO	37	Aug. 44	Aug. 45
Assistant Chief	Clerk	Inami NOMURA	36	Aug. 44	Aug. 45
do.	do.	Yasunichi SHIMA	45	Aug. 44	Aug. 45
Chief Clerk	do.	Sojiro OGURA	49	Aug. 44	Aug. 45
Chief of Purchasing Sec.	Managing	Jizaburo YOKOTANI	48	Aug. 44	Aug. 45
Chief Clerk	Clerk	Takatsune SUZUKI	44	Aug. 44	Aug. 45
Councillor of the Company	Chief of the Planning Board	Takeo KUWABARA	46	Aug. 44	Aug. 45
Chief of Labor Sec.	Managing	Tooru KAWADA	39	Aug. 44	Aug. 45
Assistant Chief	Clerk	Tsutomu SHIRAMIZU	38	Aug. 44	Feb. 45
Chief Clerk	do.	Tsunetoshi HABU	39	Feb. 45	Apr. 45
do.	do.	Kinori HIDA	33	Apr. 45	Aug. 45
Chief of Labor Sec.	Managing	Kohei ONISHI	48	June 44	Aug. 44
Chief of Secretarial Sec. & General Affairs Sec.	Managing	Hikotaro SAITO	57	June 44	Dec. 44
Chief of General Affairs Sec.	Managing	Tadao AOKI	39	June 44	Apr. 45
Chief of Accounting Sec.	Managing	Michio OKAMOTO	36	Oct. 44	Apr. 45
do.	do.	Tadao AOKI	39	May 45	Aug. 45
do.	do.	Tooru KAWADA	39	July 44	Aug. 44

E

STATEMENT OF COLONEL GUY H. STUBBS

Tokyo, Japan.

Colonel Guy H. Stubbs, being first duly sworn, deposes and says:

My permanent home address is Peach Bottom, Pennsylvania, and I have been in the United States Army for 27 years. I arrived at Yokkaichi, Japanese Prisoner of War Camp on 4 September 1944 and remained there until 1 June 1945 when I was transferred to Toyama Japanese Prisoner of War Camp No. 7, located at Nippon Soda Kaisho, Toyama. Upon arrival at Yokkaichi, we found 152 Dutch and 52 British prisoners already there. The Dutch Onder Lieutenant, H. B. Verwayen, was continued as Camp Commander by the Japanese until late in December 1944 when I was made Prisoner of War Camp Commander, and continued as such until I departed from the camp. During my stay at Yokkaichi I witnessed many beatings of Allied Prisoners of War by the Japanese guards.

During our first two weeks at Yokkaichi the newly arrived Americans were subjected to Japanese infantry drill daily and were required to use Japanese commands throughout. During this Period Masatoshi Sawamura, Sgt. Mjr. and detail master, brutally beat an average of roughly 75 American Prisoners of War per day for minor infraction of drill regulations, failure to understand Japanese commands, and in the case of detail leaders, failure to report in the exact correct form or to give commands in the proper Japanese manner or inflection. I recall particularly between the period 4 September 1944 and 20 September 1944, brutal attacks upon Chief Warrant Officer Leroy Hoyt, USN, Warrant Officer C. E. Wilson, USN, Cpl. R. S. Newsom, USMC, and many others, particularly American Platoon Commanders. Sgt. Sawamura never struck me personally. All of these men were beaten by striking them with the open hand, in general cupping the right hand and striking over the left ear in an effort to break the ear drum, or with Sgt. Sawamura's saber, which however, he did not remove from the scabbard. It was customary for him to strike any man over the head with his cased saber, for getting out of step, failure to hold pivot properly or failure to hold his fingers rigidly as required by Japanese drill regulations.

There was a Gunzoco (Japanese ex-soldier civilian guard) by the name of Morizo Shinjo, generally known to the Prisoners as Cincho, Sancho, Senso (one of his common expressions was "all men", therefore many of the prisoners referred to him as "all man", or "all men") who frequently beat prisoners while he was in this camp. Sencho struck me several times in the face on one occasion early in 1945 because a work detail which he had called did not turn out promptly. Cincho (Shinjo) was apparently a shell shocked case. He was extremely excitable and unstable and on one occasion chased Capt. Thompson out of the mess hall then asked him why he left and asked him back later. He was more unstable than the average Japanese; he flew off the handle without cause, then again when he had cause he acted alright. He was about 5' - 3" in height, heavy-set, fair complexioned, wore his hair cut short, had a round moon face, played an accordian, and was about 35 to 40 years of age. I could certainly recognize Cincho on sight. He beat up a great many men in camp, including Capt. Thompson.

Capt. D. Thompson reported to me that Cincho had beaten him on several occasions, as did at least a half dozen other men whom I am unable to recall by name. All of these men showed evidence of having been recently beaten.

There were several other Japanese guards and officials at Yokkaichi as follows:

- (1) Sawamura, nick-named "Samura", "Herman", "The Hermit", "Twitchie".
- (2) Shinsiki Kiryu, an interpreter at the camp was called Kiru, Kito, Kiryu, Kelu, and Kewlu.
- (3) There was also a civilian guard named Yokichiro Nakagawa, known as "Three Finger Pete", who had two fingers missing on one hand.

(4) Kobiashi was a Cpl. acting as Sgt. Major for a time at the camp.

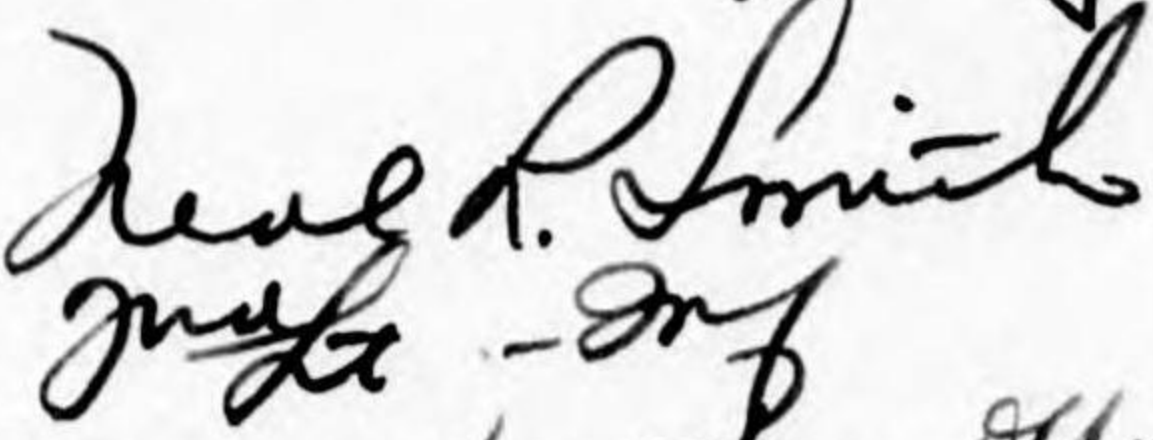
(5) There was a civilian interpreter at Yokkaichi during the time that I was there by the name of Sato or Seta. Major (then Captain) N.D. Belinky, Medical Corps, came to me one day in the early part of 1945 and informed me that this interpreter had kicked Sgt. G. W. Hagan, an American prisoner of War who was then a hospital case, in the face for failure to jump up and salute him when he walked by. I later interviewed this soldier and he corroborated this report and told me about the incident. This man had an abrasion over the right eye. In general, in his interpretations to the Japanese authorities, Seta obviously translated everything so as to place the prisoners in the worst possible light. I called this matter to his attention several times and his answer was always that Americans are not polite in their speech and that, therefore, he would interpret conversations in this light.

(6) There was a civilian foreman at the Copper Smelting Factory at the time I was at Yokkaichi by the name of Saboto or Sabbato. He was widely known as "The Phantom" because of wearing a cape. He spoke very little English -- he was generally known to be an unreasonable, brutal guard and frequently beat the men on his detail. On March 24, 1945, he was said to be instrumental in the death of a Pvt. B. H. Edwards, a British Prisoner of War. He beat him with a club. I saw Edwards when he came to the hospital and he had numerous huge welts over his kidneys, back and buttocks where he had been beaten.

(7) While at Yokkaichi, Sgt. Gunji, on December <sup>31<sup>st</sup></sup> 1944 beat me with a belt buckle.

  
Guy H. Stubbs,  
Col., Infantry.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5 day of July 1946.

  
Neal R. Smith  
Investigating Officer  
Legal Section G.I. S.C.P.

FOR THE WAR CRIMES OFFICE

Judge Advocate General's Department - War Department

United States of America

- - - -

\*\*\*\*\*  
In the matter of the mistreatment \* Perpetuation of Testimony of  
of Jess Willard Hughes and other \* Jess Willard Hughes, Chief  
Americans by the Japanese at \* Machinist's Mate, U. S. Navy,  
Yokkachi Camp, Town of Yokkachi, \* Serial No. 2794349.  
near Nagoya, Japan, between about \*  
3 September 1944 and 18 August \*  
1945. \*

\*\*\*\*\*

Taken at: New London, Connecticut  
Date: 8 July 1947  
In the Presence of: Robert L. Davis  
Special Agent  
Counter Intelligence Corps  
108th CIC Detachment  
Reporter: Robert L. Davis  
Special Agent  
Counter Intelligence Corps  
108th CIC Detachment  
Questions by: Robert L. Davis  
Special Agent  
Counter Intelligence Corps  
108th CIC Detachment

\*\*\*\*\*

The witness was duly sworn.

- Q. State your name, rank and serial number, and present station.  
A. Jess Willard Hughes, Chief Machinist's Mate, United States Navy,  
Serial Number 2794349. My present station is Diesel Laboratory,  
Box 7, United States Naval Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut.  
Q. State the date and place of your birth.  
A. I was born at Barthell, Kentucky, on 8 May 1915.  
Q. Have you recently returned to the United States from overseas?  
A. Yes.  
Q. State the date and place of your arrival in the United States  
from overseas.  
A. I arrived in the United States at Oak Knoll, California, in  
September 1945.  
Q. Were you a prisoner of war?  
A. Yes.  
Q. Of what country were you held a prisoner of war?

Serial 31

OS-20  
mm

- A. I was a prisoner of war of Japan
- Q. What was your principal duty in the Navy and with what combat unit at the time of your capture by the Japanese?
- A. I was a Diesel Machinist's Mate, attached to the Fourth Battalion, Fourth Marines, stationed on Corregidor.
- Q. State the approximate dates and places you were held a prisoner of war by the Japanese.
- A. I was captured on Corregidor on 7 May 1942 by Japanese forces. I remained on Corregidor until 28 May 1942 and was then transferred to Camp No. 3, Cabanatuan, where I remained until about 10 June 1942; was then transferred to Manila to the Town of Los Pinos, where I worked as a bus driver. I remained there until about 20 October 1942 and was then transferred to Camp No. 1, Cabanatuan, where I remained until 28 October 1942, at which time I was transferred to the Davao Penal Colony, Mindanao, where I remained until about May or June 1944. I was then transferred to Bilibid Prison where I remained until 3 July 1944 and then was transferred by boat to Moji, Japan, arriving there on 3 September 1944. I then went by train to a prison camp called Yokkachi Camp in the town of Yokkachi, near Nagoya, where I remained until liberated on 18 August 1945.
- Q. Were you mistreated by the Japanese aboard ship en route from Davao to Bilibid Prison about May or June 1944?
- A. Yes, the prisoner of war ship stopped at Cebu at which port the prisoners were to change ships. While waiting there, which was a matter of three or four days, the prisoners were on a work detail in the dock area unloading ships. During the three days I was in charge of a work detail of about eighteen men, unloading Japanese food supplies from the hold of the ship. During this work my crew, as well as myself, did their very best to sabotage food supplies by ripping open rice sacks and by putting holes in kegs which contained liquids. About the second day a Japanese Army Sergeant came into the hold, saw the evidence of sabotage and asked who was in charge of the detail. Upon learning it was I, he took my pistol belt, which held my canteen, doubled it up and beat me about the head and body until I was practically unconscious. I never saw this Sergeant before nor did I ever see him after that incident, so I have no idea as to his identity.
- Q. Can you give the names of any witnesses to the incident mentioned above?
- A. No. All members of my work detail were American soldiers but I had never seen them before the ship pulled in to Cebu and I never saw them after the prison ship left Cebu.
- Q. Were you mistreated or did you witness any other mistreatment while aboard ship from Davao to Bilibid?
- A. I learned that two American officers went over the side between Davao and Bilibid. One was an Army major whom I have learned since did reach the shore. I never heard anything concerning the other officer who I believe was a second lieutenant.
- Q. Were you mistreated or did you witness any mistreatment to American prisoners by the Japanese while a prisoner of war at Bilibid Prison between May or June 1944 and 3 July 1944?
- A. No.
- Q. Were you mistreated or did you witness any mistreatment to American

prisoners of war by the Japanese while en route by ship from Bilibid Prison to Moji, Japan?

A. No.

Q. Can you name, describe or otherwise identify the ship which took you from Bilibid to Moji?

A. No.

Q. Were you mistreated or did you witness any mistreatment to American prisoners of war by the Japanese while en route from Moji to Yokkachi Camp, town of Yokkachi, near Nagoya, Japan?

A. No.

Q. Were you mistreated by the Japanese while a prisoner of war at the Yokkachi Camp from about 3 September 1944 to 18 August 1945?

A. I worked on a detail in a cobalt plant and I received routine beatings from Japanese civilian work guards, specific details of which I cannot recall. However, one of these work guards was nicknamed "Stuttering Sam". I do not know his proper Japanese name. He spoke in English but stuttered very badly. I was beaten by him on several occasions with a wooden club. These beatings took place on the slightest provocation. He was a short, fat Japanese, about forty years old, about five feet, six inches tall and he weighed about one hundred and sixty pounds. He was a guard there during the entire time up until the time of liberation and was well known throughout the camp as a beater and an informer on the prisoners. I am quite sure he would be well known by all prisoners who were at that camp during the last year of the war.

Q. Can you give the names of any other prisoners who were at that camp while you were there who might have further information concerning other beatings administered by the Japanese known as "Stuttering Sam"?

A. An American U. S. Navy Yeoman named Cooper, an Army Sergeant named Peoples and an Aviation Machinist's Mate named Bridges who, I believe, were all beaten by "Stuttering Sam". Also there was a Lieutenant Hoyt, United States Navy Gunner, who I believe would have definite information concerning a Japanese Sergeant, an instructor at the camp, whose identity I cannot recall. He was a beater of prisoners and I believe he beat Hoyt on many occasions. Other than those mentioned, I cannot recall anyone at this time.

Q. Can you name, describe or otherwise identify the Japanese Commandant at Yokkachi Camp while you were there?

A. No.

Q. Can you give the name of the Allied Senior Officer at Yokkachi Camp while you were there?

A. Captain Thompson, United States Army.

Q. Is there anything further you wish to state concerning any of the subjects discussed above?

A. No.

*Jess Willard Hughes*  
Jess Willard Hughes

05-20



State of Connecticut )  
County of New London ) ss

I, Jess Willard Hughes, 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.

Jess Willard Hughes  
Jess Willard Hughes

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11 day of August 1947.

MY COMMISSION EXPIRES  
APRIL 1, 1951

Mary A. Bell  
Notary Public

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Robert L. Davis, Special Agent, Counter Intelligence Corps, certify that Jess Willard Hughes, Chief Machinist's Mate, United States Navy, No. <sup>1217</sup> ~~3794349~~, personally appeared before me on 8 July 1947 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.

Robert L. Davis  
Special Agent, CIC  
108th CIC Detachment

Place: Boston, Massachusetts

Date: 19 August 1947

FOR THE WAR CRIMES OFFICE

Judge Advocate General's Department - War Department

United States of America

- - - -

\*\*\*\*\*  
In the matter of the mistreatment \* Perpetuation of Testimony of  
of Jess Willard Hughes and other \* Jess Willard Hughes, Chief  
Americans by the Japanese at \* Machinist's Mate, U. S. Navy,  
Yokkachi Camp, Town of Yokkachi, \* Serial No. 2794349.  
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108th CIC Detachment  
Questions by: Robert L. Davis  
Special Agent  
Counter Intelligence Corps  
108th CIC Detachment

\*\*\*\*\*

The witness was duly sworn.

- Q. State your name, rank and serial number, and present station.  
A. Jess Willard Hughes, Chief Machinist's Mate, United States Navy,  
Serial Number 2794349. My present station is Diesel Laboratory,  
Box 7, United States Naval Submarine Base, New London, Connecticut.  
Q. State the date and place of your birth.  
A. I was born at Barthell, Kentucky, on 8 May 1915.  
Q. Have you recently returned to the United States from overseas?  
A. Yes.  
Q. State the date and place of your arrival in the United States  
from overseas.  
A. I arrived in the United States at Oak Knoll, California, in  
September 1945.  
Q. Were you a prisoner of war?  
A. Yes.  
Q. Of what country were you held a prisoner of war?

Doc # 23

OS-20

- A. I was a prisoner of war of Japan
- Q. What was your principal duty in the Navy and with what combat unit at the time of your capture by the Japanese?
- A. I was a Diesel Machinist's Mate, attached to the Fourth Battalion, Fourth Marines, stationed on Corregidor.
- Q. State the approximate dates and places you were held a prisoner of war by the Japanese.
- A. I was captured on Corregidor on 7 May 1942 by Japanese forces. I remained on Corregidor until 28 May 1942 and was then transferred to Camp No. 5, Cabanatuan, where I remained until about 10 June 1942; was then transferred to Manila to the Town of Los Pinos, where I worked as a bus driver. I remained there until about 20 October 1942 and was then transferred to Camp No. 1, Cabanatuan, where I remained until 28 October 1942, at which time I was transferred to the Davao Penal Colony, Mindanao, where I remained until about May or June 1944. I was then transferred to Bilibid Prison where I remained until 3 July 1944 and then was transferred by boat to Moji, Japan, arriving there on 3 September 1944. I then went by train to a prison camp called Yokkachi Camp in the town of Yokkachi, near Nagoya, where I remained until liberated on 18 August 1945.
- Q. Were you mistreated by the Japanese aboard ship en route from Davao to Bilibid Prison about May or June 1944?
- A. Yes, the prisoner of war ship stopped at Cebu at which port the prisoners were to change ships. While waiting there, which was a matter of three or four days, the prisoners were on a work detail in the dock area unloading ships. During the three days I was in charge of a work detail of about eighteen men, unloading Japanese food supplies from the hold of the ship. During this work my crew, as well as myself, did their very best to sabotage food supplies by ripping open rice sacks and by putting holes in kegs which contained liquids. About the second day a Japanese Army Sergeant came into the hold, saw the evidence of sabotage and asked who was in charge of the detail. Upon learning it was I, he took my pistol belt, which held my canteen, doubled it up and beat me about the head and body until I was practically unconscious. I never saw this Sergeant before nor did I ever see him after that incident, so I have no idea as to his identity.
- Q. Can you give the names of any witnesses to the incident mentioned above?
- A. No. All members of my work detail were American soldiers but I had never seen them before the ship pulled in to Cebu and I never saw them after the prison ship left Cebu.
- Q. Were you mistreated or did you witness any other mistreatment while aboard ship from Davao to Bilibid?
- A. I learned that two American officers went over the side between Davao and Bilibid. One was an Army major whom I have learned since did reach the shore. I never heard anything concerning the other officer who I believe was a second lieutenant.
- Q. Were you mistreated or did you witness any mistreatment to American prisoners by the Japanese while a prisoner of war at Bilibid Prison between May or June 1944 and 3 July 1944?
- A. No.
- Q. Were you mistreated or did you witness any mistreatment to American
- 05-20

prisoners of war by the Japanese while en route by ship from Bilibid Prison to Moji, Japan?

A. No.

Q. Can you name, describe or otherwise identify the ship which took you from Bilibid to Moji?

A. No.

Q. Were you mistreated or did you witness any mistreatment to American prisoners of war by the Japanese while en route from Moji to Yokkachi Camp, town of Yokkachi, near Nagoya, Japan?

A. No.

Q. Were you mistreated by the Japanese while a prisoner of war at the Yokkachi Camp from about 3 September 1944 to 18 August 1945?

A. I worked on a detail in a cobalt plant and I received routine beatings from Japanese civilian work guards, specific details of which I cannot recall. However, one of these work guards was nicknamed "Stuttering Sam". I do not know his proper Japanese name. He spoke in English but stuttered very badly. I was beaten by him on several occasions with a wooden club. These beatings took place on the slightest provocation. He was a short, fat Japanese, about forty years old, about five feet, six inches tall and he weighed about one hundred and sixty pounds. He was a guard there during the entire time up until the time of liberation and was well known throughout the camp as a beater and an informer on the prisoners. I am quite sure he would be well known by all prisoners who were at that camp during the last year of the war.

Q. Can you give the names of any other prisoners who were at that camp while you were there who might have further information concerning other beatings administered by the Japanese known as "Stuttering Sam"?

A. An American U. S. Navy Yeoman named Cooper, an Army Sergeant named Peoples and an Aviation Machinist's Mate named Bridges who, I believe, were all beaten by "Stuttering Sam". Also there was a Lieutenant Hoyt, United States Navy Gunner, who I believe would have definite information concerning a Japanese Sergeant, an instructor at the camp, whose identity I cannot recall. He was a beater of prisoners and I believe he beat Hoyt on many occasions. Other than those mentioned, I cannot recall anyone at this time.

Q. Can you name, describe or otherwise identify the Japanese Commandant at Yokkachi Camp while you were there?

A. No.

Q. Can you give the name of the Allied Senior Officer at Yokkachi Camp while you were there?

A. Captain Thompson, United States Army.

Q. Is there anything further you wish to state concerning any of the subjects discussed above?

A. No.

*Jess Willard Hughes*  
Jess Willard Hughes

OS-20

State of Connecticut )  
County of New London ) ss

I, Jess Willard Hughes, 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.

Jess Willard Hughes  
Jess Willard Hughes

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11 day of August 1947.

Mary A. Ball  
Notary Public

MY COMMISSION EXPIRES  
APRIL 1, 1951

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Robert L. Davis, Special Agent, Counter Intelligence Corps, certify that Jess Willard Hughes, Chief Machinist's Mate, United States Navy, No. <sup>R. J. W. H.</sup> 3794349, personally appeared before me on 8 July 1947 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.

Robert L. Davis  
Special Agent, CIC  
108th CIC Detachment

Place: Boston, Massachusetts

Date: 19 August 1947

- A. I was a prisoner of war of Japan
- Q. What was your principal duty in the Navy and with what combat unit at the time of your capture by the Japanese?
- A. I was a Diesel Machinist's Mate, attached to the Fourth Battalion, Fourth Marines, stationed on Corregidor.
- Q. State the approximate dates and places you were held a prisoner of war by the Japanese.
- A. I was captured on Corregidor on 7 May 1942 by Japanese forces. I remained on Corregidor until 28 May 1942 and was then transferred to Camp No. 3, Cabanatuan, where I remained until about 10 June 1942; was then transferred to Manila to the Town of Los Pinos, where I worked as a bus driver. I remained there until about 20 October 1942 and was then transferred to Camp No. 1, Cabanatuan, where I remained until 28 October 1942, at which time I was transferred to the Davao Penal Colony, Mindanao, where I remained until about May or June 1944. I was then transferred to Bilibid Prison where I remained until 3 July 1944 and then was transferred by boat to Meji, Japan, arriving there on 3 September 1944. I then went by train to a prison camp called Yokkachi Camp in the town of Yokkachi, near Nagoya, where I remained until liberated on 18 August 1945.
- Q. Were you mistreated by the Japanese aboard ship en route from Davao to Bilibid Prison about May or June 1944?
- A. Yes, the prisoner of war ship stopped at Cebu at which port the prisoners were to change ships. While waiting there, which was a matter of three or four days, the prisoners were on a work detail in the dock area unloading ships. During the three days I was in charge of a work detail of about eighteen men, unloading Japanese food supplies from the hold of the ship. During this work my crew, as well as myself, did their very best to sabotage food supplies by ripping open rice sacks and by putting holes in kegs which contained liquids. About the second day a Japanese Army Sergeant came into the hold, saw the evidence of sabotage and asked who was in charge of the detail. Upon learning it was I, he took my pistol belt, which held my canteen, doubled it up and beat me about the head and body until I was practically unconscious. I never saw this Sergeant before nor did I ever see him after that incident, so I have no idea as to his identity.
- Q. Can you give the names of any witnesses to the incident mentioned above?
- A. No. All members of my work detail were American soldiers but I had never seen them before the ship pulled in to Cebu and I never saw them after the prison ship left Cebu.
- Q. Were you mistreated or did you witness any other mistreatment while aboard ship from Davao to Bilibid?
- A. I learned that two American officers went over the side between Davao and Bilibid. One was an Army major whom I have learned since did reach the shore. I never heard anything concerning the other officer who I believe was a second lieutenant.
- Q. Were you mistreated or did you witness any mistreatment to American prisoners by the Japanese while a prisoner of war at Bilibid Prison between May or June 1944 and 3 July 1944?
- A. No.
- Q. Were you mistreated or did you witness any mistreatment to American

prisoners of war by the Japanese while en route by ship from Bilibid Prison to Moji, Japan?

A. No.

Q. Can you name, describe or otherwise identify the ship which took you from Bilibid to Moji?

A. No.

Q. Were you mistreated or did you witness any mistreatment to American prisoners of war by the Japanese while en route from Moji to Yokkachi Camp, town of Yokkachi, near Nagoya, Japan?

A. No.

Q. Were you mistreated by the Japanese while a prisoner of war at the Yokkachi Camp from about 3 September 1944 to 18 August 1945?

A. I worked on a detail in a cobalt plant and I received routine beatings from Japanese civilian work guards, specific details of which I cannot recall. However, one of these work guards was nicknamed "Stuttering Sam". I do not know his proper Japanese name. He spoke in English but stuttered very badly. I was beaten by him on several occasions with a wooden club. These beatings took place on the slightest provocation. He was a short, fat Japanese, about forty years old, about five feet, six inches tall and he weighed about one hundred and sixty pounds. He was a guard there during the entire time up until the time of liberation and was well known throughout the camp as a beater and an informer on the prisoners. I am quite sure he would be well known by all prisoners who were at that camp during the last year of the war.

Q. Can you give the names of any other prisoners who were at that camp while you were there who might have further information concerning other beatings administered by the Japanese known as "Stuttering Sam"?

A. An American U. S. Navy Yeoman named Cooper, an Army Sergeant named Peoples and an Aviation Machinist's Mate named Bridges who, I believe, were all beaten by "Stuttering Sam". Also there was a Lieutenant Hoyt, United States Navy Gunner, who I believe would have definite information concerning a Japanese Sergeant, an instructor at the camp, whose identity I cannot recall. He was a beater of prisoners and I believe he beat Hoyt on many occasions. Other than those mentioned, I cannot recall anyone at this time.

Q. Can you name, describe or otherwise identify the Japanese Commandant at Yokkachi Camp while you were there?

A. No.

Q. Can you give the name of the Allied Senior Officer at Yokkachi Camp while you were there?

A. Captain Thompson, United States Army.

Q. Is there anything further you wish to state concerning any of the subjects discussed above?

A. No.

*Jess Willard Hughes*  
Jess Willard Hughes

OS-20

State of Connecticut )  
County of New London ) ss

I, Jess Willard Hughes, 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.

Jess Willard Hughes  
Jess Willard Hughes

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 11 day of August 1947.

Mary A. Ball  
Notary Public  
MY COMMISSION EXPIRES  
APRIL 1, 1951

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Robert L. Davis, Special Agent, Counter Intelligence Corps, certify that Jess Willard Hughes, Chief Machinist's Mate, United States Navy, No. <sup>R. JWH</sup> 3794349, personally appeared before me on 8 July 1947 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.

Robert L. Davis  
Special Agent, CIC  
108th CIC Detachment

Place: Boston, Massachusetts

Date: 19 August 1947



FILE INDEX OF PROSECUTION EXHIBIT

ISHIHARA-

DOC. NO.	EXHIBIT NO.	
3041	---	Book - Propaganda -
3262	3478*	POW's - 1942 -
3045	---	Book - 1944
3053	---	G.E.A. War Investigating Society

NAME: ISHIHARA, (Keichiro) Keichiro.

PRESENT STATUS: Interned Sugamo Prison since 10 December 1945.

POSITIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS: In 1916 engaged in rubber planting in Malay Peninsula; 1918 engaged in import-export business in Singapore; 1919 discovered Sri Medan Iron Mine in Johore, Malay Peninsula; 1920 established firm known as Nanyo Kogyo Koshi (South Seas Mining Company), later renamed Ishihara Sengyo Kaiun Goshi Kaisha; organized subsidiary shipping companies; substantially interested in several gold, silver, copper and iron mines in Japan, Malaya, Philippine Islands and Java. Was involved as a suspect in the 15 May 1932 Incident for having supplied funds for the organization of the Jimmu Kai but was exonerated. Was tried as a defendant for participation in the 26 February 1936 Incident in which a group of young Army Officers assassinated several Government officials. He was exonerated by the Court-Martial from complicity. During war Allied POW's were worked in some of his mines.

REMARKS:

(1)

1138 ISAMU ISHIHARA

Synopsis -

AIKAWA born 1890, Kyoto. 1904 graduated  
Kyoto Agricultural and Forestry School. Operated  
rubber plantations in Johore-Singapore 1917-21. Operated  
iron mine in Johore and Batobahatto 1921-27.  
1927 Incorporated the iron mine into the ISHIHARA  
Industrial Co, and became President of latter until  
1945. Held following posts in ISHIHARA industries  
President - ISHIHARA Mining Co. President - ISHIHARA  
Karaizute Industrial Co. Supt. ISHIHARA Iron  
Co., President - ISHIHARA Industrial and Marine  
Co. Chairman - Nippon Marine Industrial Co,  
President - Nippon Marine Industrial Co. - 1933  
Director Enlightened Way Society. Interned  
Singapore Prison as suspected war criminal  
Dec 10. 1945.

-P-

Reference - Report by John J. Marshall 27 Nov.  
1946

✓

Details

(2)

AT TOKYO

This investigation predicated upon the request of the Honorable Lord WRIGHT, President of the International War Crimes Commission, a review of the indices reveals the following.

ISHIHARA was born in 1890 at Kyoto and following his graduation from Agricultural and Forestry School as well as Law School he became interested in rubber plantations on the Malay Peninsula. He became interested in Mining and Industry and due to his natural ability plus his educated background became a highly successful business man. He was sufficiently successful that in 1927 he formed a Corporation ISHIHARA Industrial Co Ltd. whose capital stock at the time was about 90,000,000 yen of which ISHIHARA held about half. Due to his position as President of this Corporation and holder of important positions in other ISHIHARA Companies he may be counted among the zaibatsu of Japan.

(3)

ISHIHARA years abroad made him aware of Japan's need for economic expansion and her shortcomings in the field of domestic, foreign and military policies. In 1937 ISHIHARA in a speech before a group of Educators at Kyoto stated that the success of the China Incident was unthinkable with the group of incompetents in the War Ministry and General Staff. He further stated that the leaders were hatched from a Bushido "shell" but lacked the morals of the Bushido. This brought an immediate reprimand from the Kempeitai.

ISHIHARA while critical of the Army allied himself to several movements whose activities and purposes were not far removed from those of the military. In 1937 he formed an alliance with the ultra-nationalistic OKAWA Shumei and with him founded The JIMMU Society (File IPS 208-37) whose avowed aim was the establishment of an Empire ~~after~~ on the Asiatic Continent after the pattern

④

17 The Founding of the Japanese Empire of  
the first Emperor, JIMMU TENNO. After  
OKAWA was jailed for his part in the  
5-15 incident May 1932. ISHIHARA was accused  
of supplying OKAWA with funds for the  
incident, but claimed apparently in good  
faith. ISHIHARA while strongly critical  
of the military clique did lend his support  
to such societies as the Meimin Kai (Enlightened  
Way Society) made up largely of retired  
Generals and Admirals who were for the  
preservation of the Emperor theory and  
under a platform of reform backed the  
Greater East Asia Theory and Japanese  
equality of armaments —

In 1936 ISHIHARA was again accused  
of lending financial support to the 2-26  
Incident, ~~but~~ but was acquitted when proved  
that it was ~~was~~ to defray expenses of  
his own unsuccessful election campaign

1943 Advisor to Tojo Cabinet ✓  
Aided in war aggression ✓  
Numerous Ethnacist connections ✓

AIKAWA, YOSHISUKE

ISAMU?

Ultra nationalist, supported southern expansion  
of Japan, justified Japan's aggression and  
totalitarian controls - (WROTE BOOK)

Intimate of SUETSUGU, HASHIMOTO, TATEKAWA  
and NAKANO.

~~ADVOCATE~~

LOANED 200 MILLION YEN TO JAP GOVT  
SENTENCED TO LIFE CHINA.

Close association with military men and  
MERIKAI CAST SHADOW ON INNOCENCE  
(ENLIGHTENED WAY SOCIETY) Ignore protest of Britain & France  
(over) re: HAINAN ISLAND  
PUSHED SOUTHERN EXPANSION - BY PROP.  
LAVISH ENDOWMENT MIL. JOURNALISM & POL. PRESSURE

History Chiang govt. align with Axis (1934)  
delivered rebuke to Port East. on 4 July 39  
1940 mil. occup. clutch East Indies, French Indo  
China, Hong Kong, and Singapore, interference in the  
European war and (again) an alliance with Germany  
& Italy

+

"ISHIHARA has a business in the South, likes politics  
and wants to become a Minister, There fore he is  
associating with the men of the military. He had  
some connections with the 26 Feb. incident and  
was put to prison, as a business man he  
is spirited and a braggart - File 185-19  
Sasagawa (Sasakawa), RYOICHI,

+

never held or been appointed to any important  
political post nor to any influential organ  
which directed the public mind.

planned mine in Johore Malay and granted  
lease by Malay govt. 1920

(1)



ISHIHARA never held nor been appointed  
to any important political office although  
~~it appears he would have liked to, that~~  
might give him a voice in <sup>any</sup> policy or  
propaganda ~~that might influence in~~  
any way the public mind. It appears  
from investigation that he was a highly  
successful business man, who ~~once the~~  
~~was started~~ did what in his mind  
was his patriotic duty ~~even though he~~  
~~did not agree that was necessary~~  
of great spirit and ego who would have  
liked to aspire to public office but not  
agreeing with the powers that he was  
unsuccessful, but, ~~who~~ ~~was~~ once the war  
started did what in his mind was the  
patriotic duty of a citizen even though  
he did not agree that was the  
answer to Japan's problems -

Unless the Prosecution Section desires further  
investigation it is recommended this file  
be closed

---

Investigation has been trying  
to tie in civilians with military  
as participants to war crimes. This  
report shows the progress. See  
Summary on page 32.

JMC

WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 8

Call G-1 Re Lansing - Ostrom-

Check out the  
Camps in CPD.  
See Summary of Recs

WEDNESDAY OCTOBER 8

Date: 10 October 1947

Report of Investigation Division, Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP.

Inv. Div. No. 1020

CRD No.

Report by: Neal R. Smith  
1st Lt., Inf.

Title: CHANGED:  
MITSUI Mining Company Ltd.; MITSUI HONSHA, Ltd.

Synopsis of facts:

Companies connected with the MITSUI Honsha Company Ltd., utilizing Prisoner Labor were: MITSUI Mining Company; MITSUI Bussan; MITSUI Soko; NIPPON Flour Mill Co., Ltd; DENKI KAGAKU Kogyo KK and the HOKKAIDO Colliery. Responsible persons for utilizing forced prisoner labor were the board of directors of each individual concern using such labor and the directors of the MITSUI Honsha Company, Ltd, for sanctioning such action through their "systematic supervision, leadership and guidance of all the affiliated and semi-affiliated companies under its financial control", and also their "participation in and administrative control over the vast number of their industrial and financial enterprises".

- P -

Reference: Report of Lt. N. R. Smith, dated 1 November 1946.

DETAILS:

At Tokyo:

The title of this report is changed to reflect that MITSUI HONSHA Company, Ltd. was the responsible agency in employing forced prisoner labor and not solely the MITSUI MINING Company as previously believed. The title will be changed accordingly in the next report concerning this matter.

On 17 June 1947, the reporting agent placed a demand on the MITSUI HONSHA Company, Ltd., to produce all available information concerning the activity of all subsidiary companies of MITSUI HONSHA during the period 1940 until December 1945. This demand was placed in the form of a questionnaire in an effort to determine the number of subsidiary companies utilizing POW labor and the names of all persons representing said subsidiary companies during the period in question in order that the responsibility for using forced labor might be placed on the responsible authority or authorities as the case might demand.

Distribution:

- 1 Prosecution
- 1 CRD (Encl)
- 1 Law Div
- 1 Col Carpenter
- 1 Inv Div (File #1020)

Do not write in this space.

The following information, extracted from ATIS Document #10591, a translation of the LAWS, RULES and REGULATIONS Pertaining to Prisoners of War (said document to be found in the incides of the Criminal Registry Division under file JA-23) reflects:

REGULATIONS on the Work of Prisoners of War (War Ministry Order No. 22, 20 May 1943 as amended by Ministry of War Order #30, 1943).

ARTICLE II *pg 20, see 24*

"Applications for permission to employ prisoners of war by a public body or corporation shall be submitted by its representatives. (TN: The application obviously must be submitted to the chief administrator of prisoner of war camps)."

Further, paragraph a, Section IV, under procedure for presenting requests for Authority to Employ and Dispatch Prisoners of War, Regulations for the treatment of Dispatched Prisoners of War (Home Affairs Ministry Notice #1 to the Army, Navy and People, 20 May 1943):

"IV. Other factories and Enterprises not covered in the first three Regulations:

a. Japan Proper *pg 32*

The petition shall be submitted to the Government office, municipal prefecture, or prefecture which has jurisdiction over it. The agencies shall attach any recommendations and send the petitions to the Bureau for the Promotion for the Peoples Welfare. The Bureau for the Promotion for the Peoples Welfare shall attach its recommendation and send the petition to the War Ministry."

(Agent's Note: Other factories and enterprises mentioned above are those factories and enterprises managed or supervised by the Army, Navy or jointly.)

The above two articles reproduced, are believed to be the most important in setting out the responsibility as far as the employer is concerned. There are other regulations to be observed by the employer and will be reproduced in this report as the need dictates.

The petition mentioned above is reproduced from LAWS, RULES and REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PRISONERS OF WAR, ATIS Document #10591, as follows:

Application for permission to employ Prisoners of War. *pg 34*  
Date .....  
To Mr. \_\_\_\_\_, Minister of War, (Commandant of \_\_\_\_\_ Army  
or Commander of \_\_\_\_\_ garrison)

I hereby respectfully make an application for your permission to employ prisoners of war as follows:

- No. of Prisoners of War . . . . .
- Place at which prisoners of war are to be employed . . . . .
- Types of work for the prisoners of war . . . . .
- Facilities for accommodation of prisoners of war . . . . .
- Guards for the prisoners of war . . . . .
- Direction for the work of the prisoners of war . . . . .

Pay to the prisoners of war . . . . .  
 Hours of labor of prisoners of war . . . . .  
 Length of employment of prisoners of war . . . . .

Application for permission to employ prisoners of war -2-

address  
 occupation  
 Name and surname seal impression  
 date of birth.

Remarks:

1. The facilities for accommodation of prisoners of war need not be mentioned if they are outside the empire.

2. The general rule on the facilities for the accommodation of prisoners of war is for the employer of prisoners of war to make use of the existing buildings or to build new ones.

In the above applications a definite plan must be stated and completed immediately after permission has been granted.

3. The pay allowed to prisoners of war shall generally be one yen, but pay for persons having special skills may be increased up to 35 sen over that amount, depending upon skill, type of work, hours and place of work.

\* \* \* \* \*

According to investigation to date, the above application is the one used by all concerns that have employed prisoner labor.

The foregoing applications and articles have been set out to establish the extent of the responsibility with those persons who represented the companies, corporations and enterprises and were instrumental in the filing of applications in order that prisoner labor could be utilized by the subsidiary companies of the MITSUI HONSHA Co. Ltd., and the House of MITSUI. With regards to MITSUI, the following information was obtained from Miss CHICK, Chief, PSQD Economic Research, from a Mr. OSBORNE, Anti-Trust and Cartels, ESS. Mr. OSBORNE formerly worked for the MITSUIs.

"MITSUI HONSHA was formerly the MITSUI GOMEI (1935-1940) which in turn became the MITSUI BUSSAN (1940-1944). In 1944 through a split-holding company operation, MITSUI HONSHA was formed. This was merely an administrative change within existing framework.

Officers of MITSUI HONSHA-44

President ----- Baron Takakimi MITSUI  
 Mgn. Dir.                    Tatsuo SUMII  
                                   Yugo NARUSE  
                                   Kisashi MATSUMOTO  
                                   Shunichi SASAKI  
 Auditors                    ----- Yugo NAGASHIMA  
                                   Shizuo OHTA

Speech delivered by Takakimi MITSUI, 20 December 1944 - 2nd General meeting of Shareholders:

The Allied forces have begun to make offensive operations in various fields backed up by sheer enormous war resources. We, the men behind the gun, should do our best in order to meet the urgent need of war production, thus, I hope, we shall be able to keep pace with the loyalty and bravery of the soldiers in the front."

\* \* \* \* \*

A document obtained from the Liaison Section, MITSUI HONSHA, titled "Mitsui's Organization and its Affiliated Companies, Past History and Present Enterprises, September 1945", states under the heading MITSUI HONSHA (MITSUI Headquarters):

"The chief function of the company is the systematic supervision leadership and guidance of all affiliated and semi-affiliated companies under its financial control. It must be noted here that the house of MITSUI and MITSUI Honsha, Ltd., although enormous influence they wield over the industrial and commercial fields of Japan, aspire no political ambition and the political connection whatsoever of MITSUI Families, directors and members of the staff is strictly prohibited. Their sole concern has been and is the participation in and administrative control over the vast number of their financial and industrial enterprises."

\* \* \* \* \*

From the same document, listed under Subsidiary Companies:

"At the end of September 1944, a decision was made to designate direct and semi-direct affiliates of MITSUI HONSHA taking into consideration the historical connection, the importance of capital invested and industrial and business activities. Thus a more unified front was established in the various spheres of economic life of Japan. The following tables give the names of these companies together with the capital invested and percentage of MITSUI's financial participation in these undertakings:

DIRECT AFFILIATES as of 1 May 1945.

	authorized Capital	Paid up	%
MITSUI BUSSAN	100,000,000	100,000,000	53.40
MITSUI MINING	400,000,000	300,000,000	47.00

SEMI-DIRECT AFFILIATES As of 1 May 1945

NIPPON FLOUR MANUF.	20,000,000	16,000,000	53.12
MITSUI WAREHOUSE	15,000,000	12,500,000	100.00

\* \* \* \* \*

NOTES ON MITSUI'S INVESTMENT

"\*\*\*\*\*MITSUI's principal business is investment and commerce (19.9%) among which MITSUI BUSSAN is most important\*\*\*\*\* followed by MINING BUSINESS which is represented by MITSUI MINING Co., Ltd. \*\*\*\*\*The Chief business of MITSUI MINING Co., Ltd. is the coal mining \*\*\*\*\*."

\* \* \* \* \*

The reporting agent has set out only that material which deals with MITSUI's direct and semi-direct affiliated because of the fact that this investigation is concerned only with those enterprises which utilized prisoner of war labor. It will be noted in the following report that all information set out will deal with those companies who used prisoner labor and the reporting agent will establish the responsibility which rests with each individual concerned with the employment of prisoner labor, and why that responsibility can be carried up to and including the HOUSE of MITSUI and MITSUI HONSHA.

As mentioned earlier in this report, a demand was placed on the LIAISON Section of MITSUI HONSHA to produce all available documents concerning those companies affiliated with said MITSUI HONSHA during the period 1940 until December 1945 in an effort to establish the enterprises utilizing prisoner labor and those persons responsible for requisitioning said prisoner labor in accordance with the LAWS, RULES and REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PRISONERS OF WAR.

Documentary evidence of employment of prisoners of war was obtained from the following companies, both direct or semi-direct affiliated with MITSUI: HOKKAIDO COLLIERY; MITSUI MINING Co., with mines at TAGAWA, MIKE, YAMANO, FUNATSU, KAMIOKA, BIBAI, ASHIBETSU, HIBI and OMUTA; MITSUI BUSSAN; MITSUI Warehouse; DENKI KAGAKU KOGYO K.K. and NIPPON FLOUR MILL Company.

Records contained in the indices of the Criminal Registry Division, reflect that the following POW camps were connected with the MITSUI MINING Company:

HOKKAIDO Main Camp	Jun 45-Aug 45	BIBAI COLLIERY
HOKADATE Main Camp	Jun 45-Aug 45	ASHIBETSU Colliery
NAGOYA #1	Dec 42-Aug 45	KAMIOKA Mines
HIROSHIMA #3	Jun 45-Aug 45	HIBI Smelting
NAGOYA #3	Jul 44-Aug 45	FUNATSU Mines
FUKUOKA #11-19	Oct 43-Aug 45	YAMANO Mines
FUKUOKA #17	Aug 43-Aug 45	OMUTA Mines
FUKUOKA #27	Jun 45-Aug 45	TAGAWA Mines

Prisoner of war camps connected with other affiliates of the MITSUI HONSHA, were:

TOKYO #2	Sep 42-Aug 45	MITSUI BUSSAN
OSAKA Main and #1	Nov 42-Aug 45	MITSUI Warehouse
TOKYO #13B		DENKI KAGAKU KOGYO K.K.
MOJI #4B		NIPPON FLOUR MILL
TOKYO #3D-#2B		NIPPON FLOUR MILL
FUKUOKA #25B (OMUTA)		DENKI KAGAKU KOGYO K.K.

In considering the above mentioned companies, the following information was obtained from T. KATSUBE, Chief of Liaison Section, Central Liaison Office, Japanese Government, said information identified as C.L.O. No. 4579 (RF), the original of which is being transmitted to the Criminal Registry Division with their copy of this report, which reflects those concerns which were affiliated with MITSUI HONSHA and utilized prisoner labor:

MITSUI MINING CO., LTD.

Report on the camp at Kamioka Mining Plant.

(I) Working conditions.

(A) Kind of work.



Underground digging.  
 " loading ore.  
 " back filling.  
 Surface miscellaneous. (weak physique persons).

(B) Direction of work.

The direction of the work was made separately for each team consisted of 3 to 10 persons according to the arrangements hereunder mentioned.

- (1) Any work allotted to the prisoners were attended to exclusively by them. They had not been mixed with the other workers.
- (2) We placed one to three coaches, according to the kind of work, to each working spot. They directed the prisoners, working with them.
- (3) The prisoners had not been engaged in powder filling and blasting operations.
- (4) The underground work had been directed specially by the fire bosses.

(C) Wages.

Y1.-

The extra not exceeding ¥0.35 was to be paid for specially talented workers.

(D) Working hour and recess.

The working hour and recess varied according to the kind of work, as follows.

Kind of work.	Working hour.	Recess.
Tochibora pit	6 AM - 2 PM	2 hours (Underground)
Ore dressing shop	6 AM - 4 PM	1½ " (Surface)
Zinc electrolysing shop	7 AM - 6 PM	1½ " ( " )
Sulphuric Acid shop	7 PM - 6 AM	1½ " ( " )
Lead Smelting shop	7 AM - 4 PM	1½ " ( " )
	7 PM - 4 AM	(Until 3 PM in winter time)

(The recess for the Japanese workers was one hour)

The prisoners worked at the zinc electrolysing shop were supplied with eye-glasses, rubber boots, rubber gloves, etc. for protection against danger.

(II) Medical care.

(A) Installation.

The medical offices were installed at Funatsu and Kamioka dispatches. The former occupied an area of 30 tsubo and the latter 33 tsubo.

(B) Doctor.

Since June 1943, when a British medical officer was transferred here from elsewhere, the medical treatment had been attended by him.

Prior to it, a doctor, a pharmacist and two nurses of this company attended to the work everyday except two holidays a month.

During this period the treatment had to be carried on until 10 pm. everynight and dispensing medicine still later, over an hour, due to lack of service of a interpreter.

(C) Medical treatment.

The patients suffering from cold and pneumonia had been admitted to the hospital and sulfapyridine, vitamin C, vitamin B, heart stimulator, glucose, Ringer's solution, etc. had been administered to them.

The wards were heated by coal stoves.

During four months from January to April 1943 there were a number of cases of pneumonia and many death resulted therefrom. Among the prisoners admitted to the dispatches on the second occasion, there were many cases of malnutrition and vitamin B. & C. glucose had been administered to them. Extra supply of animal protein and fat was made to replenish the shortage.

As this company had an abundant stock of all kinds of medicine, we were able to give all the necessary medicine in sufficient quantity.

(III) Housing capacity.

(A) Funatsu dispatch.

The total area of the buildings.	451,455 Tsubo
The headquarters (the building)	78 "
The camp. ( " )	99 "
The holding capacity.	384 Persons.

(B) Kamioka dispatch.

The total area.	692 Tsubo
The holding capacity.	750 Persons.

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Report on the detention camp at Hibi

(I) General.

The camp was established on June 1st, 1945 and opened for the prisoners from the next day, June 2nd, 1945.

(II) Working conditions.

(a) Kind of work.

(1) Copper plant.

Employed 76 to 109 persons a day.  
Day shift for roasting, finishing, hanger making and miscellaneous work.  
2 shifts for other work.

(2) Zinc plant.

45 to 51 persons a day  
2 shifts (day and night) for smelting work.  
Day shift only for other work.

- (3) Engineering plant.  
Employed 20 persons a day. Day shift only.
- (4) Miscellaneous work. (drawing and carrying water, and cooking)  
Employed 20 persons a day. Day time work only and employed those people unfit for heavy work.

- (b) Direction of work.  
We attached to the prisoners an appropriate number of instructors at each plant. We also provided at copper and zinc plants with 1 to 5 suitable persons out of the skilled workers and let them work with the prisoners.

At copper and zinc plants, we supplied them with masks for protection against gas, ordinary dusts and roasted ore dust in addition to gloves, special dress, rubber shoes etc.

We had been vigilant on them not to over work.

- (c) Working hour and recess (per day)

Copper smelting:	12 hours (Actual working hours, 4 - 6 hours) Recess, one hour.
Zinc smelting:	same as above.
Engineering:	10 hours (Actual working hours, 5 - 6 hours) Recess, one hour.

Actual working hours means the length of time for which the prisoners were actually engaged in the work, excluding the time wasted due to various causes at the plant.

- (d) Holidays.

2 holidays a month. Those people engaged in zinc smelting work had their holidays in turn, same as Japanese.

Those people engaged in the engineering work took their holiday on every fourth Sunday each month.

- (e) Wages.

We paid into the Army the wages for the prisoners according to the regulations of allowance for prisoners.

### (III) Medical facility.

- (a) Installation.

We installed inside the camp a medical office of about 6 tsubo, with a medicine room of 1½ tsubo attached thereto.

- (b) Doctor.

An Army medical officer and soldier handled medical treatment. Until the beginning of August 1945, the medical officer called at the camp about three times a month and stayed four to five days each time, as he had concurrently another duty at the Hiroshima headquarters and when he was away, a medical petty officer of the Japanese Army took his place. We also arranged that the doctor exclusively attached to this plant or the doctor of Mitsui Shipbuilding Co., Ltd. come to the camp whenever occasions call for them.

Since August, an Army medical officer had been assigned to this camp exclusively.

(c) Medicine.

The camp had been supplied with plenty of medicine for first aid as well as other purposes, and also medical equipments all of good quality. The supply to the camp was better than the other boarding houses of the workers.

(d) For the surgical operation, it had been arranged that patients be admitted to the hospital attached to Mitsui Shipbuilding Co., Ltd.

(e) Besides, medicine, medical supplies, stretcher etc. were distributed to all the sections of the plant.

(IV) Housing accommodation.

The camp was situated at the site, south east of Hino Smelting plant. The building had been used first for the living quarters of the Chinese workers and then reconstructed, for use for the camp. The officers' quarters was 2.5 tsubo, soldiers quarters 127.5 tsubo, the average per head being about 2.1 sq. metres.

In summer time, the rooms were provided with some heat prevention facilities.

Water for drink and other purpose were carried from a distance away.

Bath water was heated by electricity in the special tub and carried to the bath tub.

Toilet apartment was built in the style same as that of Japanese military barracks.

Lavatory of the western style.

(V) Clothing

As to bedding and mosquito net, having been supplied by the Army, we did not handle them ourselves.

The supply of fatigue dress was also left in the hand of the Army but we also supplied additional dresses to those worked at the zinc shop.

Rubber sole footwears were supplied by this company.

The condition of clothing of the prisoners had been good, because of the short period of their engagement in the work at the plant.

Generally speaking, the prisoners had been supplied with clothing better than the other workmen.

As above.

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