

R E S T R I C T E D

EXHIBIT "B"

STAFF LIST

NAGOYA P. O. W. No. 9 CAMP

Date. Sept 30, 1945

RANK OR POSITION	DURATION OF SERVICE	FULL NAME	REMARK
1st Lieut. Camp Com.	: 5/27/45 - 6/23/45	: Kuriyama seiichi	:
"	: 6/23/45 - 9/21/45	: ARAKI SHOICHI	:
Sergeant	: 5/27/45 - 9/21/45	: ICHIKAWA MASAHARU	:
Lance Corporal (M.C.)	: 6/15/45 - 9/21/45	: NOMURA KOICHI	:
Private (M.C.)	: 5/27/45 - 9/21/45	: FUKUTA KOHEI	:
Corporal (M.C.)	: 5/27/45 - 6/15/45	: KINOSHITA SENTARO	:
Civ. A. Attach 1/c	: 5/27/45 - 9/21/45	: SAKURAGI ICHIRO	:
"	: 6/15/45 - 9/21/45	: HATADA KINJIRO	:
Civ. A. Attach 2/c	: 5/27/45 - 9/21/45	: HORI SHIGEMATSU	:
"	: 6/10/45 - 9/21/45	: JIMOTO TOSHIO	:
"	: 6/10/45 - 7/31/45	: NISHIMOTO SEIGO	:
"	: 5/27/45 - 6/15/45	: CHOGO SHINICHI	:
"	: 6/15/45 - 6/30/45	: HANAFUSA YOSHITARO	:
Interpreter	: 5/27/45 - 8/14/45	: JOMURA YOSHIICHI	:
civ. Guard	:	: ITO AKIRA	:
"	:	: SADO HIROSHI	:
"	:	: ISHIDA TEIJI	:
"	:	: FURUKAWA ZENTARO	:
"	: 6/15/45 - 8/1/45	: KITANO TADAICHI	:
"	: 6/20/45 - 7/30/45	: OFUSA SHOSAKU	:
"	: 6/20/45 - 8/14/45	: YAMASHINA IWAO	:
"	: 6/10/45 - 7/31/45	: USAMI YOSHIMASA	:
"	: 6/15/45 - 6/14/45	: SHINCHAWA YOSHIO	:
"	: 5/27/45 - 6/30/45	: OSAKI MASAO	:
"	: 7/1/45 - 7/31/45	: MATSUMURA TAKEJI	:
"	: 5/27/45 - 6/30/45	: MAKI KENJI	:
"	: 5/27/45 - 7/20/45	: ODA TOMIJIRO	:
"	: 5/27/45 - 6/24/45	: YONEDA KANSABURO	:
"	: 5/27/45 - 6/30/45	: YOTSUHASHI KICHIJIRO	:
"	: 5/27/45 - 6/30/45	: MITSUKAMI YOSHIMATSU	:
"	:	: MUROTANI YASUBEI	:
"	: 6/25/45 - 7/20/45	: MAKINO TOYOJI	:
"	: 5/27/45 - 6/30/45	: NAKAMURA YOSHIO	:
"	: 5/27/45 - 6/14/45	: AMANO TAIICHI	:
"	:	: HOJO CHIYOZO	:
"	:	: TSUTSUGUCHI KEISAKU	:
Civ. Office Staff	: 5/27/45 - 9/21/45	: HASHIZUME TAKEJIRO	:
"	:	: TSUJIKAWA	:
Civ. Guard	: 5/27/45 - 7/30/45	: TODA SHINICHI	:

R E S T R I C T E D

I, JOMURA, Yoshiichi, being first duly sworn, upon oath make the following statement to George T. Hagen, of the Legal Section of General Headquarters, SCAP, on this 28th day of June 1946, at Tokyo, Japan.

I am 60 years of age, with address at #-63 Naka ^{2- 27} ni chome, Kamifukushima, Fukushima-Ku, Osaka city, Honshu, Japan. At the present time I am employed as a translator for Civil Censorship Station District II, Osaka.

My first position as Interpreter was at Umeda camp, Osaka, where my employer was Nippon Tsuun Co. I worked with the Prisoners of War there from the first of December 1944 to the 27th of May 1945, when I started in the same capacity for the same company at Prisoner of War camp #9, Toyama.

At the camp # 9, the camp commandant was FURIYAMA, Seiichi, and the second in rank was Sergeant ICHIKAWA, Masaharu.

The Nippon Tsuun Co. Ltd., my employer was a transportation company. It had a branch office at Toyama, known as ~~Min~~ Higashi Iwase, and the manager was HASHIZUME, Takejiro. The sub-manager was Kano, his first name I do not recall. The labor foreman was AMANO, an old employee of the company. ITO, Akira, was in charge of the civilian guard, and as such was the labor boss of the Prisoners of War. He would report to Amane. Two men named TSUTSUGUCHI and HOJO were in charge of the barges as far as loading and unloading went.

One of the jobs of Nippon Tsuun Co was to handle the transportation of ore and coal to an aluminum plant located about five blocks from Camp #-9. No Prisoners from #-9 worked there for the plant, About the end of June 1945 there was very little ore coming in and less Prisoners were used in connection with supplying the plant.

Nippon Tsuun Co. had two large warehouses and some small ones on the docks at Higashi Iwase, a suburb of Toyama. The company handled the unloading of all ships that came to these docks, and also the unloading of all railway cars there. The same applies to any loading. It also loaded and unloaded trucks there.

A lot of supplies came here- as the larger harbors like Osaka, Kobe and others had been bombed. Most of the supplies were coming from Korea, and some from Manchuria. Some came from Japan, such as soy beans and herring from Hokkaido.

Some military supplies came there too. Some came by train from Tokyo and were unloaded on to trucks of the Nippon Tsuun Co. These supplies went to factories engaged in war work. I did not see any bombs, guns, or shells being handled.

The Japanese army had an officer at the docks who supervised some soldiers working there, and who also authority to issue certain orders as to the unloading of ships.

If there was an air raid the men would stop working - to resume working when the planes had gone.

I did not see any Prisoners of War mistreated. If anyone complained about their treatment, I interpreted same to Sergeant Ichikawa or to Furiyama. There were not many complaints, and were about long working hours and working conditions. There were no complaints about beatings. I did not hear of any either.

I recall that one HANAFUSA worked at the camp a short time and was discharged. He had some trouble with the company, but I don't know what it was.

One time HOGO was reported about being called to the camp commandants office, relative to some complaint about Hogo's conduct. I think it was about treatment of prisoners of war, but am not certain.

I do recall any prisoner of war by the name of Moran, or Luper. Nor did I ever hear that they were beaten.

There was a prisoner of war who used crutches, but I do not know who he was. I do not know why he used them, or when I first noticed him.

The only Doctor in camp was an American Lt. Brown. NOMURA, a lance corporal in the Japanese army, was in charge of medicines. A Japanese civilian doctor came about twice, but no Japanese army doctor visited the camp. There were not any complaints about sick men working or being forced to work.

As far as I ever heard, there was only one Prisoner of War ever placed in the camp jail and he was there only one night.

I never heard any complaints that Ito beat anyone, tho I heard that on two occasions he made the prisoners work longer than the usual shift. One time, they worked until about nine o'clock at night, and another time about 11 o'clock. In each case tho, they had been back to the camp for the evening meal.

There were no complaints about the food through me.

I do not recall anything else of importance about this camp, nor have I anything else to add.

I studied English at the Palmer Institute at Kobe, Japan about ten years ago, finishing my five year course then. I worked for two foreign firms, one English and one German. Hence I have talked English and used it in correspondence.

The above statement was typed by Mr. Hagen and after it was completed I have read it over and understand it, and it is the truth. It consists of two typewritten pages.

G. J. J. J.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 28th day of June 1946.

Paul K. von Bergen
1st Lt., Inf.

by the order of G.I.
the camp commandant.

Memo re interview with - FURIYAMA, Seiichi - at Sugamo Prison
on 25 June 1946. T/5 K. Sakamoto, interpreter.

Furiyama, Seiichi, was drafted in August 1935 and served in China, until October 1940, when he was released. In March 1945 he was drafted again, and remained unassigned until made Camp Commandant of POW camp No. 9 B, on May 25, 1945 where he served until the end of the War.

Furiyama was very evasive and said he did not know or could not remember, but when prodded with specific incidents he was a bit better. However, the interview was so short, that not a great deal was accomplished. A later interview should be more deliberate and a statement should be taken. It is believed he will reveal additional information.

He stated that the POWs worked as stevedores - unloading ore, coal, rice etc., for the Tsun Co. Hashizume, Takejiro was an official of the company and the head of the labor arrangements. The actual boss on the job was one Ito. Under Ito there were about six gangs, each with it's own boss. He did not recall any names. He also stated a company employee named Amano, Taiichi, was in charge of some phase of labor. Upon questioning he admitted that the POWs might have been used to unload shells, amunition etc, but he did not know. Said when out of camp, out of his charge etc. Admitted probably unloaded whatever the ships carried. There were some air raids there - twice nearby. States a Major YOSHIKAWA of the Japanese army was at the docks and probably was more or less in charge of ships, barges etc. Knows of no other who might be called dock or harbos boss.

Guard #-6 he could not indentify tho description given. The guards were supposed to be numbered and wear numerals but did not. He apparently did not want to remember anything re possible abuse of prisoners.

He denied there were any beatings in camp - and no one was put in jail. Did not recall Luper, Moran, Krupa or any others who allegedly were beaten. When asked if any such complaints came to him, denied, saying none made. Anyway, such matters would go to Sergeant. ICHIKAWA, Masaharu.

When faced with Jap POW treatment report - he admitted he had made an oral report to the Nagoya Hq. relative to Ito. Said that Ito had extended working hours, and treated prisoners not so good, etc. Once extended work hours from 7:30 a.m. to midnight.

When Luper incident related denied - but when advised must have known as on crutches..said he did remember. Did not know who beat him - and said no report of a beating. The guards carried only a stick as a weapon.

In going over names of guards and employees he said one had been discharged about middle of July or so for beating prisoners. No report of same tho. Name of HANAFUSA, Yoshitaro came up and he said that was the guard discharged. Also added it was close to my description of guard #-6. Noted most of gunzoku had been in China - so that description of #-6 no help. Some hesitation on NISHIMOTO, but said could not be #-6.

Time too limited to permit further coverage.

George T. Hagen.

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Nagoya 10

Beach Camp 9B
2 December 1945

Subject: Interrogation of Masaharu Ichikawa

To: Executive Officer, Prosecution Division

On 1 Dec 1945, Masaharu Ichikawa was interrogated at Sugamo Prison by the undersigned regarding the Nagoya Area Prisoner of War Camp 9-B.

Ichikawa is a Sergeant in the Japanese Imperial Army. He is 24 years of age, about 5'3" tall, weighs approximately 115 lbs. He wears extraordinarily thick-lensed glasses and has a nervous affliction, as a result of which his gaze constantly shifts from side to side.

In answer to questions asked, he stated that he was formerly stationed at Kanazawa Army Camp and was transferred to Nagoya Area Branch Camp 9-B on 27 May 1945, when said camp opened. He was there continuously until 21 September 1945.

He further stated that, during the time he was there, he saw no beatings and did not actually know of any, except that he had heard rumors to the effect that Mr. Ito had beaten some Prisoners of War. He knew of no specific beatings or atrocities.

As to the General conditions of the camp, it was his opinion that the camp was not too bad. He did admit that it was very difficult to obtain fuel for heating purposes and that there was a shortage of that commodity. Furthermore, there was not enough food but the Prisoners of War ate the same as the Japanese stationed there.

In the affidavit of Private Don C. Brinkerhoff concerning Nagoya Area Prisoner of War Camp 9-B, affiant states that in September of 1944, just after arriving at this camp, several American Prisoners of War were severely beaten by a Sergeant Major. In particular, a navy man, Gunner Wilson, was brutally beaten with fists and a saber, still in its sheath.

Ichikawa stated that Nagoya Area Camp 9-B was not opened until 27 May 1945 and, therefore, the incident did not occur at that camp. Furthermore, there was never any Sergeant Major stationed there. Ichikawa was the only Sergeant and he stated that he never beat any prisoners of war. He did not have any recollection of the names Brinkerhoff or Wilson. The only American Prisoner of War, with whom he was acquainted, was Major Rago, the senior officer in charge of Americans. The American Prisoners of War had been at Hirohata and Naruo Camps in the Osaka Area prior to the time when they were transferred to Nagoya Area Camp 9-B.

An examination of the Osaka Prisoner of War Camps records revealed that two Sergeant Majors were assigned to the Naruo Camp. However, none of the affidavits from this camp mentions either Brinkerhoff or Wilson. Nor are these names mentioned in affidavits from other camps in the Osaka Area.

Private Brinkerhoff could not have been at Nagoya Camp 9-B in September 1944, if it is true that the camp was not opened until May 1945. The records furnished by the Japanese Government indicate that 27 May 1945 was the earliest date of assignment of Japanese military personnel to that camp.

Private Brinkerhoff's descriptions of the Sergeant Major is as follows "He was about five feet, 10 inches tall, and weighed about 135 lbs. He had a slender build. He had a vicious face, a wicked gleam in his eye. He must have been around 30 years old."

The above description does not fit Masaharu Ichikawa, who is incarcerated in Sugamo Prison.

In the affidavit Brinkerhoff states that the Camp Commander's name was Lieutenant Mori. There is no such person listed as having been Camp Commander of any of the Nagoya Area Camps. However, in the Osaka Area, First Lieutenant Yasuji Morimoto is listed as Camp Commander of Kobe Branch Camp 2-B from 5 October 1942 ^{To 20 June 1944} and of Kawasaki Branch Camp from 8 December 1942 until 20 June 1944.

Since Brinkerhoff maybe in error as to the date of the incident and/or the camp at which it occurred, it is possible that the above-named Lieutenant may have been the Camp Commander at the place where the beating took place.

In my opinion, the present evidence is insufficient to established a prime facie case since the perpetrator has not been identified. It is recommended that the case be forwarded to the Investigation Division in order to procure a more complete and a more specific affidavit from Private Don C. Brinkerhoff, Woodruff, Arizona, relative to the beating of Gunner Wilson and others, at what camp that occurred and at what date. Affidavits should also be obtained from Gunner Wilson and Major Rago, since none are available at the present time.

TO: HQ, G-2.

FROM: HQ, G-2.

HOJO, Chiyose

TOYAMA-CHI, HOJO IWANE-CHO.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

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

In October 1945 I went to work as a local employee of the Japan Sea
 NOTE: Translation Requested by Legal Section. Mar 46, this concerns
 employment with the Japan Transportation Company, Ltd, where I am still
 employed.

Received ATIS: 3 Sep 46.

About 20 Jul 45, while ore and anthracite coal were being moved from
 a storage place behind the KANSAI plant of the Showa Power Company to
 another local Full Translation of Statement of HOJO, Chiyose. about in the
 following manner:

On the day in question, the PW camp employee, who was accompanying the
 work crew, had called together all the PW group leaders and told them that
 in the absence of a sufficient number of supervisors they would be held
 responsible for the performance of the men. He gave them instructions to
 strike any worker who failed to obey their orders. After the work began,
 one PW protested in dumping his load before reaching the proper destination.
 After the group leader and I had each warned him several times without
 result, I told the former to strike him, as ordered by the camp employee.
 He refused to do so, however, saying in response to my request for an
 explanation, that such an action would make him very unpopular with his
 comrades. Thereupon I struck him.

Such incidents made me dislike my job, so that by degrees I changed to
 other work.

The foregoing is a true statement.

HOJO, Chiyose.

28 Aug 46.

TOKYO-To, MARUNOUCHI, MEIJI Building.

HOJO, Chiyose (放生長三).
TOYAMA-Shi, MOTO IWASE-Cho.

In October 1938 I went to work as a local employee of the Japan Sea Cooperative Transportation Company, Ltd. On 10 Mar 42, this concern amalgamated with the Japan Transportation Company, Ltd, where I am still employed.

About 20 Jul 45, while ore and anthracite coal were being moved from a storage place behind the IWASE plant of the Showa Power Company to another location, I struck a PW (American) twice. This came about in the following manner:

On the day in question, the PW camp employee, who was accompanying the work crew, had called together all the PW group leaders and told them that in the absence of a sufficient number of supervisors they would be held responsible for the performance of the men. He gave them instructions to strike any worker who failed to obey their orders. After the work began, one PW persisted in dumping his load before reaching the proper destination. After the group leader and I had each warned him several times without result, I told the former to strike him, as ordered by the camp employee. He refused to do so, however, saying in response to my request for an explanation, that such an action would make him very unpopular with his comrades. Thereupon I struck him.

Such incidents made me dislike my job, so that by degrees I changed to other work.

The foregoing is a true statement.

HOJO, Chiyose.

