

File under No. OS-6

Serial Number	Subject	Date	Type of Document
1.	ACKLEY Edwin M.	23 July 46	Affidavit
2.	ANDREWS Austin Lemer	No Date	Testimony
3.	ATKINSON J. C.	13 Oct. 45	Affidavit
4.	BAKER Elvie Eugene	8 Oct. 45	Testimony
5.	BAKER Raymond G., Jr.	11 Sept. 45	Questionnaire
6.	BARNETT Leo Dale	27 Feb. 46	Testimony
7.	BELL Robert N.	29 Oct. 45	Affidavit
8.	BOOTHROYD Owen	26 Feb. 46	Testimony
9.	BOWENSOX J. D.	11 Sept. 45	Affidavit
10.	" "	5 Sept. 46	"
11.	BRETTMAN John W.	30 Aug. 46	Testimony
12.	BROWNE Cecil R.	11 Sept. 45	Affidavit
13.	BRYNET Henry	20 Dec. 45	"
14.	BRYAN Joel M.	11 Sept. 45	Testimony
15.	BURCH Leon Virgil	20 Sept. 45	Questionnaire
16.	CAMPBELL Michael Vernel	11 Sept. 45	Affidavit
17.	" "	14 Sept. 45	Testimony
18.	CASTLE Leslie Allen	11 Sept. 45	Affidavit
19.	CAUSEY Fred Odell	18 Jan. 46	Testimony
20.	CHAMBERLAIN Harold William	20 Sept. 45	Questionnaire
21.	" "	14 Aug. 46	Affidavit
22.	CHERRY Thomas Dwight	28 Jan. 46	Testimony
23.	CHILDS Eldon I.	12 Sept. 45	Questionnaire
24.	" "	13 Sept. 45	Testimony
25.	CLARK Edger R.	24 Jan. 46	Affidavit
26.	CONWAY Edward	12 Sept. 45	Testimony
27.	COPELAND Frank Emory	6 Oct. 45	"
28.	COYLE Edward C.	11 Sept. 45	Affidavit
29.	CROCKER Ralph James	14 Jan. 46	Testimony
30.	DELLA Melva Joseph A.	13 Sept. 45	"
31.	DENSMORE Harold W.	12 Sept. 45	Questionnaire
32.	DORAN Peter R. Jr.	11 Sept. 45	Affidavit
33.	DORSEY Merton Allen	13 Oct. 45	"
34.	" "	13 Oct. 45	"
35.	ELLIOTT Carl Edward	18 Sept. 45	Testimony
36.	" "	14 Sept. 45	Questionnaire
37.	FARWELL Edward Pierce	2 Oct. 46	Affidavit
38.	FRANKLIN Edwin Eugene Kreimer	5 Oct. 45	Testimony
39.	FRAZIER Glenn Dowling	13 Sep. 45	"
40.	" "	12 Sept. 45	Questionnaire
41.	GALE Arvie T.	No Date	Affidavit
42.	GALLEGOS Cornelius C.	19 Sept. 45	"
43.	" "	7 Feb. 47	Testimony
44.	" "	4 Feb. 47	"



## LIST OF PAPERS

File under No. OS-6

Serial Number	Subject	Date	Type of Document
45.	STALCUP Lewis J.	11 Sept. 45	Affidavit
46.	STEWART Jesse L.	30 Jan. 47	"
47.	"	23 Jan. 47	Testimony
48.	TEMPLEON Foster H.	4 Oct. 45	Memorandum
49.	THOMAS George H.	15 Sept. 45	Testimony
50.	TSUDA Tsunesuke	28 Dec. 45	Affidavit
51.	VOYER Joseph H.	8 May 47	Testimony
52.	WHEALER Ralph R.	11 Sept. 45	Affidavit
53.	WINTERS Daniel W.	13 Oct. 45	"
54.	YAMANA, Kotaro	11 Mar. 46	Testimony
55.	Harry O Meggins		Statement
56.	XXXXXXXXXXXX	XXXXXXXXXX	Statement
57.	Check sheet	28 Dec 45	"
58.	YAMANA, Kotaro	5 Jan 46	Statement

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## LIST OF PAPERS

File under No. OS-6

Serial Number	Subject	Date	Type of Document
1.	HANSEN Harry Andrew	12 Sept. 45	Questionnaire
2.	"	13 Sept. 45	Testimony
3.	HARVELL Edward L.	11 Sept. 45	Affidavit
4.	HENDERSON Ross S.	5 Oct. 45	Testimony
5.	HESSON James Frank Hesson	16 Apr. 47	"
6.	IMURA Bunzo	11 Mar. 46	"
7.	JONES Raymond Uel	"	"
8.	JAMES Walter J.	20 Sept. 45	Affidavit
9.	KIMURA Ryunosuke	3 Jan. 46	Testimony
10.	KOBEL Joseph O.	11 Sept. 45	"
11.	KROESEN Paul B.	11 Sept. 45	Affidavit
12.	KUTCHBACK John V.	7 Oct. 45	"
13.	LANG Earl W.	11 Sept. 45	"
14.	LAVIA Emilie A.	20 Sept. 45	"
15.	LIGHT Jake Willie	7 Sept. 45	"
16.	LLOYD Warren William	6 Dec. 46	Testimony
17.	MACCOURDY David James	15 Oct. 45	Affidavit
18.	MARSHALL John H.	8 Sept. 45	"
19.	MAURER Charles F.	20 Sept. 45	"
20.	McCURDY David J.	6 May 46	"
21.	MEYERS Adolph W.	11 Sept. 45	"
22.	MOSS Wynn T.	7 Sept. 45	"
23.	MURDOCK Austin M.	31 Oct. 46	"
24.	NELL Edward Rabb	15 Sept. 45	Questionnaire
25.	NICHOLS Glenn Edward	17 Oct. 45	Affidavit
26.	"	4 Sept. 45	"
27.	ORGERON Edwin Joseph	20 Oct. 45	"
28.	OSBORN Max B.	9 Oct. 45	"
29.	PERRYS Joseph	11 Sept. 45	"
30.	"	2 Oct. 46	"
31.	PETERSON James Lyle	7 Sept. 45	"
32.	PHILLIPS Frank P.	11 Sept. 45	"
33.	"	12 July 46	Testimony
34.	RAY Andrew A.	11 Sept. 45	Affidavit
35.	RICHWINE Earl M.	11 Sept. 45	Testimony
36.	RIDER R. D.	27 Nov. 46	Testimony
37.	RITCH Lester L.	28 Sept. 45	"
38.	ROBERTSON Donald A.	16 Apr. 46	Memorandum
39.	"	17 Apr. 46	Testimony
40.	"	12 Sept. 45	Questionnaire
41.	ROHMER Robert T.	29 Sept. 45	Testimony
42.	RUBARD James J.	11 Sept. 45	Affidavit
43.	SARVER William E.	11 Sept. 45	"
44.	STALCUP Lewis J.	No Date. 45	"

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THE WAR CRIMES OFFICE

Judge Advocate General's Department -- War Department

United States of America

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In the matter of atrocities at  
Osakawa Prisoner of War Camp, Japan  
from 25 November 1942 to 2 September 1945.

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Perpetuation of Testimony of S/Sgt.  
John W. Brettman, U.S.M.C.

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Taken at:

Lakehurst Naval Station,  
Lakehurst, New Jersey

Date:

30 August 1946

In the presence of:

Charles E. Goetz, Major, Cav.  
O-390101  
Area Intelligence Division  
AC of S, G-2  
Headquarters First Army  
1270 Avenue of the Americas  
New York 20, New York

Reporter:

Edward J. Corcoran, Special Agent

Questions by:

Charles E. Goetz, Major, Cav.

Q. State your name and permanent home address.

A. John W. Brettman, Box 273, Belmar, New Jersey.

Q. What is your grade, serial number and present occupation?

A. S/Sgt. U.S.M.C., 247043, assigned to Lakehurst Naval Station,  
Lakehurst, New Jersey.

Q. Where and when were you born?

A. 9 December 1914 in New York City.

Q. What is your marital status?

A. I am married.

Q. What formal education have you had?

A. I attended high school for three years.

Q. When did you leave the United States?

A. In April 1941.

Q. When did you return to the United States?

A. In October 1945.

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- Q. To what organization were you assigned overseas?
- A. Company A, 4th Marines.
- Q. Were you a prisoner of war?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Where were you held and give the approximate dates?
- A. I was captured on Corregidor on 8 May 1942. I was kept there for about two weeks, then sent to Bilibid, where I remained for about five days. From there I was sent to Cabanatuan #3, and remained there until October 1942, when I was sent to Cabanatuan #1. After one week I was sent to Japan to Osaka Prisoner of War Camp. I arrived there 25 November 1942. I was liberated on 2 September 1945. In Japan I was quartered in a building which had formerly been a hat factory.
- Q. Were you mistreated while a Prisoner of War?
- A. Yes. Sometime in May 1945, when I returned from work in the evening, I was beaten by a Japanese guard, nicknamed "Baker". He was about 5'6", weighed about 140 pounds, husky build and, for a Jap, was good looking. He beat me to the ground, then kicked me. This happened outside the building and lasted about fifteen minutes. A little while later, he came inside after me and continued beating and kicking me for another ten minutes. I still don't know why I was beaten.
- Q. Did you witness any beatings or torturing of Prisoners of War?
- A. No. Of course, every minute of the day someone was being slapped, or kicked, but this was such a common thing, nobody thought anything of it. I doubt if there were one prisoner who did not get slapped or kicked almost every day.
- Q. Did you hear of anyone else being seriously beaten?
- A. Yes. A Pfc. Trampoch, U.S.M.C., who was captured on Guam was badly beaten sometime in July 1945. I saw him after he was beaten. His face was swollen to almost twice its normal size and both eyes were black. He told me he had been beaten by a Japanese sergeant, whose name he did not know. All he remembered was that the sergeant's right arm had been injured at sometime.
- Q. Did you receive any medical treatment as a Prisoner of War?
- A. No. Throughout my time as a Prisoner of War, I suffered at various times from dysentery, pneumonia, edema, beri-beri and pellagra. I never received any medical attention at all. Like nearly all the Jap prisoners, I also suffered from malnutrition. The food and sanitary conditions at all the camps in which I was held were bad.
- Q. Who were the Japanese responsible for the beatings and slappings of the Prisoners of War?
- A. At Osaka Prisoner of War Camp, the camp commandant a Lt. Number (phonetic), nicknamed "Pig" was responsible for many beatings. He was about 5'3", very fat, about 160 pounds and his face resembled that of a pig.

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Another guard at Osaka who was responsible for beatings was Reserve soldier Mariyama, nicknamed "Brown Eyes", "Silly Willie" and "Sweetheart". He was about twenty-three years old, 5'2", 120 pounds, had very dark skin, a mean looking face and protruding teeth. He spoke in a very low tone of voice and acted like a "queer".

Q. Do you know anyone else who might have knowledge of conditions at Osaka Prisoner of War Camp?

A. Yes. C.P.O. Zeno Tarnaski, U.S.N., and C.P.O. Holt. Both of these men are at Lakehurst Naval Station. Tarnaski was camp commander for the enlisted men.

Q. Do you have anything further to add?

A. No.

*Charles E. Gault*  
Charles E. Gault  
Major, Cavalry, U.S.A.  
Summary Court Officer

CERTIFICATE

I, Charles E. Gault, Major, Cavalry, U.S.A., certify that John William Brettman, personally appeared before me on 30 August 1946 and gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth.

Place: Lakehurst, New Jersey

Date: 30 August 1946

*Charles E. Gault*  
Charles E. Gault, Major, Cavalry  
U.S.A.  
Summary Court Officer  
Army Intelligence Division  
4500 Rte. 1, Fort Monmouth, N.J.

WAR CRIMES OFFICE

*John William Brettman*  
John William Brettman

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PERPETUATION OF TESTIMONY OF  
JAMES DONALD BOWERSOX  
(Formerly BMlc, USN - 257-98-37)  
Imperial Beach, Calif.

My name is James Donald Bowersox. My permanent home address is General Delivery, Imperial Beach, California. I am now 34 years of age. I was a Boatswain's Mate First Class when taken a Prisoner of War. I am now Chief Boatswain's Mate, U. S. Navy, serial No. 257-98-37, Having enlisted in the United States Navy March 9, 1931. I went overseas May 29, 1939 and returned to the states September 25, 1945. I am still in the United States Navy.

I was captured on Corregidor, Philippine Islands on May 6, 1942 by a Japanese landing unit, the name of which is unknown to me.

I was held on Corregidor, Philippine Islands until about May 24, 1942, then was taken to Bilibid Prison in Manila, where I stayed only one night, being taken to Cabanatuan #3 until about November 6, 1942, then to Cabanatuan #1 until November 9, 1942; then to prison camp in Osaka, Honshu, Japan, known as Umeda Camp; Camp Commander's name was Lt. Numba; then was taken to Tsuruga, on the west coast of Japan. Same Commander. I remained there until liberated September 10, 1945.

There were several guards who mistreated American Prisoners. Two in particular: Nick-names, "The Emperor" and "Rubber Arm" - because of stiff or deformed right arm.

Sometime about July, 1945, in P.O.W. camp at Tsuruga, Honshu, Japan, "The Emperor", weight about 160 lbs., height about 5 ft. 9 in., age about 35, husky build, one glass or injured eye. On said date we were working in railroad yard in Tsuruga, Honshu, we were having a short rest period and allowed to smoke, when Ralph Crocker, then a Boatswain's Mate Second Class, USN, asked one of the civilian guards for a light, and "The Emperor" heard him and came over, stood Crocker at attention, took a club about two inches in diameter, and started beating Crocker over the head, knocking him out, then kicked him. When he came to, he stood him at attention again and beat him some more. I would say he hit him at least twenty times. Crocker's head and face were swollen for many days after.

"Rubber Arm" beat Tramposh, an American (rate and branch of service unknown by me) unmercifully about the face; his face was swollen for many days. I remember this case very well because I didn't think it was possible for anyone to swell up so big without bursting. This guard had the reputation of beating up P.O.W.s at the slightest opportunity. He was the Quartermaster Sergeant of the camp in Tsuruga, Honshu. Lt. Numba knew of all this treatment and sanctioned it.

*James Donald Bowersox*  
JAMES DONALD BOWERSOX

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Classification changed from  
"CONFIDENTIAL" to "RESTRICTED"  
by Order of the Secretary of War  
by *E. A. Muzzy*  
*CWO, 458*

For the WAR CRIMES OFFICE

Judge Advocate General's Department -- War Department

United States of America

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In the matter of exposure of American \* Perpetuation of testimony of Fred  
prisoners of war to the danger of in- \* Odell Causey, Chief Gunner's Mate,  
cendiary bombings at Tsuruga, Island of \* 261-23-87.  
Honshu, Japan, between 20 May 1945 and \*  
31 August 1945. \*

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Taken at: 111½ S. Goldsboro St., Wilson, N. C.

Date: 10 January 1946.

In the Presence of: Samuel R. Leager, Special Agent, SIC, 4th Service  
Command.

Reporter: Samuel R. Leager, Special Agent, SIC, 4th Service  
Command.

Questions by: Samuel R. Leager, Special Agent, SIC, 4th Service  
Command.

Q. State your name, rank, serial number and permanent home address.

A. Fred Odell Causey, Chief Gunner's Mate, 261-23-87, 111½ S. Goldsboro St.,  
Wilson, N. C.

Q. Have you recently been returned to the United States from overseas?

A. Yes. Returned in November 1945, at Oakland, California.

Q. Were you a prisoner of war?

A. Yes -- of the Japanese.

Q. At what places were you held and state the approximate dates?

A. I was captured 6 May 1942 on Fort Hughes, a little island fortress near Cor-  
regidor. Three days later I was moved to Corregidor and stayed there until  
about 27 May, and then moved to Cabanatuan, Camp #3. Then they sent me out  
on a detail to Nichols Field, Manila, 31 August 1942. Was there until 25  
September 1942, when I went back to Cabanatuan to stay until 6 November.  
From 6 November to 26 November 1942 I was en route to Japan. I arrived in  
*for* Moji 26 November and went from there to Umeda Bunsho, Osaka, where I stayed  
from 26 November 1942 to 20 May 1945. I then went to Tsuruga, and was there  
until 31 August 1945, when I was liberated.

Q. How long have you been in the Navy?

A. Twenty-four years.

Q. What have been your duties?

A. My rate is Chief Gunner's Mate, and my duties have been entirely in gunnery  
-- overhaul and upkeep of batteries, etc.

Q. Are you familiar with the circumstances of the exposure of American pris-  
oners of war to the danger of incendiary bombings at Tsuruga, Island of  
Honshu, Japan, between 20 May 1945 and 31 August 1945?

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A. Yes, I experienced these dangers.

Q. State what you know of your own knowledge about this exposure.

A. We were quartered in an old abandoned customs building on the water front. One night about 11:30 there was an air raid -- B-29's I presume -- and the planes dropped incendiary bombs. One bomb went through the building where the Japanese Army was quartered. At first the guards would not let us out of the compound, but finally the building started burning down -- that is, the building in which we were quartered -- and they let us out on our own to get to some foxholes. It was raining and we all got wet. After that raid they would let us go and be on our own during the raids of the American planes. Since the customs building in which we had been quartered was burned in this first raid, we were moved to an old warehouse of the Marutsu Co.

Q. What was the date of this first raid?

A. About 20 July 1945. About two weeks later the American planes came over in the daytime and got the warehouse. At that time almost everyone was working, so there no casualties. In the first raid, out of four hundred men quartered in the customs building, only one was hurt, and he merely lost a finger. After we were bombed out of the warehouse they quartered us in an old abandoned brick factory in the middle of a rice field, about two miles from where we had been. This was about three hundred yards from a large cotton mill, and the American planes came over and got that one day, too.

Q. Was the waterfront a military objective?

A. Yes, indeed. Tsuruaga was one of the biggest ports on the west coast of Honshu. The buildings we were quartered in had been condemned by the Japanese Army because they were too close to a military objective -- the water front. We were quartered there, I suppose, because our work consisted of stevedoring -- loading and unloading all kinds of things, grains mainly.

Q. Were your quarters marked in any way to indicate they were prisoner of war quarters.

A. Not at all.

Q. Who would you say was responsible for your being placed there?

A. The commanding officer. It was his responsibility to find us quarters. I cannot think of his name. We called him "The Pig", because he was rather fat. I would say he was about forty-five years old, about five feet, two inches tall, weighed about 190 lbs. No particularly outstanding characteristics.

*Fred O. Causey*  
Fred O. Causey, C.G.M., 261-23-87

State of: *N.C.* )  
County of: *Wake* ) SS

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

*Fred O. Causey*  
Fred O. Causey, C.G.M., 261-23-87



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For The WAR CRIMES OFFICE

Judge Advocate General's Department -- War Department

United States of America

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In the matter of the beating of \* Perpetuation of Testimony of  
Boatswain's Mate First Class \* Ralph James Crocker, Boatswain's  
Ralph James Crocker, United States \* Mate First Class, United States  
Navy, Serial Number 261-95-45, by \* Navy, Serial Number 261-95-45.  
a Japanese guard at Tsuruga sub- \*  
camp, Osaka, Japan about 4 July \*  
1945. \*

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Taken at: 202 Post Office Building, Spartanburg, S. C.

Date: 29 December 1945.

In the Presence of: William A. Allen, Jr., Special Agent, Security  
Intelligence Corps, Credentials No. 920, PMGO.

Reporter: Hester A. Brown, Stenographer, Post Intelligence  
Office, Camp Croft, S. C., Social Security  
Number 250-34-5375.

Questions by: William A. Allen, Jr.

Q. State your name, rank, serial number and permanent home address.

A. Ralph James Crocker, Boatswain's Mate 1/c, U. S. Navy, Serial Number  
261-95-45; my home address is 791 Fulton Ave., Spartanburg, S. C.

Q. State the date and place of your birth, the extent of your education,  
your occupation prior to entering the service and your family status.

A. I was born 3 November 1918 in Spartanburg County, South Carolina,  
completed the eighth grade in school, worked in a machine shop prior to  
enlisting in the Navy on 16 November 1936, and I am single.

Q. Have you recently been returned to the United States from overseas?

A. Yes, I landed on 12 October 1945 at San Diego, California.

Q. Were you a prisoner of war?

A. Yes.

Q. At what places were you held and state approximate dates.

A. I was first held at Cabantuan Camp No. 3, Philippine Islands, from  
27 June 1942 to 28 October 1942; at Cabantuan Camp No. 1, Philippine  
Islands, from 28 October 1942 to 6 November 1942, at which time I  
boarded the Steamship Nagata Maru at Manila for shipment to Japan,  
arriving at Moji, Japan, on 25 November 1942; at Umeda Bunsho sub-camp,  
Osaka, Japan, from 26 November 1942 to 20 May 1945; at Tsuruga sub-camp,  
Osaka, Japan, from 20 May 1945 to 10 September 1945.

Q. Did you witness any mistreatment of American prisoners of war at any time?

A. Yes. I was severely beaten by a Japanese guard at Tsuruga sub-camp, Osaka,  
Japan, around 4 July 1945.



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- Q. State what you know of your own personal knowledge concerning that incident.
- A. On about 4 July 1945, I was working on the west dock at Tsuruga, Osaka, Japan, with about 200 other American prisoners when a group of American B-29 bombers passed over. The Japanese called all of us off the docks to the fox holes nearby. I was sitting by my fox hole and talking to a civilian guard who was standing up. A Japanese soldier of the type known as a "Gunsoko" or wounded combat veteran, whose name was Tuda, came up to me; Tuda is about five (5) feet eight (8) inches tall, weighs around 160 pounds, has a heavy frame, and a glass eye, and wore thick horn-rimmed glasses. Tuda told me to stand at attention and he then said that when I talked to a Japanese I was supposed to stand up and be at attention. For no other reason than this, Tuda started beating me in the face with his hands and fists. Because I did not continue to stand at attention and erect while I was being beaten, Tuda became enraged and picked up a stick about three (3) ~~feet~~ <sup>feet</sup> long and two (2) inches in diameter, clasped both hands about one end of this and swung it like a baseball bat, hitting me on my forehead above my left eye and breaking the stick and causing a swelling on my head the size of a tennis ball. This knocked me unconscious and when I regained consciousness (about 30 seconds later, according to other Americans who witnessed the incident), Tuda was kicking me in the ribs and groins. He made me stand at attention again and beat me on my face, head and throat with his open palms, his fists, and the sides of his hands, and while doing so continuously repeating in broken English the following: "Before you American soldiers, now you prisoners of war; you must do as I say." My face was swollen a great deal and was bloodshot and bruised; it was three (3) weeks before my face became normal again and I was unable to see out of my left eye for two (2) days. At the point where this stick struck my forehead, I can still feel the marks of the stick underneath the skin. This incident was witnessed by approximately 200 other American prisoners including the following: J. R. Bogley, Machinist's Mate, 1st Class, United States Navy, home address at RFD #3, Latrobe, Pa.; S. A. Mcullen, Sgt., U. S. Marine Corps, home address on Centre St., San Diego, California; Charles Hughes, Cpl., U. S. Army, now employed at the Hayne Shops, Southern Railroad, Spartanburg, S. C. That is all I recall concerning that incident.

Ralph J. Crocker, BM 1/c, U. S. Navy

State of: South Carolina )  
County of: Spartanburg ) SS

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

Ralph J. Crocker, BM 1/c, U. S. Navy

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of January 1946.

Notary Public

My commission expires: At pleasure of Governor.



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For The WAR CRIMES OFFICE

Judge Advocate General's Department -- War Department

United States of America

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In the matter of imprisonment of \* Perpetuation of Testimony of  
American prisoners of war under \* Ralph James Crocker, Boatswain's  
improper conditions at Tsuruga sub- \* Mate First Class, United States  
camp, Osaka, Japan from 20 May \* Navy, Serial Number 261-95-45.  
1945 to 10 September 1945. \*

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Taken at: 202 Post Office Building, Spartanburg, S. C.

Date: 29 December 1945.

In the Presence of: William A. Allen, Jr., Special Agent, Security  
Intelligence Corps, Credentials No. 920, FMGO.

Reporter: Hester A. Brown, Stenographer, Post Intelligence  
Office, Camp Croft, S. C., Social Security  
Number 250-34-5375.

Questions by: William A. Allen, Jr.

Q. State your name, rank, serial number and permanent home address.

A. Ralph James Crocker, Boatswain's Mate 1/c, U. S. Navy, Serial Number  
261-95-45; my home address is 791 Fulton Ave., Spartanburg, S. C.

Q. State the date and place of your birth, the extent of your education,  
your occupation prior to entering the service and your family status.

A. I was born 3 November 1918 in Spartanburg County, South Carolina,  
completed the eighth grade in school, worked in a machine shop prior to  
enlisting in the Navy on 16 November 1936, and I am single.

Q. Have you recently been returned to the United States from overseas?

A. Yes, I landed on 12 October 1945 at San Diego, California.

Q. Were you a prisoner of war?

A. Yes.

Q. At what places were you held and state approximate dates.

A. I was first held at Cabantuan Camp No. 3, Philippine Islands, from  
27 June 1942 to 28 October 1942; at Cabantuan Camp No. 1, Philippine  
Islands, from 28 October 1942 to 6 November 1942, at which time I  
boarded the Steamship Nagata Maru at Manila for shipment to Japan,  
arriving at Moji, Japan, on 25 November 1942; at Umeda Bunsho sub-camp,  
Osaka, Japan, from 26 November 1942 to 20 May 1945; at Tsuruga sub-camp,  
Osaka, Japan, from 20 May 1945 to 10 September 1945.

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

A. Yes. I was among American prisoners of war imprisoned under improper  
conditions at Tsuruga sub-camp, Osaka, Japan, from 20 May 1945 to 10  
September 1945.

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R E S T R I C T E D

- Q. State what you know of your own personal knowledge about those conditions.
- A. At this camp I was imprisoned with about 400 other American prisoners of war in an old wooden customs house building, two (2) stories high; the Japanese split each story of this building in such a manner as to make two (2) levels in one (1) story. With 400 of us in this building, we were very much overcrowded. We had double decker bunks and each man had a space about six (6) feet by thirty (30) inches for sleeping purposes. Each of us had five (5) thin cotton blankets. Our quarters were full of lice, fleas, rats and other vermins; the quarters were filthy and we were never given any means of cleaning them. We had no bathing facilities and had to bathe outside in the open air from cans; the Japanese furnished us enough fuel so that each man got about three (3) quarts of hot water each week to bathe in and we not only had to furnish our own cans for bathing purposes but had to line up to use them. Our only latrine was a long concrete straddle trench outside the building and immediately adjacent to the building; this could accommodate only from ten (10) to fifteen (15) men at one time, was thus insufficient to accommodate us satisfactorily and we often had to stand in line at least thirty (30) minutes to use it. Our average daily ration per man was a bowl about four (4) inches across and two (2) inches deep of steamed rice and a cup of thin watery soup each morning; a bowl the same size at noon with about one-fifth ( $1/5$ ) of the contents being steamed rice and four-fifths ( $4/5$ ) being plain unrolled wheat which was very indigestible and caused a great deal of diarrhea; and at night the same ration that we had gotten in the morning. The man directly responsible for these conditions was the camp commandant, a Japanese Army Lieutenant by the name of Numba "Shoie;" Lt. Numba was short and fat, had a round face, was about thirty-three (33) years of age and continuously ate the contents of our American Red Cross boxes and encouraged his staff to also eat Red Cross supplies. I have personally seen Numba eating food taken from Red Cross boxes and I have also seen Red Cross food in his office on numerous occasions. On the night of 12 July 1945, most of this camp was burned down during a large B-29 fire raid on Osaka; between forty (40) and fifty (50) American Red Cross boxes were destroyed in this fire and these boxes could have been saved due to the fact that Zemo Tardowsky, Aerographer 1/c, U. S. Navy, whose home is at Leria, Ohio, our acting commander, had asked Numba on many previous occasions to issue these boxes to us and Numba had always refused due to the fact that he and his staff were eating the contents thereof. We had dug fox holes for ourselves just outside the camp prior to this raid and for such emergency but during this raid Numba's staff kept us from using our fox holes. We were kept inside the camp until the main building was more than half burned down and the fence of the camp being not more than twenty (20) feet from the building itself, we were thus too close to this burning building for safety. When we were finally let out of the compound, Numba's staff, apparently on orders from Numba, forced us to remove stores of rice from a small warehouse near the main building and while the raid was still in progress. No American prisoners were killed in this raid but one (1) American lost two (2) fingers when a jellied-gas canister from a cluster of fire bombs struck him on the hand, and some ten (10) other Americans received minor burns; I do not know the identity of any of these men. We were kept out in the cold and rain standing around until morning with no shelter or protection from the weather. All 400 of us were then quartered in a warehouse near the Tsuruga docks where we had about the same amount of sleeping room per man as described above; this warehouse had no floor and the only thing we had between us and the floor was a thin straw mat that we had to sleep on. We suffered from cold and exposure from sleeping on the ground in this manner and we had no latrine facilities whatsoever, having to use the ocean as such. On 30 July 1945, an air raid by U. S. Navy planes destroyed this warehouse and we were then moved about two (2) miles from the docks to the edge of Tsuruga and quartered in an old brick factory in a small one (1) story wooden building across the street from a textile mill. By actual measurement, this building was thirty-two (32) feet by 118 feet and with all 400 of us quartered in it



R E S T R I C T E D

each man again had only about six (6) feet by thirty (30) inches sleeping room. We did not even have room enough to eat inside this building and ate outside or outdoors. While quartered here we again received the same rations as described above and we had the same type of concrete straddle trenches latrine immediately adjacent to the building except this latrine could only accommodate about eight (8) men at one time. Our only source of water was one (1) hand pump in the middle of a rice field about seventy-five (75) yards from our kitchen; this was an insufficient water supply due to the fact that all 400 men had to use this one (1) pump for washing, cooking, and drinking water. Lt. Numba was still in charge of us. Each morning we had to walk about two (2) miles from this building to the docks and after working approximately twelve (12) hours a day, walk back at night; at noon we even had to send a detail back to the quarters to get our noon rations, which by that time consisted only of a small bowl of plain unrolled wheat. The Japanese worked us seven (7) days a week in this manner and after the peace agreement was reached on 15 August 1945, we rested during the day of 16 August 1945 for the first time in twenty-seven (27) days. That is all that I recall concerning improper conditions at the Tsuruga sub-camp.

*Ralph J. Crocker*

Ralph J. Crocker, BM 1/c, U. S. N.

State of: South Carolina )  
County of: Spartanburg ) SS

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

*Ralph J. Crocker*

Ralph J. Crocker, BM 1/c, U. S. N.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of January 1946.

*Wills W. Faulkner*

Notary Public

My commission expires: At pleasure of Governor.

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, William A. Allen, Jr., Special Agent, Security Intelligence Corps, Credentials No. 920, PMGO, certify that Ralph James Crocker, Boatswain's Mate First Class, United States Navy, personally appeared before me on 29 December 1945 and testified concerning war crimes; and that the foregoing is an accurate transcription of the answers given by him to the several questions set forth.

Place: 202 Post Office Building,  
Spartanburg, S. C.

*William A. Allen, Jr.*

Date: 29 December 1945

Special Agent, Security Intelligence  
Corps, Credentials No. 920, PMGO.

R E S T R I C T E D

DA-6



PERPETUATION OF TESTIMONY OF  
EDWARD PIERCE FARWELL  
(Chief Gunner's Mate 212 43 35)  
Leominster, Massachusetts

My name is Edward Pierce Farwell. My permanent home address is 57 Hale Street, Leominster, Massachusetts. I am now 27 years old. I am a chief gunner's mate, Serial No. 212 43 35, having enlisted on February 26, 1936. I went overseas in September 1938 and returned to the States in September 1945.

I was captured on Corregidor May 6, 1942, by a Japanese ground unit, the name of which is unknown to me.

We stayed on Corregidor at a place known as 92nd garage for about 21 days. Dysentary spread through the camp and men were sick with malaria. We had to use what medical supplies the men had picked up. Water was scarce. Food was very scarce. We were taken aboard ship and brought into Manila near a horse stable near Pasig. We were transferred from the ship and put in landing boats and put out in about eight feet of water and marched from our embarking point to the old Bilibid prison at Manila. We were wet from the water and it was difficult marching with our wet shoes and clothes. We stayed in Bilibid over night and the next day marched to the railroad station about three miles and were put in small box cars with very little ventilation. They were steel cars and the sun made them pretty hot. We got off the train and had to march about 24 kil. to camp 3 at Cabanatuan. We stayed in Cabanatuan until October 1942. At the time the place was overrun with flies and dysentary spread all over the place. Men were dying at the rate of about 16 a day and there was very little medical care. In October they were taking 1500 men groups in fair physical condition and sending them to Japan. While we were in Cabanatuan, four men attempted to escape and were apprehended and tied to a post in a kneeling position with a board placed behind their knees. They were without water for forty-eight hours and then they were shot. The men who died of sickness were put into a mass grave. The ship which I left Manila on was the Nagata Maru. There were seven hundred men in the forward hold and eight hundred men in the after hold and approximately two thousand Japanese troops. It took us eighteen days to get to Osaka. The ship was infested with rats. Toilet facilities were not adequate and a lot of men had dysentary and were forced to use five gallon cans. We lost ten men in the hold I was in. Some of the men were taken off at Formosa where we stopped for one night. We arrived at Osaka Thanksgiving Day 1942. We were taken to a place called Umeda Bunsho, which was across the street from the Umeda freight yards near the railroad station at Osaka. December 6 we started to work in the freight yards. There was a total of four hundred fifty men in the camp at that time of which one hundred twelve died the first winter. We were given clothes that were very thin and it was pretty cold there. The camp commander at that time was a sergeant by the name of Kanary. While working in the freight yards, we used to steal anything we could eat and when men were caught stealing they were beaten. As a result of these beatings some of the men died and some had ear drums broken. When Red Cross supplies came through the

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Wm



Japs took their out of them. About summer of 1943 we were getting pretty well organized and the U.S. Army men who were put in this camp were taken out and sent to another camp and Navy Marines replaced them making it an all Navy and Marine Corps camp. After we got organized, we started organized thievery and started putting on weight. We were able to steal food, soap, clothing and medicine by paying off our guards. At one time at the Umeda freight yards, I was caught stealing some milk and was knocked down and beaten with a club. I was slapped several times for not saluting. When our U.S. planes came over and bombed, the Nips used to take it out on us. In one raid at Osaka, they bombed for about four hours and Osaka burned for about four days. That stopped us from working for about five days. During our stay in Osaka, I worked in the Umeda freight yards, Katamachi freight yards, Sueta and at another freight yard near Osaka. We made an agreement with the foreman that each man would move five tons of freight during the day and if that was moved we were through for the day. When we first started out on this system they broke their word and we retaliated by working as slow as we could and moved only about three tons a day. When they decided to cooperate with us we would move the five tons and be through about 1:00 in the afternoon. If a man was sick he would be allowed to rest that day and if he was not the remainder of the men would slow down their work to where the Japs were loosing by it. In March 1943 I had pneumonia in my right lung and was sick for 21 days. I took this time off and was furnished with aspirin by the Japs. The men I had been working with stole sugar, eggs, powdered milk and fruit which they brought to me. After the bombing got pretty bad around Osaka in about May 1944 we were put aboard trains and were sent to Tsuruga on the west coast of Japan opposite Korea and our camp was joined by Army prisoners who had been separated from us at Osaka. The camp was in the harbor, 50 feet from the water front. Shipping from Korea and Manchuria came into this port which included soy beans, millet, salt and coal. We unloaded the holds of the ships carrying whatever we were unloading in bags on our shoulders to the freight yards which meant walking up a plank about 2' x 8' to a height of about 8'. Here we managed to steal soy beans and every time we were caught we were beaten up for it. At these camps, Osaka and Tsuruga, we managed to get information as to how the war was going through the Koreans and Japs whom we paid off with rice or sugar for a newspaper. One of these papers was the Osaka Times which up until 1944 was printed in English. We were at Tsuruga about 15 days and 2 or 3 times a week B-29s came over and dropped mines in the bay. Of course the Nips spent the next day sweeping the mines and shipping slowed up considerably. One ship belonging to the Nanking Government, after being unloaded, was struck by a mine about half a mile off shore and sank. One night, as usual a B-29 came over and everyone figured it would mine the bay but in about 15 minutes a large group of planes came over dropping incendiary bombs which burned over half the city and struck our barracks. All hands managed to get out and shift for themselves. The raid started at about 11:30 and lasted about four hours. There were two casualties, one man lost a thumb and another man in the barracks, when an incendiary bomb came through the roof, had gasoline thrown in his face and was badly burned but he recovered within six weeks. Our barracks being burned down, we were moved into the freight yard in a warehouse and we slept on a tin floor. We were there about ten days and one afternoon about 1:00 the dive bombers came over and we again took out on our own in foxholes. The freight yard



was bombed and strafed but with no casualties. A large textile plant in the city, close to the building we were living in after having been moved out of the port area, was bombed by a B-29. On August 14 we were taken to the outskirts of town near a hill with the intention of digging a tunnel into the hill for our protection since they told us that that day the U.S. had dropped a bomb that cleaned out about six miles at Hiroshima. The next day, the 15th, we stopped working at noon and were told that the peace negotiations were being undertaken and then we were issued cigarettes and given clothing and told to mark our camp with a PW on the roof and later that month a B-17 came over flying low and parachuted supplies and clothing to us. We were told that we were not prisoners but that the Jap soldiers would stay there, armed, for our protection. On the 2nd someone had an American flag and we set up a flag pole and at noon we had an assembly of all the men and held a flag raising. An Army chaplain was there to officiate. We took over the radio station and obtained food. We were allowed to roam what was left of the town and there was no interference from the civilian population. On the 4th of September, a group of sixty men and myself boarded a train at Tsuruga and headed for Tokyo. We told the Jap military police that we wanted a car on the train but he was unable to get us one as it was overloaded already so we piled in. When we arrived in Tokyo the only American troupes we saw were correspondence men who directed us to Yokahama where we contacted U.S. Army troupes.

Two men were sent from Tsuruga after the war to recover documents that were buried in the cement foundation of a chimney erected outside of our barracks at Osaka. The base of this chimney was about 12 x 12 and it was about 30 or 40 feet high. Records were buried in a box at the base of the chimney under the concrete. The men who kept the records were fluent speakers of Japanese. There was a marine who spoke very fluently and he was the camp interpreter (I think his name was Paul Martin). There was a first class aerographer's mate, Solinski and a Doctor named Nell, an Army captain, who would be able to supply these records.

*Edward Pierce Farwell*  
Edward Pierce Farwell

State of *Rhode Island*  
County of *Washington* ss:

I, Edward Pierce Farwell, of lawful age, being duly sworn on oath, state that I have read the foregoing statement consisting of three pages, and that it is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

*Edward Pierce Farwell*  
Edward Pierce Farwell

Subscribed and sworn to before me at the U.S. Naval Air Station, Quonset Point, R. I., this *2nd* day of *October* 1946.

*P. J. Miceli USNR*  
Notary Public.  
P.J. Miceli  
Legal Offices

(Seal)

OS-6



PERPETUATION OF TESTIMONY OF  
EDWARD PIERCE FARWELL  
(Chief Gunner's Mate 212 43 35)  
Leominster, Massachusetts

My name is Edward Pierce Farwell. My permanent home address is 57 Hale Street, Leominster, Massachusetts. I am now 27 years old. I am a chief gunner's mate, Serial No. 212 43 35, having enlisted on February 26, 1936. I went overseas in September 1938 and returned to the States in September 1945.

I was captured on Corregidor May 6, 1942, by a Japanese ground unit, the name of which is unknown to me.

We stayed on Corregidor at a place known as 92nd garage for about 21 days. Dysentary spread through the camp and men were sick with malaria. We had to use what medical supplies the men had picked up. Water was scarce. Food was very scarce. We were taken aboard ship and brought into Manila near a horse stable near Pasig. We were transferred from the ship and put in landing boats and put out in about eight feet of water and marched from our embarking point to the old Bilibid prison at Manila. We were wet from the water and it was difficult marching with our wet shoes and clothes. We stayed in Bilibid over night and the next day marched to the railroad station about three miles and were put in small box cars with very little ventilation. They were steel cars and the sun made them pretty hot. We got off the train and had to march about 24 kil. to camp 3 at Cabanatuan. We stayed in Cabanatuan until October 1942. At the time the place was overrun with flies and dysentary spread all over the place. Men were dying at the rate of about 16 a day and there was very little medical care. In October they were taking 1500 men groups in fair physical condition and sending them to Japan. While we were in Cabanatuan, four men attempted to escape and were apprehended and tied to a post in a kneeling position with a board placed behind their knees. They were without water for forty-eight hours and then they were shot. The men who died of sickness were put into a mass grave. The ship which I left Manila on was the Nagata Maru. There were seven hundred men in the forward hold and eight hundred men in the after hold and approximately two thousand Japanese troops. It took us eighteen days to get to Osaka. The ship was infested with rats. Toilet facilities were not adequate and a lot of men had dysentary and were forced to use five gallon cans. We lost ten men in the hold I was in. Some of the men were taken off at Formosa where we stopped for one night. We arrived at Osaka Thanksgiving Day 1942. We were taken to a place called Umeda Bunsho, which was across the street from the Umeda freight yards near the railroad station at Osaka. December 6 we started to work in the freight yards. There was a total of four hundred fifty men in the camp at that time of which one hundred twelve died the first winter. We were given clothes that were very thin and it was pretty cold there. The camp commander at that time was a sergeant by the name of Kanary. While working in the freight yards, we used to steal anything we could eat and when men were caught stealing they were beaten. As a result of these beatings some of the men died and some had ear drums broken. When Red Cross supplies came through the

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State of *Rhode Island*  
County of *Washington* ss:

*Edward Pierce Farwell*  
Edward Pierce Farwell

I, Edward Pierce Farwell, of lawful age, being duly sworn on oath, state that I have read the foregoing statement consisting of three pages, and that it is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

*Edward Pierce Farwell*  
Edward Pierce Farwell

Subscribed and sworn to before me at the U.S. Naval Air Station, Quonset Point, R. I., this 2nd day of October 1946.

*P. J. Micall*  
Notary Public.  
P.J. Micall  
Legal Offices

(Seal)

OS-6



CONFIDENTIAL

Q. State your name, rank, serial number, permanent home address, and any other pertinent information concerning yourself.

A. My name is Walter John GRUBER. I am a Corporal, U.S.M.C. My permanent home address is Eden Valley, Minnesota. I enlisted in the United States Marine Corps 19 June 1940. I have completed four years of high school, and two years of college at the University of Minnesota, studying electrical engineering in the evenings.

Q. Were you ever a prisoner of the Imperial Japanese Government?

A. I was captured 23 December 1941 on Wake Island by Japanese forces; was sent to Yokohama where I stayed from 19 January 1942 to 29 January 1942. I was then transferred to Zentsuji, Shokoko Island, where I stayed from 29 January 1942 to 20 January 1943; transferred to Tanagawa, where I stayed from 20 January 1943 to 20 May 1943; to Osaka, where I stayed from 20 May 1943 to 20 May 1943; and to Tsuruga, where I stayed from 20 May 1945 to 9 September 1945.

Q. During your internment in Japanese prison camps did you ever witness any mistreatment, cruelty or atrocities?

A. At Tsuruga, where I was interned between 20 May 1945 and 9 September 1945, there wasn't enough drinking water at the camp. There was only one small spring for 400 men. The bathing facilities were practically non-existent, since we had one small spring for the 400 men. Second Lieutenant NUBA SHOWA was camp commanding officer. On June 12 and 13, 1945 incendiary bombs from B-29's burned out the camp. We were moved to a warehouse along side the docks. The warehouse was crawling with lice infested rats. We slept on grass mats spread on a dirt deck. On 13 July the warehouse was hit by bombs and damaged so that we were unable to live there anymore. We were then transferred to a brick kiln.

In the latter part of June 1945, Ralph J. CROCKER, Boatswain Mate, Second Class, U.S.N., was seen asking for a match from a coolie hanchō just after an air raid by a Japanese guard named TUDO, a Reservist. I saw TUDO beat CROCKER over the head with a club, administering half a dozen sharp blows over the crown. As a result of the beating, CROCKER had several lumps on his head.

On about 5 June 1945 Charles TRAMPASH, Private, First Class, U.S.M.C., failed to stand at attention when TUDO walked into the hospital where TRAMPASH was stationed. As a result of this he was beaten with fists about the head by TUDO, "the Sadist," (a guard also known as "Rubber Arm" because a wound which had formerly occurred in the shoulder left his right arm dangling at his side), and a medical hanchō, whose name I don't remember. TRAMPASH was beaten until he collapsed and was then kicked about the ribs and groin. I did not witness the beating but received the details from J. COILE, U. S. Army, Russell B. ORMSETH, U.S. M.C., and J. MURPHY, U. S. Army, all of a galley detail who personally witnessed the beating. I saw TRAMPASH when he returned to camp later that day. One side of his face was black and blue and was so swollen his eye was completely closed.

At Tsuruga in June 1945 we were detailed to load 50-kilo bombs, which had come off a ship, into box cars. We refused to load the bombs but TUDO emphatically ordered us to work again. We complied but complained to our camp commander, ZEMO TANOWSKI, who in turn complained to the commanding officer, NUBA SHOWA. SHOWA gave TANOWSKI the run around long enough for the loading to be completed, although he admitted that the detail we were put on was illegal.

I can recall nothing further concerning these incidents which would be of value to the War Crimes Office, and I do not have any other information, favorable or unfavorable, which I consider of sufficient importance to report.

CONFIDENTIAL



**RESTRICTED**

**CONFIDENTIAL**

Classification (cancelled) (changed) to

by authority: *th*

FOR THE WAR CRIMES OFFICE

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT - WAR DEPARTMENT

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

\*\*\*\*\*

In the matter of the mistreatment  
of American Prisoners of War at  
Tsuruga Prisoner of War Camp, Japan,  
during the period of from May through  
August 1945.

\* Perpetuation of Testimony of  
\* Cornelius C. Gallegos, Route 2,  
\* Box 716, Pueblo, Colorado.  
\*

\*\*\*\*\*

Taken at: 466 Post Office Bldg., Denver, Colorado

Date: 25 April 1946

In the Presence of: Alner D. Ryan, Special Agent, CIC, 7SC

Reporter: Alner D. Ryan, Special Agent, CIC, 7SC

Questioned by: Alner D. Ryan, Special Agent, CIC, 7SC

Q. Identify yourself and give a brief account of your personal history.

A. My name is Cornelius C. Gallegos. My residence address is Route 2, Box 716, Pueblo, Colorado. I was a member of the U. S. Air Forces and in Manila when war was declared. I was captured by the Japanese at the fall of Bataan. I was held in various Japanese Prisoner of War camps until the war's end.

Q. Were you held at Tsuruga Prisoner of War Camp, Japan, and if so, during what period?

A. I was held at the Tsuruga Prisoner of War Camp, Japan, from May until August 1945, or until I was liberated.

Q. Are you familiar with the incident in May 1945, where forty-eight prisoners were lined up, beaten and mistreated because one of them, Joseph DeMalva, had misappropriated some soy beans?

A. Yes, I was one of the prisoners. The forty-eight of us were first called to the office for questioning. Then we were taken out into the compound, lined up and beaten about the head with a stick about the size of a walking cane. This beating was not too severe. DeMalva was taken into the office and worked on for some time. None of us saw this beating or know exactly who beat him. When DeMalva came out of the office he was in poor physical condition from the beating about the head.

Q. In February 1945, Pfc. William A. Garrison was severely beaten on a charge of stealing cigarettes. Can you relate any details in regard to this incident?

A. I have heard the story but was not there at the time.

Q. In June 1945 every prisoner of war in the camp was indiscriminately beaten. What can you relate in regard to this incident?

A. Someone was talking out loud at the time Sergeant Hiroichi Uno, Japanese paymaster was taking muster. This angered him. He worked over everyone in the camp with a belt buckle.

Q. In July 1945 Sergeant Cornelius C. ~~Garrison~~, Pvt. Rudolph David, and Sergeant ~~David J. MacGurdy~~ were severely beaten and mistreated. Please relate in detail this entire story.

*GALLEGOS, C.C.*

*ED. J. CONWAY C.C.*

**RESTRICTED**  
**CONFIDENTIAL**

WAR CRIMES BRANCH CAD  
Washington 25, D. C.

(44)

*See 1st (Trial)*

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- A. The beating was the result of a complaint by a civilian boss. We were on a detail loading loose soy beans down on the deck. It was raining. Another detail nearby was loading sacked soy beans. When we were returned to the camp at noon we were accused of sabotage as we were not keeping up with the other detail. Three of us were picked from this group and beaten by Kamura, the Supply Sergeant. They were, myself, Rudolph David, and Edward J. Conway of Philadelphia, Pa. Kamura beat us about the head with his hand until he ripped our faces open. Then we were forced to kneel on the gravel in front of the guard house in the hot sun for five hours. When we were released, Conway and myself had to carry David as he was too weak to walk.
- Q. David J. MacCurdy was not beaten at this time?
- A. No, but MacCurdy received a severe beating a few days later. I do not know what he did, but he was held in camp one day and worked over most of the day. I do not know who did it but I saw him that evening and he was pretty badly beaten up.
- Q. Can you further identify Kamura?
- A. Kamura was the Supply Sergeant of the camp. He had been wounded in the war in China and his left arm hung limp and useless. He usually beat us with his open right hand. He consistently was beating someone methodically about the head until he would rip the flesh.
- Q. Have you anything further to add in regard to the above incidents?
- A. No.

cc  
STATE OF CALIFORNIA )  
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES ) SS

Cornelius C. Gallegos  
CORNELIUS C. GALLEGOS

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

Cornelius C. Gallegos  
CORNELIUS C. GALLEGOS

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4 day of February 1946.

Joseph P. Stapowich  
JOSEPH P. STAPOWICH, Captain, TC  
Summary Court

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Alner D. Ryan, Special Agent, CIC, 780, certify that Cornelius C. Gallegos personally appeared before me on 25 April 46 and testified concerning War Crimes; and that the foregoing is an accurate transcription of the answers given by him to the several questions set forth.

Alner D. Ryan  
ALNER D. RYAN, Special Agent, CIC, 780

Denver, Colorado

17 May 1946.

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OS-6

7636



For the WAR CRIMES OFFICE

Judge Advocate General's Department -- War Department

United States of America

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In the matter of the mistreatment of American Prisoners of War at Tsuruga Prisoner of War Camp, Japan, during the period from May through August, 1945.

\* Perpetuation of the Testimony of  
\* CORNELIUS C. GALLEGOS, Route 2,  
\* Box 716, Pueblo, Colorado.  
\*  
\*

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Taken at: March Field (Riverside), California

Date:

In the presence of: Stanley A. Childs, Special Agent, CIC, Fort MacArthur, San Pedro, California.

Questions by: Stanley A. Childs, Special Agent, CIC, Fort MacArthur, San Pedro, California

Q. Identify yourself and give a brief account of your personal history.

A. My name is Cornelius C. Gallegos. My address is T/Sgt., 94th Fighter Squadron, 1st Fighter Group, March Field, California. I was a member of the United States Air Forces in Manila, Philippine Islands, when war was declared. I was captured by the Japanese at the fall of Bataan. I was held in various Japanese prisoner of war camps until the end of the war.

Q. Were you held at Tsuruga Prisoner of War Camp, Japan, and if so, during what period?

A. I was held at the Tsuruga Prisoner of War Camp, Japan, from May until August 1945, or until I was liberated.

Q. Are you familiar with the incident in May 1945, where forty-eight prisoners were lined up, beaten, and mistreated because one of them, Joseph DeMalva, had misappropriated some soy beans?

A. Yes. I was one of the prisoners. The forty-eight of us were first called to the office for questioning. Then we were taken out into the compound, lined up and beaten about the head with a stick about the size of a walking-cane. This beating was not too severe. DeMalva was taken into the office and worked on for some time. None of us saw this beating or know exactly who beat him. When DeMalva came out of the office he was in poor physical condition from the beating about the head.

Q. In February 1945, Pfc. William A. Garrison was severely beaten on a charge of stealing cigarettes. Can you relate any details in regard to this incident?

A. I have heard the story, but was not there at the time.

Q. In June 1945, every prisoner of war in the camp was indiscriminately beaten. What can you relate in regard to this incident?

A. Someone was talking out loud at the time Sergeant Hiroichi Uno, Japanese Paymaster, was taking muster. This angered him. He worked over everyone in the camp with a belt buckle.

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WAR CRIMES BRANCH 610  
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**RESTRICTED**

For the WAR CRIMES OFFICE

Judge Advocate General's Department — War Department

United States of America

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In the matter of the beheading of a civilian worker on Wake Island between December 1941 and May 1942; the beating, mistreatment, and death of prisoners of war from starvation and lack of medical facilities, and the withholding of medicine at Tanagawa, Japan between January and 20 May 1943; the death of 4 or 5 prisoners of war due to lack of medicine and food and exposure, the pilfering of Red Cross parcels, the mass punishment, and the beating and other mistreatment of prisoners of war by Tarami, Ioki, "The Baker" and other Japanese military personnel at Umeda District of Osaka, Japan between May 1943 and May 1945; and the beating and other mistreatment of prisoners of war at Tsuruga, Japan between May and August 1945.

Perpetuation of Testimony of James Frank Hesson, Lieutenant, USN, 486036.

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Taken at: U. S. Naval Receiving Station, Washington, D. C.

Date: 19 February 1947.

Reporter: Floretta Gordon.

Questions by: Raymond C. Cole, Jr., Special Agent, CIC, MDW.

Q. State your name, rank, file number and permanent home address.

A. James Frank Hesson, Lieutenant, USN, 486036. My mailing address is: Naval Receiving Station, Washington 25, D. C.

Q. When were you returned to the States from overseas?

A. On 2 October 1945.

Q. Were you a prisoner of war?

A. Yes.

Q. At what places were you held and state the approximate dates?

A. I was taken prisoner of the Japanese on Wake Island 23 December 1941 while attached to Task Group 9.2. I remained on Wake Island until 12 May 1942 when I was put aboard the Asama Maru and sailed for Yokohama, Japan, arriving on 16 May 1942. The next day I was transferred to San'tsuji, an army base on Shikoku Island. I stayed at San'tsuji for eight months--until some time in January 1943 at which time I was sent to Tanagawa and remained four months. On 20 May 1943, I was shipped to a camp in the Umeda district of Osaka where I remained until 22 May 1945. I was then transferred to Tsuruga, on the Sea of Japan, where I remained until the end of the war.

*MDW Dist: J. H. H. mt 18 apr 47*

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WAR CRIMES BRANCH CAD  
Washington 25, D. C.

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JAMES FRANK HESSON  
MDW-e54WCI

- Q. Did you witness or have you been told of any atrocities or mistreatment of prisoners of war by the Japanese during your imprisonment?
- A. While on Wake Island I was treated fairly well by the Japanese, considering that I was a prisoner of war. Service personnel were treated with a little respect but civilians were treated pretty badly. A civilian workman, a roofer named "Babe" was beheaded for stealing American cigarettes out of the warehouse. While working on a roof one day he removed a plate glass, gained entrance to the building, and was caught. He was court-martialed for this and sentenced to death. He used to go over to the hospital with these cigarettes and give them to the patients. I cannot remember the date this happened nor the Japanese personnel involved.  
Hofmeister, Julius Maynard "Babe"; 42.05.11
- Q. Can you name any other prisoners of war who witnessed this execution and who may be able to give additional information about it?
- A. I don't believe I can. Anybody could have witnessed it; we were all invited to it. The service personnel did not go, but most of the civilians did. This is the only noteworthy event that happened on Wake Island.

There were only 20 servicemen, and no civilians, aboard the Asama Maru when we sailed from Wake Island to Yokohama. Aboard ship the Japs did everything they could to make us comfortable. The crew was a naval landing force and they were very good to us. The Asama Maru was a big ship which used to run between San Francisco and Japan. The members of the crew knew a lot of people in the States. The second steward on the Asama Maru was S. Tarami. The crew treated us with a lot of respect and their attitude toward us was to the effect that 'you're a fighting man and I'm a fight man, but after it's all over we shake hands.' In fact, from the time I was taken prisoner on Wake Island until I was sent to Tanagawa early in 1943, I was treated very well. Zentsuji

San Suji, an army base on Shikoku Island, was a propaganda camp for the good treatment given to prisoners of war by the Japs. Representatives of the International Red Cross were allowed to enter this camp and inspect it, and that was why we were treated so well. The Japanese army had the reputation for treating prisoners badly but the Jap navy treated us well.

On arriving at Tanagawa I thought we stepped into hell itself. People were starving, dirty, sick, and dying like flies for the lack of medicine. There were beatings inflicted upon the prisoners all the time; anything you did you were beat for it.

- Q. Can you cite any specific examples of mistreatment, starving, and death of prisoners?
- A. It was general. The worst part was the lack of medical facilities. A barracks was used as the sick bay and there was another small room--about 16' x 16'--where the dead were taken. If a prisoner was thought by the Japs to be dying, he was taken there. I have seen as many as 30 men in there on the floor, with just one blanket, and with no ventilation. There were two American doctors and a couple Pharmacist's Mates who did everything that they could for the sick, but other than aspirin they had no medicine. It was common knowledge around the camp that the Japs had medicine, but none of it was ever issued to us. I knew of prisoners stealing medicine off the Japs and that is certainly evidence that they had medicine in their possession. There was no Japanese doctor but there was a Jap medical corpsman who issued what little medicine he had. There were many men, mostly Army personnel, who died but I cannot call them by name or otherwise identify them.

Q. Were you personally mistreated?

- A. Yes. I received many beatings for just little things. There were so many instances of beating that it was just considered as routine. I was foreman of a gang of prisoners building dry docks and literally removing a mountain by hand, and for any little thing at all which happened, I was the one to get the punishment.

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JAMES FRANK HESSON  
MDW-e54WCI

Q. Who inflicted this punishment?

A. The Jap guards--they and the civilians--did most of the beating of prisoners. The guards wore Jap army uniforms without rating badges, were veterans of the Chinese Campaign, and were called Gonzokos (phonetic). One of the guards named Tati (phonetic), whom we nicknamed "The Emperor," was very mean. He would give the impression of being a sadist. He would stand a prisoner at attention, stare at him, work himself into a frenzy, and get to shaking all over. Then, he would beat the prisoner unmercifully. Some of the prisoners suffered ruptured eardrums as the result of the beating given them by "The Emperor." A Marine Corps gunner named Paskowitz, who was beaten by "The Emperor," is presently being treated for an ear injury at the U. S. National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland. CMM LaFrance, whom I believe at present to be in Chicago, Illinois on Shore Patrol duty, was also beaten by "The Emperor." The Jap medical corpsman assigned to the sick bay also had it "in" for the Americans. He was a second class soldier. Lt. Meyers, who was at that time a Chief Pharmacist's Mate and who is now at the School of Pharmacy, Bethesda, Maryland, would know his name.

I think 127 men died in the prisoner of war camp at Tanagawa prior to my arrival and about 30 or 40 after my arrival. Their deaths were due to starvation, malnutrition, lack of medical aid, overwork and rough treatment.

Q. Who, in your opinion, was responsible for this?

A. I would say the camp commander whose name I do not recall.

There was another incident of mistreatment in which I was involved. A U. S. Navy chief yeoman was so sick he could not stand on his feet. This Jap honsho wanted him to work harder but he just couldn't. I spoke to the Jap in the yeoman's behalf and the Jap picked up a shovel and beat the yeoman to his knees. I grabbed the Jap and I thought he was going to strike me but I guess he thought twice because I was an interpreter. The Jap beat the yeoman unmercifully and I believe the man died later; however, I am not sure about this because I left this camp. I do not know the name of the Jap who inflicted this beating but he was on the Fujawari (phonetic) detail. (Fujawari was the name of the contractor who had this job.)

Q. Can you name any other prisoners of war who witnessed this beating?

A. CMM LaFrance, whom I have previously mentioned, and Cpl LaFoon (phonetic), USMC. LaFoon was beaten many times. He had weighed about 190 lbs. and went down to 110 lbs. He couldn't work at all and they beat him everywhere he was sent.

Cpl. Arthur L. Laffoon, 4th Marines H Co

Q. From Tanagawa where were you transferred?

A. To the Umeda district of Osaka. Navy personnel was transferred from Tanagawa because we knew too much about dry docks.

Q. What were the general conditions at Osaka?

A. When we first went there it was 'pretty rugged.' There were many beatings and deaths. I think there were 121 men died in that camp before my arrival and there were four or five after I arrived there. The deaths were to the horrible conditions in the camp, exposure, the lack of medical attention, and so forth.

The Japanese inflicted all kinds of punishment upon prisoners of war at Umeda. There were no executions, but there were numerous beatings and instances of mass punishment. A system existed whereby when a prisoner took sick his rations were cut and he was given a cup of rice in the morning, tea for lunch, and a cup of rice in the evening.



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JAMES FRANK HESSON  
MDW-e54WCI

A. (Continued)

If a prisoner was sick and didn't work, he didn't eat. The meanest Jap in that camp was a civilian named Tarami (not to be confused with the steward aboard the Asama Maru) whom we nicknamed "The Headhunter." He was the medical man for the Marutsu (phonetic) Company. The Marutsu Company had all the railroad stations and handled all the cargo shipped by rail. "The Headhunter" was in charge of issuing medicines and even though he had orders from the civilian doctor for different medicines, he failed to issue them.

On one occasion I had the cartilage broken in my knee when a bucket of rice was thrown at me. I carried rice around to the prisoners and the Japs would literally throw the bucket of rice at me in placing the bucket on my shoulder. On this particular occasion the bucket missed my shoulder and struck my leg. They put me in the hospital, put my leg in splints, and told me to keep it there for three weeks. After about a week Tarami came to the hospital and told me I was shirking my duties. He tried to exercise my leg, bent it out of shape, and really 'worked my leg over,' almost ruining me. He also slapped me around. Everybody was badly treated by Tarami. He is reputed to be a very intelligent man, that is considering his schooling, and so forth.

CMM K. C. Turner missed muster one evening, the reason being that he had diarrhea which he told the Japs. They didn't believe him. As punishment for his being absent, he was made to stand on his feet from 2000 hours until 2400 hours and then he was given an unmerciful beating. This beating was given by Ioki, who was also known as "The Sadist," and another Jap commonly known as "The Baker." They finally struck Turner on the head and knocked him out. Turner's back was black from being struck so many times with the wooden swords which they used to inflict this beating. Turner was taken to the sick bay and remained there a couple of days, but no one stayed in the sick bay long no matter what was wrong with you.

On one occasion we were all lined up in the Umeda yards ready to go to work. "The Baker" came through the gate and from a distance of about 1000 yards he saw someone break ranks. I don't know that any prisoner actually broke ranks but anyway that was what "The Baker" claimed. He lined 20 of us up in the vicinity of where this one man allegedly broke ranks and struck each of us with his cupped hand about the ears and then struck everyone three times across the back with a wooden club. I recently developed a kidney ailment which I believe was the result of this blow I received in the back.

Everything happened in this camp over a period of two years, but my memory is a little vague on the details of the numerous incidents of mistreatment.

Q. Were there any representations made by the senior American officer to the Japanese authorities with regard to improving general conditions?

A. Yes, there were. But anyone who made any protest was beaten for it. Toward the end of the war, however, when the Allied bombers were over Osaka, we did receive a little more food.

On 22 May 1945, I left Osaka and was sent to Tsuruga which was another hell hole. The same Gonzokos who were over us at Tanagawa met us at Tsuruga. Many prisoners were beaten at Tsuruga. I remember a soldier was beaten pretty badly one night for having stolen a handful of beans. He was beaten with a shovel. I cannot recall the names of anyone involved in this incident.

Cpl. \_\_\_\_\_ Tramposh, USMC, who was stationed in the Philippines prior to his capture, was severely beaten by a Jap Gonzoko nicknamed "Rubber Arm." "Rubber Arm" was so nicknamed because he had a paralyzed arm and he used this arm to beat on the prisoners.



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JAMES FRANK HESSON  
MDW-e54WCI

A. (Continued)

Tramposh had been pretty sick and was detailed to repairing shoes in the tailor shop. On this particular occasion Tramposh did not see and recognize "Rubber Arm" when the latter entered the room. "Rubber Arm" beat Tramposh with his arm about the head until his face was actually black; not blue, it was black. Tramposh's eyes later swelled shut, his mouth was cut, and his eardrum was punctured. "Rubber Arm" beat many of the prisoners at Tanagawa, also. Toward the end of the war, however, he changed. He brought us cigarettes which even the Army couldn't get.

CWO \_\_\_\_\_ Crocker, USN, who is at present a Shore Patrolman here in Washington, was severely beaten by "The Emperor" during a rest period while we were engaged in working on the railroad carrying soybeans. Crocker was lying on the ground and he asked a passing coolie for either a cigarette or a 'light.' On seeing this, the "Emperor" beat Crocker to the ground, rendered him unconscious, and Crocker was a long time regaining consciousness. This was purely a sadist act on the part of "The Emperor." He was mad, he had to pick on someones, and he picked on Crocker.

The camp commander at this time was Numba, a second lieutenant in the Japanese army. He was directly responsible for all the punishment at Tsuruga. He didn't inflict any of the punishment himself, but he watched while his men punished and mistreated prisoners.

- Q. Were there any representations made regarding mistreatment of prisoners?
- A. Yes, but they were of no avail.
- Q. During your imprisonment by the Japanese did you receive any Red Cross packages?
- A. In four years of imprisonment I received the equivalent of 3-1/8 Red Cross boxes. Those were received when I was at Umeda and Tanagawa— one box was received at Tanagawa.
- Q. Do you know of any time when the Red Cross boxes were misappropriated by the Japanese?
- A. The Japanese officers were quartered right across from our barracks and they had American cigarettes, coffee and candy on their desks all the time. The Japanese are born thieves and liars. A Jap policeman would stop a civilian on the street and beat him to the ground.
- Q. Do you know the names of any of the Japanese personnel at any of the camps where you were held who were guilty of stealing from or misappropriating Red Cross parcels?
- A. I don't know any of the Japs who weren't guilty of stealing out of those boxes. The Japs even made the cook sign for butter, jelly, sugar and other food which he never received.

There were numerous other incidents of punishment such as kneeling for hours, slapping, and so forth.

*James Frank Hesson*  
JAMES FRANK HESSON

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DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA )  
City of Washington ) SS

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

James Frank Hesson  
JAMES FRANK HESSON  
Lieutenant, USN

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 16<sup>th</sup> day of April, 1947.

Raymond C. Cole, Jr.  
RAYMOND C. COLE, JR.  
2nd Lieut., M. I.  
Summary Court, 116th CIC Detachment

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Raymond C. Cole, Jr., Special Agent, CIC, MDW, certify that James Frank Hesson, Lieutenant, USN 486036, personally appeared before me on 19 February 1947 and testified concerning war crimes; and that the foregoing is an accurate transcription of the answers given by him to the several questions set forth.

Place: Washington, D.C.

Date: 16<sup>th</sup> day of April, 1947.

Raymond C. Cole, Jr.

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05-6



**CONFIDENTIAL**

Classification changed from  
"CONFIDENTIAL" to "RESTRICTED"  
by C. G. Muzzy  
CWO, USA

AFFIDAVIT

**AFFIDAVIT**

U.S.S. BENEVOLENCE  
PLACE

7 September 1945  
DATE

I, Light, Jake Willie, 38 030 563, of Waco, Texas, 1123 Rose Street, serving in the grade of Pvt. with the "D" Btry. 60th C.A.A.A., America armed forces at the time of my capture on 6 May 1942 at Corridor do hereby depose and say:

1. Japanese prisons, camps, or hospitals in which I was confined are as follows:

Name or Location	Date	Japanese Commander
Cabanatuan, P.I.	June 1942	Col. Morrie
Tenagawa	Nov. 25th 1942	Lt. Kirnichi
Naru	March 1945	
Tsuruga	April 1945	Lt. Numba

2. Conditions in each camp, hospital or prison with respect to food, medical care, clothing, sanitation and required work were as follows:

Tenagawa--Food, insufficient both in quality and quantity, medical care, no medical equipment, only what the American POW Doctor could do. Working conditions were fair.

Naru--Below that of Tenagawa in all respects, especially working conditions.

Tsuruga--More food, red cross medicine, work heavy.



CONFIDENTIAL

AFFIDAVIT OF GLENN EDWARD NICHOLS, CORPORAL, U.S.M.C., SERIAL NO. UNKNOWN

STATE OF CALIFORNIA :  
: SS  
County of Alameda :

Glenn Edward NICHOLS, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

My permanent home address is 402 "D" Street, San Raphael, California, and I am 40 years of age. I became a prisoner of war of Japan on 10 December 1941 on the Island of Guam.

I was held as a prisoner of war by the Japanese at Tsuruga from 12 March 1945 until liberated on 16 September 1945. Japanese personnel at this camp that I can identify are IKEDA, TSUDA, KIMURA and SAKAMOTO. On about 12 July 1945 one pfc Charles F. TRAMPOSCH, U.S.M.C., prisoner of the Japanese, was severely beaten by TSUDA, KIMURA and IKEDA. TSUDA and KIMURA were obviously drunk and for no reason known to me beat TRAMPOSCH with their hands and a belt. This took place in an open area on the compound in front of the guard house. After this beating TRAMPOSCH went into the hospital. I saw the beating administered by TSUDA and KIMURA and also saw IKEDA attack TRAMPOSCH in the lobby of the hospital with his hands. IKEDA then brought TRAMPOSCH out of doors and severely beat him with a scoop shovel, striking him in the abdomen and on the head repeatedly. TRAMPOSCH ultimately collapsed and was carried into the hospital.

I was held as a prisoner of war of the Japanese from 10 December 1941 to 10 January 1942 on Guam; from 15 January 1942 to 15 January 1943 at Zentsujii, Shikoku, Japan; from 16 January 1943 to 10 May 1943 at Tanagawa prison sub camp; from 10 May 1943 to 11 March 1945 at Osaka Camp Umeda; and from 12 March 1945 until liberated on 16 September 1945 at Tsuruga.

17 October 1945

Glenn Edward Nichols

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 17th day of October 1945 at Oakland, California, U.S.A.

C. E. Caughlin  
Lieutenant Commander, USNR

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FOR THE WAR CRIMES OFFICE

Classification changed from  
"CONFIDENTIAL" to "RESTRICTED"  
by order of the Secretary of WAR  
by *C. W. Muzzy*  
*W.D. 15 Oct 45*

Judge Advocate General's Department - War Department

United States of America

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In the matter of the beating of      \* Perpetuation of Testimony of  
CBM Crocker, USN, and other      \* Joseph Perry, Jr., CTM, U. S. N.,  
prisoners at Tsuruga Prisoner of      \* 201-37-03.  
War Camp, by a Japanese Guard,      \*  
Tsuda, in July 1945.      \*

\*\*\*\*\*

Taken at:      Boston, Massachusetts

Date:      2 October 1946

In the Presence of:      Edward T. Howard, Special Agent  
Counter Intelligence Corps  
108th CIC Detachment

Reporter:      Leonora V. Buckley  
Civilian Employee  
108th CIC Detachment

Questions by:      Edward T. Howard  
Counter Intelligence Corps  
108th CIC Detachment

\*\*\*\*\*

The witness was duly sworn.

- Q. State your name, rank, serial number, and permanent home address.
- A. Joseph Perry, Jr., CTM, United States Navy, No. 201-37-03; my permanent home address is 103 Congress Street, Lowell, Massachusetts.
- Q. When and where were you born?
- A. At Lowell, Massachusetts, on September 8, 1907.
- Q. Have you recently returned to the United States from overseas?
- A. Yes. I returned to the United States in November 1945, arriving at Oakland, California, from Japan.
- Q. Were you a prisoner of war?
- A. Yes, of the Japanese.
- Q. Will you give your Naval background leading up to your capture by the Japanese?
- A. I joined the Navy July 12, 1928. In 1940 I went to Manila from Pearl Harbor and was attached to the submarine Sea Wolf. I was captured on Corregidor while attached to the Sixteenth Naval District on May 6th or 9th, 1942.
- Q. At what places were you held a prisoner and state the approximate dates?
- A. I was held at the 92nd Garage Area, Corregidor, for three weeks; was in the Philippine Islands at Cabanatuan Camp No. 3 for about five months; then went to Japan on the Nagata Maru and landed at Moji.

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WAR CRIMES OFFICE

C. W. Muzzy

Incl #3

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CONFIDENTIAL  
**RESTRICTED** *Law*

Kyushu, Japan. I then went to the Umedo Bunsho Prisoner of War Camp at Osaka and was there from Thanksgiving Day 1942 until May 1945. I was at the Prisoner of War Camp Tsuruga from May 1945 until September 1945 when liberated.

- Q. Are you familiar with the circumstances of the beating of a fellow prisoner of war by the name of Crocker at Tsuruga Prisoner of War Camp?
- A. Yes, Chief Boatswain's Mate Crocker was beaten at Tsuruga PW Camp by a Japanese guard nicknamed "The Emperor", in July 1945.
- Q. Will you state what you know of your own knowledge concerning the beating of Crocker by the Japanese guard nicknamed "The Emperor"?
- A. I saw Crocker being brought into the shack by two fellow prisoners whose names I don't remember, after he had been beaten. I asked one of the Americans what had happened. He told me that "The Emperor" had just got through beating Crocker with a club for no reason at all. This happened right after an air raid and Crocker was still groggy from the beating when I saw him.
- Q. Will you describe in more detail the physical condition of Crocker when you saw him after the beating which you heard from your fellow Americans was given Crocker by the Japanese guard nicknamed "The Emperor"?
- A. Crocker was bleeding from the head and face when he came into the shack and I saw that he was still groggy. You could talk to him. I asked him what the score was and Crocker told me that "The Emperor" had beat him up.
- Q. What is the Japanese name of the guard nicknamed "The Emperor"?
- A. "Tsuda San". (Phonetic)
- Q. Will you describe Tsuda nicknamed "The Emperor"?
- A. He was about five feet, six inches tall; weighed between one hundred and fifty and one hundred and sixty pounds; well built; wore glasses; about twenty-eight years of age. He acted so cocky that everyone called him "The Emperor". He was the muscle man at the camp.
- Q. Did "The Emperor" beat you or other prisoners on other occasions?
- A. He didn't give me a real working over, but he slapped me a couple of times. He did beat up other prisoners.
- Q. Did you witness the Japanese guard nicknamed "The Emperor" beat up other prisoners?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Will you state the circumstances of these beatings and tell what you witnessed?
- A. I saw "The Emperor" beat up three United States Army men one afternoon. I mean he gave them a real working over for something they did on the job. What it was, I don't know. He struck them with his fist and he took a coal shovel to beat them with that for a while, and when they were down on the deck, he started kicking them. He was also assisted by a guard nicknamed "The Sadist". "The Emperor" and "The Sadist" relieved each other in beating these three men.
- Q. What was the physical effect on these three men whose names you don't recall as a result of this latter beating you have just mentioned?

**RESTRICTED** *Law*

05-6  
CHINA OFFICE



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A. These three men were taken to the sick bay by Master Sergeant John P. Gregory for treatment. There was another small Japanese guard who wore glasses and had buck teeth who helped "The Sadist" and "The Emperor" beat these three men, but I don't remember the name of this small Japanese guard.

Q. Will you describe the small Japanese guard whose name you don't recall?

~~A. This guard stood about five feet, weighed about one hundred and ten pounds, wore glasses, and had buck teeth. He was in his late twenties. He was a regular guard at the Tsuruga Camp.~~

Q. Will you describe or otherwise identify the Japanese guard nicknamed "The Sadist"?

~~A. He was about five feet, three inches tall, could not use his left arm as he had been wounded; was about thirty-three or thirty-four years of age; weighed about one hundred and thirty pounds; and was a regular guard at the camp.~~

Q. Can you supply the names of any witnesses of the above described beating of Crocker or of the beating of the three unnamed Americans referred to above?

A. I know only their last names. They are Binko, Marine Private; and W. Watts, Marine Private, and, I believe, Dean Beavers who is now at the Newport Torpedo Station, Newport, Rhode Island, witnessed the beating; also Chief Shipfitter Lewis Nash, Great Lakes Naval Station; Emil Levira, Chief Quartermaster, U. S. Navy; Philip Krebs, formerly Torpedoman, 123 Brook Road, Quincy, Massachusetts. Regarding the beating of the three American prisoners, the following were witnesses: Master Sergeant John P. Gregory; Dr. Nell; Dr. Campbell; Staff Sergeant Miller; Ingram, I don't know his first name, Signalman, United States Navy. There were many others whose names I don't recall.

~~Q. Who was the Japanese Camp Commander at Tsuruga at the time the above-described beatings occurred?~~

A. The Commanding Officer's nickname was "The Pig". I don't know his Japanese name.

Q. Will you describe or otherwise identify the Japanese Camp Commander whose nickname was "The Pig" mentioned above?

A. He stood about five feet, six inches tall; weighed close to two hundred pounds; was in the forties; and spoke English when he wanted to.

Q. Who was the American Camp Commander who was at Tsuruga at the time of the above-described incidents?

A. Zemo Tarnowski.

Q. Was there an allied senior officer at the time?

~~A. There was a Captain Astor but he didn't have the job as Camp Commander.~~

Q. Was any protest made as the result of the beating of Crocker or of the beating of the three Americans whose names you don't know, as described above?

~~A. I don't know.~~

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

A. No.

*Joseph Perry, Jr.*  
Joseph Perry, Jr.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts )  
County of Suffolk ) ss

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

*Joseph Perry, Jr.*  
Joseph Perry, Jr.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of October 1946.

*John P. McNamara*  
JOHN P. McNAMARA  
Major, CMP

Summary Court

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Edward T. Howard, Special Agent, Counter Intelligence Corps, certify that Joseph Perry, Jr., CTM, U.S.N., 201-37-03, personally appeared before me on 2 October 1946, and testified concerning war crimes; and that the foregoing is an accurate transcription of the answers given by him to the several questions set forth.

*Edward T. Howard*

Place: Boston, Massachusetts

Special Agent, CIC

Date: 30 Oct. 1946

108th CIC Detachment

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Classification changed from  
"CONFIDENTIAL" to "RESTRICTED"  
by order of the Secretary of WAR  
by *C. J. Muzzy*  
*CWO, USARP*

FOR THE WAR CRIMES OFFICE

Judge Advocate General's Department - War Department

United States of America

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In the matter of the beating of Joseph \* Perpetuation of Testimony of  
D. Malva by a Japanese Guard nick- \* Joseph Perry, Jr., CTM, U.S.N.,  
named "The Sadist" at Tsuruga Prisoner \* 201-37-03.  
of War Camp in May 1945 \*

\*\*\*\*\*

Taken at: Boston, Massachusetts

Date: 2 October 1946

In the Presence of: Edward T. Howard, Special Agent  
Counter Intelligence Corps  
108th CIC Detachment

Reporter: Leonora V. Buckley  
Civilian Employee  
108th CIC Detachment

Questions by: Edward T. Howard, Special Agent  
Counter Intelligence Corps  
108th CIC Detachment

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The witness was duly sworn.

- Q. State your name, rank and serial number, and permanent home address.
- A. Joseph Perry, Jr., CTM, United States Navy, Number 201-37-03; my permanent home address is 103 Congress Street, Lowell, Massachusetts.
- Q. When and where were you born?
- A. At Lowell, Massachusetts, on September 8, 1907.
- Q. Have you recently returned to the United States from overseas?
- A. Yes, I returned to the United States in November 1945, arriving at Oakland, California, from Japan.
- Q. Were you a prisoner of war?
- A. Yes of the Japanese.
- Q. Will you give your Naval background leading up to your capture by the Japanese?
- A. I joined the Navy July 12, 1928. In 1940 I went to Manila from Pearl Harbor and was attached to the submarine Sea Wolf. I was captured on Corregidor while attached to the Sixteenth Naval District on May 6th or 9th, 1942.
- Q. At what places were you held a prisoner and state the approximate dates?

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- A. I was held at the 92nd Garage Area, Corregidor, for three weeks; was in the Philippine Islands at Cabanatuan, Camp No. 3, for about five months; then went to Japan on the Nagata Maru and landed at Moji, Kyushu, Japan. I then went to the Umedo Bunsho Prisoner of War Camp at Osaka, Japan, and was there from Thanksgiving Day 1942 until May 1945. I was at the Prisoner of War Camp at Tsuruga from May 1945 until September 1945 when liberated.
- Q. Are you familiar with the circumstances of the beating of Joseph D. Malva at the Tsuruga Prisoner of War Camp, Tsuruga, Japan, in May 1945?
- A. Yes, I am familiar with the circumstances of the beating although I didn't witness the beating myself.
- Q. Will you state what you know of your own knowledge concerning the beating of Joseph Malva at Tsuruga, Japan, in May 1945?
- A. I saw Malva after he was beaten up by "The Sadist" and the right side of Malva's face was black and blue and his eye was bloodshot. He looked pretty bad and wore colored glasses for a week after the beating on account of his eyes.
- Q. Did you see Malva directly after he was beaten by the Jap guard nicknamed "The Sadist"?
- A. Yes.
- Q. Where were you and where was Malva at the time you saw him after the beating?
- A. He was going into the sick bay for treatment and I was taking a shower.
- Q. Did Malva tell you about the beating which he received from the Jap nicknamed "The Sadist"?
- A. He didn't tell me about it at that time but he told me about it later.
- Q. What did Malva tell you regarding the beating which he received from the Jap guard nicknamed "The Sadist", as mentioned above?
- A. Malva told me that it was the worst beating that he had ever taken. He didn't tell me why he was beaten, but he did tell me that he was beaten by "The Sadist".
- Q. Do you know the Japanese name of the guard nicknamed "The Sadist"?
- A. No.
- Q. Describe or otherwise identify the Jap guard nicknamed "The Sadist".
- A. He was about five feet, three inches tall; could not use his left arm as he had been wounded; was about thirty-three or thirty-four years of age; weighed about one hundred and thirty pounds; and was a muscle man at the camp.
- Q. Will you state the names of any fellow prisoners who witnessed the beating of Malva on this occasion?
- A. There was one other prisoner who was present when Malva was beaten

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but I don't know his name. The reason there were no other witnesses was the fact that "The Sadist" usually took the men into a room to beat them up.

- Q. Do you know whether or not any Japanese were present beside "The Sadist" when Malva was beaten, as described above?
- A. No.
- Q. What was the Jap guard's, nicknamed "The Sadist" reputation among you prisoners?
- A. His reputation was bad. He was noted for beating up the men without reason. His hobby was to beat the prisoners on one side of the face until the man bled, and he did this to every man that he beat up that I know of.
- Q. Can you recall the names of other prisoners beside Malva who were beaten up by the Jap guard nicknamed "The Sadist"?
- A. Yes. One other man that I remember was named Tramposh (phonetic) who was a Private in the United States Marine Corps. He acted as one of Captain Nell's medical assistants.
- Q. Who is Captain Nell?
- A. Captain Nell was a doctor in the Medical Corps, United States Army; he was the prisoners' doctor at the camp.
- Q. Can you supply the names of any fellow prisoners who can give further information on these beatings?
- A. Joe Voyer, Lowell, Massachusetts; Shaley (phonetic), both were Army men; a man named Murphy from Brooklyn, New York; Zemo Tarnowski, Chief Aerographer, stationed somewhere in Cleveland, Ohio, at an air base. I think his home was in Elyria, Ohio; Philip Krebs, formerly Torpedoman, 123 Brook Road, Quincy; and Dean Beavers who is now at the Naval Torpedo Station at Newport, Rhode Island.
- Q. Who was the Japanese Commandant of the Camp at the time these beatings occurred?
- A. "The Pig".
- Q. Do you know the Japanese name of the Commandant nicknamed "The Pig"?
- A. No.
- Q. Will you describe "The Pig"?
- A. He stood about five feet, six inches tall; weighed close to two hundred pounds; was in the forties; and spoke English when he wanted to.
- Q. Who was the Commanding Officer of the prisoners at the time of these beatings?
- A. Tarnowski.
- Q. Was any protest made as the result of the beating of Malva or the others whose names you don't recall?

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A. I don't know.

Q. Is there anything else you wish to state regarding this incident?

A. No.

Joseph Perry, Jr.  
Joseph Perry, Jr.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts )  
County of Suffolk ) ss

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

Joseph Perry, Jr.  
Joseph Perry, Jr.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of Oct. 1946.

John P. McNamara  
JOHN P. McNAMARA  
Major, CMP

Summary Court

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Edward T. Howard, Special Agent, Counter Intelligence Corps, certify that Joseph Perry, Jr., CTM, U.S.N., 201-37-03, personally appeared before me on 2 October 1946, and testified concerning war crimes; and that the foregoing is an accurate transcription of the answers given by him to the several questions set forth.

Edward T. Howard

Place: Boston, Massachusetts

Special Agent, CIC

Date: 30 Oct. 1946

108th CIC Detachment

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PERPETUATION OF TESTIMONY OF  
LOUIS H. PORTER  
(Formerly P.F.C. ASN 282203)  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

29 November, 1946

My name is Louis H. Porter, Sgt. USMC, My permanent home address is 1223 W. Logan St. Guthrie, Oklahoma. I am now 25 years old. I was formerly a private First Class in the 4th regiment of the United States Marine Corps, Serial No. 282203, having enlisted 2 February, 1940, I went overseas 12 October, 1940 and returned to the states 5 October, 1945, I reenlisted in the United States Marine Corps 16 March, 1945.

I was captured on Batan, Philippine Islands, 9 April, 1942 by a Japanese Infantry unit, name unknown to me.

I participated in the death march and escaped at San Fernando, Philippine Islands, and was recaptured in September, 1942. Was then taken to Bilibid Hospital in Manila, then to Cabanatuan No. 1 prison camp, ~~xxxxxx~~ in February, 1943, then to Nichols Field from 8 June, 1943 to August, 1943, back to Cabanatuan then immediately to Osaka, Japan where I was put to work in a ship yard which I did not know the name, but the name of our prison camp was Sakarajima, then in May of 1945 we were taken to a copper mine at Akenobie, Japan until liberated in August, 1945.

The camp Commander was not known to us, but the main camp commander of Osaka prison camps was Colonel Morato, We had a Sergeant in charge of our camp whose name was KAKUDA he was a mental torture fiend, but the main one that mistreated prisoners was a medical man named Matsa Moto.

I saw many men beaten, but this medical man killed men by not letting the doctor have the medical supplies that were intended for the prisoners from the American Red Cross. The cases which I wish to mention are three Marines named Frenchy Redmond, Kelly and the other I can't recall his name.

These three Marines died who could have been saved if the medical Japanese would have given the doctor the keys to the medicine cabinet. Our doctor was Doctor Nordine Lt. USN who begged the Jap to open the cabinet and was refused.

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Encl # 2

OS-70



C O N F I D E N T I A L

W A R D E P A R T M E N T

Judge Advocate General's Department

United States of America

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IN THE MATTER OF THE BEATING AND TORTURE)  
OF PRIVATE COBB, PRIVATE DORSEY, S/SGT )  
McCURDY AND ONE UNIDENTIFIED PRISONER OF )  
WAR AT TSURUGA SUB CAMP, OSAKA, JAPAN, )  
11 JULY 1945. )

Deposition of ROBERT T. ROHMER  
S/Sgt, ASN 7002672

\*\*\*\*\*

Taken at

: Letterman General Hospital  
Presidio of San Francisco  
California

Date

: 28 September 1945

In the Presence of

: Paul G. Pugh  
Agent, SIC, CD, NSC

Questions by

: Paul G. Pugh  
Agent, SIC, CD, NSC

Page One (1) of 4 pages.

C O N F I D E N T I A L

(4)

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K-14



C O N F I D E N T I A L

Q: What is your name, age, rank, serial number and permanent address?

A: My name is Robert T. Rohmer, age 26, S/Sgt, ASN 7002672. My permanent address is Greenville, Mississippi.

Q: On what dates were you inducted, sent overseas and returned from overseas?

A: I volunteered on 21 October 1939, was sent overseas on 1 November 1941 and returned 25 September 1945.

Q: Were you ever a prisoner of war of any of the Axis powers?

A: Yes, of the Japanese.

Q: State the organization with which you were serving at the time of your capture and when, where and by whom you were taken into custody.

A: The 91st Bombardment Squadron (L), 27th Bombardment Group (L). I was taken captive by the Japanese on 9 April 1942 at Bataan.

Q: Where were you kept and what were your movements while you were in such custody?

A: I was held at Camp O'Donnell from 19 April 1942 to 4 June 1942, at Cabanatuan Number One to 7 November 1942, in transit to Japan to 27 November 1942, at Tanagawa Sub Camp at Osaka, Japan to 29 March 1945, in Kobe (Piggy City) to 25 April 1945 and at Tsuruga Sub Camp, Osaka, Japan to 10 September 1945.

Q: Were you an eye-witness to any illegal conduct, either by way of omission or commission on the part of Japanese nationals or soldiers which resulted in the death or serious injury of any American national?

A: Yes.

Q: Describe in detail the conduct which you believe to be illegal, giving particulars as to the nature thereof, the name and identification of the victim and of the accused.

A: At Tsuruga Sub Camp, Osaka, Japan on 11 July 1945 about nine AM, Private Cobb, Private Dorsey and S/Sgt McCurdy, 91st Bomb Squadron (L) and one other man, whose name I can't remember, were severely beaten. There had been a shakedown inspection and several articles such as salt, beans, rice and corn meal had been found hidden in the bunks and bunk spaces. The men suspected were taken to the Administration Office to see Sergeant "The Saddist" Kameerah, Private "Emperor" Tuti, Private "Elmer" Decator, a medical Sergeant whose name I don't know and the Sergeant Major of the camp, whose name I don't recall. We stood in line



C O N F I D E N T I A L

and went in one at a time and "Elmer" decided the "case" against us and the punishment. These other Japs met us at the door and began administering the punishment, which consisted of standing at attention and being beaten by these four men until he passed out, being revived by a bucket of cold water and being beaten again to insensibility. I saw Cobb, McCurdy and Dorsey beaten during a period of about two hours, after which time "Elmer" appeared on the scene with a shovel, made the three men kneel on the ground and beat them across the buttocks with the shovel. He gave each man about 25 licks. He appeared to use all his effort in each blow.

Q: Do you know the name of or can you describe any distinguishing characteristics of the commanding officer of the camp?

A: The commanding officer of the camp was known as "The Pig." He was a Lieutenant, about five feet, six inches tall, weighed about 160 pounds, age about 35, had an unusually large round head, a shaved head and was usually laughing. I do not know his name.

Q: Do you have, or know the location of, any physical evidence, such as photographs, relating to this incident?

A: No.

Q: Do you know the name of or can you identify any other eye-witnesses to this incident?

A: No.

Q: Does the testimony you have given herein cover all the pertinent details of this incident which you are able to remember?

A: Yes.

*Robert T. Rohmer*  
ROBERT T. ROHMER  
S/Sgt, ASN 7002672



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For the WAR CRIMES OFFICE

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

Judge Advocate General's Department - War Department *Cwo, WSA*

United States of America

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In the matter of Sergeant Cornelius C. Gallegos, Private Rudolph David and Sergeant David J. MacCurdy being severely beaten and mistreated in July 1945 at the Prisoner of War Camp in Tsuruga, Japan. \* Perpetuation of Testimony of Corporal Donald A. Robertson, ASN 33075414. \*

\*\*\*\*\*

Taken at: 1141 Chestnut Street, Darby, Pa.  
Date: 12 April 1946  
In the Presence of: Joseph C. Dernetz, Special Agent, Counter Intelligence Corps, Third Service Command  
Reporter: Doris Wadsworth, Stenographer, Philadelphia Field Office, Counter Intelligence Corps, Third Service Command  
Questions by: Joseph C. Dernetz

Q. State your name, rank, serial number, and permanent home address.

A. My name is Donald A. Robertson, Corporal, ASN 33075414; my permanent home address is 1141 Chestnut Street, Darby, Pa.

Q. State the date and place of your birth, your education, and your civilian occupation prior to entering the Army.

A. I was born 17 January 1919 in Philadelphia, Pa. I graduated from high school, and I had been employed on a photolithographic process in a Civil Service position.

Q. Were you a Prisoner of War?

A. Yes.

Q. Have you recently been returned to the United States from overseas?

A. Yes. I arrived at the port of San Francisco on 8 October 1945.

Q. At what places were you held and state the approximate dates.

A. On 6 May 1942, I was captured on Corregidor, Phillipine Islands, where I was held until approximately 28 May 1942. At that time, we were moved to Cabanatuan Prisoner Camp, Phillipine Islands. On 7 November 1942, we were moved to Manila, where we remained for a couple of days prior to embarking on a ship destined for Japan. We were on this ship, a freighter, approximately twenty days. I estimate it was around 26 November 1942, when we were imprisoned in Camp No. 1472 at Tanagawa, Honshu Island, Japan. Near the end of March 1945, I was transferred to Narou, also on Honshu Island, and about a month later, to the prison camp at Tsuruga, Honshu, Japan. On 3 September 1945, with a group of other men, I fled from this camp, and we contacted American forces on the next day.

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Q. State what you heard regarding the beating and mistreatment of Sergeant Cornelius C. Gallegos, Private Rudolph David, and Sergeant David J. MacCurdy at Tsuruga Prisoner of War Camp in July of 1945.

A. We were out on a work detail on the docks at Tsuruga in July of 1945. I was with Detail No. 1 at that time, which had been separated into three groups of fifteen men each. The crew that Gallegos, David, and MacCurdy were in was assigned to the task of loading those soy beans into a gondola car from the docks. The beans had to be hauled about seventy-five yards from where they had spilled on the docks out of broken sacks, to the gondola car. The beans were carried in open straw sacks on their shoulders.

The Japanese civilian in charge of the work detail reported the whole crew because the car was not filled in the first work period (two hours). The car was very large, holding approximately eighteen tons. After this crew had finished their dinner at noon, they were called over to the office where the whole crew was beaten. I do not know what weapons were used for the beating, but the Japanese probably used everything they could lay their hands on.

After the beatings were ministered to the crew, Gallegos, David, and MacCurdy could not go back to work in the afternoon because of their condition. All three of the men's faces were bloody and swollen. The faces of the other men of this crew of fifteen were also swollen, but not quite so bad. When the Japanese found that Gallegos, David, and MacCurdy did not report for work in the afternoon, they forced the three men to kneel in the front of the guardhouse all afternoon from about 1300 to 1730. During this time, they were not given any medical treatment, or allowed to wash their faces, or allowed to talk to other prisoners. It was not until they were released after 1730 that they were able to wash up and go to the hospital for treatment.

I did not see the crew beaten up. I did see Gallegos, David, and MacCurdy kneeling in front of the guardhouse, however, and saw that their faces were swollen and lacerated. I also saw other members of this crew with swollen faces after the beating. I know that Gallegos, David, and MacCurdy were able to report for work the next day. One of the American Prisoners of War who also witnessed the incident was a Sergeant William Baker from California.

Q. Who was responsible for this incident?

A. I do not remember the name of the Japanese civilian who reported the crew. We called him "Smiling Jack", however, and I know that he had nothing to do with the administration of the camp. He was an employee of the transportation company for which the beans were being loaded. I do not know the name of this transportation company. "Smiling Jack" was 5'8" tall, weighed 160 lbs., did not wear glasses, and had his head shaven. He was heavyset and always wore a smile. It was told to me that "Smiling Jack" apologized to the crew the next day for their beating. Except for this incident, he had always treated the men fairly well and it was the opinion of some of the American prisoners that had he known the men would have been severely beaten, he never would have reported the prisoners.

The Japanese Camp Commander at that time was a man whom we called "The Peg". I do not know his name, but he is approximately 5'4" tall; weighed 160 lbs.; his head was shaven; he did not wear glasses; he had a few gold teeth in front; and he was extremely fat. I believe "The Peg" was responsible for the actions of all the men under his command.

I heard that the Japanese paymaster, whose name I do not remember, but who was approximately 5'7" tall; weighing 130 lbs.; having gold teeth in the front and on the sides; and not wearing glasses; with a very smooth, almost childish, face; sharp featured; and a shaven head, was one of those who beat the men.

I also heard that Tuda, whom we called "Emperor", and who was a guard, was one of the men who beat the prisoners. He was 5'7" tall; weighed 145 pounds; his head

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was shaven; he wore glasses; and he had a glass eye, although I do not remember whether it was his right or left eye.

The other guard, whom I heard beat the men, was Kamura. We called Kamura "Rubber Arm", because his right arm seemed to be paralyzed. The fingers on his right hand were always spread open, and it did not seem that he could close them. It appeared that Kamura could hit the men all day long with this crippled hand of his without hurting it in any way. Kamura was 5'7" tall; weighed 135 pounds; his head was shaven; and he did not wear glasses.

This constitutes my full knowledge concerning this incident.

Q. Do you have any further information or knowledge concerning War Crimes, other than that which you have testified this date?

A. No.

Donald A. Robertson

Donald A. Robertson, Corporal, ASN 33075414

State of: Pennsylvania )  
County of: Philadelphia ) SS

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

Donald A. Robertson

Donald A. Robertson, Corporal, ASN 33075414

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 12 day of April 1946.

William A. Reynolds 2nd Lt.

WILLIAM A. REYNOLDS, 2nd Lt., Inf.  
Summary Court Officer

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Joseph C. Dernetz, Special Agent, Counter Intelligence Corps, Third Service Command, certify that on 12 April 1946, personally appeared before me, Donald A. Robertson, Corporal, ASN 33075414, and gave the foregoing answers to the several questions set forth; that after his testimony had been transcribed, the said Donald A. Robertson read the same and affixed his signature thereto in my presence.

Place: Philadelphia, Pa.  
Date: 16 April 1946

Joseph C. Dernetz

Joseph C. Dernetz, Special Agent  
Counter Intelligence Corps, III S.C.

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WAR CRIMES OFFICE  
Washington 25, D. C.



MASTER TECHNICAL SERGEANT STEWART, U.S.M.C.

Q. State your full name and home address.

A. Jesse L. Stewart, my home address is McKinnon, Wyoming, and at the present time I am stationed at Corpus Christi, Texas, as a member of Marine Aviation Detachment, Ward Island.

Q. How long have you been in the United States Marine Corps?

A. I have served continuously in the Marine Corps since 19 October 1936.

Q. What is your present rank in the Marine Corps?

A. Master Technical Sergeant.

Q. During the past war were you confined in any Japanese prison camp as a prisoner of war?

A. Yes. Captured 23rd December 1941 at Wake Island. Washed on Wake Island until May 1942. Then taken to Zentsuji, Shikoku Island, Japan. Remained there until 17 January 1943. Was taken to Tanagawa, Honshu Island and remained in the Tanagawa Prisoner of War Camp until May 21, 1943. Then taken to Umeda Prisoner of War Camp arriving there 21 May 1943 where I remained until 21 May 1945, at which time I was taken to Tsuruga Prisoner of War Camp where I remained until 11 Sept. 1945.

Q. Did you observe the conduct of Sgt. Hiroichi Uno during this time?

A. Yes.

Q. State what you observed.

A. Sergeant Hiroichi Uno of the Imperial Japanese Army was paymaster of the Tsuruga POW Camp during the time I was there. He was also in charge of issuing supplies to the POWs, although the only actual issues were of our rations. Sgt. Uno had authority over the civilian guards at the Tsuruga Camp, and I observed him exercising this authority over them every day of the three months I spent there before the end of the war. By the time I reached Tsuruga I was able both to speak and to understand Japanese well.

At Tsuruga in or about June, 1945, at about 5:30 in the afternoon, I saw a fellow POW, private First Class Charles A. Cobb of the U.S. Army, being beaten by one of the civilian prison guards, Ryunosuke Kimura, under the supervision of Sgt. Hiroichi Uno. Sgt. Uno stood beside Cobb and Kimura watching them and Kimura was striking Cobb on the left side of his face with the heel of his right hand.

Cobb fell unconscious to the ground two or three times. Each time Kimura rubbed salt on the wounds in Cobb's face and poured water on him until he revived. Then Sgt. Uno and Kimura would pull him to his feet and Kimura would start beating him again.

I was standing at the time with the rest of my work detail awaiting dismissal to our barracks after our day's work. I saw Kimura keep on beating Cobb for about half an hour before we were finally dismissed and then I had to go into the barracks. Sgt. Uno did not lay a finger on Cobb, he only pulled him to his feet and watched him being beaten. No other person in addition to Cobb was beaten on this occasion.

The next morning when I saw Cobb, I could not recognize him from his face but only from his clothes and general build. His face was swollen out of all proportion, both eyes were swollen shut and were black and blue, as was the left side of his face.

I heard Cobb was beaten at the order of Lt. Namba, the Japanese Commanding Officer of Tsuruga Prisoner of War Camp, because he had stolen some salt.

About 12 June, 1945, before we went to work in the morning, a shakedown



inspection of our billets was held by Lt. Namba and his camp staff. I heard that they found some charcoal burners and raw beans in another section of the billets. All of the men in this section, about 50 in number, were called out and I saw them standing at attention just outside the barracks. I saw Sgt. Uno, Tsudo, Ryunosuke Kimura, Ikeda, Miyashita and all the other members of the camp staff except Lt. Namba and Sergeant Major Taya fall upon the men and commence beating them with everything from bare hands to leather belts and shovels.

The beating started at 9:30 in the morning and was still continuing when the rest of us left to go to work about an hour later. When we returned at midday for our lunch the men were still being beaten. I again saw them being beaten as I went back to work at one o'clock and, although I was in the barracks between twelve and one, could hear the beating continuing all that time and the sound of blows being struck. When we returned from work at 6:30 in the evening the men were still being beaten by the same guards. I had to stay in my barracks after returning from work at 6:30 until the next morning but I could hear the sound of the blows falling on the 50 prisoners until the beating finally ended at about nine o'clock p.m., our bedtime. I was about 50 feet from where the beating was going on outside our barracks, although some of the POWs were nearer and some were farther away from me. Private First Class Cobb and Master Sergeant Gregory were in the group of men who were being beaten.

About 1st. Aug. 1945, I was coming out of one of the warehouses with the rest of the work crew when I saw Sgt. Uno beating Cpl. Robert T. Fugate, U. S. Marine Corps, on the face with both fists. He continued for about 5 minutes and then Sgt. Uno picked up a sword-shaped, cherry wood club and beat Fugate all over his body with it. The beating with the club kept up for about 15 minutes. All this time I was on the docks, going to get railway cars for loading and pushing them back to the warehouse with my crew. The beating still continued when I went back to the warehouse. I do not know the cause. Later that day I saw Fugate and he showed me the bruises on his arms and legs. His face was swollen and discolored. Uno was only person beating Fugate on this occasion.

At evening muster, called "Tenko", in the barracks at Tsuruga, about 1st July, 1945, although I am not sure of the date, at 8:30 P.M., Sgt. Uno was in charge. Uno claimed he heard a POW talking in my section. He ordered all of us, about 42 in number, to stand in one particular part of the barracks. We were closely crowded and in 4 or 5 ranks. He passed from man to man and struck each of us from 5 to 10 times as hard as he could on our faces with his leather belt, which was about 36" long, 2" wide, 1/8" thick, and made of cowhide. He doubled it up to hit us. There were two Japanese army guards, privates, with him, but they did not take part in this beating, he was the only one.

When we fell out for work one morning at Tsuruga, one of the American sailors in another section of the barracks had a cigarette in his hand and was putting it out as we were not allowed to smoke outside the barracks. Sgt. Uno said, "you are trying to set the barracks on fire", and hit him about 15 times with his right fist all over his face. He split the sailor's lip and bloodied his nose. He did not knock the sailor down. I cannot remember the sailor's name.



On many occasions during the 3 months I spent at Tsuruga, I saw Sgt. Uno striking POWs with his fists, leather belt and clubs. He did this so many times, alone and in conjunction with other Japanese guards, military and civilians, that I cannot remember each one of these incidents separately. I am sure that during this period I saw Sgt. Uno beating, slapping and clubbing POWs at least 100 times. Sgt. Uno had authority over the civilian guards at the camp and many times in his presence these guards struck, beat and clubbed POWs, but he never stopped them and most of the times joined them in their assaults.

On two occasions, the last time on 13 December, 1946, I interviewed the Hiroichi Uno who is confined at Sugamo Prison, Tokyo. I recognise him as the person referred to by that name in this affidavit.

I recognise the side and front view photograph, attached hereto as Exhibit A, as the photograph of Hiroichi Uno, whose conduct is described herein.

*Jesse L. Stewart*  
Jesse L. Stewart  
Master Technical Sergeant  
United States Marine Corps.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this  
23 day of December, 1946, at Tokyo, Japan.  
*January, 1947,*

*C. A. Welther*  
C. A. WELTHER  
Prosecutor, Legal Section  
GHQ, SCAP



Jesse L. Stewart



Jesse L. Stewart





MASTER TECHNICAL SERGEANT STEWART, U.S.M.C.

Q. State your full name and home address.

A. Jesse L. Stewart, my home address is McKinnon, Wyoming, and at the present time I am stationed at Corpus Christi, Texas, as a member of Marine Aviation Detachment, Ward Island.

Q. How long have you been in the United States Marine Corps?

A. I have served continuously in the Marine Corps since 19 October 1936.

Q. What is your present rank in the Marine Corps?

A. Master Technical Sergeant.

Q. During the past war were you confined in any Japanese prison camp as a prisoner of war?

A. Yes. Captured 23rd December 1941 at Wake Island. Washed on Wake Island until May 1942. Then taken to Zentsuji, Shikoku Island, Japan. Remained there until 17 January 1943. Was taken to Tanagawa, Honshu Island and remained in the Tanagawa Prisoner of War Camp until May 21, 1943. Then taken to Umeda Prisoner of War Camp arriving there 21 May 1943 where I remained until 21 May 1945, at which time I was taken to Tsuruga Prisoner of War Camp where I remained until 11 Sept. 1945.

Q. Did you observe the conduct of Sgt. Hiroichi Uno during this time?

A. Yes.

Q. State what you observed.

A. Sergeant Hiroichi Uno of the Imperial Japanese Army was paymaster of the Tsuruga POW Camp during the time I was there. He was also in charge of issuing supplies to the POWs, although the only actual issues were of our rations. Sgt. Uno had authority over the civilian guards at the Tsuruga Camp, and I observed him exercising this authority over them every day of the three months I spent there before the end of the war. By the time I reached Tsuruga I was able both to speak and to understand Japanese well.

At Tsuruga in or about June, 1945, at about 5:30 in the afternoon, I saw a fellow POW, Private First Class Charles A. Cobb of the U.S. Army, being beaten by one of the civilian prison guards, Ryunosuke Kimura, under the supervision of Sgt. Hiroichi Uno. Sgt. Uno stood beside Cobb and Kimura watching them and Kimura was striking Cobb on the left side of his face with the heel of his right hand.

Cobb fell unconscious to the ground two or three times. Each time Kimura rubbed salt on the wounds in Cobb's face and poured water on him until he revived. Then Sgt. Uno and Kimura would pull him to his feet and Kimura would start beating him again.

I was standing at the time with the rest of my work detail awaiting dismissal to our barracks after our day's work. I saw Kimura keep on beating Cobb for about half an hour before we were finally dismissed and then I had to go into the barracks. Sgt. Uno did not lay a finger on Cobb, he only pulled him to his feet and watched him being beaten. No other person in addition to Cobb was beaten on this occasion.

The next morning when I saw Cobb, I could not recognize him from his face but only from his clothes and general build. His face was swollen out of all proportion, both eyes were swollen shut and were black and blue, as was the left side of his face.

I heard Cobb was beaten at the order of Lt. Namba, the Japanese Commanding Officer of Tsuruga Prisoner of War Camp, because he had stolen some salt.

About 12 June, 1945, before we went to work in the morning, a shakedown



inspection of our billets was held by Lt. Namba and his camp staff. I heard that they found some charcoal burners and raw beans in another section of the billets. All of the men in this section, about 50 in number, were called out and I saw them standing at attention just outside the barracks. I saw Sgt. Uno, Tsudo, Ryunosuke Kimura, Ikeda, Miyashita and all the other members of the camp staff except Lt. Namba and Sergeant Major Taya fall upon the men and commence beating them with everything from bare hands to leather belts and shovels.

The beating started at 9:30 in the morning and was still continuing when the rest of us left to go to work about an hour later. When we returned at midday for our lunch the men were still being beaten. I again saw them being beaten as I went back to work at one o'clock and, although I was in the barracks between twelve and one, could hear the beating continuing all that time and the sound of blows being struck. When we returned from work at 6:30 in the evening the men were still being beaten by the same guards. I had to stay in my barracks after returning from work at 6:30 until the next morning but I could hear the sound of the blows falling on the 50 prisoners until the beating finally ended at about nine o'clock p.m., our bedtime. I was about 50 feet from where the beating was going on outside our barracks, although some of the POWs were nearer and some were farther away from me. Private First Class Cobb and Master Sergeant Gregory were in the group of men who were being beaten.

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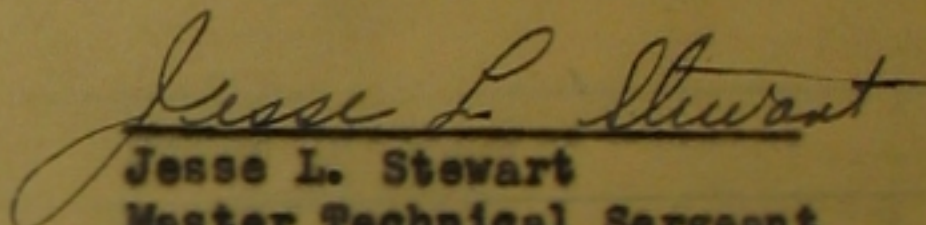
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On two occasions, the last time on 13 December, 1946, I interviewed the Hiroichi Uno who is confined at Sugamo Prison, Tokyo. I recognise him as the person referred to by that name in this affidavit.

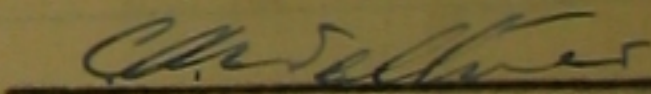
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Jesse L. Stewart  
Master Technical Sergeant  
United States Marine Corps.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this

23<sup>rd</sup> day of ~~December, 1946,~~ at Tokyo, Japan.

*January, 1947*

  
C. A. WELTNER  
Prosecutor, Legal Section  
GHQ, SCAP



LEGAL SECTION, SCAP,  
PROSECUTION DIVISION

3 January 1946

AFFIDAVIT

I, Ryunosuke (Riyunosuke, Ryonosuke) Kimura, having affirmed that I will speak the truth conscientiously, adding nothing and concealing nothing whatsoever, testify as follows in response to questions by 2nd Lt. Paul K. Von Bergen:

- Q. Describe yourself, your physical characteristics, and your background?  
A. I am 32 years of age, five feet four inches in height, weigh 54 kilograms, do not wear glasses, have no gold teeth.

I was in the Japanese Imperial Army from 4 May 1939 until 17 July 1942, when I was discharged for physical reasons, having been wounded at Canton. I cannot lift my left arm beyond shoulder level, but the right arm was not injured, and gives me no trouble.

I then went to work at the Sumitome factory in the Wakayama Prefecture until 20 November 1942, when I began working at the Osaka Prisoner of War Camps Headquarters, or main branch, and one week later I was transferred to the Tanagawa Prisoner of War Camp as a guard and also to do administration work. I left there in November 1943 when I was sent to the Wakayama Prisoner of War Camp number 14, working with supplies and provisions there. In July 1944 I went back to Tanagawa Prisoner of War Camp in supply under Sergeant Tokuichi Ichiba, where I remained until April 1945, when I went to the ~~Naruta~~ Maruta Prisoner of War Camp, and from there I was transferred to the Tsuruga Prisoner of War Camp in May 1945, where I remained until the end of the war.

- Q. Who were the camp commanders, and for what period of times, at these prisoner of war camps above mentioned?  
A. At the Tanagawa Prisoner of War Camp, Capt. Ikuhei Kanada was camp commander from December 1942 until January 1943, and he was followed by 2nd Lt. Toshitaro Haba until March 1943, or about that time, and he was relieved by 2nd Lt. Kosaku Hazama, who in September 1943 was replaced by 2nd Lt. Taijiro Kuranishi, who commanded until July 1944, and who was succeeded by 2nd Lt. Shisei Naka, who was this last commander of this camp that I know about.

When I was at Tsuruga Prisoner of War Camp, the camp commander was 2nd Lt. Motoo Namba. At the Wakayama Prisoner of War Camp, Kuranishi was the commander at the time I was there, he being the same Kuranishi who had been at the Tanagawa camp.

- Q. At all camps above mentioned, were American and Allied Prisoners of War disciplined, and if so, how?  
A. Yes, American and Allied Prisoners of War were disciplined at all the above camps during my time at each. They were placed in confinement and beaten with the hands as a part of the general Japanese system of discipline in the prisoner of war camps where I worked. These punishments were usually incurred for shirking work, stealing food, and for violation of camp rules.  
A. Have you ever seen any beatings at these camps where you worked? If so, describe them?

(木村)

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A. Yes, I have seen beatings at all prisoner of war camps above mentioned. Sometimes this was done by hitting with the hand, and sometimes by sticks or clubs. The Tobishima Company guards at the naval dry dock projects at Tanagawa on which the Prisoners of War of the Tanagawa Prisoner of War Camp worked, carried clubs, and used these clubs on prisoners of war. I have seen this. The Tanagawa Prisoner of War Camp guards carried rifles.

Q. Do you remember a Private E. L. Tyler, an American Prisoner of War at the Tanagawa Prisoner of War Camp? If so, describe what you remember about him.

A. Yes. In 1943, Tyler had escaped the confines of the camp. This took place perhaps in September, but I'm not sure. Taijiro Kuranishi had just taken over from Kosaku Hazama as the camp commander, I'm not sure whether Hazama had left at the time of this incident or not, however.

From other prisoners of war I learned that Tyler was ill and mentally unsound. Tyler had gone about eight kilometers away, asked for a meal at a Jap house, said that he was a German wanting to go to Kobe, and he was there apprehended. Two or three days after this night when Tyler had been apprehended, Kuranishi and I went back to this farm house to give them a gift, and I got the story from this farm couple and Kuranishi then.

When I went to work the morning following the apprehension of Tyler, Tyler was in the guard house. Two days later Toyama and Dr. Nosu took Tyler to the Osaka headquarters, or started out for there.

<sup>SUNDAY</sup>  
The day after being apprehended, I saw Tyler in his cell. He looked ill. Two hours before I went home that night I passed through the guardhouse, and Tyler asked me then for a cigarette.

Q. Have you ever personally hit or beaten American or Allied Prisoners of War?

A. Yes.

Q. Describe how you hit or beat them.

A. I always used my open hand. I never used a stick or club.

Q. Do you remember a Prisoner of War named C. E. Tramposh at the Tsuruga Prisoner of War Camp? If so did you beat him, and why?

A. Yes. I beat him with my open hand because the camp commander, Namba, asked me why Tramposh shirked work, and for that reason I hit Tramposh seven or eight times on his face, before Namba. Namba didn't tell me to hit him, but in the Japanese Army, when the commander criticises your conduct in relation to a Prisoner of War, or if he tells you that a Prisoner of War has been doing wrong, it is implied that you will punish that Prisoner of War by hitting or beating him.

Tramposh's skin was soft, so it swelled and was bruised. This happened in the camp commander's room in about July 1945.

Q. At the Tsuruga Prisoner of War Camp, do you remember beating S/Sgt. D. J. McCurdy, Sgt. James, Pfc M. A. Dorsey, and about nine others?

A. Yes. This happened about 13 July 1945. There were about ten prisoners of war who refused to work and take orders. I lined them up and hit or slapped each man about three or four times each.

Q. At Tsuruga Prisoner of War Camp, do you remember beating S/Sgt. D. J. McCurdy, Sgt. C. C. Gallegos, and Pvt. R. David with your fists, a chain, straw slippers, then forcing them to kneel, this happening about July 1945?

A. I did not make them kneel. I remember that I hit them with my hand three or four times each, but not with anything else. They had stolen cigarettes.

Q. Do you recall hitting Pfc William A. Garrison for stealing cigarettes



at the Tanagawa Prisoner of War Camp?

- A. I don't remember hitting Garrison, since I don't remember the name. But I did beat one prisoner of war there for stealing cigarettes. This was in 1945. I hit him six or seven times. Uno was also present at this time. I remember that this prisoner's face was red when I finished from my striking him.
- Q. How often and how many times did you hit American or Allied Prisoners of War?
- A. At Tsuruga Prisoner of War Camp I beat 12 to 15 prisoners of war, but only about 10 prisoners of war at Tanagawa Prisoner of War Camp. I was given no orders to so beat prisoners of war, but such orders are not necessary or usual in the Japanese Army. I did hit two or three prisoners of war in front of Namba and two or three prisoners of war in front of Kuranishi.
- Q. Did other Japanese guards and prisoner of war camp personnel use sticks?
- A. Some carried sticks that they picked off the ground.
- A. Describe your punishing of American and Allied Prisoners of War at Tanagawa Prisoner of War Camp.
- A. I hit 10 prisoners of war by my open hand. The only Japanese who used his fist was Yoshichi Takagi, the interpreter. One Prisoner of War, I recall, did bleed about the face after I hit him six or seven times. In several cases, these prisoners of war would have swollen and bloody faces after I had finished hitting them. Because I have to hit them with my right arm, I usually hit them mostly on the left side of their faces. I remember one case of a prisoner of war having a black eye after I hit him. I don't remember the names of most of the prisoners of war that I hit.
- Q. Describe your punishing of American and Allied Prisoners of War at Tsuruga Prisoner of War Camp.
- A. In May 1945 about 48 prisoners of war were lined up and hit by Uno, not by me. The most that I ever lined up and hit there were 10 men at one time.
- Q. Did you beat any prisoners of war at Wakayama Prisoner of War Camp No. 14?
- A. Yes, three prisoners of war. I hit them hard, hitting each severely eight or nine times.
- Q. When you hit or beat the Prisoners of War of which you have spoken, how hard, in all cases, did you hit them?
- A. I hit them with all my might with my open hand. I hit them hard. I would start my swing well back, with the swing starting behind my back, well in back of me. If I should be punishing one Prisoner of War I would hit him at least seven or eight times, but if I lined quite a few up, I would hit each of them fewer times, usually.
- Q. Did you recall any other Japanese Prisoner of War Camp personnel beating prisoners of war? If so, describe the situations.
- A. I do. In May 1945 at Tsuruga about 48 Prisoners of War were lined up and hit by Uno. I saw Tsunesuke Tsuda hit Della Malva, a Prisoner of War, in May 1945. I saw Hiroichi Uno hit prisoners of war in Tsuruga Prisoner of War Camp at inspection. In fact, he hit 30 lined up. It is the Japanese custom to so respond when inspection is not good. I saw Tsuda hit prisoners of war both at Tanagawa and Tsuruga on about ten different occasions. I have seen Buichi Omoi beat Prisoners of War at Tanagawa Prisoner of War Camp four or five times. I saw Sgt. Yoshinari Miyamoto beat prisoners of war at Tanagawa three times. Also at Tanagawa I saw Lt. Kosaku Hazama beat one Prisoner of War. I saw Lt. Kuranishi hit prisoners of war several times at Tanagawa. I saw Yoshichi Takagi beat prisoners of war at Tanagawa six or seven times with his closed fists. The guards at all camps where I was carried clubs.



At Tsuruga Prisoner of War Camp I saw Uno, Tsuda, and Kashiwagi all beat prisoners of war. At both camps after these beatings the men had swollen faces. If one man is individually punished he would be struck five or more times, but if the prisoners of war were lined up, they might not be hit that many times. Uno did most of the lining up of prisoners of war and hitting them. This I saw.

Q. Did the Prisoner of War camp commanders order or witness any of the beatings that you have mentioned?

A. Yes. I saw Lieutenant Kosaku Hazama and Lt. Taijiro Kuranishi each witness a beating. No camp commander ever reprimanded any of us for beating prisoners of war but such beatings of prisoners of war were expected of us.

Q. Describe the living conditions at the Tanagawa and the Tsuruga Prisoner of War Camps.

A. At Tanagawa the quarters were poorly constructed. At times the walls collapsed since they were very thin, made of sand and cement, and the slightest impact would break such walls. The latrines were not sanitary or clean. It wasn't possible for the prisoners of war to keep the latrines clean, since there was no cleaning equipment. The food didn't agree with the prisoners of war and they had stomach trouble. The prisoners of war did not live as well as the Japanese. There were insufficient medical supplies for the prisoners of war, but there were adequate supplies for the Japanese. Red Cross supplies came in regularly and often. Captain Galbreath, an American Prisoner of War, gave us Japanese camp personnel chocolate, cigarettes, and tobacco from the Red Cross packages and also medical supplies from the Red Cross. That is how we happened to have these Red Cross supplies. These conditions herein described as of Tanagawa Prisoner of War Camp were true at all times under all camp commanders while I was there.

At Tsuruga Prisoner of War Camp the quarters had low ceilings, but the floors and walls were of wood, the Tanagawa quarters having dirt floors. The latrine facilities were very poor and unsanitary at Tsuruga.

Q. Did you witness any examples of collective punishment for individual acts of prisoners of war?

A. Yes. At Tanagawa Prisoner of War Camp, a Prisoner of War stole soy beans, and for this offense all the prisoners of war were punished by standing them at attention and they were made to count off several times. I saw this.

Q. Did the prisoners of war at these camps have to salute? If so, when did they have to so salute?

A. At Tanagawa, Wakayama, and Tsuruga Prisoner of War Camps, all prisoners of war enlisted men had to salute all Japanese personnel, regardless of rank or whether military or civilians on all occasions, while prisoners of war commissioned officers had to salute all Japanese officers, regardless of their rank.

Q. What type of work did the prisoners of war do?

A. At Tanagawa Prisoner of War Camp, the prisoners of war worked on a naval dry dock which was being constructed by the Tobishima Co. Next to it was a naval warship factory. The place was bombed when prisoners of war were working there, but I did not see any casualties. The prisoners of war worked on this dry dock the entire time the Tanagawa camp was in existence until it was no longer a prisoner of war camp.



- Q. At Tanagawa Prisoner of War Camp, did the Tobishima Company have any control over the prisoners of war?
- A. No, the prisoners of war merely worked for them but they were always under the control and jurisdiction of the Prisoner of War Camp Commander.
- Q. Have you anything to add to this statement?
- A. I have not.

木村龍之助 (木村)  
Ryunosuke Kimura

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7 day of January  
1946 in Tokyo.

David T. Sweet  
CAPT. JAGD

CITY OF TOKYO, )  
                              )  
HONSHU, JAPAN )

I, Ryunosuke Kimura, under oath, state that I have had read to me in the Japanese language and understand the foregoing transcription of my interrogation, and that all answers contained therein, consisting of five pages, were given freely and are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

木村龍之助 (木村)  
Ryunosuke Kimura

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7 day of January  
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David T. Sweet  
CAPT. JAGD