

12. Confiscate money in their possession without giving a receipt therefor.

(File 40-158-9, War Crimes Office)

Affidavit of Alfred C. Oliver, Jr., Colonel, U. S. Army Chaplains Corps, captured by the Japanese on Bataan, Luzon, P. I., 9 April 1942, states:

"Twice enroute from Field Hospital No. 1 to Camp O'Donnell our convoy was stopped by Jap soldiers. Each time we were forced to get out of the cars and trucks, line up and submit to a search by Jap soldiers, who took our money, watches and rings and personal possessions. Those of us who objected or were slow in getting out of the cars and trucks were slapped and kicked by the Japs. As soon as we arrived at Camp O'Donnell we were again searched by Jap soldiers who robbed us of whatever had been overlooked on the previous search."

(File 46-43-4, War Crimes Office)

Affidavit of Donald F. Gillin, M/Sgt., U. S. Army, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese on Mindinao, P. I., states:

"Immediately after our capture by the Japanese I was taken to Malaybalay and all our personal possessions were taken from us by the Japs. This property included fountain pens, rings and other jewelry, cameras, compasses, money and wrist watches. No receipts were given and no compensation paid. It was not unusual to see a Jap wearing many of our wrist watches on his arm."

13. Fail to evacuate them far enough from the zone of combat for them to be out of danger.

(File 40-6-2, War Crimes Office)

Affidavit of Cpl. Willard E. Hall, U. S. Army, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese in the Philippines, states:

"I was captured by the Japanese on Bataan in April 1942. After I was captured on Bataan, the Japs kept us under guard in the vicinity of their artillery, which was then firing on Corregidor. Because of our proximity to the artillery, the Americans for a time did not fire upon the Jap artillery. Later, when they did, a number of our men were wounded or killed. First Lieutenant Bradford of C Co., 194th Tank Battalion and two enlisted men were killed and one major was wounded. I helped bury Lt. Bradford."

(File 33-18-2, War Crimes Office)

Affidavit of Phillip E. Sanders, Chief Boatswain's Mate, U. S. Navy, concerning conditions while he was a prisoner of war at Camp Honcho, Osaka, Japan, 1944-1945, states:

"Our camp was located in the industrial area of Osaka. We were within two hundred yards of the largest warehouse in Osaka, Sumitomo Company. This was a six-story building, about one hundred yards long and was surrounded by about one hundred fifty godowns. It was used as a navy warehouse. Within a few blocks of us were warehouses, ferries, dry docks, and piers at which men-of-war frequently were tied up. There were military targets all around us. The camp, as well as the whole surrounding area, was wiped out 1 June 1945 in a B-29 raid. None of my men were killed but 25 received severe burns. The camp was not marked and no effort was made to communicate our position to the Americans or to remove our camp from the area so full of military targets."

14. Needlessly exposed them to danger while they were awaiting their evacuation from a combat zone.

(File 67-5-27, War Crimes Office)

Affidavit of George Karl Petritz, Lt., U. S. Naval Reserve, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese in the Philippines, states that during the month of December 1944:

"1600 Americans waited in Manila, at Billibid, for a ship to take them to Japan and due to frequent attacks of American planes, the Japs had difficulty in getting ships into the harbor, causing embarkation at that time to amount to deliberate exposure of American prisoners of war to combat danger."

(File 40-158-40, War Crimes Office)

Sworn statement of Arthur Sylvester Roberts, Cpl., U. S. Army, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese in the Philippines, states:

"Yes, after our surrender on 9 April 1942, and while I was a patient in Sternberg General number 2, we were under the fire of our own troops until May 6. The Japs did not make any attempt to move me or any of the men from the battle zone."

"Yes, the Japanese soldiers moved up right around the hospital, the Jap artillery completely surrounded the hospital which the American troops on Corregidor were trying to knock out. At the hospital where I was it was only a distance of five miles to Corregidor. The Japanese had one 105 mm gun about fifty yards from my bed, and it was manned by 14 Japanese soldiers. I lay there on my bed and watched them fire on Corregidor. I later saw this gun and three others that replaced it knocked out, by what I judged to be our 155 mm fired from Corregidor. When this gun was knocked out, I saw two Americans and five Filipinos killed who were in the same ward with me."

15. Evacuate them from the zone of combat on foot at excessive distances per day.

(File 46-15-5, War Crimes Office)

Affidavit of S/Sgt. Victor L. Mapes, U. S. Army, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese in the Philippines, states:

"I was captured by the Japanese in the early part of June 1942 near the state of Dansalan on Mindinao. On July 4, 1942, we were forced to march 42 kilometers from Dansalan to Iligan. We were all in a weakened condition and were not fed during the trip. We carried little water with us, but the Japs let us drink only from caribou wallows along the road. They refused to let us drink from the artisan wells in the towns. On this march I saw the bodies of 15 or 20 Filipinos who had evidently died on the march. Major Navins, an American officer with the 61st Philippine Army, drank some water from my canteen, but collapsed of sun-stroke at Mumungan, which is about 21 kilometers from Dansalan. We were unable to drag him along with us, so the Japs untied him from the rest of us and shot him twice in the head and chest about five feet from me. I saw him shot and the Japs left him by the side of the road."

(File 40-17-25, War Crimes Office)

In an article published in Collier's Magazine for March 3, 1945, by Capt. Gene Dale, Capt. John Morrett, and Capt. Bert Schwarz, all U. S. Army, describing their experiences as prisoners of war of the Japanese in the Philippines, they describe the Death March from Bataan in part as follows:

"We made about 40 kilometers that day without rest and about 10:00 o'clock that night we were jammed into the cellar of an old Spanish stone house. It had been used as a pig sty; it would hold about 50 pigs. They shoved 500 of us in there and locked the door and left us standing in the dark wedged so tight we couldn't move. Several men died that night of suffocation, but the dead stood all night with the living. There was no room to fall down."

16. Confine and imprison them when not necessary for safety or sanitation.

(File 35-6-30, War Crimes Office)

Affidavit of Chase J. Neilson, Captain, U. S. Army Air Corps, one of the so-called "Doolittle Fliers," a prisoner of war of the Japanese from 21 April 1942 until 20 August 1945, states:

"On April 18, 1943, I was moved from the Civic Center to Nanking. There I was placed in a prison the exact name and location unknown to me. I believe this prison was in the Northeast part of Nanking and that a railroad station and an airport lay to the side of it. Here I was placed in solitary confinement."

(File 40-356-3, War Crimes Office)

Sworn statement of Margaret U. Utinsky, American civilian, formerly imprisoned by the Japanese at Ft. Santiago, Manila, P. I., states:

"Q. And you were arrested and taken to Ft. Santiago?
"A. Yes.

. . .

"Q. For how long a period were you in this cell?
"A. About two weeks.

"Q. Were you then moved into another?
"A. I was then moved into solitary confinement. . . .

. . .

"Q. How long were you in this cell?
"A. Four days in solitary. . .

"Q. How long were you in Santiago altogether?
"A. One month."

17. Fail to remove them from unhealthful regions to a more favorable climate as soon as possible after their capture.

(File 57-8-15, War Crimes Office)

Intelligence Report dated 22 March 1945 from San Francisco Port of Embarkation relating to the members of the armed forces of the Allied Powers who were forced to work on the Burma-Siam Railroad while prisoners of war of the Japanese states that .

50 thousand British and Dutch prisoners of war were employed as labor battalions building the Burma-Siam Railroad. They were divided into groups and officers and men worked side by side doing coolie labor. 25 thousand men died of disease, exhaustion, and exposure during the 18 months they were working on the construction of such railroad.

18. Use them to give protection from bombardment to certain points by their presence.

(File 40-6-58, War Crimes Office)

Sworn statement of Keats BeGay, Cpl., U. S. Army, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese in the Philippines, states:

"We were captured on 9 April 1942 near Bataan Field, P.I. Our entire 200th Coast Artillery Regiment was herded into a nearby area to act as a screen for Japanese artillery fire, which was being directed onto Corregidor. American artillery fire was returned and killed five enlisted men who were situated about twenty-five feet from me."

(File 40-27-67, War Crimes Office)

Affidavit of Robert Beardsworth Lewis, Major, U. S. Army Medical Corps, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese in the Philippines from 9 April 1942 until 30 January 1945, states:

"From 9 April 1942 until 6 May 1942 Major Sakaguchi (phonetic), Japanese Army Medical Officer, refused to permit General Hospital No. 2 on Bataan to be moved out of line of fire from American guns on Corregidor. Colonel Gillespie, American commanding officer of General Hospital No. 2 tried to induce Major Sakaguchi to permit the patients in the hospital to be moved but Sakaguchi refused, although we had at the time several buses which we had converted into litter carriers and which could have been used for moving the patients. The Japanese also placed field artillery around the hospital and used it to fire on Corregidor. When the Americans returned the fire there were many casualties. I specifically recall that on one night five patients were killed and 12 were wounded. All of these 17 men were Americans. After this incident Colonel Gillespie again requested permission from Major Sakaguchi to move the Hospital and again Major Sakaguchi refused."

19. Fail to lodge them in barracks affording all possible guarantees of hygiene and healthfulness.

(File 41-23-1 through 19, War Crimes Office)

Affidavits in the above files state that from May to August, 1942, approximately 300 American prisoners of war on a work detail near Calamag, Tayabas Province, Luzon, P. I., were required to live in the open during the rainy season with no protection from the weather.

(File 57-8, War Crimes Office)

Sworn statement of Marvin Earle Robinson, Private First Class, U. S. Marine Corps, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese, who worked on the Burma-Siam Railroad, states:

The Americans started to work at the 40 kilometer camp, a camp with a bamboo fence and bamboo huts. Leaves were used for covering and we slept on bamboo floors without too much to sleep on."

20. Fail to provide them with quarters fully protected from dampness and sufficiently heated and lighted.

(File 41-23-1 through 19, War Crimes Office)

Affidavits in the above files state that from May to August, 1942, approximately 300 American prisoners of war on a work detail near Calamag, Tayabas Province, Luzon, P.I., were required to live in the open during the rainy season with no protection from the weather.

(File 101-159-15, War Crimes Office)

Sworn statement of Lt. John F. Kinney, U. S. Marine Corps, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese, states:

"For the first year that we were in Woosung we had no heat. The winter was very cold and the men suffered from the cold."

21. Fail to provide them with quarters and bedding equal in quantity and quality to those furnished Japanese troops at Japanese base camps.

(File 40-27, War Crimes Office)

Sworn statements in the above file state that at Camp One, Cabanatuan, Luzon, P.I., state that at this camp American prisoners of war and Japanese soldiers occupied the same type of buildings, but the prisoners of war were crowded, 100 to 125 in buildings meant for 50 men, while the Japanese placed only the proper number of their own men in the buildings they occupied.

(File 101-150-22, War Crimes Office)

Raymond C. Phillips states that at Bridgehouse, Shanghai, he had seen "probably 30 men in a cell that would crowd 10 men on a hot day."

22. Fail to provide them with food rations equal in quantity and quality to those furnished to Japanese troops at Japanese base camps.

(File 40-33-13, War Crimes Office)

Sworn statement of John Edward Brinkmeyer, Lt. Col., U. S. Army, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese in the Philippines, states:

"Q. What was your total diet per day at Bilibid from October 21, 1944, to February, 1945?

"A. 50 grams of rice, 50 grams of soy beans, 100 grams of corn."

(File 57-8-34, War Crimes Office)

Sworn statement of Marvin Earle Robinson, Private First Class, U. S. Marine Corps, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese, who worked on the Burma-Siam Railroad, states:

"We were supposed to draw rations fairly with the Nips, but this was not the case. At that time the Nips drew two bags of good rice and one bag of bad rice, which was supposed to be mixed together. However, they kept the good rice for themselves and gave us the bad rice."

23. Fail to provide them with sufficient potable water.

(File 40-365-9, War Crimes Office)

Affidavit of Alfred C. Oliver, Jr., Col., Chaplains Corps, U. S. Army, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese in the Philippines, states:

"Camp conditions at O'Donnell were appalling. The filth was indescribable, practically every prisoner who arrived in camp had dysentery and there was no water with which to wash off the fecal matter from the men's bodies. We had to stand in line 24 hours to get a drink of water. About 1700 men died during the first six weeks I was at Camp O'Donnell."

(File 101-150-33, War Crimes Office)

Statement of Louis Sherman Bishop, prisoner of the Japanese at Bridge-house, Shanghai, from 3 July 1942 to 27 March 1943 states:

"They fed us on rice and fish heads and gave us no water, sometimes tea."

24. Impose collective disciplinary measures affecting food.

(File 46-82-1 through 10, incl., War Crimes Office)

Sworn statements in the above file state that on 6 April 1943 several Americans who were prisoners of war of the Japanese escaped from the Davao Penal Colony prisoner of war camp, Mindanao, P.I. In reprisal the food ration of the entire camp was cut 1/2 for a period of approximately two or three weeks.

(File 33-54, War Crimes Office)

Sworn statement of Alton Clifton Phillips, Staff Sergeant, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese at Camp 15B, Niigata, Honshu, Japan, from October 9, 1943, until September 4, 1945, states:

"Mass punishments were inflicted on us whenever anyone of us was discovered stealing food. Our food rations would be cut one-third for a period of two or three days."

25. Fail to furnish them with clothing and footwear when they were in need of same.

(File 46-47-10, War Crimes Office)

Joint affidavit of John J. Morrett, Capt., Field Artillery, T/3 Otis E. Radcliff, T/4 John Stymelski, T/4 William T. Frederick, T/3 Donald I. McPherson, T/3 Jesse Bier, T/4 Calvin E. Latham, T/5 Cletis O. Overton, all U. S. Army, formerly prisoners of war of the Japanese in the Philippines, states:

"At Lasang Airfield from April until August 1944 all shoes were taken from American prisoners of war, and incidental to our daily duties we were required to walk on the airfield, paved with sharp coral, in our bare feet. The coral cut our feet badly and constantly. The order was given by Lt. Hosida, and its only purpose was apparently to prevent escape."

(File 57-8-10, War Crimes Office)

Report of interrogation of prisoners of war M 911 (Japanese) states:

"A large number of prisoners had their old tattered uniforms; about 40 of them had nothing but shorts or underpants, whilst 150 had no footwear of any kind, nor any headwear; about 20 had their old raincoats or overcoats."

26. Fail to take all sanitary measures necessary to assure the cleanliness and healthfulness of camps and other places of detention and to prevent epidemics.

(File 40-27-67, War Crimes Office)

Affidavit of Robert Beardsworth Lewis, Major, Medical Corps, U. S. Army, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese in the Philippines, states that while he served as a doctor in the prison camp hospital at Camp One, Cabanatuan, Luzon, P. I., states:

"In approximately September 1942 at Camp No. 1, Cabanatuan, a diphtheria epidemic broke out among the American prisoners. It lasted for about six to eight weeks. About 135 Americans died from diphtheria. At this time the Japanese had plenty of diphtheria antitoxin and refused to let us have any. Almost all of the 135 men could have been saved if we had been given antitoxin by the Japanese. After these men died the Japanese finally gave us some antitoxin and we used it to stop the diphtheria epidemic."

(File 57-8-5, War Crimes Office)

Documents in the above file state that

The huts in some of the camps along the Burma-Siam Railroad had no roofs even in monsoon weather and those with thatched roofing were frequently knee-deep with mud inside. Since the worn out clothing of the prisoners building the railroad thru the jungle was not replaced many of them had to work nearly naked in a disease infested country. Medical supplies were practically non-existent in most of the camps so that cholera, dysentery, beri-beri, malaria and black water fever are quite prevalent; out of 500 men in one camp 200 contracted cholera and 125 died.

27. Fail to furnish them with and maintain adequate and cleanly sanitary installations.

(File 46-18-12, War Crimes Office)

Statement of Mark M. Wohlfeld, Captain, U. S. Army Air Corps, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese at Camp O'Donell, Luzon, P. I., states:

"April 12th Dawned. I saw Camp O'Donell as it was, no flies . . . yet! 1000 American Prisoners. One water tap. One mess-hall where white rice was being prepared for breakfast. No latrines. Tumble-down grass shacks and barracks -- and then the sun came out -- and it was hot! No shade for miles!

"Two weeks passed. Each day hundreds and hundreds of Filipino and American soldiers poured into camp as Prisoners of War. Each day the flies and filth increased. The Japanese wouldn't issue shovels or picks to bury the refuse. The unburied dead lay days at a time in the cemetery area, swelling, discoloring, stinking. Polished rice was issued three times a day. Nothing else. Men's legs began to swell -- wet beri-beri!

"That third week our diet was augmented by the issue of salt, sweet potatoes and squash. There was always plenty to eat in my company because most of the men couldn't force the rice down, especially those who suffered from malaria or dysentery, and as for medical attention -- the men preferred to die in the company area because the hospital was merely a long wooden building with patients lined up on the floor in two rows, saturated with feces, blood and vomit and covered with a cloud of pestilential flies which clustered on the ulcers of the immobile live-skeletons and tormented them in their last moments so that they could barely gasp and roll their eyes pleading to be covered with a blanket, of which there were too few, but being denied that, would die with accusing eyes staring upward to the roof.

"Could our medical officers have attended those cases effectively? Yes! If they could have had medical supplies and water facilities."

"By May 14, 1942, the camp was becoming more organized. The Japanese had issued two cigarettes per man to celebrate Hirohito's Birthday, April 29th, and now we were furnished tools to dig latrines with. The sun baked ground was so hard that the sickly men had to dig and chop it in shifts and when a three foot trench had been dug it was filled with feces that same day.

"Men would die where they slept, where they ate, and where they defecated. One couldn't cross the compound without seeing several bodies and rows of sick. Some of the sick couldn't reach the latrines in time and therefore the whole area stank of offal. The scene is indescribable, unbelievable. The flies covered everything in the daytime: at night mosquitoes took the field. Insects, sweat, filth, dehydration, disease!"

(File 57-8-34, War Crimes Office)

Affidavit of Marvin Earle Robinson, Pfc., U. S. Marine Corps, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese from 1 March 1942 until 15 August 1945, states:

"On 1 October 1942 we left Java for Singapore. The trip was made on Jap transports which were very foul and filthy. Because of the heat and because we were so crowded we could not lie down. It was impossible for us to sleep. Now and then we were allowed on deck, three or four at a time. There were no bathing or sanitary facilities available. The only water that we had was what we drained from winches."

(File 67-1-8, War Crimes Office)

Joint affidavit of Calvin R. Graef, Sgt., Donald E. Meyer, Pvt., Anthony E. Chichy, Pvt., and Avery E. Wilber, Pvt., all U. S. Army, and Robert S. Overbeck, U. S. civilian, formerly prisoners of war of the Japanese in the Philippines, describing their trip from the Philippines enroute to Japan from 11 October 1944 through 24 October 1944, states:

"On 11 October 1944 at Manila, Philippine Islands, we were loaded, together with 1800 other American prisoners of war, into the hold of a 5000 ton Japanese freighter. We do not know her identity, but the ship was heavily convoyed. The Japanese lieutenant in charge was named Omagi (Omadji).

"We were all forced into the No. 2 hold. The crowding was such that it was almost impossible to move. The sanitary facilities consisted of eight latrine cans, five-gallons each, which were lowered into the hold and emptied about every eight or ten hours. They were never emptied at night. About fifty percent of the men in this hold were suffering from the effects of amoebic dysentery. Almost all the men had diarrhea.

When the ship was loaded, the Japs had taken all Red Cross medical supplies, although they did not take what medicine we personally carried. When we were in this hold, No. 2, it would take a man thirty minutes to move from the side opposite the latrine cans to the place they were located. It was impossible to clean the bottom of the hold because of crowding and lack of water or containers."

28. Fail to furnish them with sufficient water for the care of their bodily cleanliness.

(File 43-65-9, War Crimes Office)

Affidavit of Alfred C. Oliver, Jr., Col., Chaplains Corps, U. S. Army, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese in the Philippines, states:

"Camp conditions at O'Donnell were appalling. The filth was indescribable, practically every prisoner who arrived in camp had dysentery and there was no water with which to wash off the fecal matter from the men's bodies. We had to stand in line 24 hours to get a drink of water. About 1700 men died during the first six weeks I was at Camp O'Donnell."

(File 35-6-36, War Crimes Office)

Sworn statement of Chase Jay Nielsen, Captain, U. S. Army Air Corps, a member of the so-called "Doolittle Fliers," formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese, states:

"Q. At which of the prison camps where you were held by the Japanese do you consider you received the worst treatment?"

"A. I consider our treatment at the Bridge House in Shanghai, China, to be as bad as any treatment received at the hands of the Japanese. This confinement was from 19 June 1942 to 28 August 1942. We were forced to sleep on the floor and no bedding of any kind was provided for us. They would not let us out of our cell for exercise, and latrine facilities consisted of an open box in the corner of the cell. The place was infested with rats, lice, bedbugs, fleas and centipedes. For one hundred and twenty days after our capture we did not even get an opportunity to wash our face and no bathing facilities were available. In addition, the Japanese would not permit us to wash our clothes, and the only manner in which we could secure a change of clothing was to buy clothes on the Japanese black market. We received no medical treatment of any kind and at one time I had forty-eight infected sores between my right knee and ankle. I requested medical attention from the Japanese but it was refused. They would not even give me a clean

rag to keep out the dirt. I also had several bedbug and lice bites on my back which all became infected. We requested medical care innumerable times which was refused. We also made several requests that they notify the Red Cross that we were imprisoned there. We were informed that the entire world had been notified that we had been executed, and that they would not permit any Red Cross representatives to see us. When we protested, they would say, "You bombed Tokyo". The food received at the Bridge House did not vary from the amounts and quality received in the Nanking and Peking prison camps."

29. Refuse to permit them to take physical exercise and enjoy the open air.

(File 35-6-29, War Crimes Office)

Joint affidavit of Capt. Robert E. Hite and S/Sgt. Jacob D. Deshazer, both U. S. Army Air Corps, members of the so-called "Doolittle Fliers," and formerly prisoners of war of the Japanese at Bridgehouse, states:

"We remained in Bridgehouse for 70 days. . . . While we were in Bridgehouse we were not permitted to leave the cell for exercise. Usually we were forced to sit cross-legged and motionless in the cell facing the door."

(File 46-80-1, War Crimes Office)

Affidavit of John Stymelski, T/4, U. S. Army, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese in the Philippines, states:

"At Davao Penal Colony in September or October 1943, I was on a work detail with Vincent Bailey, USN, SK-1c1, and told Bailey that he had better stop talking. For this the sentry later, on the way back to camp, strafed me, and Lt Hosime directed that Bailey and I be confined for three days in the guard house, stating that our conduct offended a Japanese officer, and therefore offended the Japanese nation. There was no pretense of a judicial hearing. Neither Bailey nor I were allowed to tell our stories. In the guard house we were required to kneel for one hour and to stand for fifteen minutes. From 1800 to 0900 we were permitted to sleep. For infraction of the kneeling and standing rules a sentry struck us on the head with a rod. The pen in which we were confined measured about 4x7 feet."

30. Fail to maintain adequate infirmaries for their benefit.

(File 46-18-12, War Crimes Office)

Statement of Mark M. Wohlfeld, Captain, U. S. Army Air Corps, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese at Camp O'Donell, Luzon, P. I., states:

"There was always plenty to eat in my company because most of the men couldn't force the rice down, especially those who suffered from malaria or dysentery, and as for medical attention -- the man preferred to die in the company area because the hospital was merely a long wooden building with patients lined up on the floor in two rows, saturated with feces, blood and vomit and covered with a cloud of pestilential flies which clustered on the ulcers of the immobile live-skeletons and tormented them in their last moments so that they could barely gasp and roll their eyes pleading to be covered with a blanket, of which there were too few, but being denied that, would die with accusing eyes staring upward to the roof.

"Could our medical officers have attended those cases effectively? Yes! If they could have had medical supplies and water facilities."

(File 35-9-10, War Crimes Office)

Affidavit of Alex M. Mohnac, Captain, U. S. Army Dental Corps, states:

"I was a prisoner of war of the Japanese at Shinagawa Prisoner of War Hospital at Tokio, Japan, from March 1944 to 9 August 1945. While there I held several positions including those of Mess Officer and official cremator. I also did dental surgery and administered anesthetics. Every 16th day approximately I was designated Officer of the Day and this duty lasted for a period of four successive days. The average daily food ration at Shinigawa consisted of approximately 390 grams of rice for officers, 507 grams for patients, and 705 grams for prisoners performing hard labor. In addition the prisoners received watery soup almost every meal which was prepared by adding 20 kilograms of vegetable to water to be served to 200 men. The vegetables which were used were usually rotten and on occasion leaves from weeds were used as a substitute for vegetables in the soup. The bread which was issued was molded and hot. In addition it was soft and mushy and covered

with fungus. . . . Medical attention at Shinagawa was very inadequate prior to October 1944, however, at that time many drugs were received in Red Cross packages but the Japanese stole large quantities of them and there were many occasions when drugs were not available for the use of prisoners. Major Woodward, Australian staff doctor attached to the Indian Army, was punished for giving vitamins to members of the prisoner of war staff who required them. He was slapped and transferred to Omori. In addition the staff members who had received vitamins from Major Woodward were punished by having their daily rations cut in half. The above described disciplinary actions were taken by Capt. Tokuda who was the Commanding Officer in charge of the hospital. He belonged to the Japanese Medical Corps, but was entirely incompetent as a physician or surgeon. Nevertheless he insisted on performing operations on prisoners of war who in our opinion did not require surgery and in addition he used prisoners of war as guinea pigs for medical experiments. Major Albert Weinstein, Medical Corps, Atlanta, Georgia, was sent by Capt Tokuda from Shinigawa to Omori for attempting to dissuade Capt Tokuda from performing certain operations and for taking operations out of Capt Tokuda's hands and performing them himself. Capt Tokuda couldn't find an appendix or tie a surgeon's knot. Some of the experiments which Capt Tokuda performed on prisoners of war involved the giving of capryllic acid injections as treatment for TB and intra-spinal Vitamin B injections with 10 cc of whole blood in each buttock for paraplegia which is a form of paralysis resulting from lack of Vitamin B. Many men developed spinal meningitis as a result of these experimental treatments."

31. Require them to pay for their own medical care.

(File 45-7-10, War Crimes Office)

Sworn statement of Howard T. Chrisco, formerly T/4, U. S. Army, and formerly a prisoner of war at Bacolod City, Negros Island, P. I., states:

"Q. While you were confined as a prisoner at Bacolod City, Negros Island did you receive proper medical attention when you needed it?

"A. If we needed medical attention the Japanese would take us to the civilian Filipino doctors and dentists.

"Q. Did the Japanese provide this medical attention?

"A. No, when I had a badly infected tooth I went to civilian Filipino hospital and I had to pay my own way, in fact it cost me around seventeen pesos for the seven days treatment and that was when the Japs were only paying me three pesos a month for working. In addition to this it cost me twenty pesos for dental work and eighteen pesos for X-rays and one injection for a jaw infection."

32. Fail to have them inspected by doctors at least once a month.

(File 40-27-761, War Crimes Office)

Affidavit of Louis B. Barry, a prisoner of war of the Japanese at Camp Cabanatuan, Luzon, P. I., from the fall of Corregidor until 30 January 1945 states that

at Cabatuan, Luzon, P.I., cursory medical inspections were had but twice from July, 1942, until March, 1944. No inspections for venereal diseases or tuberculosis were made except on the complaint of a prisoner of war.

(File 35-6-30, War Crimes Office)

Affidavit of Chase Jay Nielsen, Captain, U. S. Army Air Corps, one of the so-called "Doolittle Fliers," a prisoner of war of the Japanese from 21 April 1942 until 20 August 1945, states:

"On 18 April 1943, I was moved from the Civic Center to Nanking. There I was placed in a prison the exact name and location unknown to me. I believe this prison was in the northeast part of Nanking and that a railroad station and an airport lay to the side of it. Here I was put in solitary confinement but was allowed to exercise with the other captured men in the yard at the rear of the prison each day for about 30 minutes. In April 1943 I was in the same prison with Lt. Meder and each day while we were out exercising I had a chance to see him though we were forbidden to talk with each other. I noticed, at this time, that Lt. Meder's health was deteriorating but I saw him in the yard for exercise for about forty days after I first noticed his health going bad. He had all the symptoms of, and was suffering from severe cases of beri beri and dysentery. During the time of his ailments, up until November 20, 1943, ten days before he died, he was never given any medical attention whatsoever. At this time, he was visited for about five minutes by a Japanese Doctor, this being the only medical attention ever given to him."

33. Require officer prisoners of war to salute all members of the Japanese armed forces regardless of rank.

(File 40-27-13, War Crimes Office)

Affidavit of John A. Morrett, Capt., Field Artillery, T/4 John Stymelski, T/4 William T. Fredrick, T/3 Donald I. McPherson, T/5 Cletis O. Overton, T/4 William S. Horabin, T/5 Isaac B. Hagins, and T/3 James R. Greene, all formerly prisoners of war of the Japanese in the Philippine Islands, states:

"During the entire period of our detention by the Japanese as Prisoners of War (over two years), it was required (and frequent reminders were given by the use of straffing) that all prisoners, regardless of rank, salute all Japanese soldiers, regardless of their rank."

(File 33-12-12, War Crimes Office)

Sworn statement of William A. Enos, Colonel, Finance Dept., U. S. Army, a prisoner of war of the Japanese at Camp No. 4, Karenko, Formosa, from 27 September 1942 to 7 June 1943, states:

"The Japanese never gave General Wainwright his title. On all occasions that I heard them address him they merely called him 'Wainwright.' He was required to salute all members of the Japanese Army down to privates. . . ."

34. Fail to treat officer prisoners of war with the regard due their rank and age.

(File 46-32-2, War Crimes Office)

Joint affidavit of T/3 Otis E. Radcliff, T/4 John Stymelski, T/4 William T. Frederick, T/3 Donald I. McPherson, T/3 Jesse Bier, T/4 Calvin E. Latham, T/5 Cletis O. Overton, and John J. Morrett, Capt., Field Artillery, all U. S. Army, covering their experiences as prisoners of war of the Japanese, states:

"During June 1944 at Lasang Airfield, Mindanao, Lt. Hosida ordered all American officers to wash three items each of the clothing of American enlisted men on that field."

(File 57-8-15, War Crimes Office)

Intelligence Report dated 22 March 1945 from San Francisco Port of Embarkation relating to the members of the armed forces of the Allied Powers who were forced to work on the Burma-Siam Railroad while prisoners of war of the Japanese states:

"Six Japanese guards from the camp, armed with rifles, stood guard over the P. W. whilst at work, who also used rifle butts on anyone who slackened. Officers were treated exactly the same as the rest."

39. Require them to do manual labor when physically unfit to do such labor.

(File 40-82-64, War Crimes Office)

Sworn statement of Peter Paul Pirnat, Cpl., U. S. Army, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese in the Philippines, states that at Nichols Field on 9 November 1942 to 15 February 1943:

"Q. Describe the conditions of labor, food, and etc. during that period.

"A. We were forced to work 10 (ten) hours per day on pick and shovel work building airfields and doing general construction work. The work was extremely strenuous and permitted only men of strong constitution to handle it. The food given us during these details consisted of rice and soup. We were given a small portion of rice and a bowl of watery turnip, rutabaga, or other vegetable soup three times a day. The food was entirely inadequate for such heavy work and consequently many men became ill or exhausted from lack of nourishment.

"Q. What was done to American prisoners who became thus exhausted and unable to work?

"A. Men who were unable to work because of weak physical condition were beaten or further starved, such punishment being at the discretion of the detail leaders.

"Q. What were the common forms of illness displayed among the men?

"A. The majority of the men had pellegra, beri-beri, and malaria. I, myself, having had all three of these diseases. There was no consideration given to a sick man, he being forced to work along with the well."

(File 33-52-2, War Crimes Office)

Sworn statement of Robert E. L. Michie, 1st Lt., U. S. Army Air Corps, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese in Japan at Fukuoka #2, Nagasaki, Japan, from 7 December 1942 to 25 April 1945, states:

"Q. Do you have any complaints regarding the manner in which Lt. Matsumura selected American personnel for work at the shipyards?

"A. Yes.

"Q. What are your complaints in this regard?

"A. Lt. Matsumura ordered men to report for work on many occasions when they were sick. Under his orders, many men were compelled to work who had diarrhea and high fever. His selection of American prisoners who were to work at the shipyards was often made against the advice of our American medical officers."

(File 36-12, War Crimes Office)

Sworn statement of Wade H. Armstrong, Cpl., U. S. Army, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese in Japan, states:

"In November 1944 Pvt. Woodall and two American civilians who were prisoners at Fukuoko Camp #3, Yawata, Japan, were severely beaten and burned with cigarettes while being questioned concerning the theft of some clothing. Woodall and the two civilians were called out of the barracks immediately after coming in from work on the day of the beating, and were taken to a Japanese office to be questioned in regard to the theft of the clothing. I was in the barracks with these men and saw them leave for the office. They were in the office for four or five hours, after which they were carried back to the barracks by other American prisoners of war. I was in my barracks and saw them when they were brought in. They were barely conscious and could not walk. The insides of their arms were badly burned. The burns looked to be of the type that would be caused by a cigarette burn. They were very badly bruised and cut about the head and back. These men were not hospitalized and received no medical treatment whatsoever for their wounds, and were forced to return to work the next day."

40. Require them to work an excessive number of hours per day.

(File 40-82-71, War Crimes Office)

Sworn statement of James O. Teel, Cpl., U. S. Army, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese at Nichols Field, Luzon, P. I., from 30 July 1942 until 15 July 1944, states:

"A. I was used along with hundreds of other American prisoners of war as a laborer building airstrips on Nichols Field.

"Q. State what your duties consisted of.

"A. We were working as common laborers with picks, shovels, etc., leveling off hills and preparing the ground for enemy airplanes.

"Q. How long were you on this detail?

"A. For almost two years, from 30 July 1942 until 15 July 1944.

"Q. State the general facts as to how you and your fellow prisoners were used in this operation.

"A. We were marched from our barracks onto the field at 7:00 AM and forced to do hard labor averaging from 10 to 16 hours per day. Japanese guards were among us at all times, forcing us to work without any rest other than a few short minutes which were allowed at lunch which was usually about 1:00 PM. We were not allowed to sit down while working but should it be necessary to remove rocks, etc., we were made to stoop. It took us almost the entire time we were there to build one airstrip because we were doing the work by hand only, as we had no bulldozers or other equipment."

(File 33-13-4, War Crimes Office)

Affidavit of James Allen Grider, Major, U. S. Army, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese in Japan, states:

"While an American soldier I was detained by the Japanese as a prisoner of war at Fukuoka, Japan, from 23 March 1944 until 21 September 1945. The Japanese at this camp failed to provide prisoners of war with proper medical care, food, and quarters. Most all the prisoners were forced to work from eight to twelve hours a day in an adjoining coal mine, and their food consisted of about 700 grams of rice a day, if they worked, a very thin soup, and no fat substances at all."

41. Fail to allow them a rest of 24 consecutive hours every week.

(File 40-93-15, War Crimes Office)

Sworn statement of Joe S. Smith, First Sergeant, U. S. Army, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese at Clark Field, Luzon, P.I., states:

"I was among those forced to work at Clark Field from 14 May until 12 August 1944. During all the time we were working there, the Japanese forced us to work about 10 hours per day, 7 days per week, except that we got two days of rest per month."

(File 57-8-10, War Crimes Office)

Intelligence Report on the Burma-Siam Railroad states that

Between December, 1942, and October, 1943, members of the armed forces of the Allied Powers who were forced to work on the Burma-Siam Railroad while prisoners of war of the Japanese, had only one day off during that period--namely the Emperor's birthday.

(File 33-163-1, War Crimes Office)

Sworn statement of Thomas R. Taggart, Major, U. S. Army, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese at Camp 23, Fukuoka, Kyushu, Japan, from 5 August 1944 until 19 September 1945, states:

"Our men were detailed to work in a coal mine at Keisenmotsi-Hirayama Division of the Meiji Mining Company. . . . Sundays were not observed, but regular rest days, about two weeks apart were granted."

42. Require them to perform manual labor bearing a direct relation to war operations.

(File 46-47-7, War Crimes Office)

Joint affidavit of T/Sgt. Cecil H. McClure, T/4 William S. Horabin, T/3 Ray E. Billick, T/5 Lewis A. Moore, T/5 Joseph Jones, T/3 James R. Greene, T/4 Bill J. Lorton, T/5 Isaac B. Hagins, all U. S. Army, formerly prisoners of war of the Japanese in the Philippines, states:

"From March until August 1944 the Japanese required that we, American prisoners of war, work on the Japanese airfield at Lasang. Our task was principally excavating and leveling the ground. We saw bombs habitually carried on the Jap planes on the field."

(File 33-18-2, War Crimes Office)

Affidavit of Philip E. Sanders, Chief Boatswain's Mate, U. S. Navy, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese at Osaka, Japan, states respecting the work performed by American prisoners of war at Osaka:

"A 42-man detail worked in the Seiko Steel plant making parts for tanks, trucks, motors, anchors, ship parts, etc."

43. Require them to perform manual labor involving the manufacture and transport of arms and munitions and transport of material intended for combatant units of the Japanese armed forces.

(File 40-337-16, War Crimes Office)

Sworn statement of Johnie A. Smith, Private First Class, U. S. Army, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese in the Philippine Islands, states:

"Sometime in May of 1942 I was among a group of one hundred American prisoners who were on a work detail in the Baguio Mountains near Tobac in the Philippine Islands. Our camp was at Abatak and we were engaged in carrying ammunition and supplies to Japanese troops about 17 miles away who were fighting Philippine guerillas."

(File 33-18-3, War Crimes Office)

Sworn statement of Philip E. Sanders, Chief Boatswain's Mate, U. S. Navy, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese at Camp Honcho, Osaka, Japan, states:

"Our work was very hard. The following details worked outside the camp daily over the 2-1/2 years we were in Honcho: . . .

- "4. Another detail of forty to fifty men worked in the Sumu-tomo Company as stevedores, loading ammunition, tank parts, plane parts, rifles and trucks.
- "5. Another forty man detail worked in the Maeda Company as stevedores loading and unloading military equipment. . . .
- "7. Another one hundred man detail worked in the Army Stevedoring Companies at Kitamura, Heiki, and Takashima, loading and unloading weapons, military equipment, and the like. A good deal of the time was spent unloading airplane wrecks, most of which were Japanese planes."

44. Require them to perform unhealthful work.

(File 35-368-1, War Crimes Office)

Affidavit of Jack Warren, Corporal, U. S. Army, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese at Kamioka, Japan, from 29 May 1944 until 6 September 1945, states:

"Camp Kamioka was located in the colder section of Japan and during the winter months it averaged around 20 feet of snow. Most of this snow remained on the ground throughout the winter months. Our clothing consisted of one suit of cotton underwear, one suit of British battle dress clothing and one suit of very thin work clothes that the Japanese issued us. We had one shirt issued by the Japanese. We were forced to work in a lead mine there at Kamioka and the weather was so cold that it was necessary for us to wear all our clothes at the same time in order to keep partially warm. It was very wet and damp in the mine and all of the American prisoners of war had to wear these wet clothes day in and day out. Our shoes were always wet and we had no way of drying them at all. Our heat in the barracks consisted of about a gallon can or possibly a little more of charcoal for each small room about 18 by 12 feet in size. This coal had to last us about one week before we were allowed any more. Because of this condition, there were at least seven American prisoners of war that died because of pneumonia. One American Prisoner of war that died from pneumonia was a Pvt. George Downs from Montana. There were at least twelve Dutch prisoners of war from Java that died from pneumonia at camp Kamioka, Japan. The only medical attention we received at Camp Kamioka was that which a British doctor by the name of Jackson was able to administer and this was very inadequate since he had very little or no supplies to work with. The Japanese made no effort to provide medical supplies for the prisoners in the camp."

(File 43-65-9, War Crimes Office)

Affidavit of Alfred C. Oliver, Jr., U. S. Army Chaplains Corps, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese at Camp One, Cabanatuan, Luzon, P. I., states:

"American officers were required to clean the Jap latrines in the camp and to spread the fecal matter from the latrines on the fields of the camp farm. Since the Japs confiscated the shoes of all prisoners and since the camp farmland was largely composed of volcanic ash which cut the feet of anyone who walked on it, many prisoners had cut and infected feet."

(File 40-27, 86, War Crimes Office)

Sworn statement of Joseph R. Stanford, Sgt., U. S. Army, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese at Camp One, Cabanatuan, Luzon, P. I., states:

"The American prisoners of war were forced to clean Japanese latrines, using their bare hands and they would place the excreta into fifty-five gallon drums, filling them approximately half full and then two men would be forced to carry these drums approximately one mile to the farm where the human excreta was again removed from the drum by bare hand and spread over the gardens as fertilizer."

45. Require them to perform dangerous work.

(File 46-62-1, War Crimes Office)

Affidavit of Victor L. Mapes, S/Sgt., U. S. Army, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese in the Philippines, while he was a member of the sawmill detail at Tibuncko, Davao, Mindinao, P. I., from 4 November 1942 until February 1943, states:

"Work in the sawmill was quite dangerous and accidents were quite frequent. I remember that Ted Easley of the 440th Ordnance lost part of his hand when a saw jumped out of its mount. He was taken to Davao for medical treatment as we had no doctors or medicine at the sawmill."

(File 35-97-1, War Crimes Office)

Sworn statement of David Goodman, Radioman First Class, U. S. Navy, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese at Kawasaki Prison Camp, Tokyo, Japan, states:

"Also, while at this camp I was on a detail with a civilian tinsmith repairing the roof of the warehouse, filling the cracks with asphalt, and I was ordered by this tinsmith to go to an unsafe part of the roof. I attempted to get out of going to this portion and failed. Consequently the roof caved in and I dropped forty feet to the warehouse floor, being rendered unconscious. It is my understanding that I lay on the floor for more than an hour until four fellow prisoners called to take me to the factory hospital. Lieutenant PALERMO, U.S. Army doctor, was allowed to stitch up the cuts on my face and body, and he attempted to help my general condition. As a result of this fall, I sustained injuries which left me paralyzed. Although I have recovered the use of my limbs considerably since this accident, I am still partially paralyzed as of this date as a result of this fall at the Kawasaki camp."

(File 33-76-4, War Crimes Office)

Sworn statement of Robert I. Tate, Corporal, U. S. Army, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese at Camp 5B, Niigata, Honshu, Japan, from 10 September 1943 until 4 September 1945, states:

"Most all of the prisoners at the camp were assigned to work at a big coal yard near the camp. Some of us would fill

30-ton coal cars with shovels; others of us would push the cars from the mines over a high trestle to a transportation system and dump the coal. We had to work hard every day from 7:00 a.m. to 6:30 p.m. at night. Sometimes we were allowed a half hour for lunch. Rain, snow, or shine we were forced to work under very dangerous conditions. The trestle over which we pushed the cars was forty feet high without any rail protection to keep us from falling off. Many prisoners, whose names I can not recall, were in the winter time blown off the trestle and killed. On one occasion I, myself, was forced off the trestle and fell a great distance, breaking my shoulder. Others who fell were crippled for life."

46. Aggravate their conditions of labor by disciplinary measures.

(File 40-27-74, War Crimes Office)

Sworn statement of Jack A. Comstock, Major, U. S. Army Medical Corps, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese at Camp One, Cabanatuan, Luzon, P. I., states:

"One one occasion, the date of which I cannot recall, from a hospital window at Camp No. 1, Cabanatuan, I observed a detail of prisoners working near the camp. They were carrying rocks and had to pass through a gate near which a Japanese was stationed. As the prisoners approached the gate with their load of rocks, the Japanese guard, from time to time, tripped several of them causing them to fall with their loads. In several instances, the prisoner who had been tripped was kicked and beaten by the Japanese guard. On the same occasion, I observed prisoners lined up facing each other in the immediate presence of the Japanese guard, and for a period of one-half hour to an hour they were engaged in slapping each other across the face. I witnessed personally, as I have stated, the details of these acts, and I assume that the prisoners were kneeling and slapping each other at the direction of the Japanese guard. All of these acts were repeated over a period of 3 or 4 hours, and I witnessed at least 100 incidents of tripping."

(File 46-5-5, War Crimes Office)

Affidavit of Willard E. Hall, Cpl., U. S. Army, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese at Lasang Airfield, Mindinao, P. I., states:

"While we were working at Lasang, the Japs took our shoes from us so we could not escape. One day in July, Lt. Hosida thought that the detail was working too slowly on the air field. He took fifty men aside, myself included, and forced us to kneel on the sharp edges of the base of a railroad track. He made us kneel erect and keep our hands behind our heads. We had to stay in this position until the rest of the men on the detail finished the work for the day. We were there for about a half hour and some of the men had deep cuts in their legs from the rail. Hosida then made us all run back to camp over the coral which cut our feet. It was about two miles."

(File 41-23-15, War Crimes Office)

Sworn statement of Emery A. Metsinger, T/4, U. S. Army, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese in the Philippines and a member of the Tayabas Road detail from 28 May 1942 to 6 July 1942, states:

"On about 28 May 1942 some 300 of us American prisoners, including myself, were marched inland about 26 kilometers on east, I think, from the small town of Calauag, which is in the province of Tayabason Luzon. We were taken in there to a place that had been earlier surveyed for a road, but there was no road or camp or any kind of facility at the spot where we were encamped. The road we were supposed to build was to be used for carrying supplies by the Japs between Calauag and the Pacific Ocean. During the time we were in that spot, we slept in the rock bed of a creek with no blankets or other cover. We were given one heavy rusty wheel barrow for cooking purposes. We received about 1/2 a mess kit of rice each meal three times a day. We also were allowed to gather and cook into a soup, a weed called "Kingkong" which grew in the water and provided some nourishment. They gave us sufficient water. All of the men on this detail suffered from malaria or dysentery during the entire period we were there, but the Japs didn't give us any medicine or medical care of any kind. The men worked from seven o'clock in the morning until twelve noon and from twelve-thirty in the afternoon until five-thirty each night, seven days a week, with only one fifteen minute rest period in the afternoons if that particular Japanese overseer permitted it. The men were divided into sections of thirty men each and performed hard manual labor with picks, shovels, and wheel barrows. During the work, if the Japanese guards thought that any of them were not doing as much as they should be, or were feigning illness, the guard would beat the men with long bamboo clubs they carried for that purpose; these clubs were about two inches in diameter and about four feet long. The guards beat the prisoners as hard as they could about the head, shoulders, or shins. Most of these beatings occurred when the prisoners became too sick and weak to continue their work. The guards then would become mad and beat the sick men to the ground. On other occasions, the prisoners would be given orders by the Japs but couldn't understand the Japanese language; because they couldn't understand they couldn't follow the orders often and this would often anger the Japs who would then beat the men to the ground with their clubs. Sometimes instead of beating the prisoners, the guards would force them to stand still with both hands extended straight ahead and hold a pick axe for long periods of time until they passed out. If the prisoner wavered, the guards would beat him with the bamboo clubs. If the prisoner fell unconscious, the guards would often kick him in the ribs. I have seen this happen often."

(File 33-42-3, War Crimes Office)

Sworn statement of Edmond Joseph Babler, Sgt., U. S. Marine Corps, formerly a prisoner of war at Omini Michi Prison at Fukioka, Japan, from August 1944 through August 1945, states:

"During the time that I was imprisoned at Omini Michi in Fukioka, Japan, I was compelled to work in a coal mine for which I received 15 sen per day. The work was extremely hard. We were required to leave the prison encampment at 3:30 A.M. and we did not return until 8 P.M. During all of the day we worked down in the mines and received only a bun during the day. Morning and night we received a cup of rice. That was all the food we had. We worked in the mine for about thirteen months. My normal weight is about 215 pounds and I dropped to about 140 pounds, and was so weak that I was unable to do any lifting or to continue to work in the mine, but I was required to go anyway. Because of my weakened condition, I was beaten while working because I could not do any lifting. I tried several times to rest for a few days but I was not given permission to remain away from work."

47. Require them to perform manual labor under conditions less favorable than the conditions under which Japanese troops at Japanese base camps were required to perform similar labor.

(File 41-23-14, War Crimes Office)

Sworn statement of Paul Louis Ashton, Major, U. S. Army Medical Corps, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese in the Philippines, and a medical officer at the Tayabas Road detail from 19 June 1942 to August, 1942, states:

"A. On June 18, 1942, I was in Bilibid Prison as an American medical officer, when thirty American soldiers were brought back to me from a working detail at Tayabas. These men were close to death. They were skinny, ragged and sick from disease and malnutrition. The Japanese asked for medical volunteer to go to Tayabas. I and Captain Charles Brown, a medical officer with the 14th Engineers, Philippine Scouts, volunteered. Captain Brown, who was ill before leaving, only could stay a short time before he had to be sent back due to illness. When I arrived there I found the sanitary conditions the foulest imaginable. The men, American soldiers, were compelled to work from 12 to 14 hours a day with no time off. They wore no shoes and had no coats. Their feet were continually in the deep mud. The men were pushing a road through the thick jungle. They were allowed a canteen of water a day. The Japanese fostered competition among the Americans by pampering the strong. They would give the stronger and better workers ten minute rest periods for good work. I buried an average of one American soldier a day due to malnutrition and diseases resulting from the poor camp and working conditions. When I first arrived there, I told Lt. Nito, who was in charge of the Japanese guards that many of the men would have to be sent back to Bilibid Hospital. He allowed me to send back about thirty-three men a week, that is three trucks left for Bilibid each week, each truck carrying about eleven men. No medical men went back with the truck. The distance was about two hundred kilometers. The number allowed to go back was not nearly sufficient and therefore only the very ill were sent. By August 1, however, all the remaining men were sent back to Bilibid Prison and the camp closed. While I was there, that is until the first of August, I buried sixty-five to seventy American soldiers.

"Q. Describe the camp conditions where the men were quartered.

"A. The camp laid in the dry part of a river bed. Tarpaulins were flung over limbs of trees and the men slept under these. They

laid on the round river stones. When the river suddenly became full, the men would be flooded out. The only blankets the men had were those they possessed when they were captured. Only a few had mosquito nets which belonged to them. Mosquito nets were a definite necessity.

"Q. Describe the sanitary conditions at this camp.

"A. The American soldiers were forced to use the creek for all their water needs. Directly above our camp, I should judge about twenty-five yards, a cavalry unit of Japanese soldiers washed their horses and often tied them in the river. Also directly across the creek the Japanese guards and some Filipinos and Formosan working units used the creek for latrine and garbage purposes. We were forced to place our own latrine about fifty yards upstream from our camp. As a result of this, the water was continually fouled and of a brownish color.

"Q. Were you allowed to boil the water used for drinking purposes?

"A. We couldn't because the Japanese would not supply us with cans. The only cooking utensil given to us was a wheelbarrel for cooking rice.

"Q. Describe the food given to you.

"A. We were supplied with mouldy rice in a quantity sufficient for survival but not for hard work. Some canned sardines and salmon which were obtained from captured American stores were given to us. The Japanese refused us vegetables although they had them in their own camp.

"Q. Describe the medical facilities in the camp.

"A. I had only a few instruments which belonged to me. I had a small quantity of such things as bismuth, bandages, iodine and quinine pills. They quickly ran out and were not added to by the Japanese. When I made my trip into this camp, I did get some medicine supplies from a Japanese medical officer. They were taken away, however, on the same day under some pretense and although promised back I never did get them. My hospital consisted of three tarpaulins, which were in reality rotten old pieces of canvas, through which the rains came through. We had no protection against mosquitos. The men slept on the pebbles, that is the river bed. When the river rose they would be washed out. I asked Lt. Nito through an interpreter to put the hospital on higher ground but he refused. The only blankets available were those which the men had when they left Bataan."

(File 57-8-34, War Crimes Office)

Affidavit of Marvin Earle Robinson, Private First Class, U. S. Marine Corps, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese in Burma, Thailand, and the Netherlands East Indies, from 1 March 1942 to 15 August 1945, states:

"The Americans started work at the 40 Kilometer camp, a camp with a bamboo fence and bamboo huts. Leaves were used for covering, and we slept on bamboo floors without too much to sleep on. If you were lucky you had a blanket or you may have managed to find a couple of sacks. Up to this time nothing was issued to us. The blankets had come from the Australians or from the 131st, who had given us what they could spare.

"The food was just about the same as in other places we had been: rice, always filthy rice, and a few greens, very few. We started work on the railroad, building it with shovels, picks, and baskets, and that is all. We had a quota to turn out. If the soil was not too hard, it took 14 hours, which was considered a short day. Sometimes it took 20 hours a day. When we finished we came back to camp, and started work again the next morning at 8:00. At night we had some hand torches, through we worked mostly by the Burma moon, which was pretty good.

"All the water for cooking our food was housed a mile away, and we had to collect our own wood. We had special details for this, though they were cut to a minimum to keep the men free to work. We stayed about a month there."

48. Fail to afford facilities whereby they could write to their families respecting their capture and the state of their health.

(File 62-22-4, War Crimes Office)

Affidavit of C. D. Smith, Commander, U. S. Navy, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese in Shanghai from 8 December 1941 to 6 October 1944, states:

"We were not allowed to write to our families until some time after July, 1942."

(File 33-19-11, War Crimes Office)

Affidavit of James W. Condit, Lt., U. S. Naval Reserve, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese at Camp Omori, Tokyo, Japan, in 1944 and 1945, states:

"There was one Japanese Sergeant in that camp who was Sergeant in charge of the prisoners. He was working under an officer, but he was the one who actually ran the camp. . . . He held back our mail and he would even destroy our mail. He would keep our incoming mail; our outgoing mail he would hold up and not even let it get out of the camp."

49. Refuse to permit them to receive parcels containing food and clothing.

(File 43-65-9, War Crimes Office)

Affidavit of Alfred C. Oliver, Jr., Col., U. S. Army Chaplains Corps, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese at Camp O'Donnell, Luzon, P. I., from 11 April 1942 until 2 June 1942, states:

"Especially do I recall the following: I saw two trucks of Philippine Red Cross supplies arrive at Camp O'Donnell. The Japs would not permit these supplies to be unloaded. During the few minutes this Red Cross convoy was at camp, I managed to talk to the Red Cross representative who had brought the supplies from Manila. His name I do not know; he was a civilian who looked as though he was part Spanish and part Filipino. He whispered to me that the Japs would not permit the supplies to be unloaded and that the Japs had refused his offer to bring to Camp O'Donnell the entire medical equipment of one hospital in Manila, which equipment was so sorely needed in camp, and which had been offered by the Archbishop of Manila."

(File 40-17-265, War Crimes Office)

Affidavit of Charles C. Johnstone, T/Sgt., U. S. Army, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese at Camp O'Donnell, Luzon, P. I., from 14 April 1942 until 8 July 1942, states:

"About April 20, 1942, about twelve trucks loaded with Red Cross supplies came from Manila to O'Donnell. Spanish and Filipino civilians accompanied the trucks. There was a conference at camp headquarters between the civilians and the camp commander. Nishimura acted as interpreter. The Jap commander told the civilians that he had orders from Tokyo not to permit the prisoners of war in the camp to have such luxuries as the Red Cross supplies. The trucks returned to Manila without unloading the supplies."

50. Fail to effect censorship of their correspondence within the shortest time.

(File 43-6579, War Crimes Office)

Affidavit of Alfred C. Oliver, Jr., Colonel, U. S. Army Chaplains Corps, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese at Camp One, Cabanatuan, Luzon, P. I., from 3 June 1942 to 30 January 1945, states:

"We received our first mail from home in January 1943. Masada deliberately neglected to censor it, only distributing about 25 letters per day, as a result of which we had to wait months for our mail. I once offered to Masada to have the American chaplains in Camp No. 1 censor the mail and offered to be responsible for proper censoring. Masada merely laughed and refused the offer."

(File 33-19-11, War Crimes Office)

Affidavit of James W. Condit, Lt., U. S. Naval Reserve, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese at Camp Omori, Tokyo, Japan, in 1944 and 1945, states:

"There was one Japanese Sergeant in that camp who was Sergeant in charge of the prisoners. He was working under an officer, but he was the one who actually ran the camp. . . . He held back our mail and he would even destroy our mail. He would keep our incoming mail; our outgoing mail he would hold up and not even let it get out of the camp."

51. Fail to prevent the looting of parcels intended for them.

(File 40-27-28, War Crimes Office)

Excerpt from entry of 26 June 1944 from diary of Eugene Forquer, Captain, U. S. Army, covering his experiences as a prisoner of war of the Japanese at Camp One, Cabanatuan, Luzon, P. I., from 24 December 1942 to 15 October 1944, states:

"As much as I would like to get out of here, I would not wish my country to make any concessions to the enemy to relieve us, not even to help feed us. Knowing that the supplies they send are rifled, confiscated, or otherwise diverted so that we get only a small per cent of that sent—rather than that I'd stay here and rot in this filthy hole."

(File 33-19-11, War Crimes Office)

Affidavit of James W. Condit, Lt., U. S. Naval Reserve, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese at Camp Omori, Tokyo, Japan, in 1944 and 1945, states:

"There was one Japanese Sergeant in that camp who was in charge of the prisoners. He was working under an officer, but he was the one who actually ran the camp. . . . This man stole Red Cross supplies."

(File 33-32-14, War Crimes Office)

Affidavit of Joe Karr, Sergeant, U. S. Army, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese at Tanagawa, Japan, from November, 1942, until March, 1945, states:

"A particular grievance at this camp was that the American Red Cross supplies, which were sufficient to provide each man with chocolate and cheese at frequent intervals, were confiscated by the Japanese. The only Red Cross supplies which we received during our entire stay, was on one occasion when fifty men were allowed one quarter pound of chocolate, to divide among themselves."

52. Impose upon them punishments in excess of those imposed for similar acts upon members of the Japanese armed forces.

(File 40-185-3, War Crimes Office)

Sworn statement of John K. Borneman, Lt. Col., U. S. Army Chaplains Corps, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese at Camp One, Cabanatuan, Luzon, P. I., from 3 July 1942 until 30 January 1945, states:

"Q. While you were at Camp 1 did you witness the mistreatment of any Americans by the Japanese?

"A. Colonel Howard E. Breitung, Lieutenant Colonel Lloyd Biggs, and Lieutenant Gilbert, USNR about 9:30 Sunday evening, September 27, 1942 were apprehended in an attempt to escape from Camp 1. They were taken to the rear of the Japanese Headquarters and engaged in a loud argument. When the Japanese commanding officer, Colonel Mori learned as to the cause of the disturbance, Colonel Mori sent out a Japanese sergeant who was known to the Americans as "Goldtooth" and he immediately proceeded to beat up Colonels Breitung and Biggs and Lieutenant Gilbert. He was known as a jui-jitsu expert. "Goldtooth" threw them into the air and on the ground, kicked them in the testicles and ribs, beat them with a club and otherwise badly mistreated them. This beating lasted for an hour and a half. That night Japanese guards took the three Americans to the Japanese guardhouse at the junction of the road which leads into Camp 1 from the city of Cabanatuan. There the Japanese guards divested the three officers of all clothing except their shorts and tied them up to posts. The next day, Monday and Tuesday all Filipinos who passed along the road (and who were required to stop at the guardhouse to show their passes to the Japanese) were required to beat the three officers who were tied up. If any refused they (the Filipinos) in turn, were beaten up by the Japanese. At each hourly change of the guard, the new Japanese guard beat the three Americans. A severe typhoon was raging on Monday and Tuesday and the officers were exposed to the weather during this entire period. The scene was in full view of the Americans in Camp 1 and I saw that the ear of Colonel Biggs was almost torn off, and Colonel Breitung had a badly injured leg, all as a result of the beatings. At 9:00 A.M., September 30, 1942 the three men were led to a truck in which was an execution squad of eight Japanese and four Japanese carrying picks and shovels. About five or ten minutes later shots were heard coming from a brush area about two hundred yards east of the camp. The Japanese returned to the camp without the above mentioned American officers. Later the same day, the Japanese commanding officer, Colonel Mori, issued a certificate of execution by shooting for Colonel Breitung, Lieutenant Colonel Biggs and Lieutenant Gilbert.

"Q. How much of the mistreatment of the three officers did you witness?

"A. I witnessed all, with the exception of the shooting."

(File 40-337-16, War Crimes Office)

Sworn statement of Johnie Smith, Pfc, U. S. Army, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese in the Philippines and a member of a work detail in the Baguio Mountains, Luzon, P. I., from 4 May 1942 until 6 July 1942, states:

"One afternoon in May of 1942 as we were returning to the camp we heard three rifle shots fired several yards behind us. We had just gone around a corner in the trail and we couldn't see who had fired the shots. Two of our Japanese guards went back to investigate, but we were taken on to our camp. The next morning at "Tinko" at roll call ten numbers were called and the men were made to step out of formation. They called numbers 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 20, 19, 18, 17 and 16. A Japanese guard who was the interpreter told us that number 21 had escaped, and that the men who had been called out of line were to be shot. My number was 28. Eight of us were permitted to watch the execution and I was of that group. The ten American prisoners were taken down a hill about a mile and a half from camp and were lined up against a cliff. They were given cigarettes by the Japanese firing squad, consisting of twelve men, and while they were smoking them the firing squad took their position and fired. All the Americans were killed outright except one who was shot a second time in the head by one of the Japanese."

(File 57-8-34, War Crimes Office)

Affidavit of Marvin Earle Robinson, Private First Class, U. S. Marine Corps, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese in Burma, Siam, and the Netherlands East Indies, from 1 March 1942 to 15 August 1945, states that while working on the Burma-Siam Railroad at 25 Kilometer Camp

"Eleven men were shot for trying to escape. I saw the shooting of seven of them. On one occasion, three Dutchmen were kept in the brig on rice, salt and water for a number of days before they were shot. Lieutenant Colonel Nagotomo was still in command and was the one who ordered the shootings."

53. Inflict corporal punishment upon them.

(File 40-384-5, War Crimes Office)

Sworn statement of James Cannon Turner, Corporal, U. S. Army, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese at Camp One, Cabanatuan, Luzon, P. I., from 8 September 1942 to 30 January 1945, states:

"It was around March or April, 1943, - a bunch of us were coming in for the noon break, from the Farm Detail. While we were passing through the tool shed just outside the compound, this Marine corporal picked up a bar of soap which was lying on a table or bench in the shed. Soap was hard to get and everyone wanted it whenever they could get hold of it. I guess the Japs had planted it there for one of us, because right after we left the tool shed we were all lined up and the Jap Lt. in charge of all farm work asked that the man who had taken the soap step out of ranks. No one stepped forward so the Japs started searching us. The search lasted until the bar of soap was discovered in the corporal's pocket. They ordered him out of ranks right there in front of us, and made him put his arm across two blocks of wood which were placed about six inches apart. Then the Jap Lt. told one of the guards, I don't remember who, to hit the corporal's arm. He hit him across the arm with a pick axe handle, hitting just above the space between the two blocks of wood. You could see that the blow broke the corporal's arm. Then the Lt. ordered that the man with the broken arm should see no doctor, not even our own, for 12 or 24 hours - I don't remember which."

(File 35-169-1, War Crimes Office)

Affidavit of William D. Lee, Sergeant, U. S. Army, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese in Japan, states:

"While an American soldier, I was detained by the Japanese as a prisoner of war at Camp No. 17, Fuikoka District, Omuta, Japan, from 10 August 1943 to 13 September 1945. Sometime during May 1945, I saw Pvt. William Knight severely beaten early one morning by two or three of the Japanese guards whose names I do not know, with clubs and belts for about 20 minutes. They had been beating him intermittently since about two o'clock that morning and were still beating him when I went to work. Knight was then put in the guardhouse where he died four or five days later."

(File 40-82-72, War Crimes Office)

Sworn statement of James Edward Strawhorn, Sergeant, U. S. Army, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese in the Philippines from 6 May 1942 until 4 February 1945, states:

"Q. Did you witness any atrocities or mistreatment of American citizens at any time?

"A. Yes. I would like to tell you about the torture methods employed by the Japanese at Nichols Field, P. I., between 8 September 1942 and 14 July 1944.

"Q. State what you know of your own knowledge about those incidents.

"A. The men were allotted a certain amount of work to be done each day. Due to physical conditions of the men and to weather conditions, it was in most instances impossible to perform the required amount of work in the time allotted. If the assigned tasks were not completed within the time limit, the men would be lined up and flogged by Japanese armed with pick handles, rifle butts etc. In such instances, many arms, legs and backs were broken and if a man fell to the ground, the Japanese would beat him over the head until he was unconscious. This was a common occurrence. It was amazing to me how men could take such punishment and still survive. I personally have been beaten unconscious.

"Another form of torture was to make a person stand at attention in the hot sun with a bucket full of water on his head. If any of the water was spilled, the man was beaten as indicated above.

"Another common practice was to tie a man to a board with his head lower than his feet and then pour salty water into his mouth. In that position, he had to swallow the brine solution and it would cause his stomach to swell. The Japanese would then jump on his stomach with their feet. In like manner, the Japanese often forced a water hose down a prisoner's throat and thus filled his stomach with water until he became painfully swollen and then they would jump on his stomach.

"Still another form of punishment was to tie a man's hands behind his back and draw his hands up between his shoulders with a rope suspended over the limb of a tree and let him

hang with his feet just off the ground. This usually pulled both arms out of socket. While at this camp, I personally hung as long as 24 hours in that position. No food or water was given during that time and I was under no shelter, exposed to the seering sun all day and to a heavy downpour of rain during the night. During this time, I was beaten with plaited rope and hit about the face and head with a pistol butt. This occurred in September 1943.

"On one occasion, my hands were tied behind my back and I was forced to kneel on the ground. A piece of timber was placed behind my knees and I was made to squat on that piece of timber. This resulted, as a rule, in dislocation of the knee joints and cut off all circulation. I was forced to remain in that position for about three hours.

"It was common practice for any and all Japanese to abuse prisoners of war by hitting them over the head with tent stakes, pistol butts etc., for any and all minor offenses and quite often for no offence whatsoever."

54. Be cruel to them.

(File 47-1-23, War Crimes Office)

Joint affidavit of William J. Balchus, Sergeant, Edwin A. Petry, Staff Sergeant, Eugene Nielson, Corporal, and Alberto D. Pacheco, Sergeant, all U. S. Army, formerly prisoners of war of the Japanese at Puerto Princesa, Palawan, P. I., states:

"We were all four prisoners at the Japanese prisoner of war camp at that place and at the time of the massacre in December 1944 there were 150 prisoners in the camp. All were American soldiers, sailors or marines. We were used by the Japanese in building a military airfield.

"On the morning of 14 December 1944 we were sent out early as usual to work on the airfield but all work details were called in about noon and returned to the compound. Two P-28's came over and there was an air-raid alert. Lunch was not quite through when there was another alert. We saw a B-24. We sat around for about an hour when we saw a Japanese plane overhead and another alarm was sounded. All that was seen was this Japanese plane. Some of the boys wanted to stay out of the shelters. A Japanese officer named Sato, whom we called "The Buzzard", ordered everyone to get into the shelters, and to show he meant it he hit C. C. Smith, a Navy man, over the head. . . . Shortly after we were inside the Japanese attacked the shelters and foxholes. They fired into the openings and threw in gasoline which they set on fire with burning torches and paper. The men tried to escape by running out, some on fire, and tried to get through the barbed wire fence surrounding the area. The Japs shot the men down with rifles and machine guns and bayoneted and clubbed others. Quite a number of the men succeeded in escaping down to the beach over a fairly high cliff, after having gotten through the fence. We were among these. We hid among holes and caves along the shore. The Japs came down to the beach to search for us and found and shot most of the boys. . . .

"Three star Pvt. Yamada was another Jap whose name we remember. He told us what was going to happen about two weeks before, but we didn't believe it."

(File 47-1-22, War Crimes Office)

Affidavit of Fern Joseph Barta, Radioman First Class, U. S. Navy, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese at Puerto Princesa, Palawan, P. I., states:

"I was at this camp until 14 December 1944.

"About noon of 14 December the Japs called in all the men who were out working on the airfield. The Japs had spotted a convoy headed for Mindoro. At about 2 p.m. the Japs called an air raid, although I saw no planes either then or later. They said a lot of planes were coming. They compelled all of us to get into the air raid shelters they had had us dig previously. Shortly thereafter I heard a lot of fireworks going on outside and looked out. I saw several men running around on fire and being shot at by the Japs with machine guns. One of these I recognized as Robert L. Hubbard, a soldier. When we saw what was happening some crawled through a concealed "escape hatch" we had constructed unknown to the Japs. We had also enlarged a drain which lead out of the camp underground through which I escaped. The outer end of this led out at the top of a forty or fifty foot cliff, dropping to the beach. After I got outside the fence I looked back and saw Japs throwing gasoline from cans into the shelter and saw torches thrown in. About forty men got into the rocks along the shore and some started to swim the bay and were shot by the Japs who came down to the beach to hunt out and shoot us.

...

"There were 150 men in the camp at this time and so far as I know only nine men escaped."

(File 47-1-6, War Crimes Office)

Affidavit of Douglas W. Bogue, Sergeant, U. S. Marine Corps, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese at Puerto Princesa, Palawan, P. I., states:

"I was at Puerto Princesa until the massacre on December 1944.

"At about two a.m. on 14 December we heard the Jap troops moving around in their quarters which were outside the compound. But we paid no particular attention. In the morning when we got up, however, the Japs were in full field equipment ready to move out, but for us the day started as usual. We fell in at the gate, got into the trucks and went out to the airfield and on the other usual working parties. We noticed the Jap troops fully equipped and armed going toward the beach and out the road toward a road junction outside the town, but we did not know what was up. About noon all hands were called in from the airfield and also the other small working parties. We had an air raid alarm and all hands were ordered into the shelters. There

were then only the customary number of guards around. At first we stayed out of the shelters since there were no planes around. At about two p.m. I saw two P-38's overhead. It created some comment. A few minutes later all hands were ordered under cover by the Japs. There was a Jap first lieutenant whose name I do not know in charge. Fern Barta stuck his head out of the shelter and this lieutenant threatened him with a sword and made him pull his head in. The Jap first lieutenant then left. I noticed the guards outside the compound had now been reinforced and had machine guns. The Japs were saying that hundreds of planes were coming and made us get under cover as some of us were still outside the shelters. This was the first time that they ever forced us under cover so we thought it might be the real thing, though in air raids before they never bothered about us but let us worry about ourselves. Just about this time the first lieutenant came back with sixty or so soldiers armed with light machine guns and rifles, and some were carrying buckets of gasoline and torches. They attacked the A Company air raid shelter first, threw in buckets of gasoline and torches and the gasoline exploded. As the men ran out screaming, the Japs mowed them down with light machine guns. Everyone in the other shelters had heard the dull explosion of the gasoline. I looked out the opening of my foxhole and saw men running out of the A company shelter, some of them on fire, and the Japs shooting and bayonetting them, and then the Japs outside the compound opened up on us with their guns."

(File 47-1-5, War Crimes Office)

Affidavit of Glen W. McDole, Private First Class, U. S. Marine Corps, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese at Puerto Princesa, Palawan, P. I., states:

"At the end of July I was one of a group of 350 men all from Camp No. 3 who were sent to Puerto Princesa, Palawan Island, to work on a Jap airfield. We arrived at Puerto Princesa on the first of August and I remained there until the time of the massacre on 14 December 1944. On that day the Japs called in all the working parties about noon and later called an air raid alarm and forced us all into the air raid shelters. I was in the Headquarters shelter, the one nearest and parallel to the rear fence. This was the same shelter Barta was in. Shortly thereafter the Japs attacked the shelters, pouring in gasoline which they set on fire by throwing in lighted torches.

"Immediately after the Japs began pouring gasoline and throwing the blazing torches into the air raid shelters, the men began pouring out, some of them on fire. They were being shot at with rifles and machine guns by the Japs and many were bayoneted. Numbers of them attempted to scramble through the small holes in the fence. I with about 17 to 20 others escaped through a concealed escape hatch that lead outside from our shelter. About thirty to forty men succeeded in getting down the embankment for the purpose of hiding among the rocks. Others plunged into the water in an effort to swim away. I saw a number of these men shot and killed in the water by the Japs. I hid in a hole under some rocks near the beach. While hiding in this hole I could see parties of Japs searching for prisoners up and down the beach. There was a Jap landing barge off the beach, cruising up and down, shooting at Americans in the water. This boat was under the command of Ogawa, whose grade was equivalent to that of Master Sergeant, who apparently was second in command of the massacre. Later in the evening while lying there I saw, about 75 feet down the beach, a party of five or six Japs with an American who had been wounded, poking him along with bayonets. I could see the bayonets draw blood when they poked him. Another Jap came up with some gasoline and a torch and I heard the American beg them to shoot him and not burn him. The Jap threw some gasoline on his foot and lit it and the other Japs laughed and poked him with their bayonets. Then they did the same thing to his other foot. They poured gasoline on his hands and lit that and at this point the man collapsed. The Japs then threw the whole bucket of gasoline over him and it burst into flames. I was unable to recognize who this man was because he was all covered with mud. He had apparently been shot in the water and dragged out through the mud."

(File 35-169-1, War Crimes Office)

Affidavit of William D. Lee, Sergeant, U. S. Army, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese in Japan, states:

"While an American soldier, I was detained by the Japanese as a prisoner of war at Camp No. 17, Fuokoka District, Omuta, Japan, from 10 August 1943 to 13 September 1945. Sometime during May 1945, I saw Pvt. William Knight severely beaten early one morning by two or three of the Japanese guards whose names I do not know, with clubs and belts for about 20 minutes. They had been beating him intermittently since about two o'clock that morning and were still beating him when I went to work. Knight was

then put in the guardhouse where he died four or five days later. Knight had been sick and not been able to work for about a month and a half."

(File 33-76-4, War Crimes Office)

Sworn statement of Robert I. Tate, Corporal, U. S. Army, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese at Camp 5-B in Niigata, Honshu, Japan, from 10 September 1943 until 4 September 1945, states:

"Another occurrence that I would like to relate concerned an American soldier who stole a coolie's lunch pail. The soldier was put in the guard house, stripped of all his clothes in the dead of winter with snow and sleet on the ground, and was subsequently taken outside where rings were placed around his hands to which a leash was attached which was connected with a 50-foot wire. I saw this soldier running back and forth this 50-foot distance as fast as he could to keep warm and to keep from freezing to death."

(File 35-6471, War Crimes Office)

Sworn statement of Ivey B. Knight, Corporal, U. S. Army, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese in Japan, September 24, 1944, until September, 1945, states:

"In July of 1945 there was an American soldier in the prison camp with me at Funatsu, Japan, whose name was Mann and whose rank, I believe, was private, of the 60th Coast Artillery, United States Army. I think his home was formerly in Los Angeles, California. One day in July 1945, Mann found a hole in the fence surrounding our prison compound, so he went through the hole and escaped from camp. The evening of the same day the Japanese formed a searching party and went out to look for Mann. They located him and the next day he was returned to camp and placed in the guardhouse. That afternoon they brought him out of the guardhouse and took him to an office near the guardhouse. All the way they constantly beat on him and slapped him. After spending some time in this office, he was taken back to the guard house and I could hear him screaming and moaning from his cell. About a week after being placed in the guardhouse, he died, and shortly thereafter when the Japanese had surrendered I went into the guardhouse and looked in the cell where Mann had been confined, and there was blood all over the walls and ceiling. I do not know what happened to Mann's body."

(File 57-8-32, War Crimes Office)

Affidavit of James E. Crum, Staff Sergeant, U. S. Army, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese at 80 Kilo Camp on the Burma-Siam Railroad, states:

"One morning the Japanese guard named Konomura came through the hut in August 1943, there were two sailors who said good morning to him. He made them stand up at the foot of their beds and then he hit them with his fist as long as they could stand up. He picked up a bamboo pole, held them with his left hand and beat them across the head until they were senseless. He told them they shouldn't tell him good morning because they were nothing but "Coolies". The sailors names were FELLY and KOELLING. These fellows died later in the day as a result of this beating."

(File 35-61-3, War Crimes Office)

Affidavit of John Kenneth Stow, Corporal, U. S. Army, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese in Japan, states:

"About the 26th of June 1945 all the prisoners in our camp at Narumi, Nagoya, Japan, were made to stand in line and Japanese guards inspected us. During this inspection the guards noticed an American sailor by the name of Wagner was missing. Wagner was an Aviation Ordnance, First-class in the Navy. The guards searched the camp but could not locate Wagner. Patrols were formed and the surrounding countryside was searched for him. It wasn't until two days later that the Japanese guards found Wagner hiding behind some rice sacks in the American Prisoners' galley.

"The first night of Wagner's capture he was made to stand naked outside a flea infested barracks. The next day he was beaten with sticks, rifle butts or whatever object that was handy. From a window in our barracks I could see the Japanese guards beating Wagner. After three days of continual beating, Wagner was placed in solitary confinement; this was on 1 July 1945. The building in which he was placed was so small it would not allow him to sit down. The first three days he was in this building, I could hear him screaming. After the third day he quit screaming, but every one in camp knew he was still there. Wagner was kept in confinement until he died of starvation on 17 July 1945. During the time of his solitary confinement, Wagner only received about two spoonfuls of rice per meal. No doctor was ever allowed to visit him."

(File 35-360-1, War Crimes Office)

Sworn statement of Warren Otto Rogge, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese at Camp 18, near Saebu, Kyushu, Japan, during the period from 13 October 1942 to April 1944, states:

"Yes, although I do not recall the exact date, during the winter of 1942 a civilian American prisoner named John Knox was ordered by his Japanese civilian work foreman to bring a blanket out of his barracks. Knox did so and was seized by an army guard who informed him that he had violated a rule in removing the blanket from the barracks. Knox was placed in what was referred to as the "Dog Box", a box made of wooden slats about six feet square and four feet in depth. Knox was kept in this box exposed to the weather without food for fourteen days. He died as a result of this exposure. I did not see Knox in the "dog box", although I saw him after he was taken out. Robert H. Lancaster, another prisoner, who was ordered by the Japanese to remove Knox from the "dog box" stated that rigormortis had set in and that he had difficulty bending him to get him out."

(File 40-337-1, War Crimes Office)

Sworn statement of August Battiste, Corporal, U. S. Army, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese in the Philippines and a member of a working party in the Bontanoc Mountains, Luzon, P. I., from April, 1942, until August, 1942, states:

"Q. Did you witness any atrocities or mistreatment of American citizens at any time?

"A. Yes, I saw two Americans pushed off a cliff and killed, simply because they were too weak and sick to work any longer.

"Q. State what you know of your own knowledge of the incident?

"A. At the time of the surrender in 1942, I was attached to Co. C. From Camp O'Donnell, we were assigned to a working party with a Japanese Quartermaster Co. whose designation I do not know, nor can I identify any one in command in this company. We were being used as pack animals. There was no transportation through the mountains and we were required to carry supplies weighing 65-100# through the mountains to the Japanese Advance Guards. At the time of this incident, I was detailed with Headquarters Co., of the 830th Engrs. and as a result, did not know anyone in the Co. I know nothing of the victims except that they were white American Enlisted Men. I do not recall

their rank or descriptions.

"This incident occurred in about the middle of June, 1942, in the Bontonac Mountains. Our part of the haul was eleven miles into the Mountains. The trip was made in relays. We were moving along at single file. The victims were in the middle of the column, about 10 feet away from me. We had reached the crest of one of the mountains, when the two victims, sick with Malaria and suffering from fever, became too weak to continue. They fell a few times, and finally sank to the ground, exhausted. Our guards ordered us to stop. They went over to the victims a few times where they were lying on the ground. This failed to rouse the victims from their trance or coma. Three guards, after discussing the matter a few seconds, picked up each victim bodily, carried him to the edge of the cliff some 30 feet away, and hurled their bodies over the sides of the cliff. This was a very long drop though I do not know how far. The victims bodies were mangled when they hit the bottom. Immediately after this incident, we were ordered to continue the march."

55. Impose collective punishment against them for individual acts of prisoners of war and civilian internees.

(File 41-24-14, War Crimes Office)

Sworn statement of Jack Michael Donohoe, Sergeant, U. S. Army, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese at Lumban, Laguna Province, Luzon Island, Philippine Islands, states:

"About midnight of June 10th, 1942, a band of guerrillas attacked the quarters where we were sleeping. The quarters was an old show house in the town of Lumban. There were four Japanese guards killed and one wounded. During the confusion, one American prisoner named "Lightnin" escaped. The next afternoon, which was June 11th, we were all taken to the Japanese headquarters in the barrio, which was in a school building. There were 150 of us Americans there. We were told that Japanese officials from Manila, who were present, wanted us for questioning about the escape. Ten of our men were picked out and were told by the Japanese that they were to be shot. They were marched into an opening in a coconut grove on a hill beside the school building. The rest of us were lined up behind the firing squad to watch the execution. There were ten men in the Jap firing squad. Just before the first volley was fired, a fellow named Mazurik, who was from somewhere around New York, looked at the rest of us and said, "God bless you, Captain; God bless all you fellows; and God bless America". Then he saluted. The rest of the men who were about to be shot chimed in and repeated the same words. Then the Jap officer in charge of the firing squad lowered his saber and the first volley was fired. Two of the ten men were still left standing. The Japs reloaded and shot them down. Some of the men were not dead and two of the Japs stepped out and, as they encircled the dying men, fired at them whenever one would move or groan. It took them about fifteen minutes to finally kill the ten men. They fired quite a few rounds in this process. Then ten men were taken from the right flank of Americans who were watching and were used to bury their friends on the side of a hill, directly behind the scene of this action. One fellow, named Betz, saw his own brother shot there. All of the men who were shot were enlisted men."

(File 35-444-1, War Crimes Office)

Sworn statement of Raymond Baggett, Private First Class, U. S. Marine Corps, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese at Camp 13, Osaka, Honshu, Japan, from 26 November 1942 until 16 April 1945, states:

"At Camp #13, Osaka, Honshu, Japan, on about 16 May 1943, an incident of collective punishment occurred. The previous day, three American prisoners had attempted to escape but were captured. In order to give a lesson to the other men and to punish them, all of the 400 men in our barracks were stripped naked, and made to sit on their legs doubled underneath them in a semi-kneeling position on cinders from about 4:30 in the afternoon until 7:00 that same evening, about 2½ hours."

56. Deprive prisoners of war of their rank.

(File 62-22-3, War Crimes Office)

Affidavit of C. D. Smith, Commander, U. S. Navy, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese in China from 8 December 1941 until 6 October 1944, states:

"I remained at Woosung prisoner of war camp until the 12th or 13th of March, 1942, at which time I, with three others, escaped. I was recaptured about 24 hours later and taken to the Woosung gendarmerie headquarters and interrogated for two days. We were then transferred to Bridge House, after paying the prisoner of war camp at Woosung a short visit, during which we were shackled and led around the camp at the end of dog leashes for the edification of the other prisoners. After being detained 30 days in Bridge House, we were shifted to the Japanese army prison at Kiangwan for a general court martial. We were kept here 53 days in solitary confinement. The court consisted of one general, three colonels, one major, and two warrant officers. At the expiration of this time, I received a sentence of ten years imprisonment to be served in a criminal jail with loss of all military rights. The charge for which we were tried was 'desertion from the Japanese Army in time of war.' We were told at the time sentence was passed that we deserved the death penalty, but owing to the fact that we were "poor, ignorant foreigners," justice would be tempered with mercy. On June 8, 1942, we were transferred to Ward Road Jail and began serving our sentence. Here we remained for two years, four months, escape finally being effected on October 6, 1944."

57. Impose, upon escaped prisoners of war and civilian internees who were recaptured punishment in excess of arrest for not more than thirty days.

(File 40-185-3, War Crimes Office)

Sworn statement of John K. Borneman, Lt. Col., U. S. Army Chaplains Corps, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese at Camp One, Cabanatuan, Luzon, P. I., from 3 July 1942 until 30 January 1945, states:

"Q. At Camp 1, did you witness any other mistreatment of Americans by the Japanese?

"A. Yes. An American marine named McCord, who was insane and a mental patient in the camp hospital, escaped. Later the Japanese found him hid under a pile of straw near the camp. I saw him carried into camp on a litter about 5:00 P.M. on November 1, the first Tuesday in November, 1943. I remember this because I was teaching a class in history on that day. The same day I saw the Japanese carrying him out of the camp toward the cemetery on a litter about 6:00 P.M. He was alive then because I saw him move. No execution detail accompanied him but the detail was in charge of a Japanese sergeant whom we called "Big Speedo." Later we heard that "Big Speedo" had shot McCord. "Big Speedo" was reported to have been a policeman in Tokyo." . . .

"Q. At Camp 1, did you witness any other mistreatment of Americans by the Japanese?

"A. Yes. An American Army private named Connelly, Air Corps, whose home was in Portland, Oregon and who had not previously been a prisoner, was captured by the Japanese during the latter part of June, 1943 and was brought to Camp 1 about the first of July, 1943. On July 4, 1943, the first Sunday of July, he was working on a detail on the camp farm, and was missing when the time came for the detail of prisoners to return from the farm to the camp. The Japanese instituted a search for him and found him in a nearby barrio, southwest of the camp the same day. They beat him, tortured and killed him. His body was brought back to camp about midnight of July 4 and was exhibited to the American officer of the day, Lt. Mittenthal. Next day, Monday, the entire American staff of the camp hospital and the camp were required by the Japanese to view Connelly's body so that everyone would know what would happen to any American who escaped from the camp. I saw his

dead body. He had been beaten and tortured very severely; there were compound fractures of his left arm and leg, his skull was fractured, there were bayonet wounds in his abdomen and back, there was a bullet wound in his chest and one eye had been gouged out. There was no blood from the bullet wounds but blood had run out from the bayonet wounds in his back and I believe he must have been bayoneted to death. I buried Pvt. Connelly on Monday, July 5, 1943 and conducted burial services for him."

(File 62-21-7, War Crimes Office)

Affidavit of Jerold Story, Corporal, U. S. Marine Corps, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese in China from 8 December 1941 to 9 October 1944, states:

"On 29 March 1942 we were forced by the Japs to sign a paper promising not to escape. A notice was posted on the bulletin board that anybody caught escaping would be bayoneted to death and that the adjutant would be put on bread and water for 30 days. On 30 March I managed to escape from Woosung along with Cpl. Connie Gene Battles, Cpl. Charles Brimmer, and Pfc. Charles Stewart, Jr. We went to Jessfield Road area outside of Shanghai. Here we met seven civilians, including one British woman, a Miss Bernfield, a radio announcer, who was about 30 or 32 years of age. We remained with these civilians until 16 April 1942. . . .

"On the 16th of April about 30 Jap gendarmerie from the Jessfield Road Station surrounded the building. The four marines walked out and surrendered. . . .

"After I had been in Bridge House for 73 days we were taken to Kiangwan Military Prison. This was on 29 June 1942. When we arrived at Kiangwan we were greeted by the same interrogator and interpreter who had questioned us. They informed us that we were going to be tried. The trial took place on the afternoon of the 29th of June and took about two hours. We were informed that the maximum penalty for our crimes was four years but that the ring leader of our escape plan could get nine years. We were not told what the charge was and we were not given any copy of the charges to read. We had no counsel. We were not asked to plead. Most of the proceedings were in Japanese and we did not know very much about what was going on except that we had a

general idea that our offense was something to do with breaking rules. When the trial was over we were informed that Battles, Stewart and I were sentenced to four years in prison and that Brimmer was sentenced to seven years. Evidently Brimmer was given the longer sentence because he had admitted that he was the ringleader in our escape from Woosung. Actually this was not the case but Brimmer had admitted it to stop the Japs from beating him. When they told Brimmer he got seven years, we all started to laugh and told him he would be an old man before he left prison. As we started to walk out of the courtroom the Japs called us back and raised Brimmer's sentence to nine years, evidently because we had laughed. . . .

"On 9 July 1942 we were removed to Ward Road Gaol in Shanghai. . . .

"I remained in Ward Road Gaol until 9 October 1944 when I managed to escape. . . ."

58. Impose punishment, in excess of arrest for not more than 30 days, upon prisoners of war who attempted to escape.

(File 40-185-3, War Crimes Office)

Sworn statement of John K. Borneman, Lt. Col., U. S. Army Chaplains Corps, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese at Camp One, Cabanatuan, Luzon, P. I., from 3 July 1942 until 30 January 1945, states:

"Q. While you were at Camp 1 did you witness the mistreatment of any Americans by the Japanese?

"A. Colonel Howard E. Breitung, Lieutenant Colonel Lloyd Biggs, and Lieutenant Gilbert, USNR about 9:30 Sunday evening, September 27, 1942 were apprehended in an attempt to escape from Camp 1. They were taken to the rear of the Japanese Headquarters and engaged in a loud argument. When the Japanese commanding officer, Colonel Mori learned as to the cause of the disturbance, Colonel Mori sent out a Japanese sergeant who was known to the Americans as "Goldtooth" and he immediately proceeded to beat up Colonels Breitung and Biggs and Lieutenant Gilbert. He was known as a jui-jitsu expert. "Goldtooth" threw them into the air and on the ground, kicked them in the testicles and ribs, beat them with a club and otherwise badly mistreated them. This beating lasted for an hour and a half. That night Japanese guards took the three Americans to the Japanese guardhouse at the junction of the road which leads into Camp 1 from the city of Cabanatuan. There the Japanese guards divested the three officers of all clothing except their shorts and tied them up to posts. The next day, Monday and Tuesday all Filipinos who passed along the road (and who were required to stop at the guardhouse to show their passes to the Japanese) were required to beat the three officers who were tied up. If any refused they (the Filipinos) in turn, were beaten up by the Japanese. At each hourly change of the guard, the new Japanese guard beat the three Americans. A severe typhoon was raging on Monday and Tuesday and the officers were exposed to the weather during this entire period. The scene was in full view of the Americans in Camp 1 and I saw that the ear of Colonel Biggs was almost torn off, and Colonel Breitung had a badly injured leg, all as a result of the beatings. At 9:00 A.M., September 30, 1942 the three men were led to a truck in which was an execution squad of eight Japanese and four Japanese carrying picks and shovels. About five or ten minutes later shots were heard coming from a brush area about two hundred yards east of the camp. The Japanese returned to the camp without the above mentioned American officers. Later the same day, the Japanese commanding officer, Colonel Mori, issued a certificate of execution by shooting for Colonel Breitung, Lieutenant Colonel Biggs and Lieutenant Gilbert.

"Q. How much of the mistreatment of the three officers did you witness?

"A. I witnessed all, with the exception of the shooting."

(File 35-64-1, War Crimes Office)

Sworn statement of Ivey B. Knight, Corporal, U. S. Army, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese in Japan, September 24, 1944, until September, 1945, states:

"In July of 1945 there was an American soldier in the prison camp with me at Funatsu, Japan, whose name was Mann and whose rank, I believe, was private, of the 60th Coast Artillery, United States Army. I think his home was formerly in Los Angeles, California. One day in July 1945, Mann found a hole in the fence surrounding our prison compound, so he went through the hole and escaped from camp. The evening of the same day the Japanese formed a searching party and went out to look for Mann. They located him and the next day he was returned to camp and placed in the guardhouse. That afternoon they brought him out of the guardhouse and took him to an office near the guardhouse. All the way they constantly beat on him and slapped him. After spending some time in this office, he was taken back to the guard house and I could hear him screaming and moaning from his cell. About a week after being placed in the guardhouse, he died, and shortly thereafter when the Japanese had surrendered I went into the guardhouse and looked in the cell where Mann had been confined, and there was blood all over the walls and ceiling. I do not know what happened to Mann's body."

59. Impose punishment, in excess of arrest for not more than thirty days, upon prisoners of war who violated prisoner of war camp regulations.

(File 41-25-1, War Crimes Office)

"On or about 25 June 1942 I was a prisoner of war of the Japanese in Tayabas Province of the Philippine Islands. I was one of a gang of about 300 prisoners who, on that date, were working on the Tayabas Road detail. We were constructing a military highway from Calaugau to Legnaxis on Luzon. We were working with picks, shovels and wheelbarrows in mud up to our knees. We were required to work from daylight to dark with only one or two short breaks allowed each day. Cpl Chealin took a break without permission of the Jap sentry and the sentry saw him. The sentry beat Cpl Chealin over the head, arms and upper part of his body with a pick handle. The beating lasted for several minutes. Cpl Chealin was cut on the head, hands, arms, and chest. I do not think any bones were broken. He was then forced to return to work. The beating occurred just a few feet from me and there was nothing to interfere with my view of it."

(File 35-360-1, War Crimes Office)

Sworn statement of Warren Otto Rogge, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese at Camp 18, near Saebu, Kyushu, Japan, during the period from 13 October 1942 to April 1944, states:

"Yes, although I do not recall the exact date, during the winter of 1942 a civilian American prisoner named John Knox was ordered by his Japanese civilian work foreman to bring a blanket out of his barracks. Knox did so and was seized by an army guard who informed him that he had violated a rule in removing the blanket from the barracks. Knox was placed in what was referred to as the "Dog Box", a box made of wooden slats about six feet square and four feet in depth. Knox was kept in this box exposed to the weather without food for fourteen days. He died as a result of this exposure. I did not see Knox in the "dog box", although I saw him after he was taken out. Robert H. Lancaster, another prisoner, who was ordered by the Japanese to remove Knox from the "dog box" stated that rigormortis had set in and that he had difficulty bending him to get him out."

(File 46-5-5, War Crimes Office)

Affidavit of Willard E. Hall, Corporal, U. S. Army, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese in the Philippines, states:

"In February 1943, at Davao, Superior Private "Fishface" caught Private Hague Vernon Budrosian of the 440th Ordnance talking and laughing in ranks, contrary to orders. "Fishface" took the hoe with which Budrosian was working and hit him in back of the knee with it. It cut a deep gash in his leg and he spent the next four months in the hospital. . . .

"In January 1944 at Davao, S/Sgt. Fitzjohn of the 31st Infantry was caught carrying rice into the compound in a pair of sandals which he had hollowed out. The Japs hung the sandals, full of rice, on his beard, and put him in the guard-house for 15 days. He was continually beaten, and the sandals remained tied to his beard the whole time. . . .

"At Lasang in July 1944, we had orders not to have any reading material in our quarters. The guards caught Private Robert Stahl, 5th Air Base Squadron of Fresno, California, Lt. Bradshaw of the 31st Infantry, and another enlisted man reading the 31st Infantry Journal. The guards took them to headquarters where Lt. Bradshaw and the other enlisted men were beaten and kicked and returned to their barracks. Private Stahl was made to stand at attention all day in the sun. I did not see this beating, but I understand that it was done by Lt. Hashimoto. . . .

"In July 1944 at Lasang, Private Harry Day, 803rd Engineers was hit on the back of the head by a guard for smoking in ranks. It left a deep gash in his head and he had pretty bad headaches from it for the rest of the time that we were at Lasang.

"I was a witness to the beating that Hashimoto gave to Lt. Fleming in August 1944 at Lasang, for carrying sugar cane into the compound. Hashimoto hit Lt. Fleming with his sword on the shoulder so hard that he bent the sword. He then kicked him, and succeeded in dislocating his arm by twisting it."

60. Impose food restrictions upon prisoners of war as a disciplinary punishment when the state of their health did not permit such restrictions.

(File 46-8-9, War Crimes Office)

Sworn statement of Hayes H. Bolitho, S/Sgt., U. S. Army, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese in the Philippine Islands, states:

"I witnessed the following incident while a prisoner of war of the Japanese at Lasang, Mindanao sometime between March and August 1944. I do not recall the exact date. I and another prisoner of war, John Mackowski, rank, serial number and organization unknown, whose permanent home address is 652 Leonard Street, Brooklyn, New York, were sent on a detail to get the rations for our kitchen. We went over to the bodega (warehouse) and while we were in there loading the baskets in which we carried our foodstuffs, Mackowski happened to see a pair of tin snips. He dropped them in the basket underneath some sacks of rice. The Japs had evidently left a trap for us, setting some packages of candy on a shelf in plain sight. A Raymond Rubouchet, an American Prisoner of War, rank, serial number and organization unknown, spied this candy and he also dropped it in a basket. Just a few moments later our Nip guard, Okomoto, a two-star private, his only distinctive feature being heavy gold showing in his teeth, saw that the candy was missing and immediately began to search the baskets. While searching the baskets he found the tin snips. He asked who put those in there, and everybody denied it. Rubouchet finally admitted the taking of the candy. The Nip guard, Okomoto, hit Rubouchet alongside the head with the butt of the rifle, knocking him to his knees, kicked him in the groin and hit him again with the rifle. He was then taken outside, a 2 x 4 was placed in between his knees and he was forced to sit down on his feet with the 2 x 4 in there behind his knees and hold another 2 x 4 above his head. Every time he moved forward to ease the pressure on his legs, or lowered his arms to rest a moment, he was kicked in the face or hit alongside the head with a rifle butt. I watched this for perhaps half an hour. Rubouchet was allowed to go inside the compound, but the rest of us were taken to the Nip guardhouse, where the entire group of American Prisoners of War were searched and told we were all going to be on rice and water until someone told who took the tin snips. In order to save us all, Mackowski admitted that he had stolen the tin snips. I saw Lt. Hoside, a Japanese Army officer, kick Mackowski in the groin, throw him on the ground and beat him up as much as he possibly could. The rest of us were dismissed and sent inside the compound, and Mackowski was placed in the Jap guardhouse, where he was kept for 21 days on rice and water. I saw him when he came out of the guardhouse. He was all black and blue, his feet and legs were swollen three times their normal size and he had to be

helped. He could not walk alone. The only distinguishing feature that I can recall about Lt. Hoside was his large bulbous nose."

(File 35-28-2, War Crimes Office)

Sworn statement of Elack Schultz, Captain, U. S. Army Medical Corps, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese in Japan, states:

"Q. Are you familiar with the circumstances in the matter of the death of Doyle W. Wagner, Aviation Ordnance Mate 1s. CL. at Narumi, Nagoya District, Camp 2, on 17 July 1945, the result of mistreatment by 2nd Lt. Okato, Camp Commander?

"A. Yes. Doyle broke into the galley on the 30th of June, 1945. This was the second time he had broken into the galley, and for some reason he elected to hide himself there and attempted suicide. He was found the following morning with a two inch gash in his throat but still alive. I was called to attend him, and I sutured the wound. Doyle had been ill and was terribly emaciated, but the Japanese bound him hand and foot, in a doubled up position, thus retarding circulation, and left him outside in front of the guard house for three days. He was given neither food nor water during this time. After the third day the Japs put Doyle back in the guard house. I asked permission to administer to Doyle but was refused. I did not see Doyle alive again and on the 17th of July 1945 the Commanding Officer announced that Doyle had died and was to be cremated. I managed to peek into the coffin and saw that he was dead."

61. Require prisoners of war to undergo disciplinary punishment in quarters not conforming to sanitary requirements.

(File 35-360-1, War Crimes Office)

Sworn statement of Warren Otto Rogge, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese at Camp 18, near Saebu, Kyushu, Japan, during the period from 13 October 1942 to April 1944, states:

"Yes, although I do not recall the exact date, during the winter of 1942 a civilian American prisoner named John Knox was ordered by his Japanese civilian work foreman to bring a blanket out of his barracks. Knox did so and was seized by an army guard who informed him that he had violated a rule in removing the blanket from the barracks. Knox was placed in what was referred to as the "Dog Box", a box made of wooden slats about six feet square and four feet in depth. Knox was kept in this box exposed to the weather without food for fourteen days. He died as a result of this exposure. I did not see Knox in the "dog box", although I saw him after he was taken out. Robert H. Lancaster, another prisoner, who was ordered by the Japanese to remove Knox from the "dog box" stated that rigormortis had set in and that he had difficulty bending him to get him out."

(File 46-80-1, War Crimes Office)

Affidavit of John Stymelski, T/4, U. S. Army, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese in the Philippines, states:

"At Davao Penal Colony in September or October 1943, I was on a work detail with Vincent Bailey, USN, SK-1cl, and told Bailey that he had better stop talking. For this the sentry later, on the way back to camp, strafed me, and Lt. Hosime directed that Bailey and I be confined for three days in the guard house, stating that our conduct offended a Japanese officer, and therefore offended the Japanese nation. There was no pretense of a judicial hearing. Neither Bailey nor I were allowed to tell our stories. In the guard house we were required to kneel for one hour and to stand for fifteen minutes. From 1800 to 0900 we were permitted to sleep. For infraction of the kneeling and standing rules a sentry struck us on the head with a rod. The pen in which we were confined measured about 4x7 feet."

62. Fail to furnish prisoners of war undergoing disciplinary punishment with sanitary facilities sufficient to enable them to keep in a state of bodily cleanliness.

(File 35-360-1, War Crimes Office)

Sworn statement of Warren Otto Rogge, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese at Camp 18, near Saebu, Kyushu, Japan, during the period from 13 October 1942 to April 1944, states:

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63. Fail to advise the representative of the United States protecting power (Switzerland), before the date set for the opening of the trial of judicial proceedings against prisoners of war, of the rank of prisoner of war, his place of sojourn or imprisonment, and the nature of the charges against him.

Extract from Dispatch No. 274 dated 27 January 1944 from the Secretary of State of the United States to the American Legation, Bern, Switzerland, states:

"Please request Swiss Legation, Tokyo, to deliver the following textually to the Japanese Government: . . .

XVII. The Japanese Government has completely failed to apply the provisions of the Geneva Prisoner of War Convention (Title III, Section V, Chapter 3) with regard to trial and punishment of prisoners of war, despite the fact that violations of its undertaking in this respect have repeatedly been called to its attention, but on the contrary, has imposed cruel and inhuman punishments without trial."

(File 62-21-7, War Crimes Office)

Affidavit of Jerold Story, Corporal, U. S. Marine Corps, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese in China from 8 December 1941 to 9 October 1944, states:

"On 29 March 1942 we were forced by the Japs to sign a paper promising not to escape. A notice was posted on the bulletin board that anybody caught escaping would be bayoneted to death and that the adjutant would be put on bread and water for 30 days. On 30 March I managed to escape from Woosung along with Cpl. Connie Gene Battles, Cpl. Charles Brimmer, and Pfc. Charles Stewart, Jr. We went to Jessfield Road area outside of Shanghai. Here we met seven civilians, including one British woman, a Miss Bernfield, a radio announcer, who was about 30 or 32 years of age. We remained with these civilians until 16 April 1942. . . .

"On the 16th of April about 30 Jap gendarmerie from the Jessfield Road Station surrounded the building. The four marines walked out and surrendered. . . .

"After I had been in Bridge House for 73 days we were taken to Kiangwan Military Prison. This was on 29 June 1942. When we arrived at Kiangwan we were greeted by the same interrogator

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and interpreter who had questioned us. They informed us that we were going to be tried. The trial took place on the afternoon of the 29th of June and took about two hours. We were informed that the maximum penalty for our crimes was four years but that the ring leader of our escape plan could get nine years. We were not told what the charge was and we were not given any copy of the charges to read. We had no counsel. We were not asked to plead. Most of the proceedings were in Japanese and we did not know very much about what was going on except that we had a general idea that our offense was something to do with breaking rules. When the trial was over we were informed that Battles, Stewart and I were sentenced to four years in prison and that Brimmer was sentenced to seven years. Evidently Brimmer was given the longer sentence because he had admitted that he was the ringleader in our escape from Woosung. Actually this was not the case but Brimmer had admitted it to stop the Japs from beating him. When they told Brimmer he got seven years, we all started to laugh and told him he would be an old man before he left prison. As we started to walk out of the courtroom the Japs called us back and raised Brimmer's sentence to nine years, evidently because we had laughed. . . .

"On 9 July 1942 we were removed to Ward Road Gaol in Shanghai. . . .

"I remained in Ward Road Gaol until 9 October 1944 when I managed to escape. . . ."

(File 62-22-3, War Crimes Office)

Affidavit of C. D. Smith, Commander, U. S. Navy, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese in Shanghai from 8 December 1941 until 6 October 1944, states:

"I remained at Woosung prisoner of war camp until the 12th or 13th of March, 1942, at which time I, with three others, escaped. I was recaptured about 24 hours later and taken to the Woosung gendarmerie headquarters and interrogated for two days. We were then transferred to Bridge House, after paying the prisoner of war camp at Woosung a short visit, during which we were shackled and led around the camp at the end of dog leashes for the edification of the other prisoners. After being detained 30 days in Bridge house, we were shifted to the Japanese army prison at Kiangwan for a general court martial. We were kept here 53 days in solitary confinement. The court consisted of one general, three colonels, one major, and two

warrant officers. At the expiration of this time, I received a sentence of ten years imprisonment to be served in a criminal jail with loss of all military rights. The charge for which we were tried was 'desertion from the Japanese Army in time of war.' We were told at the time sentence was passed that we deserved the death penalty, but owing to the fact that we were 'poor, ignorant foreigners,' justice would be tempered with mercy. On June 8, 1942, we were transferred to Ward Road Jail and began serving our sentence. Here we remained for two years, four months, escape finally being effected on October 6, 1944. . . .

"The courtmartial at Kiangwan was conducted fairly decently except that we were given an interpreter who didn't speak English. A defense counsel was assigned us who couldn't speak English either. It was really very amusing because I could understand nearly everything said in Japanese. They would comment to each other such as 'It is a very serious offense. We should give them the limit.' The defense counsel would speak up and say 'I think we should really give them the limit.' The court sentence which was finally received at the end of 53 days was only 10 years penal servitude because we were 'poor, ignorant foreigners who didn't know any better.' The death sentence was mentioned in the conversation carried on by the court authorities at numerous times. I believe that the court was in favor of execution because they spoke of Tokio being soft, 'What's matter? Why didn't they execute these fellows'; that is what they were expecting, which leads me to believe that the sentence was ordered from Tokio direct. In conversations such as the above Japanese rarely believe that anyone understand their language and consequently they are remarkably frank at times. After pleading guilty to the charge of having escaped and having described the whole process they took eight hours questioning to prove to them in their own minds that we were guilty. They even produced such evidence as part of the electrical fence and the shovel with which we had dug a trench. The whole affair was such a farce that we had difficulty keeping our faces straight."

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"I remained at Woosung prisoner of war camp until the 12th or 13th of March, 1942, at which time I, with three others, escaped. I was recaptured about 24 hours later and taken to the Woosung gendarmerie headquarters and interrogated for two days. We were then transferred to Bridge House, after paying the prisoner of war camp at Woosung a short visit, during which we were shackled and led around the camp at the end of dog leashes for the edification of the other prisoners. After being detained 30 days in Bridge House, we were shifted to the Japanese army prison at Kiangwan for a general court martial. We were kept here 53 days in solitary confinement. The court consisted of one general, three colonels, one major, and two warrant officers. At the

expiration of this time, I received a sentence of ten years imprisonment to be served in a criminal jail with loss of all military rights. The charge for which we were tried was 'desertion from the Japanese Army in time of war.' We were told at the time sentence was passed that we deserved the death penalty, but owing to the fact that we were 'poor, ignorant foreigners,' justice would be tempered with mercy. On June 8, 1942, we were transferred to Ward Road Jail and began serving our sentence. Here we remained for two years, four months, escape finally being effected on October 6, 1944.

...

"The courtmartial at Kiangwan was conducted fairly decently except that we were given an interpreter who didn't speak English. A defense counsel was assigned us who couldn't speak English either. It was really very amusing because I could understand nearly everything said in Japanese. They would comment to each other such as 'It is a very serious offense. We should give them the limit.' The defense counsel would speak up and say 'I think we should really give them the limit.' The court sentence which was finally received at the end of 53 days was only 10 years penal servitude because we were 'poor, ignorant foreigners who didn't know any better.' The death sentence was mentioned in the conversation carried on by the court authorities at numerous times. I believe that the court was in favor of execution because they spoke of Tokio being soft, 'what's matter? Why didn't they execute these fellows'; that is what they were expecting, which leads me to believe that the sentence was ordered from Tokio direct. In conversations such as the above Japanese rarely believe that anyone understand their language and consequently they are remarkably frank at times. After pleading guilty to the charge of having escaped and having described the whole process they took eight hours questioning to prove to them in their own minds that we were guilty. They even produced such evidence as part of the electrical fence and the shovel with which we had dug a trench. The whole affair was such a farce that we had difficulty keeping our faces straight."

65. Impose sentences, in judicial proceedings upon prisoners of war without their first having had an opportunity to defend themselves.

(File 62-21-7, War Crimes Office)

Affidavit of Jerold Story, Corporal, U. S. Marine Corps, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese in China from 8 December 1941 to 9 October 1944, states:

"On 29 March 1942 we were forced by the Japs to sign a paper promising not to escape. A notice was posted on the bulletin board that anybody caught escaping would be bayoneted to death and that the adjutant would be put on bread and water for 30 days. On 30 March I managed to escape from Woosung along with Cpl. Connie Gene Battles, Cpl. Charles Brimmer, and Pfc. Charles Stewart, Jr. We went to Jessfield Road area outside of Shanghai. Here we met seven civilians, including one British woman, a Miss Bernfield, a radio announcer, who was about 30 or 32 years of age. We remained with these civilians until 16 April 1942. . . .

"On the 16th of April about 30 Jap gendarmerie from the Jessfield Road Station surrounded the building. The four marines walked out and surrendered. . . .

"After I had been in Bridge House for 73 days we were taken to Kiangwan Military Prison. This was on 29 June 1942. When we arrived at Kiangwan we were greeted by the same interrogator and interpreter who had questioned us. They informed us that we were going to be tried. The trial took place on the afternoon of the 29th of June and took about two hours. We were informed that the maximum penalty for our crimes was four years but that the ring leader of our escape plan could get nine years. We were not told what the charge was and we were not given any copy of the charges to read. We had no counsel. We were not asked to plead. Most of the proceedings were in Japanese and we did not know very much about what was going on except that we had a general idea that our offense was something to do with breaking rules. When the trial was over we were informed that Battles, Stewart and I were sentenced to four years in prison and that Brimmer was sentenced to seven years. Evidently Brimmer was given the longer sentence because he had admitted that he was the ringleader in our escape from Woosung. Actually this was not the case but Brimmer had admitted it to stop the Japs from beating him. When they told Brimmer he got seven years, we all started to laugh and told him he would be an old man before he left prison. As we started to walk out of the courtroom the Japs called us back and raised Brimmer's sentence to nine years, evidently because we had laughed. . . .

"On 9 July 1942 we were removed to Ward Road Gaol in Shanghai. . . .

"I remained in Ward Road Gaol until 9 October 1944 when I managed to escape. . . ."

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"The courtmartial at Kiangwan was conducted fairly decently except that we were given an interpreter who didn't speak English. A defense counsel was assigned us who couldn't speak English either. It was really very amusing because I could understand nearly everything said in Japanese. They would comment to each other such as 'It is a very serious offense. We should give them the limit.' The defense counsel would speak up and say 'I think we should really give them the limit.' The court sentence which was finally received at the end of 53 days was only 10 years penal servitude because we were 'poor, ignorant foreigners who didn't know any better.' The death sentence

was mentioned in the conversation carried on by the court authorities at numerous times. I believe that the court was in favor of execution because they spoke of Tokio being soft, 'What's matter? Why didn't they execute these fellows'; that is what they were expecting, which leads me to believe that the sentence was ordered from Tokio direct. In conversations such as the above Japanese rarely believe that anyone understand their language and consequently they are remarkably frank at times. After pleading guilty to the charge of having escaped and having described the whole process they took eight hours questioning to prove to them in their own minds that we were guilty. They even produced such evidence as part of the electrical fence and the shovel with which we had dug a trench. The whole affair was such a farce that we had difficulty keeping our faces straight."

66. Force prisoners of war to admit themselves guilty of the acts of which they are accused.

(File 46-70-1, War Crimes Office)

Affidavit of Joseph E. Lamkin, S/Sgt., U. S. Army, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese at Lasang Airfield, Mindinao, from February, 1944, until August, 1944, states:

"Around March, 1944, I was walking in a formation to work when I picked up a Japanese sandal which we call a 'skivie.' I carried the skivie with me about 50 yards, then threw it away. When we returned to camp that evening Lt. Hosumuto who was known to us as "Little Caesar" called myself, Pvt. Johnson of the medics who was wearing a medical armband, and Pvt. George Robertson of the 31st Infantry out of line. Lt. Hosumuto was our chief torture artist. He told me that he had spent seven years on the Russian border where he became very adept at torturing Russian prisoners. . . . He questioned us through a civilian interpreter who was part White Russian and who spoke Polish, Russian Jewish, Japanese, and English, and he accused us of planning to escape. He forced us to kneel down with our hands tied behind our backs, drew a saber, threatened us, then put the saber away. He then drew his pistol, kicked us a few times, asked us to admit that we planned to escape, fired the pistol between my knees, then kicked us around a bit more. After that, he took Pvt. Johnson down to the river and gave him a severe beating. He then brought Pvt. Johnson back and made him kneel down with us again. Then he took me away to the river, beat me with his fists, feet, and clubs for a while and took me back to the other two men. He did not beat Pvt. Robertson except to kick him about a bit as he kneeled on the ground with us. We were then taken to the headquarters building. Lt. Hosida then came in. The guards beat us and kicked us for a while. They then tied us down on our backs and poured water down each of our noses from a stone cup. He poured about twelve cups down Johnson's nose and about 3 cups down my nose. Lt. Hosida took me into his office and questioned me for a while and tried to get me to admit that I planned to escape. When I refused, he turned me over to the guards, who took me out, tied me to a tree and beat me about the legs and back. I admitted picking up the skivie so they untied me and took me back into the building and told me that I would be executed at 9:00 p.m. that night. Hosida then took me into his office, offered me two weeks in the guard house with torture in return for a confession. I refused; he then offered me one day in the guard house with torture in return for a confession. I

again refused. He then showed me the firing squad and told me that I would be executed at nine o'clock, so I admitted that I had planned to escape. . . . All in all we were beaten and tortured for 6 hours from 3 p.m. to 9 p.m."

(File 62-21-7, War Crimes Office)

Affidavit of Gerold Story, Cpl., U. S. Marine Corps, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese in China from 8 December 1941 to 9 October 1944, states:

"At Jessfield Road Jail we were each questioned separately and sent to our cells. Later Brimmer was taken out of his cell and beaten by the Japs. He finally admitted to the Japs that he was the leader in our escape plan, although this fact was not true as we really had no leader. Brimmer admitted it to stop the Japs from beating him."

67. Fail to communicate immediately, to the United States protecting power (Switzerland) sentences pronounced against prisoners of war.

Extract from Dispatch No. 274 dated 27 January 1944 from the Secretary of State of the United States to the American Legation, Bern, Switzerland, states:

"Please request Swiss Legation, Tokyo, to deliver the following textually to the Japanese Government: . . .

- XVII. The Japanese Government has completely failed to apply the provisions of the Geneva Prisoner of War Convention (Title III, Section V, Chapter 3) with regard to trial and punishment of prisoners of war, despite the fact that violations of its undertaking in this respect have repeatedly been called to its attention, but on the contrary, has imposed cruel and inhuman punishments without trial."

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but that the ring leader of our escape plan could get nine years. We were not told what the charge was and we were not given any copy of the charges to read. We had no counsel. We were not asked to plead. Most of the proceedings were in Japanese and we did not know very much about what was going on except that we had a general idea that our offense was something to do with breaking rules. When the trial was over we were informed that Battles, Stewart and I were sentenced to four years in prison and that Brimmer was sentenced to seven years. Evidently Brimmer was given the longer sentence because he had admitted that he was the ringleader in our escape from Woosung. Actually this was not the case but Brimmer had admitted it to stop the Japs from beating him. When they told Brimmer he got seven years, we all started to laugh and told him he would be an old man before he left prison. As we started to walk out of the courtroom the Japs called us back and raised Brimmer's sentence to nine years, evidently because we had laughed. . . .

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foreigners,' justice would be tempered with mercy. On June 8, 1942, we were transferred to Ward Road Jail and began serving our sentence. Here we remained for two years, four months, escape finally being effected on October 6, 1944. . . .

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68. Fail to communicate immediately, to the United States Protecting Power (Switzerland) the nature and circumstances of the offenses for which the death penalty was imposed upon prisoners of war.

Extract from Dispatch No. 274 dated 27 January 1944 from the Secretary of State of the United States to the American Legation, Bern, Switzerland, states:

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(File 40-17-38, War Crimes Office)

Affidavit of Homer J. Colman, Major, U. S. Army, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese in the Philippines from 9 April 1942 until 30 January 1945, states:

"On 20 April 1942 near the barrio of Balanga on Bataan, while the Japs were marching us from Bataan to Camp O'Donnell, I witnessed the following incident: An Air Corps captain, whose name I do not know, was searched by the Japanese who found a few sen in his pocket. He was taken over to a field nearby where two Japs were called out of a small hut. These two Japs forced the captain to stand in front of them. They raised their rifles and fired a single volley at him from a distance of about 15 feet. I was about 200 feet away at the time and saw the man drop dead. I was not close enough to recognize the two men who shot the captain."

(File 40-27-67, War Crimes Office)

Affidavit of Robert Beardsworth Lewis, Major, U. S. Army Medical Corps, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese from 9 April 1942 until 30 January 1945, states:

"I know of the following executions of Americans which took place at Camp No. 1, Cabanatuan. In the first part of August 1942 six American Army enlisted men were executed by the Japs. Four of them were executed in the main part of the camp and I did not see the execution. The other two were brought to the hospital area in Camp No. 1 where I worked, on the afternoon of the same day that the four men were executed in the main area of the camp. Both of the two men were American enlisted men, and one was a sergeant in the medical corps. Their hands were tied behind their backs. I watched the Japs take them about 25 yards outside the fence around the camp to a spot where graves had previously been dug. A firing squad of about 16 Jap soldiers then executed the two men by shooting. I heard the shots and saw the two men slump into their graves. Patients from the hospital were forced by the Japs to fill in the two graves. Cpl. Stewart, U. S. Army Medical Corps (who was rescued from Camp No. 1, Cabanatuan) was one of the patients in the hospital who was required to fill in the graves of the two men."

(File 46-88-1, War Crimes Office)

Affidavit of Robert D. Johnston, Colonel, U. S. Army, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese in the Philippines, states:

"I was a prisoner of the Japanese at Davao Penal Colony in April 1944. At that time a Major Charles F. Harrison, USA, also a prisoner, attempted to escape through one of the gates of the prison. He struck a guard, took the guard's gun in an attempt to shoot his way out. Finding the gun unloaded he gave himself up. He was taken immediately to the main gate and there tied and beaten severely. I myself saw Major Harrison as he was being brought in by the guards. He was uninjured. After the beating at the gate he was taken to the guardhouse and there was severely beaten. We could hear him screaming. He died that night and was buried the next day. Major Tagasaki, the camp commander, announced the next day that Major Harrison had died as a result of wounds received in his attempted escape."

(File 64-16-1, War Crimes Office)

Sworn statement of Stanley Jancewicz, Cpl., U. S. Army, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese at Mukden Prisoner of War Camp, Manchuria, from 11 November 1942 until 29 July 1943, states:

"Q. Are you familiar with any instances of killing of American Prisoners of War by Japanese authorities at Mukden Prisoner of War Camp?

"A. Yes, sometime during the spring or summer of 1943, shortly before I was transferred to Hoten, three American Prisoners of War were shot by the Japanese. Their names were: Maringolo, a sailor, Chastine and Polliardi who were either Marines or sailors.

"Q. State what you know of this incident.

"A. These three prisoners had escaped from camp and after two weeks, had been recaptured. After they were retaken, the Japanese made these prisoners re-enact their escape and thereby reveal to the Japanese authorities the technique used. I, myself, saw this done. These prisoners were then led away by the Japanese and shot. I did not see the actual execution but the Japanese informed the barrack leaders and the American officers that these three men had been executed and were in the burial plot. The barrack leaders put up written notices in the barracks explaining what the Japanese had told them and also stating that these men had been shot because of their attempted escape."

69. Execute death sentences upon prisoners of war before at least three months after notifying the United States Protecting Power (Switzerland) of the nature and circumstances of the offenses of which they were convicted.

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"Please request Swiss Legation, Tokyo, to deliver the following textually to the Japanese Government: . . .

XVII. The Japanese Government has completely failed to apply the provisions of the Geneva Prisoner of War Convention (Title III, Section V, Chapter 3) with regard to trial and punishment of prisoners of war, despite the fact that violations of its undertaking in this respect have repeatedly been called to its attention, but on the contrary, has imposed cruel and inhuman punishments without trial."

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"On 20 April 1942 near the barrio of Balanga on Bataan, while the Japs were marching us from Bataan to Camp O'Donnell, I witnessed the following incident: An Air Corps captain, whose name I do not know, was searched by the Japanese who found a few sen in his pocket. He was taken over to a field nearby where two Japs were called out of a small hut. These two Japs forced the captain to stand in front of them. They raised their rifles and fired a single volley at him from a distance of about 15 feet. I was about 200 feet away at the time and saw the man drop dead. I was not close enough to recognize the two men who shot the captain.

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"I know of the following executions of Americans which took place at Camp No. 1, Cabanatuan. In the first part of August 1942 six American Army enlisted men were executed by the Japs. Four of them were executed in the main part of the camp and I did not see the execution. The other two were brought to the hospital area in Camp No. 1 where I worked, on the afternoon of the same day that the four men were executed in the main area of the camp. Both of the two men were American enlisted men, and one was a sergeant in the medical corps. Their hands were tied behind their backs. I watched the Japs take them about 25 yards outside the fence around the camp to a spot where graves had previously been dug. A firing squad of about 16 Jap soldiers then executed the two men by shooting. I heard the shots and saw the two men slump into their graves. Patients from the hospital were forced by the Japs to fill in the two graves. Cpl. Stewart, U. S. Army Medical Corps (who was rescued from Camp No. 1, Cabanatuan) was one of the patients in the hospital who was required to fill in the graves of the two men."

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"A. Yes, sometime during the spring or summer of 1943, shortly before I was transferred to Hoten, three American Prisoners of War were shot by the Japanese. Their names were: Maringolo, a sailor, Chastine and Polliardi who were either Marines or sailors.

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"A. These three prisoners had escaped from camp and after two weeks, had been recaptured. After they were retaken, the Japanese made these prisoners re-enact their escape and thereby reveal to the Japanese authorities the technique used. I, myself, saw this done. These prisoners were then led away by the Japanese and shot. I did not see the actual execution but the Japanese informed the barrack leaders and the American officers that

these three men had been executed and were in the burial plot. The barrack leaders put up written notices in the barracks explaining what the Japanese had told them and also stating that these men had been shot because of their attempted escape."

(File 41-24-14, War Crimes Office)

Sworn statement of Jack Michael Donohoe, Sergeant, U. S. Army, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese at Lumban, Laguna Province, Luzon Island, Philippine Islands, states:

"About midnight of June 10th, 1942, a band of guerrillas attacked the quarters where we were sleeping. The quarters was an old show house in the town of Lumban. There were four Japanese guards killed and one wounded. During the confusion, one American prisoner named "Lightnin" escaped. The next afternoon, which was June 11th, we were all taken to the Japanese headquarters in the barrio, which was in a school building. There were 150 of us Americans there. We were told that Japanese officials from Manila, who were present, wanted us for questioning about the escape. Ten of our men were picked out and were told by the Japanese that they were to be shot. They were marched into an opening in a coconut grove on a hill beside the school building. The rest of us were lined up behind the firing squad to watch the execution. There were ten men in the Jap firing squad. Just before the first volley was fired, a fellow named Mazurik, who was from somewhere around New York, looked at the rest of us and said, "God bless you, Captain; God bless all you fellows; and God bless America". Then he saluted. The rest of the men who were about to be shot chimed in and repeated the same words. Then the Jap officer in charge of the firing squad lowered his saber and the first volley was fired. Two of the ten men were still left standing. The Japs reloaded and shot them down. Some of the men were not dead and two of the Japs stepped out and, as they encircled the dying men, fired at them whenever one would move or groan. It took them about fifteen minutes to finally kill the ten men. They fired quite a few rounds in this process. Then ten men were taken from the right flank of Americans who were watching and were used to bury their friends on the side of a hill, directly behind the scene of this action. One fellow, named Betz, saw his own brother shot there. All of the men who were shot were enlisted men."

70. Fail to see that prisoners of war dying in captivity are honorably buried, that their graves bear all due information, that they are respected and properly maintained.

(File 40-30-57, War Crimes Office)

Sworn statement of Charles Clinton Foster, Major, U. S. Army, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese at Camp O'Donnell, Luzon, P. I., states that between 15 April 1942 and June, 1942:

"We had to dig our own graves, which consisted of shallow trenches that held 20 to 25 bodies. We were not permitted to lay the bodies in the grave properly. They were just dumped in. If an arm or a leg happened to stick up in the air, we were not allowed to cover it. There were no names attached to the graves."

(File 40-30-57, War Crimes Office)

Sworn statement of Charles C. Johnstone, T/Sgt.; U. S. Army, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese at Camp 1, Cabanatuan, Luzon, P. I., from 8 July 1942 to 23 October 1942, states:

"Out of about 6,000 American prisoners of war at Cabanatuan, 2,856 died between July 8, 1942, and October 23, 1942. They were buried in rice fields nearby. The graves were not deep and after a rain you could see legs and arms sticking out of the graves. Wild dogs came up to the graves and chewed the arms and legs of the dead bodies and tried to pull the bodies out of the graves."

71. Fail to afford properly constituted relief societies for prisoners of war, every facility for giving food, clothing and medical supplies to them when military necessity did not require refusal of such aid.

(File 43-65-9, War Crimes Office)

Affidavit of Alfred C. Oliver, Jr., Colonel, U. S. Army Chaplains Corps, formerly a prisoner of war of the Japanese at Camp O'Donnell, Luzon, P. I., from 11 April 1942 until 2 June 1942, states:

"Especially do I recall the following: I saw two trucks of Philippine Red Cross supplies arrive at Camp O'Donnell. The Japs would not permit these supplies to be unloaded. During the few minutes this Red Cross convoy was at camp, I managed to talk to the Red Cross representative who had brought the supplies from Manila. His name I do not know; he was a civilian who looked as though he was part Spanish and part Filipino. He whispered to me that the Japs would not permit the supplies to be unloaded and that the Japs had refused his offer to bring to Camp O'Donnell the entire medical equipment of one hospital in Manila, which equipment was so sorely needed in camp, and which had been offered by the Archbishop of Manila."

(File 57-8-11, War Crimes Office)

Office of Strategic Service on report of conditions of the Prisoner of War Camps along the Burma-Siam Railroad, states:

"The Japanese have prohibited inspection of these camps by Red Cross officials, but what information has leaked out describes unbelievably poor and unsanitary health conditions."

(File 56-1-3, War Crimes Office)

Extract from a Department of State file states with regard to a prisoner of war camp at Saigon, French Indo-China,

"The French Archbishop and the International Red Cross were not permitted to visit the camp."

