OFFICE OF THE SENIOR PRISONER OF WAR OFFICER

Omori Four Branch Camp

Tokyo Area

Yokohama August 25, 1945

SUBJECT: Report of Conditions of Food and Tobacco in Japanese P.O.W. Camp No. 4-B.

TO: Japanese Camp Commander, Japanese P.O.W. Camp No. 4-B, Tokyo, Japan.

1. Since the cessation of hostilities between the Allied Powers and Japan on August 15, numerous requests have been made by this headquarters to the Japanese Military Authorities for an improvement in the quantity and the quality of the rations issued to the Prisoners of War in this camp and numerous promises for the betterment of this condition have been made by the Japanese Military Authorities. Similar requests and promises have been made as regards tobacco.

2. It is now August 25th, ten days since the cessation of hostilities. No change in the food or tobacco situation has been noticeable, except for the worse and the men in this camp are growing restless and discontented, a state of affairs which is a source of extremely serious trouble for the Japanese and prisoner authorities if it is not remedied immediately.

3. With the knowledge of the amount of grain on hand the availability of vegetables and meat in this locality, it is believed that with proper supervision and effort on the part of the Japanese Military Authorities favorable concrete results can be obtained.

4. In view of the foregoing paragraphs this headquarters will find it necessary, unless there is a marked improvement in the food and tobacco situation not later than 5:00 PM today, to make to the Allied Military Forces upon their arrival a formal report charging the Japanese Authorities of this camp with neglect of duty in the care of Prisoners of War.

J.A. FITZGERALD
Lt. Commander, U.S. Navy,
Senior P.O.W. Officer.

COMMAND FOR WORLD WAR II

ing at the edge of the hold about them would swing the hand rail of a gangway against his back side. The resulting force would practically drive them through the bulkhead.

The seventy-one officers and men remained in a pretty good camp, considering the standards, for about two days when the remaining five officers and twenty-four of the sixty-six men were sent to Ofuna, the remaining forty-two men were sent to various camps in Japan.

Early in November two survivors of the S-44 arrived in Ofuna. The 44 had started a night attack on a ship which turned out to be a destroyer. I was told that an attempt was made to dive the submarine but that it wouldn't for some unknown reason, being hit several times started to flood, the C.O. ordered abandon ship. Several men were in the water but only two were picked up, DUVA a CTM and WHITMORE a RM2c.

About November 22, 1943 morale was boosted quite a bit when the dope came out that there would be a transfer of prisoners out of Ofuna. Everyone of course wanted to get away from that place. We were not POW's, but unarmed enemies, and not registered with the International Red Cross. Conversation was still banned, but we nevertheless took chances and did talk in whispers whenever we thought we could get away with it - one didn't always come off lucky on this score so consequently we received punishment in more ways than one whenever caught in the act, or even suspected of same. Anyway, the scuttlebutt was rampant as this was the first big transfer to take place since May when ten men were transferred. Finally on December 3, 1943 about thirty officers and men left. Commander Maher, LCDR Dave Hunt, LCDR, W.C. Blinn former CO USS POPE, and others who had been there for a long time, these three had been there for about nineteen months. One can well imagine how glad they were to leave for another camp. This left me senior POW in Ofuna, many headaches as well as trying to fill the job of interpreter then became my lot.

On December 5, 1943 one officer and twenty men, survivors of the SCULPIN arrived in camp. Barefooted, make shift clothing, mostly cast off Jap undress blues and in general a weary looking lot.

The SCULPIN was sunk on November 19, 1943, off Truk as a result of depth charges and gun fire from a Jap DD.

Of those who were able to abandon ship prior to the SCULPIN's going down, three officers and thirty-nine men were picked up and taken to Truk. They remained there about ten days when they were divided between two carriers for transporation to Japan. Lieutenant George E. Brown and nineteen men, none of them wounded, were placed on one carrier, two ensigns and twenty men were placed on another carrier, some of those in the latter carrier were wounded to various degrees.

On December 3 off Japan the carrier carrying the wounded was attacked by submarine and sunk. The prisoners being confined in a hold were helpless. However, one man did get out and over the side, subsequently being picked up and placed on board the carrier carrying the other twenty SCULPIN survivors.

It is believed the SAILFISH sank the carrier, such are the fortunes of war.

Pertinent information was given the SCULPIN survivors as quickly as possible, this proved beneficial for all concerned and saved embarassing and conflicting statements to the Q.K.'s later on. I learned from Lt. Brown that a list of fifty-five GRENADIER survivors was in Pearl Harbor. This was very encouraging for me, for at least anxiety at home for those men was somewhat lessened.

Permission was obtained to conduct a Christmas program. This included various scripture readings, appropriate songs and prayers. In the afternoon a track and field program was carried out. The Q.K.'s in attendance. Prizes in the form of baked sweet potatoes, and cigarettes were given the winning contestants. Not much for ordinary

standards, but regardless of the fact that the quantity received was small it was much appreciated by all hands. Everyone received a few apples and tangerines that day, so all in all under the circumstances the day was spent as pleasantly as possible. Conversation among the older prisoners in Ofuna, to a limited degree, was permitted, but for that day only. The lid was clamped down tightly again the next day.

New Years Eve created quite much excitement. Lt. Harty, about 1700 came rushing from the "benjo" whispering something about a truck load of boxes marked with a large red cross. Those of us about at the time told him that he must be crazy, or else in need of glasses, as no such thing would ever be given any of us in Ofuna. However, out of curiosity a number of prisoners went to the benjo for a look out through one of the numerous openings between the boards forming the siding of the building - these cracks were quite prevalent throughout the buildings, especially the older barracks. Fine for summer, but miserable for the winter weather. Within a couple minutes the guard began calling for a ten hand working party. In no time at all everyone who was able to do so was at the gate assisting in unloading the truck. Seventy-two cases, each containing eight cartons of Canadian Red Cross food. Excitement ran wild, how much of it would we actually receive, how often would we get a parcel, and many such queries prevailed.

The few notes I took during 1944 follow. While brief and nonincriminating language I will make brief explanatory notes where the situations would not be clear to anyone else. The book was taken from me at Omori and I did not get it back until my return to the U.S. However, the interpreter at Omori, a Pvt. Kono, somewhat pro-American, obtained it from the Nip files and gave it to Commander Hurt. After his transfer from Omori, imagine Commander A.L. Maher received same. Anyway, it ended up I was told, in Admiral Halsey's office. Many of the sentences had been underlined by red pencil which was probably done by the Japanese Intelligence staff at Omori.

Jan. 1. - New Year's Day - Big Japanese Holiday

Last night 72 cases of Red Cross food arrived, contents 8 cartons, each containing as follow: Soap 1 bar, 2 oz.; corn beef 12 oz.; salmon 8 oz.; sardines 3-3/4 oz. (Kam beef sausage or liver sausage 10½ oz.) Tea 4 oz. or coffee 6 oz.; jam or marmalade 1 lb.; butter 1 lb.; cheese 4 oz.; prunes 6 oz.; salt and pepper 1 oz.; chocolate bar 5 oz.; raisins 7 oz.; powdered milk 1 lb.; 70 POW.

All hands like small children last night anticipating the arrival of Santa Claus, as the boxes had not been distributed. Two cartons each contributed to a food bank for new prisoners to arrive in future. (There was much dissension from many PWs about this bank. I deemed it the only way for equal distribution for contemplated new arrivals. It worked out very nicely).

Jan. 6.

Questioned again. They have been at me every month since my capture off Penang. This time mostly political and history of naval officers in U.S.N., P.G. school and war college in United States.

(To give you an idea of how hungry we were it can best be explained by the fact that it took an awful lot of will power to take the last part of starch from my rice bowl in order to stick a snapshot of my wife to a piece of plywood).

Jan. 9. - Mother's birthday!

Jan. 19. - Dad's birthday!

Today is, I believe, a Japanese Naval holiday. Held a sing-song from 12:30 - 1400. Impromptu but good, songs and jokes at random. Now have 82 prisoners, one of which had his leg removed 10 days prior to his arrival here. (F.F. Garret, Lt. USAAF, Pilot of plane in which Lt. Col. A.J. Walker was flying). One, (Wells, Ens., USN) very sick with malaria.

Jan. 21.

D.G. put us out of action 9 months ago today. Games and sing-song in p.m. Believe that the handwriting has been seen on the wall, I give Germany not over 100 days before she is out. (Our morale was on the upward swing).

Jan. 24.

Draft of 21 left today, Poss, MacBeath, Zucco, Stauber, Wise, Kruisings, VanBerg and 14 of SCULPIN crew to Omori, I believe. Were allowed to take only opened RC boxes. Lots of hell raised yesterday about people opening 4th box ahead of schedule, a few slaps, and boxes taken away from offenders. (This was actually a good slugging administered by the senior Gochyo. The schedule laid down by the Nips was one per week). Still have my boxes. Looks like best thing to do is eat them up and not try to make them last out winter months as was planned by some of us. Was questioned again yesterday, general topic, why was the U.S. S/M force morale so high. My answers seems to satisfy the Cdr. SANIMATSU, JNAC '23 said they were the same as required for war college entrance exam here, that is the answer to the general question of "What made up the morale of a ship or Force?" Also, what did I think of German S/M morale. I believed it to be quite low, he agreed - the reason is quite obvious. Pay day from which we pay 90 sen/day for food; food has been cut because of our RC boxes. I don't believe that according to Hoyle, but have no means of complaining. (We complained to everyone from senior QK on down - but it didn't do any good). The tobacco situation is becoming very acute - looks like we might all become non-smokers in a couple of days, the excuse seems to be a disease in the tobacco store - I believe they are short of this commodity and no ships to provide same, o.k. by me! The good results of our S/M's, Air Force and Navy was really beginning to hurt them. (Beginning in September 1943, we were paid in accordance with the base pay of the Japanese Navy. My pay amounted to Y170/month - however we couldn't buy anything.)

Jan 25.

Q.K. again - morale of S/M and what makes it high in U.S. Wonder what the Japs are driving at? Haircut and shave, cold as hell afterward, rain to dampen the air. Usually received a haircut, Jap style, and shave by Nip barbers, on 10th and 25th of each month. Last haircut Jan. 6th, cold then, in fact it snowed, first I'd seen since Nov. '41 in Portsmouth, N.H. Physically am much colder here - no heat whatsoever, and the barracks well ventilated.

Jan. 27.

Started day off with a bang; Nyarady caught urinating in a tin can instead of going to benjo during night. #1 Gochyo hit him several times in the face with his fists. Questioned re: S/M warfare and what U.S. had learned from Germans along this line. I told him that we learned nothing from the Germans - it wasn't considered necessary. Also, Cdr. wondered who would ask for peace terms - told him U.S. never would ask for them; that we were like a snowball starting at the hill top which gathered speed, size and power as it goes along and down hill. He said that a long war would be detrimental to both sides. His remark: re: NAV Attache in Washington after war with no Navy to represent, may have been significant I said that we might allow them to keep 1 or 2 small ships! He also stated that the U.S. was trying to do a blitz war in the Pacific, hope so!

Jan. 30.

Two people complained to the Q.K.'s re R.C. Boxes. In p.m. those who had lost them, each received one back. The "General" (Holman pvt. USA made out quite well - damned well in fact. He complained that someone had stolen a couple of his boxes - Holman seemed to be called in for the most unusual things, as a result he seemed to be on "the in" and received a couple of make up boxes. Was not called into QK's, but G.H. Whiting was in a couple of times. All S/M men required to write on a questionaire. QK's mentioned peace again and proposed by a 3rd party - Could Stalin be it?

Can think of no one else powerful enough to have much to say about it. (Our personnel were well indoctrinated on not giving out any worthwhile data that would in any way give the Nips any definite thing to work on. Many times we would be told that our crews were very dumb).

Feb. 1.

Cigarettes again 2/day. QK's concerned about number of bunks in a S/M.

Feb. 2.

Peg's birthday. Hope to be present for the next one. Coffee and cigarette particularly good today! Exceeded my chocolate ration today for the occasion. Westerfield (SS-210 CCSTD) working in the kitchen came in about an hour before reveille with a hot cup of coffee and a cigarette - the guard on duty was toasting his feet by the kitchen stove. The 5 oz. bar didn't go far so usually partook of 1/6 bar per day. It certainly was good particularly since we hadn't had any for a long time.

Feb. 3.

Cook's child one year old today. (This is the Jap cook; "Cooksan" as we had to call him). Collected some powdered milk from all hands and made doughnuts; received three (3) and were quite good, coffee for breakfast - how about coffee and doughnuts in a prison camp - or are we prisoners? Unarmed enemies! Have been told many times that we're not POW's and names not sent in - a helluva note!

QK again this evening re: repair facilities, docks, yards, etc. in islands of South Pacific; frankly know nothing about these, nor about anything at Roosevelt Field in San Pedro. (I did have a general idea of the set up, but said that I'd been out of the states so long that I didn't know anything about this subject).

Feb. 13.

Seven prisoners arrive - six (6) from Lt. W.L. Morris' crew, and one from Canopus, who had escaped from Corregidor with Harris. Harris is Ben. Fiedl Harris' son (USMC).

Feb. 14.

Valentine Day - wish I could send Peg and Jack something, maybe next time - I hope.

Feb. 15.

Last letter received from Peg dated Feb. 15, 1943. Received another R.C. box - and a pair of Japanese shoes - too small, size 11! Snowing tonight.

Feb. 16.

One new prisoner, (Lt. Van Warmer), pilot B-24.

Feb. 19.

Snow about two inches. The heavily laden trees and covered buildings in the valley presented a very picturesque scene. Snowball fight this A.M., guards joining in.

March 3.

Had my first piece of steak since Capture, about 3/16 inch thick and about 2½ in-inches in diameter, was very small but enjoyed same very much. Received new prisoner last night #71, (Bullard). NA '38 from INTREPID following an attack on Truk. (About this time we had swiped another Nip paper - many arrows about Truk - we thought for sure Truk had been invaded).

March 5.

Sleet, rain and snow, high wind and cold as hell - the most miserable day this

winter! While taking the bi-weekly bath, snow was blowing into the bathroom - slightly chilly!

March 7.

Six new prisoners - two Australian and four American - all aviators.

March 9.

One new prisoner, Shaver.

March 14.

Draft of 20 left today - for Omori, I believe, Lt. K.D. Harty and Gun. J. Walden of GRENADIER included, plus all cripples. Heichel, Etheridge, Surrett, Cassio, Greenwood, Phillips, Knight, Davies, Kjellevik, *Garret, *Stansbury, *Russel, Browne, Bowen, Wells, Warren, Rouland and Ching Lee. (*In bad shape, Garret was minus a leg, the others had beri-beri and malaria). Don't know anything about the new place, but believe it to be better than here. Registered as POW and letters am sure. My non-shop talk, the conversation was in Japanese, with the Tichyo, C.C. of camp, on Sunday p.m. didn't turn out as a pre-transfer - however, tea and three cigs! A big thing for us. Have missed five (5) drafts out of here so far, maybe the next time - I hope. This month cold, wet, and miserable, however, saw plum blossoms today for the first time this year.

March 18.

More rain, wind, sleet, and snow today, resulting in six inches of white stuff - (It lasted about three days).

March 25.

QK by Cdr. re: 13th Naval District and whether the Aleutian Headquarters were in Seattle, Kodiak, Dutch Harbor, Adak or where. I frankly don't know. He guessed Adak the best location. OpNav recently announced the following S/Ms lost in combat and grounding: Amberjack, Wahoo, Triton, Perch, Argonaut, Pompano, Runner, Pickerel, Shark, Scorpion, Grunion, Sea Lion, Capelin, Cisco, Dorado, Grenadier, S-44, Sculpin, Grayling, Grampus, S-26, S-36, S-39. S-27, and R-12. In reply to my question as to when I could get out of this camp he said this was a good place, told him no letters was bad, but there was no reply to this statement. Looks like I'm here for the duration.

March 26.

Sing-song in evening after chow, think mostly as a result of several smoking a second cigarette and the guard raising hell. This was the first time that this had been raised as an infringement upon the rule of a 15 minute smoking period. Anyway, the #1 Gochyo said no smokes the next A.M.; then came the sing-song and cigs presented to the individual performers, following the sing-song all hands presented with cigs and informed that the eight men could smoke next A.M. Can't figure out how some of these details work - rather incredible so it seems to me.

April 3.

Questioned re: Our report and confirmation of enemy sinkings and damage of submarine, is sunk, probably sunk and damaged. Stated that credit to S/M C.O. was only given when quite positively confirmed, and the degree of credit given was that of either eye witness or strong circumstantial evidence. Was required to print my full name on a piece of paper, the interpreter had been using during the interrogation - haven't much idea why this was necessary for am sure they know if full well.

The rice was out about 25% today - guess the price of food has gone up in Japan, or the respective rations reduced - must take in another notch in the belt. (The cook, by name of Hata became quite weathy at our expense in food. This was found out during the War Crime investigation of 1946).

April 7.

Q.K. again this A.M. - still checking on how we report sinkings and damages, and who makes the final decision as to the credit allowed to the C.O. They must be trying to organize their own reports in a better style and more foolproof scheme, for according to their reports our fleet has by now been sunk many times - most incredible? One new prisoner received this evening.

April 8.

Nyarady in the soup again - while peeling onions today he slepped four (4) into his pocket and was caught, result six (6) cracks with a ball bat and no rice at noon.

April 9.

G.R. Lemprier conducted a very nice and impressive Easter Service. Had a can of sardines and one strip of chocolate which I'd been saving for the occasion. One can of sardines and 5/6 of chocolate remain for May 16th. (See Appendix I)

April 15.

Another new prisoner arrived this A.M. on the two wheeled cart. He was in very poor condition, one arm having been broken last January, now knitted together at an angle and is useless - will in all probability have to be broken again and reset upon return to U.S. (Cannon, C.K. S/Sgt. U.S.A.),

April 16.

Questioned again, this time on S/M Squad. organization and later on armament as regards guns. Never heard of anything but a 3 inch on S/M. (I of course knew about the 5 inch being put on board the boats.) During the past week the rice ration has taken another 25% drop. By actual test the quantity we now receive can and has been fitted into a tea cup. It's said that rice is now short but more later, if so how about the truck which backed up to the kitchen last night and hauled several bags of it away? (Brown bagging was quite prevalent, great quantities of the food we were supposed to receive went over the fence or out the gate to the Nips).

April 17.

Four of us, Harris, Carr, Quinn and I held a request conference with the Gochyos and the cook regarding the food situation; result amiable, but that's all, rations throughout Japan cut, ours to 213 gms/meal and 520 gms. vegetables/day and in view of the ration system we would even be unable to buy more! So it looks like tightening the belt and forget it! Previously we were supposed to get 240 gm/meal but had been getting more and some complaint was launched about it by the supply department, Yokosuka - anyway for two years this camp has had a full bowl, now only a ½ bowl or less, don't suppose we'll starve but the midsection is somewhat lean and same launches a bit of complaint. Actually 213 grams of rice is not too bad, but we were not getting near that much as subsequent weighing demonstrated. We actually averaged about 200-250 gms vegetables/ day sometimes.

April 20.

Questioned re: previous history on GAR and GRENADIER patrols, etc. Also names of tenders - these can be found in Janes! Both were in more fictitious places than one ever thought of (It was touch and go at times remembering where I'd been as pertained to my story, as I didn't want to mention some of our specific areas).

April 22.

One year a prisoner - nertz! Hope its all over prior to another.

April 23.

Sing song in P.M., seemed to be no spirit for us during the afternoon in doing

same. This may be preliminary to another draft. The reason for no spirit at this sing song was because the guards tried to run the affair, selecting some of PWs for embarrassment and humiliation of the individuals - and nothing could be done about it.

April 25.

Questioned re: SPD etc. and tender facilities as pertains to subs, Cdr. stated his belief that peace conference would be held in Washington, D.C. I feel that these people are thinking about peace aims, and may have put out some feelers along that line. I wonder will they keep on fighting after Germany falls. Seems to me that it would be suicidal for them to do so - however one can't tell much of the situation from our position - as prisoners - on the inside looking out. (They would talk along amiable lines for awhile then pop some quiz question hoping to catch us off base. One had to keep his wits about him everytime he was called in).

May 1.

Have been in this camp one year today and have hopes of its being my last anniversary of detention in this country. Questioned yesterday re: % S/M in areas, at base, overhaul, to and from area etc. Also, four new arrivals of Lt. Van Warmer's crew. They are supposedly hot prisoners, but have been captured since February 2. Van Warmer has been in this camp for some time, one and one-half months I believe - and this is the least hot lot of us here, now numbering 64 at present. Seems as though my prediction of 1/21/44 was slightly in error re: Germany being out. (In fact missed it by a year, but we had to keep our morale up day by day).

May 7.

Received one new prisoner today: 2nd Lt. G. McConnell, shot down over Hong Kong April 18. Since the first of the month the ration of potatoes has been fair whenever we receive them, equivalent to a medium sized potato. They were boiled, then mashed, skins and all - however all could eat much more than is provided, yet no one will starve on the present quantity.

May 9.

A twelve (12) page questionaire, along the lines of a fitness report was submitted to all hands this A.M. for checking and filling out. Admirals King, Nimitz, Halsey, Spruance, Fletcher and Kincaid and General MacArthur were the headlines. This P.M. was in questioning room and questioned along the above lines. Never thought I'd be making out reports on the ranking officers in the U.S. Service (This questionaire seemed to be one for propaganda. It was ridiculous in its tenor - they were, I'm sure, trying to get someone to make some adverse comment so that it could be used as propaganda for the Jap Public).

May 11.

Received another prisoner (Charles Knufman, 2nd Lt.) USAAF #66.

May 14.

This is I think, Mother's Day, and what a place and such conditions for observing it. I feel that the next one will be spent under circumstances quite favorable. If not at home, we all hope and expect to be on the way at least. Questioned again today re: the data sheet of the 9th. The Cdr. (SANIMATSU) in addition to the above questioning approached G.H.W. on how he thought the allies would act in taking the P.I. Would MacArthur come up from New Guinea and would Adm. Fletcher take Truk, the Marianas and hit Japan, even mentioned the possibility of our taking Kamchatka and down this way. GHW said he had no idea but thought it quite possible that Russia might take a crack at them. How do we know what is going on outside and what are the proposed plans - maybe mental telepathy comes our way! Hardly in this case even if such exists. However, believe these people are a little concerned as to the next allied move in the Pacific.. it would be interesting to know from our point of view.

May 24.

New Prisoner this evening, USAAC Sgt. right leg is cast (# 67 T.M. Spadafora), another survivor of the plane in which G. McConnell was flying and shot down over Hong Kong 4-18-44.

May 29.

Questioned today on location of carriers at outbreak of war - but primarily on treatment received in this camp. Quinn's letter to the C.O. re: his treatment of 23rd has stirred up the authorities a little, I believe. I recommended written regulations posted, an interpreter in the camp, etc., however, don't know how things will react. A year ago, anything would have been out of the question - the Japanese attitude, i.e., Gunrabo (General Staff), is slowly changing for the better and have even mentioned rather strongly the good will attitude. They must realize that Japan cannot win the war and are now beginning to think what the reactions will be upon our return home, if this rather harsh treatment continues, some days its fairly good, but when its bad its really a bit of hell around here. Quinn's eardrum broken 5 days ago is now slightly infected.

June 3.

Questioned re: Sec. of War Stimson's recent remark to the press regarding a combined Navy, Army and USMC force under one head, the Army. What did I think of the situation and proposals? Without seeing the paper, or hearing the speech or statement of Mr. Stimson, I could not make a reasonable statement, but on the face of it all I couldn't see how, professionally, it would be a good thing. We're supposed to receive Red Cross supplies this month, 2500 tons of supplies it is said, have arrived in Japan by now. They will be most welcome. Would like U.S. supplies this time, but any will of course be most appreciated.

June 5.

It is now about 2:30 p.m. PWT, with Jack and his 9th birthday. June 4th - can vision a nice birthday party with lots of freinds, cake and ice cream, and all having a grand time. If fate and luck be with us I have hopes of being present for his 10th. Seems such a long way off, however. The QK's were still on Stimson's statement yesterday. I wasn't called in, but several were, including GHW and Holman, wonder why so much interest in the subject and especially so to spend several days on it. On the 3rd the QKs said that there had been hopes of getting us home by Christmas by now it didn't look like it. Wonder could they have been banking on the Allies accepting their peace proposals, believe the Japanese have submitted two this year and in all probability the only terms the U.S. and Allies will give are those of unconditional, which the Japanese can't see at this time, that is, of course, more assumption on my part.

June 6.

Received four (4) prisoners, USAAF survivors of B-24, mission over Saipan 5/25, one badly bruised on right leg and lower abdomen and seems to be seriously shaken up. The pilot Capt. Stoddard was a former college roommate of W.L. Morris; we now number 71 - there should be a move from this camp in the near future. 78 - 86 seem to be the average number at the time of a move.

June 8.

Questioned this P.M. by a naval j.g. on a few items, re" my 1st and 2nd GRENADIER patrols, times to, on and from station, codes, etc., all of which has been discussed times over. (Mostly a pack of lies on my part and they seemed to be trying to shake out a new story and so get me across the well known barrel). He believed Japan will win the war, and stated that Japan wasn't fighting an economical war, meaning a war for economy. They sometimes get their English a little mixed up and some of their statements are amusing, if that is so, I don't know what they are striving for. He stated that if Japan were to be destroyed, so would prisoners, therefore, we should

hope for Japan's victory. My reaction and statement to that was to the effect that if this government chose to put a bullet into me there would be nothing I could do to prevent it and doubted that it would help the Japanese war effort.

June 9.

1st. Lt. E. Peschau, one of the newest prisoners arriving here, badly injured and shaken up, died last night at 9 o'clock. (This I consider another of their atrocities for this man should never have been flown to Japan - instead he should have been placed in a hospital. By moving Peschau the Nips added one more murder to their long list of same). It is very regretable, but maybe is the best thing for him, as he seemed to be severely injured internally.

June 10.

Today, we held a small service for Peschau. The body we cremated this morning and buried at the Temple this P.M., alongside of Mr. Minsaas, who died here last Oct. 18, 1943. Cause of this death - malnutrition and lack of medical care of any kind at all. Also, the Japanese Buda Priest, at the Temple, held a burial service. (This was to say the least, one of the few decent things the Japs did).

June 20.

Nearly everyone in camp was innoculated this P.M., one shot for (1) Typhus, (2) Cholera, and (3) Dysentary.

June 21.

The reactions were various, aches and pains in muscles and joints plus a light fever; normal reactions to all. (However, Capt. Stoddard became very ill and nearly died. He was in the stage of touch and go for almost a month).

All indications point to the fact that the ring is steadily closing in on all fronts and it seems as though there's a possibility of the war being over this year. We're all hoping for it, and the sooner the better.

June 23.

Three Naval Officers, Lt. Comdr. and two Ensigns questioned me today, mostly on how and when S/M send radio messages and how codes work. Particularly interested in internal indicators, call signs procedure, etc. (The sample I gave them of a text in plain language was ridiculous from the point of view on how we wrote them). Told them that the communication officer encoded it from there, and that I didn't know anything about it without the book. They wanted the communication officer. Sorry but he was transferred last March. (These QK's were much disappointed about this and I had a good laugh up my sleeve about it - they realized I had them over the barrel and they knew it). One new prisoner, a P-38 pilot from N.G. (New Guinea) Lt. Hasty.

June 24.

Our eleventh wedding anniversary Peg. In going back over them, I can count but precious few that we have been together, my hopes are high that we'll be together on the next one. Two new prisoners, pilot and radioman from HORNET, Lt. Galvin and RM3c Long. Number of prisoners now 73.

June 29.

Received six prisoners today, bound and handcuffed. They appear to have received the same treatment as we did at Penang, i.e., well beaten up. Total number here now 79. There seems to be a move on within the next few days of about 30 men. Air raids alarms this month on the 15th and 18th.

July 1.

Camp and personnel inspection this A.M. by the Adm. of Yokosuka District. Questioned today re: construction and composition of dispatches, also, accuracy of D.R.T. (More baloney handed out).

July 2.

For the second time in 14½ months received a small piece of steak, also one boiled onion and some gravy plus rice and barley, scanty but tasty, the steak almost as large as that received last March. Whiting and Duva now galley tobans. (Kitchen workers and POW cooks).

July 10.

A rather peppy sing song last night prior to the large draft leaving today, am quite sure to Omori. The following left this a.m. about 0800; Carr, Lempriere, Stacey, Browne, Morris, Youghivitch, Critchlow, Rucks, Clark, Palmer, Irishman, Quarterman Withrow, Todd, Westerfield, Baker, Thomas, Kalberg, Slater, Marshall, Anderson, Lardin, Scott, Gomer, Rourke, Haverland, Murray, Peterson, Skinner, Scofield; there remain 49 at Ofuna at present, six army enlisted men, seven Navy enlisted men, three Merchant Marine, three Marine officers, including Maj. G. Boyington (C...H.), 12 USN officers, 14 USAAF officers, and 3 N.R.N.V.R. officers. Here as any place, the old saying "A move is as good as a fire," for several items were discarded, I obtained a pair of scissors, a knife, 1 pair patched socks, two pair skivvy pants which will be o.k. after a little work and another pair of socks which I believe I can fix suitable for use, a pajama coat, the first I've had since capture; a sleeveless shirt, rather rotten but usable to a certain degree, particularly if we have to spend another winter in Japan.

An amusing incident happened on the 4th, while all of #1 building were standing in the brace, i.e. knees half bent and arms in the air, the air raid alarm took off. The reason for the crouch position was because of the fact that one of the 8 washbasins had been forgotten that morning and so all hands were heckled for about 20 minutes in this manner. The basin happened to be the C.O.'s, however, think the guards were just on the rampage again. Anyway, Condit said "Hell boys that siren is music to the ears - hope these B's_____ are catching the works - we can stand like this all day to that tune." Nothing unusual at all, however, some new guards (3) 3/c P.O. and (2) Sea 1/c have arrived and perhaps after they take hold the young Sea 3/c may simmer down to reasonable actions.

July 11.

Counter signed a Geneva receipt for the 72 Red Cross boxes this camp received last December 31. The receipt was dated June 9, 1944. The C.O.F. Iida also signed it. Received a new prisoner this evening. Connell.

July 13.

Another prisoner brought in last night #51. Yesterday, Boyington caught circumstantially, smoking in benjo, slugged and given 8 raps with club. His tail end is quite black and blue. Today the issue again raised, these people keep harping on the same subject for hours and days, anyway we were told if we spoke the truth re: smoking no punishment would be given out; not so, we were all placed in the push up condition for about 15 minutes. Later in a.m. a guard on duty was observed to go in and out of several rooms 3 or 4 times; following which some POWs were missing laundry soap, the guard was observed to take some items from the rooms, and seemed to snoop about Whitmore's room. Now soap is worth its weight in gold. In a few minutes we were all lined up and rooms searched by guards. A large piece of laundry soap was found in Whitmore's rubber boot. The plant was in a rather ridiculous place, as Whitmore works in the bath and has access to sufficient soap. No one would admit placing the soap in the boot so the "termite" got a club and threatened, still no one would admit something none of us had done. We were then placed in the crouched position - I went after the #1 Gochyo who I met at the hall corner, he quickly put a stop to all the nonsense. The guard quickly ditched his club also. I requested the Gochyo to administer any deserving punishment also, that no more POWs be required to do laudry and sewing for the guards, as of late too much trouble was being caused - that was agreed to. (The reason the men did this work for the guards was to obtain an extra cigarette or two and an occasional extra bite of rice). I think that in trying to be

as pleasant as possible here, to the guards, we've somewhat placed ourselves in a servile position, which must cease if we're to have any rights and dignity remaining to us. So far so good. Now two of the guards suspect one of their own countrymen of taking their soap, socks, etc. I think they have the right one, at least it's the one I suspect.

July 14.

Prisoner #52 arrived last night (Pilot of a "Barracuda" off the Illustrious). Big room change today, all new prisoners moved to Barracks #1, 15 of them, all tobans to B-2 and the remainder of us to B-3. (A toban is one who does special work such as bath, kitchen, etc.). Was in room 14 for 11 months, hope I'm not in Japan under their conditions for as long again as in room 14. No bunk in this room, #74 of Barracks #3. Still saying I expect to be home by June 1945 if not before!!

July 16.

Received two prisoners last night. Ens. Gunther (NAV) and R/M Rogers of "Illustrious" - in a Barracuda. I believe #52 is their pilot. Harris acting as interpreter last night, received this data for the C.O. and passed it along to us.

July 18.

Yesterday afternoon and all of today 12 and 19 POW's respectively have been a couple of miles away from camp dumping water from a small canal, bucket style, into adjoining rice paddies. The lack of rain this season seems to be telling on the crops, the fields in general are becoming checked and dry. The farmers produced a little extra food for the work, which was appreciated, and the work was not too hard.

July 19.

Bullard, Walker, and Boyington into the Gunboys today. They, the gunboys that is, seem most concerned about the coming P.I. Campaign. It must be about ready to break, for apparently the Marianas was not too difficult a campaign, and it may be that the P.I. deal is rapidly approaching - we all hope so. The interpreter (Lt. C. Sasaki), stated that Japan's fleet was in tact and that better than 90% of it would have to be sunk prior to our being able to take the P.I.

The three above officers made much complaint about the sadistic attitude and treatment handed out by the junior guards. They stated that something would be done - but how many times have we heard the same story before? The suspected soap planter, P.O. 3/c was transferred a couple days ago, having been here but a few days, believe he was found out by the C.O. and Gochyo's, Yamazuki and Watanabe, S3/c, left today, received two junior guards as replacements.

July 29.

Thought that on the 27th I'd accomplished something toward ending the servile attitude the guards had been demanding of us - that is bowing and saluting at every turn of the day and also, to each new guard coming on duty. The #1 Gochyo stated that only on first meeting in the a.m. prior to 0800 was this to be done, that is, exchange of salute and the morning greeting - perfectly o.k. by us and I suppose the proper thing to do - the same applies to our own service. Anyway, last night Senkimoto, coming on the 1945 didn't get his "Kowtow" and really took off - thought he would "blow his top." He said all of Sanku (B-3) was "dame" no good, no good and worthless and that after inspection we'd all be in the soup. Following "Norio" he lined us up and wanted to know the reason for no salute etc. (Norio is a short time outside for some air before turning in at night. If lucky one might get a smoke if he had a cigarette butt). Harris tried to explain to him that the #1 said it wasn't necessary, he slapped Harris, called us fools and liars; he then was about to slug us but Otake told him no, we were placed in the stoop fall position for about a minute than changed to the crouch position. I told him I wanted to see the #1, this request was refused. To aggravate matters he cracked several with his bayonet, as well as slugging a couple.

He lunged at Nyardy with his bayonet, and would have wounded him more but for Nyarady's jumping back; this was his (Senkimoto) crowing bust, however, in the meantime Senkimoto had threatened bat beating if anyone was to tell the #1 on the following day - just as though I wouldn't yell to high heaven the first chance I got to see the Gochyo - anyway out steamed Steve, here came the #1, #2, #3, and Kangachyo. The Kangachyo is a pharmacist. Steve had indicated to them that the guard was flailing his knife around had struck him (Steve). The #1, upon seeing the situation realized straight away what was up. I've heard people raked over the coals before, but this was an "A" No. 1 job. He took Senkimoto outside gave him a severe tongue lashing plus a few cracks in the face, so did #2 and the Kangachyo. For awhile now, I believe things will be for the better. Those with some intelligence along the matter realize that this country is losing and I think are a little concerned about post-war conditions internationally.

July 30.

Word has come from out of the quiz room having been said, by the interpreter that "We'll be home by Christmas." Saipan and Guam now ours and fighting going on it Tinian, the European situation is critical and as everyone is tired of the war, it can fold up anyday now." How we hope for the proof of this pudding.

July 31.

The ration was weighed for the first time to our knowledge today. 180 gm rice per meal, as it is supposed to have been the past couple months and 520 gm vegetables per day. If the present set up continues we will be o.k. and it's so evident that we've been taking a rooking for some time, especially vegetable ration, we now get 2½ - 3 times what we've been getting all along. Perhaps some of these ribs will take on a covering after while. Only one air raid alarm this month - the 4th. Wonder if August will have any good news for us - MAYBE!

August 1.

The questioner Interpreter said today that Senator Truman was up for Vice President, he also told Boyington, during the same session that he hoped, win or lose, that the war would soon be over. Another of his statements, "The Red Cross boxes are still in Vladisvostock", I doubt that this camp is destined to get any more - its beginning to look very much that way. Lt. Wm. Harris, USMC, was informed by the above Interpreter that Field Harris, Bill's father, was now in D.C. as Director of Marine Corps Aviation. Bill, was of course, very delighted with this bit of information. Bill is 26, his father almost 49, and is probably a Major General for this present job. We have also been informed that Gen. McNair was killed during the allied landing in France last June.

August 3.

Thought something was wrong and that an excuse would be found to keep from giving us our proper ration. Today, it was because Sanku had been previously "bitching" about the chow. Anyway today part of our ration was given to the other two barracks - I feel sure this is just a preliminary until some other excuse can be found to cut down the ration, for feel sure they think it was a mistake to let us know how much we were to get - that is actually see it weighed out. These people also seem to have a "peeve" on, wonder if they have been hit some place - we'll know in time.

August 5.

The food truck arrived yesterday, brown bagging started soon afterwards. Today, the cook told G.H.W. that because of certain losses, due to spoilage, return of borrowed food, rats, etc., that he would have to cut down on the food, i.e., no 520 gms vegetable day. Rats! Suppose we're that blind and can't see every Tom, Dick, and Harry taking food out of this place - seems to be standard practice - and there's apparently nothing we can do about it - now anyway. An air raid last evening; today, these people seem a little distressed about it.

August 7.

Reveille to the tune of an air raid alarm alarm about 0515.

August 8.

Virginia's birthday. The brown bagging has been going on in earnest of late, yesterday all of our sugar left; of the 70 some odd pounds we're allowed/month, we received exactly one tea cup full this time for all hands, not individually. Today, about 200# potatoes and onions left plus about 150-200# rice. Someone must be opening up a store and really getting set up in business, or else perhaps the end is quite close, and "hay is being made while the sun shines."

August 10.

Sirens at 0800 and 1200 "Red" probably drills, as I noticed a guard set his watch by the 12-- blasts.

August 12.

One more prisoner arrived last night, #55. (Later-air observer, 380th Bomb Group from Australia shot down in B-24 over Ceram on July 5). Today the Interpreter told Boyington that we'd be home by Christmas - sounds ever so good to us, and how we hope it's true. We're told so many diverse things, both good and bad, that it's hard to know just what we can believe around here; anyway it adds to that thought we all are hoping for - Home.

August 22.

One bag of spuds, 1 of onions and 1 of pumpkin, brown bagged tonight; the QKs were, on Sunday, interested in so mcuh weight being lost by all of us. At least they seemed to display an interest, the sincerity of which would be interesting to know. Understood Toyo is out; and a big conference going on in Washington, D.C. now; all Allied powers represented.

August 28.

Eugenia's birthday. The new premier of Japan is another Army General. The name is something like Keosie; wonder if his policy is along the lines of Tojo's, if so why the change?

Sept. 1.

Last month was the first one spent as prisoner during which I was not called in for questioning, in fact, the last time was two months ago today. What has happened? The rice barley ration was today doubled! Probably will not stay this way, but it was find while it lasted.

Sept. 4.

Labor Day, means nothing here of course, however, a charge of "urinating back of Building #4" was trumped up against us as of last night. Upon trying to get the #1 or #2 to step in on the deal was told that we lied, in the meantime all of Building #3 lined up and given 3 licks with a club by #3 and #4. Later the guards said the incident occurred a week ago, they name 2 people as being quilty, however, they were not quilty in the least. Also, guards have urinated all around the building, that seems o.k. in their light, but we're dogs under their feet, now. #4 Gochyo was seen coming from behind Building #4 buttoning his fly, but this did not carry any weight.

Sept. 5.

G.E. Brown sleeping in a vacant room this p.m. given 6 licks with a club. Brown in the wrong no one doubts, but for Murata Sea 3/c to call in 2 of his guests (civilians) to witness this is carrying the humiliation end a little far. Now we have quite a list to present to Crd. Sanimatsu when he next arrives. Food again back to practically normal, the rice bowl, since the 2nd has been just full slightly rounded on top. Didn't think the increase would last, however, better than 7/8 bowl or even less for most of the time.

Saw in today's paper, the drives in France, at the rate things are now going the European theatre should soon be all buttoned up.

Sept. 9.

This evening Harris and Bullard were, just before supper, conversing in Bullard's room on the subject of the war and the European situation in general. Bill had found a paper about a week old and had tried to break down some headlines. The Kangachyo observed this and was very irate. The paper, a copy of the headline, was taken to the #1, who came back to find out to whom it belong. Sherry had drawn a rough sketch of map of the 5th on one side, this seemed to pass off all right but after supper Harris and Bullard were lined up in front of everyone and severely beaten. Harris' beating was the most severe I've seen since my Penang days. (Harris had a lapse of memory for about three days). Remember when I arrived here in Ofuna, I was two days out in my date and had a most difficult time trying to recall all that happened in Penang.

Sept. 10.

Cdr. Sanamaki and the Interpreter were out today. I was able to get into see them this p.m. for an interview concerning the camp treatment toward the POWs. All was favorably received and I have hopes that we'll see its effects in a favorable light for us; they assured me that such would be the case. They also said that they'd come here more frequently for a check up on conditions. Expressed my thanks and our combined appreciation and left in about ½ hour. Upon returning to my room, a couple of the guards, one of them the worst here, came in; having overheard the Gunrabo and Tichyo (who was called in just as soon as I left), talking and in all probability heard his name mentioned, "Murata" being it. Fire and daggers were leaping from his eyes. "Nanda speak Guarabo?" I allowed him to go on for a couple minutes and then told him perhaps the Gunrabo would tell him the subject of our conversation and would he care to go with me to see them. He did, so away we went. The Tichyo was still in the room, but the Interpreter and Cdr. saw us go by. Murata told the #2 what was up, the #2 dismissed him and he asked me to the office where he and the #1 inquired as to the trouble, I explained as best as my command of the language would permit. The substance of the reply was to tell the guard that "I didn't know, or didn't understand, and that it wasn't necessary for the guards to know from me what I told the Gunrabo." Later, the same guards and his pals came back still grumbling and threatening a beating. I didn't at the time, take much stock in his statement and paid no attention to him or them. Needless to say all hands were on edge and everyones nerves were as taught as a bass fiddles.

Sept. 11.

Last night, about 2 a.m. all the guards were called to quarters, two strange Gochyos were here and read something to them, also much was said about war and America, but no one could get anymore out of it. Think a lecture was delivered too, as one of the visiting Gochyos was unable to find the guard on duty for quite some time. Would like to know what it was all about; all have their own individual ideas on what it would signify. Today the guards have been very sullen and hardly speaking or returning a salute or greeting. The Kangachyo inspected all rooms in Sanku this a.m. taking all written matter, maps and diaries; razor blades, scissors and pencils, (today is the 16th and I'm catching up on the diary). He left me a stub of pencil about ½ inch long which I now use with a piece of bamboo. All this search further frustated our nerves. My diary came back on the 13th apprently it was o.k. and nothing incriminating in it. My scissors, pencils, V.F.W. card, identification card, Shellback card-no longtude indicated, and drivers licenses have not come back, however, I'm intending for them, the latter items especially in the near future. At this writing, being Saturday, 16 Sept., treatment has this week been very satisfactory, the tension has relaxed and the guards are, on the whole, on more amiable terms. We all hope things stay thusly improved and naturally hope to get home this year, I think there's a 50-50 chance of it, depends on this country after Germany.

Sept. 12, 13, 14.

Extensive blackout 12th, and drills other two days, plus siren night of 14th, probably all drills.

Sept. 17.

This a.m. while returning from washing the face, etc., Quinn spoke to one of Bks. #1, passed the time of day with a "good morning". The Kangachyo saw it, rushed out of his officer and knocked Quinn flat. I thought this deal out, particularly in view of the fact that the Tichyo had Harris in last night and told him there would be no more beatings, etc. around here.

Sept. 19.

The Interpreter (Sasaki), here today, making preliminary arrangement for a draft of 20 men, they will in all probability leave the last of this month. Stalin has given the release on our R.C. boxes and should get them soon. Very little on war news. Gudgeon missing, Eisenhower soon to be CinC of Pacific area. They expect a major naval engagement off Mindinao very soon. Recent conference in Quebec, F.D.R. and Churchill, U.S. to take Pacific, England, Indian Ocean, Burma and Malay Area, Australia N.E.I. and China their own sphere, an all out campaign against Japan to start very soon. Received new prisoner last might, Smith, B-24 from Saipan. Was a navigator, burned on hand and leg, but will be o.k. Interpreter stated that rest could have bailed out, but preferred to go down in plane in preference to being captured by Japanese, because of U.S. propaganda re: Japan's treatment of prisoners.

Sept. 21.

Received another new prisoner, (Bennett), last night. Seems to be in good shape, now 57 in camp, but believe they're expecting some B-29 personnel soon.

Sept. 23.

Questioned this p.m. on No. S/M in squad; how many in Fremantle 18 months ago. Location of squads at outbreak of war, and when one would send radio dispatch from S/M, and under what circumstances. Spent some time on corresponding rates in U.S. service and Japanese service. Am quite sure I will not be on the coming draft, such was the gentle hint dropped by Lt. Cdr. Sasaki (Interpreter). He said that my name was on the list and recommended by both him and Cdr. Sanimatsu, but he thought it wouldn't get by. Told him that I thought the war would be over in a couple of months, thatI'd been here so long now that a few more months wouldn't make much difference anyway. There seems to be an indication that twenty-four are to be transferred.

Sept. 30.

A draft of 27 left today; Capt. Simmons and Greene, British Merchant Marine Skippers and Radio Operator Walker, also, British; 1st Lt. Hasty, USA; Lt. Benge, N. Zealand, Duva, Shaver, Butcher, Whitmore, Sherry, Toulon, McIntyre, Van Warmer, Bransfield, Lamperier, Jones, Condit, McFerren, DuMont, Spratafora, Cannon, Smith, J.T.; Holman, Kuykindall, Zufelt, Tinker; thirty now remain in camp. Whiting, Knutson and I only remaining ones of GRENADIER here now, 17, 15, 17 months respectively in Ofuna. As a parting present, I imagine, the rice was doubled for breakfast, also a good soup. (Since our big increase of the first severn meals this month, the rice went down averaging perhaps 3/4 rice bowl full).

In general, since my talk with the Cdr. on 10th, conditions here have amazed me. The treatment has vastly improved and frankly under the conditions, can expect no more from the guards in this respect. I hope it lasts. This statement, however, applies only to the guards, if we were registered, had letters and could write, these things would of course be mcuh more appreciated than can be imagined by anyone except those who have been deprived of them.

Oct. 1.

Food still up and going strong. "Questionaire today on rations at various bases

at front clothing allowances, gifts, mail and time of transit, radios, censorship, pay allowances, allotments, etc." Big room change today.

Oct. 2.

All of Bks. #1 except two new prisoners moved to #2 and #3. Very strange why those moved from #1 divided into 2 groups and cannot talk to each other, neither can we older POWs talk to either of these other 2 groups, the strangeness being in the fact that the 2 new groups who have been as a unit for about 3 months, and conversing, are now not permitted to do so. This situation will probably clear up in the near future. Now have South Sanku, North Sanku, and Niku on this side of the fence (This fence was just completed last week and divides the compound in 2 sections). Also EKU is being provided with its own wash stand, and is being partitioned off to limit the "no speak" situation, maybe there's another motive behind it all besides the B-19 crews coming in soon. I understand 6 of the 18 captured recently doing blind bombing in Manchuria are due here having been captured by the Army and about to be executed until the Navy, after a weeks negotiations, stepped in and took them over to prevent these executions. One is a West Point Colonel, age 31, named Carmichael.

Oct. 3.

Another questionaire today; recreational facilities at various overseas stations and bases; U.S.O. units, etc. Leave and liberty, how often granted and in what units of length. What we did on leave for recreation, were various women's units about, such as WAVES, SPARS, WACS, WRENS, etc., also nurses. What did we think of these facilities and means of recreation. Was asked personally by one of the Gunrabo whether or not govt. supervised and regulated sex houses were provided for men at the front. "I've never heard of any such thing." Not much war news. The U.S. public thinks the war can be over in 2 months, F.D.R. has warned U.S. about over optimism. "If a triple threat man can execute a successful forward pass for the Allies there's a possibility of our being home by Xmas," end of quote. Also, suggested to me that if a strong nation could negotiate between Japan and U.S. terms might be arrived at and clarify the "unconditional surrender prospect, doesn't seem to be one now, and Russia is a doubtful one for this job.

Oct. 5.

Received another prisoner last night. (Ens. Rowe, some more of the questionaires today: - Detachments, when relieved, data of arrival at war front, composition and number of personnel. Our ideas and impressions of Japanese Military strength, ability, how were they as fighters. Reasons for bombings, etc. Impressions of battle area "topography." Home address. Means of transportation to arrive at front, with stopovers. Previous impressions (prior to capture) of POW was it considered disgraceful or something to be ashamed of? Impressions and treatment received after becoming POW what did we think of Japanese "die before surrender" and fight to death idea?

Oct. 6.

Received 4 prisoners, appear to be U.S.A.C. from north someplace, judging by the clothes they had on. (lts. Wm. A. Dixon, Albert D. Scott, Flt. Ofc. Wm. Gallio and Sgt. Reynaud P. Iarussi, B-25 Parmichero).

Oct. 8.

Received 6 prisoners last night, the expected B-19 boys. Carmichael, according to the Gunrabo is ill and didn't arrive. (He did arrive). They are so segregated, like "Superman" that no one can get a look at them. Yesterday, Lt. Cdr. Sasaki said that the U.S. announced 18,000 casualties and 72 ships lost including landing craft at Palaui, Japanese claimed 30,000 U.S. casualties and 8,000 Japanese casualties, but were probably higher, stated fighting still going on, having started Sept. 22. It appears that the U.S. may attempt a landing on the China coast, or perhaps Japan proper, the Lt. Cdr. stated. I have the R.A. today as the end of this conflict still seems too far

away. Finished up the questionaire yesterday. Pertained to our thoughts and beliefs on Japanese and U.S. war aims, postwar aims, postwar actions and policies of the victor nations. Our knowledge of European and Pacific war developments, relative strength of man-power, resources, mechanized equipment, etc. of Allies and Axis Forces. Estimate of wars duration. Age and birthday, parents; married, single, divorced, sisters, and brothers, children sweethearts, hobbies, interests, likes and dislikes, (tastes, cultural and environment). What our intention was after release from the armed forces, education, extent of; what did we do prior to joining military forces, impression of Japanese home front morale. Our greatest desire, happiest monent, greatest monent or thing for anxiety and greatest sorrow? What we would like to see as a post war world and what we thought would actually happen and what our own country would probably do, along these lines.

Oct. 9.

This afternoon brought another prisoner, #42 on our new list.

Oct. 14.

Since 11th the extra rice "honeymoon" has been over, in fact, since about the 5th it has been going down, now about 3/4 bowl average, vegetables up and down. #1 shack new people who aren't acclimated to the diet is the refuted excuse, but it is supposed to go up tomorrow. Built a new path of stones between S.EXU and S.SANKU today, a very nice pay off, this A.M. 3 boiled potatoes apiece and this P.M. 4 each, very much made up for todays reduction in rice, as well as much appreciated by all hands. Thes potatoes by the way, averaged about 1 inch in diameter. Very strange too for I've seen people work 3-4 days in a row sawing and splitting wood here and get no more than one cigarette during the day. Understand, via the cook, that a 1000 plane raid hit Formosa very recently, we lost 110 planes and some carriers they tell us. Will find out later no doubt. (Appreciate one of these spuds more than I ever did a candy bar).

Oct. 16.

Questioned yesterday on time intervals: Keel laying, launching, builders and preliminary trials, commissioning, fitting out, final trials, etc. The rice situation is even worse now, a bare fraction of ½ bowl, in fact the same as last April, the potatoes handed out for working parties somewhat help, but it's even more rugged for those who can't work, or are not allowed to do anyting, this is in particular applicable to the new POWs. Something big, is I believe, going on around Formosa and the P.I. today. #1 Gochyo (Iwabuchi) said U.S. lost 600 planes and 47 carriers yesterday, but wouldn't tell me where. This evening all the guards most interested in the radio broadcast, and from their actions one would gather that the news was favorable to the Japanese.

Oct. 17.

The Intrepreter about today, said that the Japanese had intercepted our forward pass and that our navy was trying to get away, (carrier and cruiser action around P.I. and Formosa). He said that it seemed as though our Admiral had made a mistake and that the USN was suffering as a result. I have plenty of confidence in Admirals directing our actions, and while it makes me uneasy, I have not doubt about the eventual outcome whenever it may be.

Oct. 22.

Made prisoner 18 months ago today. The treatment received from the beginning to now is almost vivid, some has been most disagreeable, while at times its as a POW might expect, but that still does not wipe away those memories of brutal treatment. Received 4 prisoners on the 20th. Two from the "Wasp" I believe, Lt. Davidson, and LT JG Zimmer, don't know about the other 2 as Harris was not consulted by the Gochyo. Zimmer is Air Op.22, don't know whether this "Wasp" or not. Now have only 2 groups of "no speak" on this side of the fence. All formerly in 3 groups now in one (Sanku) while 7 from EKU have been moved into NEKU, Smith, Bennett, Howe and the 4 B-25 men. EKU is most exclusive rooms locked, windows covered with paper and prisoners blind-

folded whenever they leave their room. A guard serves their food. At the rate Neku and Sanku are filling up there will have to be a move in the near future or put 2 men to a room, there are 13 rooms left this side but 6 are used for various storerooms etc.

Oct. 26.

Joanne Mulgueeney's birthday, the 5th I believe; yesterday a guard said that much fighting was going on around the P.I. Transports were involved. Today another guard said that U.S. Marines had landed but that they were short of food; also a large sea battle with all types of ships involved, was going on off the P.I. U.S. losses were 700 planes and 24 carriers, Japan losses 300 planes. This may be part of the big show-down. An Allied Victory should, I would think give them full control of all sea areas south of the P.I. and Formosa, and go a long way toward ending the Pacific war.

Oct. 28.

Maxine's birthday. Today a Japanese ship is supposed to leave for a place 60 miles north of Vladivostock for 1500 tons of RedCross boxes, which we should receive about Christmas. We're all in hopes of getting some clothing along with some food. Anything in either respect certainly will be most appreciated. We're getting 8 new prisoners tonight, the total will be 54. With the isolation program recently inaugurated, here, there may be another draft soon, perhaps Lt. C. Sasaki was not kidding when he asked me on the 26th if I'd like to work in the galley.

Nov. 1.

Today completes 18 months for Geo. Whiting and myself in this camp, think of course hope, that at least 75% of our captivity here in Japan is over. An air raid alert of about 1½ hours was on this p.m. (Also, the sirens took off during the night).

Nov. 5.

Nine S/M survivors arrived in camp evening of the 3rd, the C.O. Cdr. O'Kane, is among them. The #1 had a list in the office today which he casually let me see. A Lt., one (jg), CBM, RT1c, MoMM2c, TM2c, TM3d; and I believe a MoMM3c. Twenty-three guards arrived with them.

Nov. 6.

A bad day! As a result of several petty incidents 8 of us were lined up in front of the formation and beaten with clubs - the Tichyo being present. McConnell for not jumping to the whim of Nishi a few days ago regarding moving a bench, Kaufman for complaining to the Gochyo about Nishi making the swab pushers go up and down the deck so many times without a relief, Bullard and Long for saying to those walking the day before that Nishi was in a vacant room, playing "Detective Dick", Harris on general principals, probably for talking to the north end of the barracks when we'd been told it was legal; Brown for a small run in with Nishi the day before. Galvin for talking similar to Harris' incident and myself probably for trying to get people out of trouble and sometimes disagreeing with the guard - mainly, Nishi, but my command of this language is so poor that unless they wish to understand, it's futile, also being #1 or senior prisoner, "Kantoko" it is their policy to punish the senior ones as an example to all others. The Phm was doing as much beating as anyone of the others, we averaged 15-18 licks with either a 2"x2"x2½' or a round club about 2"x2½'. (Iida witnessed entire proceedings).

Nov. 10.

Found out today from Lt. Cdr. Sasaki that F.D.R. received 281 more electoral votes than Dewey. The 8 of us are still somewhat sore and stiff from the incident of the 6th. In passing here I mention that Harris and McConnell passed out and Long is still nervously upset! I only pray that the war will soon be over and we can get back home safely.

Nov. 11.

Questioned re: some definitions or rather abbreviations, 90% of which I'd never seen before. The guards and Gochyos have started to dig a cave - air raid shelter across the street.

Nov. 19.

Lt. Sasaki siad today that the Red Cross ship which left Japan Oct. 28 had today arrived in Kobe. Also, various items re: the world and war which didn't mean much, said Russia talked favorably to the Allies one day and likewise to Japan the next. The main key to the war out here seems to be the P.I. deal and of course what Russia will do when Germany is out. He said that Hitler was now very sick and that Himmler was at the helm.

Nov. 22.

About 3 months ago I wrote down a hunch date as Nov. 22, have heard of it being done before, anyway 100 - 4 packages cartons of U.S.A. Red Cross boxes arrived tonight. Again all men much excited, jovial and happier. A guard told me about it last night but I could hardly believe it.

Nov. 23.

Received one package of Red Cross food today. How it improves the diet and palatability after this food. One really looks at this little world of ours, now with the partition fence, something like 1/3 acre through those "rose colored glasses." How happy we are to get the boxes, our spirts change as dawn changes night to day. Contents as follows: 2-12 oz. cans spam, prem, peer or mor 1-12 oz. can corn beef, 1-8 oz. can salmon, 1-6 oz. Rose Mill Pate, 3 or 4, 3 3/4 oz. cans butter, 1-6 oz. can jam, 2-4 oz. bars ation "D" chocolate, 5 to 7 packages cigs, Camel or Chesterfield, 2 pks Wrigley's double mint gum, 1,2, or 4 oz. can pwd coffee, 1 lb can pwd milk, ½ lb cheese, ½ lb sugar, 15 oz. raisins, or 18 oz prunes, and 2 bars "Gayla" soap. The usual concoctions of desserts, etc., plus ways of mixing up the food is going on, "how do you make so and such?" Well how much chocolate, sugar, jam etc. to do it and of course the exchange market among us, some liking one thing more than another and an exchange being made so that both parties are most satisfied - or so they think. (My next hunch date is March 3, 1945).

Nov. 30.

Thanksgiving day sepent very pleasantly under the circumstances here, the Red Cross boxes were of course rather heavily hit. Yesterday we heard a very important rumor. This was that Germany had quit.

Dec. 3.

All hands innoculated today, except those with colds, the ingredients and purpose the same as the one received for June 10.

Dec. 4.

Our first freeze, last night, of the fall.

Dec. 8.

On the 6th we were confined to our rooms in the p.m. during an air raid alarm.

Dec. 7-8th.

Felt 3 to 4 good earthquakes shocks, the first one splashed a quantity of water out of the pool. (Water for use in case of fire). An air raid alarm last night, allowing us to turn in about 1815 instead of 1900. Held a conference with Capt. yesterday re: Red Cross boxes, our next issue will be a box on the 24th and perhaps one per month thereafter, I hope to get that reduced to one every 3 weeks. The plan is of course conservation. He approved of our Christmas Day service plus some games in the P.M. Three new prisoners arrived this P.M. I can well imagine that the 3 Red Cross boxes they received were a welcome sight - I know how I would feel under the same conditions. Well today begins the 4th year of the Pacific War - wonder how much longer

the blarsted thing is going to last? Not long we of course hope.

Dec. 13.

First snow storm of this year, about ½ inch.

Dec. 23.

Received another small Red Cross box. Three new prisoners tonight. (S/M English, Malacca strait).

Dec. 25.

Christmas, held a 20 minute service this a.m. conducted by Aldwell, lesson read by Stan Mannierre. Games in the p.n. with boiled sweet potatoes as prizes, plus all hands receiving a couple nice potatoes in addition, the Gunrabo were in attendance - all hands had a nice time, and of course hope to be among our home friends next time at Christmas. (See Appendix II)

Dec. 26.

Three B-29 men left this a.m. unblindfolded, the other 3 left this p.m. blindfolded and handcuffed - must not be going to same place.

Dec. 27.

Two new POW tonight. Since Dec. 16th have changed to 1800 inspection and turning in time.

Dec. 30.

A #2 Tichyo has reported for duty, seems to be an agreeable person.

Jan. 1 & 2nd & 5th.

Much celebrated by the Japanese here, lots of food for them plus saki.

Jan. 6.

Started out a fine day but ended in snow. Boyle, Hyraskanish and Harris slugged for pinching a few small nails. (The nails were needed to fix their shoes, and as the Nips wouldn't give them any they stole them from a carpenter doing some repair work). Bullard in the soup again, this time about a collar he made for his flying suit and had used their thread, said collar yanked off and bit of hell riased about it, Nishi officiating as per usual. (That little B____ caused more trouble than the other guards put together).

Jan. 8.

Received a new POW, total #66.

Jan. 9.

Mother's birthday, here's wishing you a happy one and many more, each better to come.

Jan. 11.

One more POW arrived this p.m.

Jan. 13, 1945.

The list of transfers came out today. Whiting and I made it along with 25 others. We are to leave Monday morning for Omari, the headquarters camp of the Tokyo Area. Having spent 20½ months in this camp of seclusion, humiliation and intimidation, it's about time we left, and we hold the record for duration of stay here, exceeding the previous record for time by five weeks.

Jan. 15, 1945.

The draft left about 0800. My departure command was the same (almost) as given by the regimental commander at the Naval Academy at breakfast formation on graduation day "Squads East and West to hell with them all, lets get out of here." It was a great relief to get outside of that gate and get away from Ofuna. Arrived at Omori about 1000, searched, questioned and lectured to for about an hour. We were assigned to various barracks within the compound. Was placed in a bunkroom with Ensign A.L. Mead and Lt. C. Clark; across the passage was Lt. Cdr. Dave Hurt, Lt. Cdr. W.C. Blinn, and Lt. Cdr. Fort Calahan who had been taken prisoner in Corrigedor. It was good to see the old friends again and to feel that you could talk whenever you wanted to or have a smoke whenever you wanted it - provided you had the tobacco. It was very scarce but the allowance was 2½ cigarettes per day, however, this was supplemented by the fact that the men working in the warehouses in Tokyo would smuggle leaf tobacco into camp for which they could get ten tailor made cigarettes per hand, a hand being about 4 or 5 leaves of tobacco. We would remove the stems from the leaves, dampen them a little, then roll about a dozen leaves into a large cigar, wrap it with cloth then wind small cord about it very tightly and hide away for about 5 days to dry. The tobacco would then be sliced for either pipe or cigarettes. This wan't a bad smoke in spite of the fact it was a little on the strong side.

The food was an improvement over Ofuna, being about 75% barley and 25% rice, the stews were an improvement also as more vegetables were obtained, approaching the actual quantity as prescribed for us. Once a week or so the remains from the slaughter houses would arrive, bones, and intestines, these would be cleaned and boiled then added to the soup-stew, at least a flavor was obtained and the idea of proteins was present.

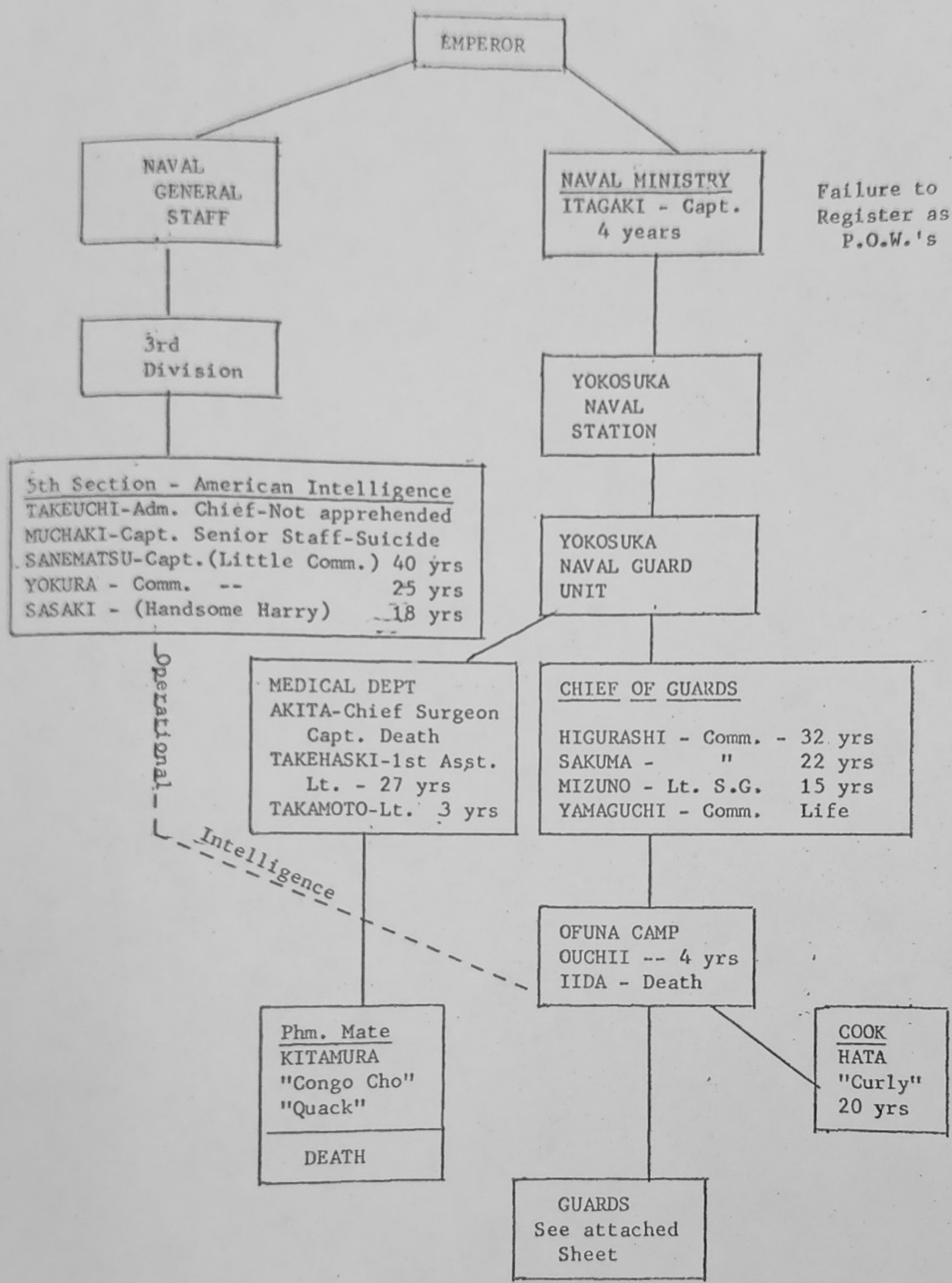
Work consisted of administration for about 16 officers, and some of the enlisted men. The balance of the officers had gardening work or leather shop duties, the men worked in various warehouses, ship yards or railroad yards in the Tokyo area.

Was told by the other POWs when we arrived, that we had come at just the right time for "The Bird" had just left 2 weeks ago. Who or what was "The Bird?" Sgt. Watanabe, alias "The Animal," who called himself an officer disciplinarian, and was one of the most sadistic Japs anyone had ever seen. Those in Omori said that had "The Bird" been present we'd all have been lined up at attention for the day and been knocked down at least 2 or 3 times before being released. That being Watanabe's method of indoctrination into his method of discipline for officers in particular and enlisted men in general.

Omori was located on a built up island of Tokyo Bay and somewhat colder than Ofuna. The 4 thin blankets provided were little protection against the cold which usually was about 15 below freezing during the nights. Of course, with proper clothing and food to produce sufficient calories that temperature wouldn't have been at all bad.

It was an inspiring sight to watch the B-29s flying over the Tokyo area, and to hear the crunch of the bombs as they landed on the various objectives. One of the biggest shows was the morning of Feb. 16, 1945. We had just sat down to our barley and soup about 0645 when the sirens began to sound off. Looking at one another there was but one answer, carrier borne planes, for that time of day. It was but a matter of seconds before carrier planes were everywhere; I rushed out to the fence and found a knot hole through which I could see the municipal airport a little over a mile away. What a show that was to see those planes diving on the airport, release their bombs and send the hangars and planes up in pieces and flame. One Jap came by about 30 feet off the water and a U.S. fighter plane right on his tail with guns blazing away. Unfortunately, due to my limited arc of vision I couldn't see the outcome, however, there there is but little doubt as to the results. We were thusly entertained for 2 days.

Toward the end of February about 45 officers were transferred from Omori to various other camps. It was my lot along with 14 other officers to get camp 4-B at Naoetsu, Japan, and none other than "The Bird" was there as senior sergeant. It doesn't take


EMPEROR
NAVAL GENERAL STAFF
NAVAL MINISTRY
ITAGAKI - Capt.
4 years
Failure to Register as P.O.W.'s
3rd Division
YOKOSUKA NAVAL STATION
5th Section - American Intelligence
TAKEUCHI-Adm. Chief-Not apprehended
MUCHAKI-Capt. Senior Staff-Suicide
SANEMATSU-Capt.(Little Comm.) 40 yrs
YOKURA - Comm. -- 25 yrs
SASAKI - (Handsome Harry) 18 yrs
YOKOSUKA NAVAL GUARD UNIT
Operational
Intelligence
MEDICAL DEPT
AKITA-Chief Surgeon
Capt. Death
TAKEHASKI-1st Asst.
Lt. - 27 yrs
TAKAMOTO-Lt. 3 yrs
CHIEF OF GUARDS
HIGURASHI - Comm. - 32 yrs
SAKUMA - " 22 yrs
MIZUNO - Lt. S.G. 15 yrs
YAMAGUCHI - Comm. Life
OFUNA CAMP
OUCHII -- 4 yrs
IIDA - Death
Phm. Mate
KITAMURA
"Congo Cho"
"Quack"
DEATH
COOK
HATA
"Curly"
20 yrs
GUARDS
See attached Sheet

## OFUNA CAMP PERSONNEL

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| OUCHII | - W/O | - Camp Commander | Apr 42 - Sept 42 | 4 years |
| IIDA | - W/O Ensign | - Camp Commander | Sept 42 - End of War | Death |
| KITAMURA | -Phm. Mate | - "Quack" "Congo-Cho" | Mar 44 - End of War | Death |
| HATA | -Civilian Cook | - "Curly" | Apr 42 - End of War | 20 years |
| SHINODA | -P/O #1 Gocho | - "The Pig" | Jan - Sept 43 | 2 years |
| HIRAYABASHI | -Seaman Guard | | Oct 42 - June 43 | 4 years |
| YAMAZAKI | - " " | -"Swivel Neck" "Fat Stuff" "Fatty" | 1944 | 6 years |
| ARAKAWA | - " " | - --- | 1944 - 45 | 6 years |
| MURATA | - " " | - "Termite" | 1944 | 4 years |
| ASOMA | - " " | - "Metal Mouth" | July 44 - Feb 45 | 12 years |
| NISHI | - " " | - "Pest" Blinki "Snake" | Oct. 44 - Feb 45 | 15 years |
| SUGETA | - " " | - --- | " | 10 years |
| MORI | - " " | - --- | Oct 44 - Apr 45 | 8 years |
| OBARA | - " " | -"Rosie" | " | 5 years |
| KOMINE | - " " | - "Weasel" "King-san" | Feb - June 45 | 40 years |
| AKAIKE | - " " | - "Monkey" | May - Aug 45 | 7 years |
| WATANABE | - " " | - English speaking guard | Mar - Aug 45 | 5 years |
| KOHARA | - " " | - "#1 Goat" | Apr - July 45 | 5 years |
| TAKAKU | - " " | - "Metal Mouth" | May - Aug 45 | 10 years |

TOTALS - 349 years 3 - Death sentences
1 life 1 - Suicide

| NAME | | RANK | TENURE OF SERVICE | SENTENCE |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| TAKEUCHI | - Adm. | Chief 3rd Div. Naval General Staff | 10 July 42 - End of War | Fugitive |
| MUCHAKU | - Capt. | Chief Interrogator | May 42 - Sept 42 | Suicide - day after Interrogati |
| SANEMATSU | - Capt. Nickname - "Little Captain | Chief Interrogator "Little Commander" | Sept 42 - End of War | 40 years |
| YOKURA | - Comdr. Nickname - "Jack Dempsey" | Interrogator - Air Intelligence | Nov 43 - May 45 | 25 years |
| SASAKI | - Civ. Equivalent Rank Lt.S.G. Nickname - "Handsome Harry " | "Gentleman Jim" | Dec. 42 - End of War | 18 years |
| TOYODA | - Adm. | Commander Yokusuka Naval Station | May 43 - May 44 | Now on trial |
| | | Commander Naval General Staff | May 45 - End of War | |
| ITAGAKI | - Capt. | Officer in Charge POW Affairs Naval Ministry | Nov 43 - End of War | 4 years |
| HIGUROSHI | - Com. | Chief of Guards Yokosuka | May 42 - Sept 43 | 32 years |
| SAKUMA | - Comdr. | Chief of Guards Yokosuka | Sept 43 - May 44 | 22 years |
| MIZUNO | - Lt.S.G. | Chief of Guards Yokosuka | May 44 - Sept 44 | 15 years |
| YAMAGUCHI | - Comdr. | Chief of Guards Yokosuka | Sept 44 - End of War | Life |
| AKITA | - Capt. | Chief Surgeon Yokosuka Guard Unit | May 43 - End of War | Death |
| TAKAHASKI | - Lt.S.G. | 1st Asst. Chief Surgeon | May 44 - End of War | 27 years |
| TAKAMOTO | - Lt.S.G. | Surgeon - Examined Hunt | Jan 45 | 3 years |

Statement made by Comdr Allison Fitzgerald, Commander, USN.

11 July 1946

I was formerly Commanding Officer of the "U.S.S. CHEMADISH" which was lost as a result of enemy action April 21, 1942, west of the Malay Peninsula and was taken prisoner by the Japanese 22 April 1942.

I arrived in Ofuna, 1943, and was interned at the Japanese Naval Interrigation Camp at Ofuna. During the period 1 May, 1943 to January 15, 1945 the following are some of his many incidents which took place in this camp:

The quarters for prisoners consisted of 30 rooms of about 6' wide and 9' long; each cell was quarters for one POW. No heat of any description was furnished for heating these quarters. Their construction was very poor, so poor in fact that as the weather aged the boards forming the walls and floors of the building so they would no longer overlap thus forming large cracks in both walls and floors. During the winter months the living conditions were further agrivated in that our lack of proper and ample clothing caused much suffering among all POW's in addition when snow fell, accompanied by a wind, the cracks in the building were large enough to permit snow to be blown into one of the rooms. During May and June 1943 the camp was increased to approximately 95 rooms of the same dimensions. Quarters for the Commanding Officer of the camp, Takuro Iida, as well as quarters for the guards, were centrally located among the prisoners quarters, so that practically everything that went on both inside and outside could be seen or heard by them. The compound for exercise was about 50' x 100'.

On or about 10 May 1943 an Australian Officer by the name of Gibson arrived in Ofuna for intimidation purposes. He had formerly been housed some place in Yokohama, where the Japanese had tried to get him to make propaganda broadcasts for the Japanese and directed toward Australia. Gibson had refused to do this and so was brought to Ofuna. The first morning after his arrival all prisoners were lined up, and being lead by Iida and the guards, were called to do double line around the camp compound. The distance we ran approximate 4 miles. During this time, numerous people, due to their exhaustion, began lagging behind, resulting in their being beaten. Iida, the also other Japanese guards present, [illegible] all unconscious that the running was stopped.

ribbon was placed on 1/2 rations which were not only a day old but frequently sour, obviously an order from the Propaganda Section or Intelligence Division, one of these I know was a Japanese by the name of Ken Sato. This punishment was put into effect by Iida the Camp Commander. Iida punishment by excessive exercise, called by us Ichi-ni, still no 2, was established by the Japanese as a punishment for prisoners. This consisted of standing with the arms extended over the head and on the count of 1, the hands came to shoulder level and knees were bent to a 90 degree angle. On the count of 2 arms straightened over head and legs straightened. This was conducted on innumerable occasions and lasted for about 25 minutes each time we had to go through the ordeal. Usually a guard named Hirayabashi conducted this exercise. Iida and Shinoda, the Senior Petty Officer at Ofuna, witnessed this form of torture from time to time. Prior to the arrival in Ofuna of Lt. Hardy, Lt. Whiting and myself, the ritual of scrubbing the deck was accomplised but once a week. Upon our arrival the scrubbing of the decks became a daily task. It developed into a very harsh form of punishment at frequent intervals. The rops used were make of several strands of rope about 2' long and had no handles. In order to scrub the decks one had to bend over placing the hands on top of the rop which rested upon the deck, and run up and down the passage way of the buildings. This frequently lasted as long as half an hour. Whenever any of us fell down from exhaustion or slipped, we would be struck across the back or legs with a club.

Hirayabashi and Akiyama were the most frequent perpetrators during 1943. Both of these guards frequently beat POW's not only with their fists, but with clubs during this morning clean up of the decks.

During 1944 Kitamura, Sukimoto, Nishi, Sugata and Shimoyama were particularly outstanding in their abuse of POW's while cleaning floors. This abuse consisted of striking them at frequent intervals, not only with their fists but with clubs the size of ball bats.

In 1945 Kitamura, Mori, Nishi, Sugata and Asoma were among the worst perpetrators of this form of punishment.

In the fall of 1944 the building known as Ehu was divided into a north end and a south end by a partition. Members of B-29 crews were placed in the south end of Ehu. All their windows were papered over and locks placed upon their doors. Many of them who arrived in Ofuna had been seriously injured in action. Ist

In spite of this they were taken from their room individually each morning and forced to scrub floors in the same manner previously described for periods of from 1/2 hour to 45 minutes. The minute they started pushing the mops, one or more of the guards would start beating them with a large club. These beatings being administered could be heard across the compound where I lived in Sanku. The screams of the prisoners being beaten could be heard by all of us on that side. The Camp Commander's room was between Ekn and Sanku so that there is no doubt in my mind but that he too could hear wht was going on in the B-29 Section.

In June or July 1943, Lt. C.H. Clark, USNR, had been working in the kitchen preparing food for POW's. Due to an injury, he had to stop work in the kitchen, however, he had obtained Ensign Mead to replace him. The Cochyo thought that Clark was malingering and did not believe Clark's statement that he could no longer carry on work in the kitchen. It was either Shinoda, Hirayama or Teria who beat Clark most unmercifully with a club the size of a ball bat an the presence of all other prisoners in Ofuna at the time.

In July 1943 J.S. Knutson was severely beaten by Shinoda for taking a white hat full of rice from the kitchen. He was struck 27 times with a club the size of a ball bat. This beating took place in the presence of all prisoners who had been lined up to witness the punishment. Yanahata has verified the fact the Shinoda was the Japanese who severely beat Knuteon at this time.

On October 12, 1943, 29 officers and men from the "GRENADIER" arrived in Ofuna. Shortly thereafter we were all forced to run around the compound on numerous occasions. The distance usually traveled was between three and four miles. Anyone who lagged behind or fell down would be severely beaten by fists and clubs until he got up and started to run again. Akiyama was one of the biggest perpetrators of this form of punishment and I, myself, was frequently beaten by Akiyama, not only with his fists but with a club. Another guard by the name of Asoma not only participated in this form of punishment, but was behind the scene in many others.

During the summer of 1943 a new concrete wald was to be made between two of the buildings. Shinoda and Hirahayashi supervised the mixing of concrete, which was done with shovels. They turned this work into a form of torture in that Lt. Whiting, Lt. Hardy and I received permission only relief to the three other prisoners were relieved on the shovels. The two Japanese mentioned above took

great delight in directiong their attention toward both Whiting and Hardy in particular, who were struck several times with a shovel because they could not keep up with the fresher men turning the concrete.

About October 12, 1943, a civilian by the name of Hinsaas became seriously ill with Beri-beri and malnutrition. No medical treatment whatsoever was afforded this man. Kaneko was the Pharmacist Mate in camp at this time. Iida knew that Hinsaas was seriously ill yet took no steps whatsoever to my knowledge to hospitalize him. Had he been given proper food and medical attention, he would not have died October 18, 1943. Both Iida and Kaneko are responsible for this death.

During the spring of 1944 hazing, humiliation, intimidation and degradation became very overbearing. The main perpetrators during this time were guards by the names of Sukimoto; Sukuki, alias "Big Stoop"; Yamazuki, known as "Swivel Neck" and "Liver Lip", and Otake. In particular, these guards, as well as many others whose names are unknown to me at this time, kept all POW's in a constant nervous an strained condition. They frequently not only struck POW's with their fists and clubs but also forced us to assume unnatural positions for long periods of time. Some of these positions were known as the "Ofuna Crouch" which position was one of standing on the balls of your feet, knees half bent and arms extended over the head. Whoever tried to relax his position would be struck by either the guards' fists or a club. Another position was the "Push up" attitude wherein the victim supported his weight by placing his body in a horizontal position with only his hands and toes touching the floor and back remaining in a straight line almost horizontal. If the victim relaxed and tried to regain some sort of comfortable pose, he would be kicked or struck with the guard's club. The aforementioned Japanese guards were particularly noted for this type of excessive exercise and torture. Iida witnessed many of these punishments.

On May 23, 1944, Noel T. Quinn, an officer in the Australilian Air Force told me that a guard had severely beaten him behind one of the buildings with a club and his fists. Quinn said this guard's name was Sukimoto. As a result of this beating, not only was Quinn badly bruised but one of his ear drums was broken. Quinn made a written report of this treatment to Sanitsu, then a Commander, Imperial Japanese Navy. I refused to sumbrand on Day 2) about the severe treatment we all had been receiving in Ofuna. In spite of the fact that

Sanisatsu indicated he would do something about the treatment, no change was noted except that the treatment became worse from time to time.

On January 6, 1944, Captain Stoddard, USA, Lt. Hyrskanich, USA, Lt. Peschau, USA, and Sgt. Monicere, USA, arrived in Ofuna as POW's. Peschau had been seriously injured when their plane crashed near Saipan. He had abdominal injuries as well as a very serious injury to his leg. Both Kitamura and Iida saw these four men at the time of their arrival in Ofuna. I, myself, was present and on the scene at this time and could see that Peschau was in critical need of immediate medical attention. No medical attention in any form was given Peschau to relieve him of the intense suffering. Peschau was taken to one of the cells in the camp, where he died at about 2100 June 8, 1944.

Both Kitamura and Iida were cognizant of the serious condition of Peschau, yet no steps were taken whatsoever to better Peschau's condition.

On July 4, 1944, we were all given mass punishment in the form of the "Ofuna Crouch" because of the fact that Iida's wash basin had not been cleaned that morning. This was an over-sight on the part of a man whom I had the day before detailed to clean wash basins, relieving another prisoner who was soon to be transfered from Ofuna. Murata was the guard who caused this trouble, we were make to stand in this unnatural position for about 25 minutes. Murrata developed into one of the worst guards we had in Ofuna, almost daily he would beat one prisoner or another.

On July 12, 1944, I witnessed Yamazaki catch Major Boyington circumstantially smoking in the Latrine. He slugged Boyington several times with his fists then reported to Hirayama that he had caught the Major smoking. What his report was I don't know. However, Yamazaki has stated the Hirayama told him and Otake to hit Boyington. Boyington was taken out on the compound about 25 feet from by window where I observed Yamazaki and Otake strike Boyington 3 times with a club the size of a ball bat across his buttocks. At the time Boyington's legs and buttocks remained in a black and blue state for many days.

At the time of punishment these two guards seem to be gleefully enjoying the ordeal.

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At the time of punishment these two guards seem to be gleefully enjoying the ordeal.

On July 13 a trumped up charge of planting a cake of soap in Whitemore's rubber boot was initiated by one of the guards in orger that they might have mother excuse to punish prisoners. Murata, alias "The Termite", said that some POW had stolen this soap from one of the Japanese guards. Nobody would admit this alleged offense and as a result Murata placed all of us living in Eku in the "Ofuna Crouch" in which position we remained for about 20 minutes. After remaining in this position about 20 minutes I went to get the No. 1 Gochyo, Iwabuchi, whom I met at the hall-way corner. Upon seeing Iwabuchi, Murata quickly hid his club in one of the vacant rooms. I told Iwabuchi that we were being accused of something we did not do and that Murata was punishing all of us. Iwabuchi dismissed all the prisoners and told Murata to go about his business.

On July 29, 1944 Sukimoto and Otaki reproted to me that they did not think that we had been giving them the proper salute and deference which they constantly demanded of prisoners. After inspection that evening Sukimoto and Otaki made all of us in the building stand in the "Ofuna Crouch" from 15 to 20 minutes. In the meantime, Harris and I had tried to explain to him that it was not required of us to sualute them everytime that they were seen. I, as well as many others, was slugged with fists by both Sukimoto and Otaki at this time. Lt. Nyarady, USMR, was hit several times by Sukimoto who used his bayonet in striking Nyarady. He then jabbed Nyarady in the left leg with the point of his bayonet, and thinking that they had givin us punishment enough at this time, we were dismessed and told to turn in.

On September 4, 1944 I was told by the 3rd and 4th Senior Petty Officer guards that we, in my barracks, had been urinating outside our barracks instead of going to the latrine. This was definitely a trumped up charge and I told him we were not guilty. Nevertheless, we were all lined up and told that we were to be beaten with the usual club the size of a ball bat. I went to Iwabuchi and Hirayama, the No. 1 and No. 2 Gochyos, and told them that my barracks was about to be punished because of the aforementioned charge. In the presence of Iwabuchi, Hirayama told me I was a liar and that I should receive the same punishment. I then went back to by barracks and tried to get the punishement stopped only to be placed in line with the rest of the prisoners to receive my

4 lines across my buttocks the same as the others had received which punishment was administered by the 3rd and 4th senior petty officers. Later that week Awai, one of the Japanese guards, told me that he thought maybe it had happened a week previous but was not sure and that the guards themselves only thought we might be committing the afore-mentioned offense.

On September 5, 1944, Lt. George E. Brown, USMC, having nothing to do at the time, was taking a nap in a vacant room Murata alias "The Termite", found him there. He took him out behind our barracks where I saw him strike Brown 6 times with a club the size of a ball bat. The humiliation of this act was bad enough but the degradation and intimidation was further exaggerated by the fact the Murata had two male guests of his witness this beating. Murata by this time was rapidly becomming one of the worst and most sadistic of our guards in Ofuna.

In the afternoon of September 9, 1944, Lt. W.F. Harris, USMC and Lt. G.C. Bullard USN were conversing in Bullard's room on the subject of the war and the European situati n in general. Harris had found a Japanese news paper about a week old and was trying to break down some of the headlines. Kitamura walked by Bullard's room and saw the paper and notes which Harris had been making. He became very angry about t is incident and took the paper and noted to Iwabachi who was then the Senior Cochyo. Iwabachi came back to my barracks to find out who had written on this piece of paper. As no one would confess we were all lined up outside the barracks whereupon Lt. Sherry admitted that he had previously written some notes in Spanish on the piece of paper which Harris was using. Iwabachi slapped Sherry and we thought the incident was dismissed. However after dinner that evening all of us in my barracks were again lined up outside the building on orders issued by Kitamura. Bullard at this time had been suffering for over two months from a very serious case of diarhoia and Beri-Beri and had been in his bunk for many days previously. Nevertheless Kitamura called Bullard out of the formation of POW's and started striking him with a club approximately 1½" in diameter and 4' long across the back of his legs and buttocks. Bullard was struck approximately 15 times. Kitamura then turned on Harris. By this time, Kitamura had become actually insane, he was screaming and jabbering Japanese intermixed with a few words of English to such an extent that none of us could understand what he was talking about. He then started striking Lt. Harris with the same club he had used on Bullard but in a more vicious manner. After about

10 or 12 blows Harris fell to the ground and Kitamura started kicking him about the body and face and made him stand up again. He then continued beating him with the club. Harris was again knocked down and was unable to rise. After being again brutally kicked about the face and body he forced two American prisoners to lift Harris up and hold him in an erect position while he, Kitamura, struck Harris repeatedly in the face with his fists. After many blows in the face Harris was again knocked down whereupon Kitamura started kicking him again in the face and body. He then drew a circle about three feet in diameter, after a few minutes Harris had revived to a certain extent, whereupon he was forced to stand on his feet in his dazed condition within the limits of this small circle for about an half hour. During the time that we were witnessing this beating a P-38 pilot and a B-17 pilot passed out as a result of the psycological effect upon them and had to be carried to their rooms. This beating was not only witnessed by all the prisoners in camp at the time, but also by the entire camp staff except the camp commander who was not present at the time. As a result of this severe beating Harris had a lapse of memory for about three days. As a result of this beating and the previous reign of terror subjected to the prisoners, everyone's nerves were strained to the breaking point. On the morning of September 17, 1944, Noel T. Quinn passed the time of day with another prisoner of war from a different barracks by saying "Good Morning". Kitamura saw Quinn make this remark and raced out of his room and struck Quinn in the face with his fist so hard that Quinn was knocked to the ground. I saw Quinn lying there on my way back from my morning wash up. Quinn subsequently told me what had happened.

On the night of September 16, 1944 Harris told me that Iida had called him to his room and make the statement that there would be no more beatings and maltreatment of Prisoners at Ofuna. This proves that Iida was fully cogizant of the existing reign of terror. Beatings and terrorism never subsided though.

On October 8, 1944, 6 members of a B-29 crew captured in Manchuria arrived in Ofuna. Col. R. Carmichal, graduate of West Point in 1935, was one of them. They were placed in absolute solitary confinement, the windows of their rooms were covered with paper and locks were placed on their doors. Everytime they left their room in custody of a guard for the latrine or questioning room, they were blind-folded.

Shortly thereafter their solitary confinement was make even worse by the fact that Kitamura had small boxes make which were placed in these mens' rooms to be used as a latrine.

About mid October 1944, the reign of terror and tension among POW's became again very trying and nerve racking. Humiliation, intimidation and degradation accomplished by numerous guards by beatings seemed to be the plan for the day. Kitamura, Nishi, Murata, Sugamato, Arakawa and Asoma, in particular, and other guards in general were the perpetrators. The torture and maltreatment of those in the south end of Ecu otherwise known as the B-29 barracks was particularly severe. I could hear the beatings and screams of these men every day. The effect on those of us in my barracks was such that we would go to the far end of the compound on the other side of our building so we could not hear too mich of what went on in the B-29 barracks.

November 6, 1944 was another bad day. As a result of several petty incidents, eight of us were lined up in front of all prisoners in camp, less those in solitary confinement. All Japanese personnel, including Iida were present. Kitamura called out the following names which he read from his little black book: Lt. McConnell, USA, Lt. Kofman, USA, Lt. Bullard, USN, Lt. Harris, USMC, Lt. Brown USN, Lt. Calvin, USNR, Long, Aviation Radioman, 3/c, and myself. Iida made the statement that all prisoners were very bad and that I as senior prisoner, along with the others above named, should be punished as an example to all the others. Thereupon Kitamura, Asoma, Nisha and Sugata took clubs in hand - one was a 2 x 2" x 2½', another about 2" in diameter and approximately 2½' long. Each of the guards in turn gave each of the eight of us about 5 blows across the back, buttocks, and legs so that each of us received between 18 and 20 such blows. Both Harris and McConnell were knocked unconscious and I, on the 18th blow, was struck so hard on my spine that I also was knocked down. As a result of this beating each of us remained stiff and sore for about a week, and the discolored condition of our flesh where the blows fell remained black and blue for fully two weeks. This is definite proof that not only Iida but all his staff and guards were fully aware of the treatment administered to POW's in Ofuna.

A Japanese civilian by the name of Hata, alias "Curley", was in charge of the kitchen at Ofuna. Ample food arrived in camp by truck about twice a month, however, it was not properly apportioned out to POW's in sufficient quantities to have anything more than a bare maintenance diet. The reason for this is mainly due to the fact that Hata as well as some of the guards removed the food supplies from the kitchen, and took them away from the camp on numerous occasions. When we received Red Cross supplies in January, 1944, Hata cut our rice ration by a good 25 percent. It was again cut approximately 25 percent in April, so mich so that at this time we were receiving one tea cup full of cooked rice per meal. On April 17 I complained to the cook and senior Gochyo about the meager rations we were receiving and was told that the ration had been cut as received by Yokosuka. I knew that to be a lie because the prisoners assisted in unloading the rations which arrived by truck and could see the quantity received. The main reason we were not getting more food was because so mich was being stolen by the Japanese themselves. After more complaint on my part we were able on July 31 to have the rations weighed. The amount of food received was 180 grams of rice per meal and 520 grams of vegetables per day. When this was cooked and served the amount was between 2½ and 3 times the quantity we had previously been getting. Unfortunately, however, this condition did not exist very long. An excuse was put forth by Hata that the people in one of the other barracks were complanining about the amount of food we were getting. He therefore again cut the rations to approximately that which we were formerly getting.

I have on numerous occasions seen not only Hata, but numerous guards, remove from the kitchen and camp rations intended for POW's. For example, on August 4, 1944, the usual food truck arrived. That same evening I saw food taken from the camp. Lt. Whiting who was then working in the kitchen had also complained about the meager rations we were getting. Hata told him that because of certain losses, due to spoiling, rats, etc. he would have to again cut our ration, that he could not give us 520 grams of vegetables per day.

On August 8, 1944, the 70# of sugar which we were allowed per month for the entire camp was taken away by Hata. That evening 200# of potatoes and onions plus between 150 and 200# of rice also left the camp. On August 22, 1944, one large sack of potatoes and one of onions, and one of pumpkin, left the camp by way of Hata. On another occasion, the two POW's working in the kitchen preparing the prisoners' food were sent to their room at the time a small truck drove up to the kitchen. Being curious about this, we went down to the latrine and watched the procedure going on near the kitchen. Several sacks of food were loaded on this truck and taken from the camp. After the truck had gone the two prisoners who worked in the kitchen were recalled and told to finish their work. Hata was therefore directly responsible for our most meager rations which in all probability would have been quite sufficient but for his mal-practices. He frequently caused many of us to be punished by numerous guards. For example, in November a guard by the name of Arakawa started working in the kitchen assisting in the preparation of food for the Japanese of the camp. I had prior to that time been sharpening knoves for the kitchen twice a week. The reason I did this was not only for something to occupy my time, but on order to have another chance to smoke a cigarette. Hata had told me that we were to receive Red Cross parcels in the near future and told me they were to be placed in the kitchen so that the food could be properly distributed among the prisoners. I refused to comply with his request and he became quite irate about it. From then on I was not allowed in the kitchen except on official business and frequently when I was there Arakawa with some excuse or other would strike me numerous times in the face with his fists. I was not the only victim of Arakawa's growing sadism. Most frequently when POW's would return dishes to the kitchen after a meal, Arakawa would slug them. He was almost as bad in his attitude and treatment of POW's as was Nishi, Sugata, Hosata and others.

One of the enior officers who came to Ofuna quite frequently for the purpose of questioning prisoners was Sanematsu, formerly a Captain in the Imperial Japanese Navy, and then a member of the Intelligence Division known as Gunrabo. His nick name was "The Little Commander". The first time I was questioned by him through his interpreter, J. Sasaki, he handed my a piece of paper on which was typed in substance the following: "You are not a prisoner of war but an unarmed enemy and your position here can be regarded as an extension of hostilities.

If you behave well and answer questions properly your treatment will be governed accordingly and as well as existing regulations permit. The safety of your life is not guaranteed".

At a subsequent time Sanematsu did not think I was giving truthful answers to his questions. He told me that unless I answered truthfully in the future that he would cause me to be taken back and dumped in the ocean, the same place the Japanese picked me up. Sanematsu was most influencial in the running of this camp. It was commonly felt that he issued orders from time to time to have various POW's punished when they did not make proper answers to his various questionings. In May of 1944, an Australian officer by the name of Quinn submitted to Sanematsu a written report on recent beating which he had received from one of the guards during which beating Quinn received a broken ear drum. Sanematsu called me in a few days later and asked me about the letter and the treatment in general in the camp. To show that he issued orders around there, he made the statement to me that the treatment of POW's would improve. The only change I noted after that was the fact from time to time our treatment grew worse instead of better. After interrogations the POW's would be taken out in the compound and beaten, this happened time after time.

In November, 1944, we received some Red Cross parcels. I told Sanematsu that we were permitted to smoke but twice a day, and would he not give us permission to smoke after the noon meal as well as the other two, making it three times a day. He turned to Iida, the Camp Commander, and told him that it would be alright for the POW's to smoke three times a day. The first part of December I requested to Sanematsu that we be issued a Red Cross food parcel at least every two weeks, that the meagerness of the rations was causing everyone to lose too much weight. He refused this request and said that we would receive them only once a month. The average camp strength was about 50 or 60 and there were 400 parcels in camp which had they been issued on the average of one every two weeks would have been sufficient to supplement our diet during severe winter months. At christmas and Easter I would ask the Gochyo's and Iida for permission to conduct services. Their invariable answer was that the "Gunyabo" must give the necessary permission. I would then ask Sanematsu, who after an appreciable

Rear Admiral

NAVAL HISTORY DIVISION

~~CAPTAIN~~ JOHN A. FITZGERALD, UNITED STATES NAVY (Ret)

Born in Craig, Missouri, John Allison Fitzgerald attended high school in Oxnard, California and in 1927 was appointed to the Naval Academy, where, in addition to his academic studies, was a member of the boxing team for four years. Graduated on June 4, 1931, he was assigned to the battleship TEXAS for three years and in 1934 had submarine training at New London, Connecticut.

He was Assistant Boxing Coach at the Naval Academy from December 1934 until March 1935 after which he had consecutive duty in the submarines S-32 and R-11. During 1938 and 1939 he attended the Postgraduate School, Annapolis, Maryland and after duty in the destroyer YARNALL was Executive Officer of the destroyer DUPONT, 1939-1940. He was Executive Officer of the USS GAR, when the United States entered World War II and subsequently participated in three war patrols in that submarine. He was awarded the Silver Star Medal for conspicuous gallantry during the First War Patrol of the GAR.

In December 1942 he assumed command of the USS GRENADIER which under his command, made two war patrols. During his second patrol, as Commanding Officer and while attempting to gain position for an attack upon a convoy, the GRENADIER was hit, while submerged, by a half ton bomb from a Japanese heavy bomber. After twenty-five hours attempting unsuccessfully to effect repairs, and being confronted by approaching patrol vessels and an armed merchantship, her Commanding Officer gave the "abandon ship" order. All ballast tank vents and hatches were opended in order to expedite sinking of the submarine. The survivors, including Captain Fitzgerald, were picked up by a Japanese Navy auxiliary vessel and made prisoners of war. For outstanding services while Commanding Officer of the GRENADIER he was awarded the Navy Cross and a Letter of Commendation with Ribbon and Combat "V."

Liberated in September 1945, he returned to the United States and during 1946 was a member of the War Crimes Commission. He subsequently served as Operations Officer for Task Group 17.9 and Submarine Squadron 3, and was in command of Submarine Division 32. In September 1948 he reported as Executive Officer of the Naval Station, Key West, Florida, and in April 1951 assumed command of the oiler PAWCATUCK.

He had duty as Chief of the Operational Shore Establishment and Training Unit at the Joint American Military Mission for Aid to Turkey at Ankara from September 1952 until October 1954, followed by assignment as Director of the Military Services Division, Office of Naval Research, Navy Department. In July 1957 he was designated Chief of Joint Plans, Programs Section, Military Assistance Advisory Group, Spain, at Madrid.

NAVY - Office of Information (Biographies Branch) 2 June 1958

CAPTAIN JOHN A. FITZGERALD, U. S. NAVY

PERSONAL DATA

Born: Craig, Missouri, May 16, 1908
Parents: (b) (6) [redacted]
Wife: (b) (6) [redacted]
Children: (b) (6) [redacted]
Residence (official): (b) (6) [redacted]
Education: Oxnard High School, Oxnard, California; U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland (BS, 1931); A.A. Gunnery School (1931); Submarine School, New London, Conn. (1934); Naval Postgraduate School, Annapolis (General Line Course, 1939); PCO School, New London (1946)

PROMOTIONS

Enlisted Service, 6/26/26 - 6/29/27
Commissioned Ensign, 6/4/31
Lieutenant (jg), 6/4/34
Lieutenant, 7/1/39
Lt. Commander, 1/15/42
Commander, 9/7/45
Captain, to date from 7/1/50

DECORATIONS AND MEDALS

Navy Cross
Silver Star Medal
Commendation Ribbon, with Combat "V"
Purple Heart Medal
American Defense Service Medal; American Campaign Medal; Asiatic-Pacific Campaign Medal; World War II Victory Medal; National Defense Service Medal

CITATIONS (listed by date of action)

Silver Star Medal: "For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity as Assistant Approach Officer of the USS GAR during her First War Patrol against enemy forces in Japanese-controlled waters from February 2 to March 28, 1942. Displaying excellent judgment and thorough knowledge of attack procedures, Commander Fitzgerald rendered invaluable assistance to his commanding officer in conducting successful attacks which resulted in the sinking of more than 10,000 tons of enemy shipping..."

Letter of Commendation (Ribbon): "For meritorious conduct in action as Commanding Officer of the USS GRENADIER during the Fifth War Patrol of that vessel from 1 January 1943 to 20

February 1943. With great daring and heroic actions the Commanding Officer launched well-planned gun and torpedo attacks which resulted in the sinking and damaging of five enemy vessels, totalling 15,310 tons. He skillfully evaded enemy countermeasures, and brought his ship safely back to port..."

Navy Cross: "For extraordinary heroism as Commanding Officer of the USS GRENADIER during her Sixth War Patrol in enemy Japanese-controlled waters from April 21 to 23, 1943; and as a Prisoner-of-War in a Japanese Military Prison from April 23, 1943, to September 2, 1945. When an enemy plane bombed his submarine, Commander Fitzgerald fought courageously for twenty-two hours to save his fatally damaged ship. Skillfully countering renewed enemy attacks, he mustered all remaining fire power for the probable destruction of a hostile aircraft before Japanese surface forces moved in for the kill. Coolly mustering the entire crew, he sent them over the side as the GRENADIER was scuttled. Unflinchingly withstanding the cruelties of his captors in various Japanese prison camps for two years and five months thereafter, he inspired his gallant crew to endure the rigors of their lot..."

CHRONOLOGICAL TRANSCRIPT OF SERVICE

| | |
|---|---|
| Jul 1931 - Aug 1931 | USS COLORADO (A.A. Gunnery School) |
| Aug 1931 - Jun 1934 | USS TEXAS (F Division J.O. M Division J.O.) |
| Jun 1934 - Dec 1934 | Submarine School, New London, Conn. |
| Dec 1934 - Mar 1935 | Assistant Boxing Coach, U. S. Naval Academy |
| Apr 1935 - Dec 1937 | USS S-32 (Communication Off. Commissary Off. and Engineering Off.) |
| Dec 1937 - Jun 1938 | USS R-11 (Engineering Officer) |
| Jun 1938 - Sep 1939 | P.G. School, Annapolis, (General Line Course) |
| Sep 1939 - Oct 1939 | USS YARNALL (Engineering Officer) |
| Oct 1939 - Dec 1940 | USS DUPONT (Executive Officer) |
| Dec 1940 - Dec 1942 | USS GAR (Executive Officer) |
| Dec 1942 - Apr 1943 | USS GRENADIER (Commanding Officer) |
| Apr 1943 - Sep 1945 | Prisoner of War (Japan) |
| Sep 1945 - Jan 1946 | Rehabilitation Leave |
| Jan 1946 - Feb 1946 | Temporary duty SubAd., M.I. |
| Mar 1946 - May 1946 | P.C.O. School, New London, Conn. |
| May 1946 - Aug 1946 | Duty with War Crimes Commission |
| Aug 1946 - Sep 1947 | Operations Officer for Task Group 17.9 & Subron 3 |
| Sep 1947 - Aug 1948 | Commander Submarine Division 32 |
| Sep 1948 - Apr 1951 | Executive Officer Naval Station, Key West, Florida |
| Apr 1951 - Aug 1952 | CO, USS PEWCATUCK |
| Sep 1952 - Oct 1954 | Chief Operational Shore Establishment & Training Unit, Joint American Military Mission for Aid to Turkey |
| Dec 1954 - | Director Military Services Division, Office of Naval Research |