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REPORTS ON TREATMENT OF P.O.W. IN PRISONER'S
CAMPS IN JAPAN PROPER

I.

PURPORT

This report has been prepared for the purpose of clarifying how the Japanese personnel in charge of the prisoners' camps in Japan Proper committed illegal acts in the treatment of the prisoners of war of the Allied Forces and how the Japanese authorities dealt with these culpable personnel, and explaining the actual circumstances at the time which led to these events.

As this report has been and is being drawn up according to the returns which have been or are being made by chiefs of camps, additional reports on these cases will be made later on.

II.

THE FACTS WHICH WERE REVEALED ON THE
ABOVE CASES AND MEASURES TAKEN.

Upon inquiries among the prisoners' camps in Japan Proper, it was revealed that, with few exceptions, atrociously and inhuman acts of violence were never done deliberately upon the prisoners of war.

However, there were certain cases where improper measures were taken in the dealing or treatment of the POW, such as some unauthorized punishments which was inflicted upon the P.O.W. by some Japanese personnel who were carried away by their emotions and misunderstanding of customs. Such cases were caused through the difference of languages and the lack of efforts on our part, or sometimes some unavoidable circumstances, which resulted in a lot of illness and deaths among the P.O.W., and the carelessness on the part of the employers of prisoners caused accidents while the prisoners were being employed on P.O.W. labor.

Although most of these cases took place under unavoidable circumstances, we keenly regret that we were to blame for it. And in case the treatment of the P.O.W. was unfair, we did justice to our faults and every time gave strict warnings to those concerned, and the offenders were all dealt with by their superiors as mentioned in the affixed list.

And instructions were given to the military district commanders that they should make a close examination of each case and deal fairly with the offenders, clarifying where the responsibility rested, so more reports will be made on our fair dealings as they have been disclosed.

III.

EXPOSITIONS: "STATEMENT"

Our basic policy of the treatment of the prisoners of war aimed at giving a just and fair treatment to them according to various regulations relative to the treatment of prisoners of war.

Our superintendents of the prisoners of war strictly observing this basic policy made every effort to treat them fairly. However, it was really a matter of regret that some supervisors directly in charge of the prisoners dealt out illegal punishment which the Japanese are apt to practise by habit and sometimes treated them unfairly under various circumstances at home or owing to some unavoidable accidents. The circumstances at the time under which the above cases took place will be explained below.

1. Illegal punishment inflicted upon Prisoners of War.

- 1) Illegal punishment is not only one of the chronic evil practice in our army, but also one of the national defects. Generally the people of this country make light of the evil of this practice. They never regard it so gross an insult as Europeans and Americans do. They have such erroneous views that a kind man would rather chastise an offender with a blow of his fist and let him go than punish him formally according to the law putting him to shame before the public or bringing disgrace upon his family, and that discipline will be maintained by illegal punishment. We deeply regret that such an evil practice brought troubles upon the prisoners of war.

The authorities of the Army had already been cognizant of the serious evils of such private punishment which trampled upon human rights, or disturbed military discipline, or became an obstacle to education in various lines, and made every effort to remove such an evil practice, repeatedly giving strong warnings, but with all their efforts conditions failed to improve as much as expected.

Besides, the Japanese are generally quick-tempered. They easily get excited over trifles. Especially when a trouble takes place on account of the difference of languages or customs. They are too impatient to inquire into the rights and wrongs of the case or chastise offenders by lawful means which are possible, and, carried away by their excited feelings, deal out private punishment at once on the spot. But later when they become calm they repent of their violent acts.

- 11) Motives for private punishments.

The examination of the real facts of such private punishments inflicted upon the prisoners of war shows that in almost all cases, the punishers did such private dealings not for venting their own rancor but simply for the purpose of correcting the misconduct of the prisoners of war, or in self-defense, or on account of their misunderstandings, which were produced by the difference of languages, that the prisoners were insulting or resisting them.

On the other hand, some prisoners of war were really irreclaimable, lacking in moral sense, and some of them were shunned by the rest of the prisoners, who sometimes asked us to chastise them by our hands.

111) Supervision and guidance in preventing private punishments.

Most of these unjust acts were done by men lower than non-commissioned officers and very few officers committed such offences.

Careful consideration was paid in selecting lower officials such as watchmen, leaders, and guards who were usually in touch with the prisoners, and much care was taken for the supervision and guidance over these lower officials. But almost all the watchmen were disabled ex-servicemen because at the time the recruitment of the army was more urgent. And a comparatively large number of these disabled ex-servicemen were prejudiced and mentally defective because of their physical defects, and they were liable to treat the prisoners unfairly. So we always had a close supervision over those guards. Those who were extremely wrong were fired at a moment notice. As leaders and guards were selected and recommended by the employers of prisoners of war, and all these personnel were not so good in character, much care was taken in selecting them, and the closest supervision and careful guidance were exercised over them.

On the occasion of the Council of the Chiefs of the P.O.W. Control Bureau of the War Ministry, which was held on December 26, 1943, Major General HAMADA, Chief of the P.O.W. Control Bureau (Concurrently Chief of the P.O.W. Information Bureau), delivered an address calling the attention of those concerned.

Here omitted
Gist of Major General HAMADA's Address

Although the prisoners of war should be treated in accordance with the actual condition of the places where they were, we must be very careful not to treat them too badly in our excess of hatred. Unfair treatment of prisoners of war is nothing but an exhibition of narrow animosities and contrary to the spirit of Bushido or the cause of justice for which we are now waging this Greater East Asia War. Especially a private punishment, although it is originally a matter of trifle personal feeling, will not only hurt the personal feeling of the prisoners of war, but also furnish misleading data for surmising the general state of the treatment of P.O.W. in this country. If they should carry out pernicious propoganda about the ill-treatment of the P.O.W. in this country after their return home, the evil effects will be really beyond measure. I understand that in nine cases out of ten the difference in languages and the lack of understanding of the rules and regulations on the part of our officials concerned were the motives of such private punishments. I hear some prisoners were incensed at it so much as to knock down the punishers in reprisal. At this we cannot remove shame with the mere punishment of the prisoners.

You will please pay special attention to guiding your men in regard to the treatment of the P.O.W. and at every possible opportunity make every effort to make this point perfectly understood by all the units concerned, the units which employ the P.O.W., and other employers of the P.O.W., so as to give a due and fair treatment to the P.O.W.

iv) Feelings of officials of P.O.W. Camps toward
the P.O.W.

Generally the Japanese are very simple and honest by nature, and easily taken in by propaganda. They are liable to be instilled with bitter hostility against the enemy through propaganda especially by foreign newspapers and magazines. During the Greater East Asia War, they harbored serious hostility against the enemy, but they treated those who had surrendered rather warmly, displaying hostility no longer. However, it cannot be denied that some of our officials failed to treat the prisoners of war fairly through a sense of superiority at heart. But, as mentioned above, it was not through such hostile feeling that the officials of the P.O.W. camps acted unfairly in treating the prisoners, but officials who were comparatively ill-educated and lacking in moral sense practised such unjust acts under wild excitement when troubles happened.

(1) Number of Deaths and Invalids; Classification of Disease.

The total of the POW who were transported to Japan Proper was 35,000. Thirty five hundred out of these prisoners of war, 10% of the total number, died. The number of invalids was from 2,000 to 3,000 per month on average. We are really sorry that we cannot justify ourselves for this, although this was due to various unavoidable circumstances.

The monthly total of deaths is shown in the Affixed List No. II.

The diseases which caused these numerous deaths and invalids were chiefly chronic enterites, beriberi, pneumonia, and dystrophy, almost all of which are mainly due to the unaccustomed food or climate. Few of the prisoners suffered from infectious diseases.

(2) Efforts made of Improvement of Health Conditions.

(a) As mentioned above, those who were in charge of the POW were all very much concerned at the health condition of the prisoners. At every opportunity they tried to improve it, urging officials in direct charge. Every possible scientific measure were taken for the improvement of the sanitary conditions of the POW, especially for the proper assignment of labor according to health condition, the adjustment of supply, labor, and rest, the establishment of POW hospitals, the utilization of provincial hospitals or army hospitals, the improvement of equipment and the procurement of medical supplies. And for the last two enormous expenses were paid.

(b) However, in spite of such unremitting efforts of the officials concerned, medical supplies came to run short as an inevitable consequence of the development of the war. Consequently, to our keenest regret, there were brought a materially ill effect upon the management of the affairs of the POW's health.

A close examination of the causes of such miserable health conditions of the POW showed that the more or less improper treatment of the POW during the transportation to Japan Proper, and the sudden change of the climate caused by their move from the tropical zone to the cooler zone were among the main factors of the poor health condition of the POW.

During the voyage, the commanding officers of troops in transit together with other officials made their best effort for the sanitation of the POW.

But these transport ships were very often wrecked, being attacked by the airplanes and submarines of Allied Forces or sometimes obliged to be at sea much more days than scheduled to avoid such attacks, consequently supplies running short, the POW were gradually exhausted and many of them died or suffered from dystrophy, and those who had been in very good health were found in poor health condition when they landed on Japan Proper. And this brought a very bad effect on their health condition afterward.

In December 1941, the War Vice-Minister and the Vice Chief of the General Staff issued a note for the purpose of exercising proper supervision over the POW in transit for Japan Proper, urging officials in charge to pay much attention to the treatment of the POW. The note is shown below:

Subject: Transportation of POW.

It is reported that there are found a number of invalids (and deaths) among the POW who have arrived in Japan Proper of late on account of the improper treatment in transit. In the light of this fact, it is brought to your notice by order that closer attention should be paid to the treatment of the POW who are to be transported to Japan Proper, that is, the selection of the POW, quarantine, allotment of the medical staff, preparation of necessary medical and food supplies in transit, proper supervision during the transportation, arrangement to meet the convenience of the POW transport ships at each port of call, and adequate supply of clothing.

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The transportation of these POW being from the tropics to the cooler districts, special care was taken in deciding the time for their journey. However, owing to some circumstances such as irregular shipping traffic or others, some of the POW got to Japan Proper in winter which some times brought ill effects upon the health of the prisoners (T.N. original not clear underlined portion)

(c) On March 3, 1944, a note regarding the establishment of hospitals for prisoners of war was issued in the name of the War Vice-Minister to call the attention of the officials concerned to the following points:

i) Prisoners of war shall be supplied with food and clothes according to the nature of work. The quantity of these supplies shall be in accordance with the various regulations relative to the treatment of POW.

ii) Each prisoners' camp shall have sick wards attached to it as soon as possible. (Branch camps and labor detachments shall be equipped with necessary medical supplies and instruments, and each main camp shall have an infirmary with sufficient equipment), so that sick prisoners may receive sufficient medical treatment. Expenditures, materials and medical supplies necessary for these institutions shall be delivered on demand.

iii) Enemy medical personnel shall be employed most effectively to improve sanitary work in each camp. And ~~War Ministry~~ shall ask the ~~War Ministry~~ officers of military hospitals or those attached to army units as medical personnel in prisoner camps concurrently so as to have better guidance in sanitation in camps.

iv) It should be avoided to employ on work sick prisoners who need rest, or to assign to heavy work those who are slightly sick and fit for light work or those who are of poor constitution merely for the purpose of achieving a high percent of attendance merely for form's sake. To increase the practical efficiency of POW labor, much care shall be taken for the sanitation of POW and due consideration shall be paid to the fitness of the constitution of each prisoner for the climate of the place where he is working, and, if necessary, his removal to another camp shall be granted.

(3) Medical Treatment.

i) Equipment for Medical Treatment:

Every possible care was paid to the medical treatment of the POW, establishing dispensaries or like medical institutions attached to prisoner's camps or labor detachments for short term treatments, and for those requiring long term treatments there were sick wards attached to main prisoners' camps. Sick prisoners who were admitted to appointed military hospitals of the Army for further medical treatments were found in considerable numbers.

ii) Medical Personnel:

Each camp had full-time medical staff, including specially excellent medical officers who were in charge of the sanitation, prevention of epidemics and medical treatment. And necessary medical personnel were sent to these dispensaries from Army units stationing near camps so as to give satisfactory medical treatments. And what is to be mentioned here with hearty thanks is that POW medical personnel rendered a remarkably great service to the sanitation of the camps, willingly assisting Japanese medical personnel.

iii) Medical Supplies:

Medical supplies were delivered to POW infirmaries, like other Army units, from the headquarters of the Army to which camps belonged the demand of the Chief of each POW camp. Besides, the medical supplies donated by the International Red Cross Society were also used. In addition, to give sufficient medical treatment, penicillin, the famous wonder drug, the study of which had been initiated and completed in this country, was also given to sick prisoners, although the general Japanese armies had had no supply of it.

4. Counter Measures for Prevalent Disease.

a) Beriberi.

It seemed that generally the prisoners had very weak resisting powers to beriberi which has been prevalent in the East. Many a case was found among prisoners. Generally speaking, more serious cases of this disease were found among the prisoners than among the Japanese soldiers.

As this was partly due to the change of food, firstly the improvement of food supplies was planned. To have a better absorption of nourishment, bread was recommended in every camp. Although the food problem was really acute at home, every effort was made for the adequate supply of meat and fats. Besides vitamin preparations (both internal medicines and injections) were supplied in very large quantity. Wakamoto and Yeast were given at meals.

Consequently in Japan Proper there is seen a remarkable decrease of beriberi cases of late, and those who are now suffering from beriberi are mostly old cases.

b) Dysentery.

This disease is, as a rule, very prevalent in the Southern Regions. And it was noticed that more amoeba dysentery cases were found among the prisoners than among the Japanese troops. As these prisoners were undernourished, their condition was comparatively serious.

The following table shows the result of the microscopic examination of the most serious dysentery cases which was made at the Mukden Prisoners' Camp immediately after their removal from the Southern Regions at the end of February 1943 (Including bacilli-carriers).

	No. of cases Examined	Positive Reaction	Percent
Dysentery Bacilli	1,303	62	4.8
Dysentery Amoebae	363	31	8.5
A- Para-typhus Bacilli	1,303	3	0.2

Some of the protozoan carriers had a considerable number of trichomonis mixed with protozoa. As to dysentery amoebae, we mostly used "cetren" (T.N. spelling not sure) as the supply of "emecin" was not sufficient on account of its short production.

When the prisoners arrived in Japan Proper, there were found a considerable number of capsule-carriers among them, but gradually the number of these capsule-carriers decreased.

(c) Diphtheria

The prisoners were idiosyncratic to this disease, especially to dermatic diphtheria which was very prevalent. At first the cases were found in large numbers at Hongkong, and also in Malaya. A considerable number of these cases came into this country later. As counter-measures, we conducted bacteriological examinations, disinfection of clothing, enforcement of gargling and the use of flu masks. Most of the cases received diphtheria serum treatment, as we got an ample supply of the serum.

(d) Pneumonia

In Hokuriku district a considerable number of prisoners suffered from pneumonia on account of the cold there.

As precautionary measures, we took such steps as stated below, and as to the cases, we removed them to warmer districts for the best possible treatment.

5. Measures for Protection against Cold in Cold District.

As the prisoners had very poor resisting powers, especially against the cold, the following steps were adopted.

(a) Increased Supply of Blankets.

In each camp every prisoner was supplied with five or six blankets (ordinal supply 4), no blanket being left boarded. In some places where it was severely cold employers of prisoners gave a donation of "futon" (T.N. Bed covers and mattress wadded with cotton) to prisoners at the suggestion of the camp authorities.

(b) Prisoners' rooms were sealed up to protect them from draught. To keep warmth, entrances of their barracks were fitted up with double doors of blankets or mattings, and floors of their rooms were covered with straw, straw bags, "tatamis" (T.N. thick straw mattings) "usuberis" (T.N. thin straw mattings).

(c) Heating Arrangements.

All the rooms or sick wards of prisoners camps were furnished with stoves. These stoves were used in camps from September, a little earlier than in our barracks. In some camps rooms were warmed from midnight or early in the morning (3 a.m.).

(d) Other Arrangements.

The best possible protections against cold were provided, for example, windbreaks in front of the entrances of the barracks, double windows on the north side of buildings, recreation rooms, with glass windows on the south side, serving as sun-rooms, warmed rest rooms near working places, partition of large rooms, ceiling of rooms, and regular supply of warm food.

In some camps, all the prisoners were supplied with hot-water bottles.

6. Food Supply

Both for the maintenance of health and enjoyment of life, the most careful attention together with the most serious efforts were made toward the adequate supply of food for prisoners, and concerning their meals, we always respected their national customs, and gave much thought to their taste, physique and constitution. The calorie of their ration, which was fixed according to that of our Army, was usually not under 3,000, special care being taken for the supply of albuminous food and fats. Consequently, the prisoners' rations were much more than those of the Japanese at large, and even more than those of our special heavy workers.

The rations of the prisoners, the Japanese Army and the average Japanese are shown in the affixed list No.3.

Serious endeavors were made to secure this rate of their rations under the most unfavorable condition of food supply at home. And among our people there were some who felt envy at such rations of the prisoners.

With the development of the war, the acquisition of materials, especially articles of food, became more and more difficult. As to rations prisoners were never treated with discrimination because of their being prisoners. The fact is that the people at large found themselves in such a sad plight that they could not maintain health with the regular ration only. Some of them attempted black-marketing and some went far away into the country for purchasing food articles.

It was not only the people at large but also the Army that suffered from malnourishment. At the end of 1944 there were found many a dastrophy or beriberi case among the soldiers, and these cases increased one after another. Therefore, at the beginning of 1945, the self-supplying system of food articles was encouraged among the army units for the purpose of procuring the adequate supply of nourishment for the personnel of the Army. Such being the case, it was not only the prisoners that were suffering from malnourishment.

Under such circumstances, the personnel of prisoners' camps endeavored to obtain adequate supplies of food for prisoners, overcoming various difficulties. Sometimes they went out at night after daytime work to get food articles, and sometimes went to market drawing carts themselves, sometimes to some distant places, say more than ten miles away from their camps; sometimes they went around mountain sides for getting vegetables. Sometimes they had to persuade the prejudiced personnel of district organs. But it was really a matter of regret that these unremitting efforts of the personnel of camps produced no good result. The situation became worse and worse, with the result that the health of prisoners was affected so much.

7. Equipment in Camps.

Every possible means was taken, as far as circumstances permitted, to obtain materials for the equipment of camps, which had directly or indirectly more or less effect upon the health of prisoners. But such circumstances as shown below, brought upon a condition which was not so desirable.

Building business was confronted with serious difficulties at home as early as before the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War. In 1929 ordinary building works became almost impossible. With the lapse of time, the situation became more and more aggravated. Since the outbreak of the war all the new construction works except those having direct connection with the operations of war, were not permitted to set about. And even those which were indispensable were mere makeshift buildings just like triangular barracks or trench barracks which were seen in the first line.

As the prisoners' camps were built and equipped under such circumstances they could not be said to be satisfactory. The short supply of building materials such as timbers, nails, cement, panes, metal fittings, sheet-zinc, bricks, slates, as well as the shortage of laborers such as carpenters and plasterers, made it difficult not only to start a construction of new camps but also to convert old buildings into prisoners' camps.

8. Accidents Which Happened While Working at POW Labor, etc.

(a) Thirty-six cases of such accidents have become clear so far. The details are shown in the affixed list No. 4.

(b) Although these accidents took place under unavoidable circumstances, most of them were partly due to the carelessness on the part of the employers of the prisoners. So that strong warnings were given repeatedly, and sometimes special trainings were given to the prisoners (T.N. not clear) so as to avoid such accidents.

(c) We suggested the employers of prisoners to make adequate counter-measures against such unhappy accidents, and take some steps to console the injured prisoners.

As to the means of consolation and condolence, rules were provided as follows:

Measures for Relief on the Part of Employers of Prisoners in Case of Accidents.

In case prisoners (Including prisoners despatched from outside. The same with the "prisoners" in the following.) should be killed or injured in any accident for which they are not responsible (excluding those which are inevitable) while they are at work in factories or other working places, you will suggest the employers of prisoners (including employers of despatched prisoners) to make donations according to the following standard in accordance with Article 15 of the Regulations governing the P.O.W. labor and Clause 2, Article 11 of the Regulations governing the Despatch of Prisoners.

(1) Prisoners who lay off on account of their wounds.

Employers shall donate the sum correspondent to injured prisoners wages according to the number of their off-days.

(2) Prisoners crippled or killed as the result of their wounds.

Employers shall donate the sum correspondent to the accident allowance or the allowance to the surviving family in accordance with the Factory Law and the Mining Law. In this case the base wage shall be 1 Yen.

P.S. The money offered to dead prisoners shall be disposed as articles left by the deceased.

APPENDIX NO. 1

(A) Hakodate Camp

Outline of the Affair

On 4 April, 1943, the Japanese beat a prisoner of war with bamboo stick because of the prisoner evaded work.

Assailant and the Punishment imposed Upon him by the Superior Civilian Serviceman, TAKESHITA, Toshio. 2 day's domiciliary confinement for serious case.

Outline of the Affair

In January; 1945, while the Japanese was standing sentry as a guard, the prisoner used violent languages. In addition, when the Japanese patrolled, the prisoners were using prohibited stove. Then the Japanese beat prisoners.

Assailant and the Punishment Imposed upon him by the Superior Civilian Service Man, SAITOH, Terukichi, Four days heavy domiciliary confinement.

Outline of the Affair

In April, 1943, as the prisoners forced themselves into the dispensary and stole some medicines, the Japanese beat them and admonished them. Later, the Japanese beat them for several times.

Assailant and the Punishment imposed upon him by the Superior Ambulance Pvt. 1st Class. KANAMARU, Matsuzo. Five days confinement for serious case.

OUTLINE OF THE AFFAIR

On 20 July, 1943, the Japanese beat a prisoner because the prisoner stole a cucumber at the munitions dump.

Assailant and the Punishment Imposed Upon him by the Superior Civilian Serviceman, TANAKA, Junichiro. One day confinement for serious case.

Outline of the Affair and Others

same as above.

Assailant and the Punishment Imposed upon Him by the Superior Civilian Serviceman. NAGAMINE, Masayoshi. Four day's confinement for serious case.

Outline of the Affair

On 3 September, 1943, the Japanese slightly beat a prisoner because the prisoner forced himself into the warehouse of canteen and stole something.

Assailant and the punishment Imposed upon Him by the Superior

Corporal ITOH, Kunio. Five days confinement for serious case.

Outline of the Affair

On 12 September, 1943, the Japanese got angry and beat prisoners because the prisoners were late several times to their work.

Assailant and the punishment imposed upon them by the Superior

Civilian Serviceman WATANABE, Sadao. Two days confinement for serious case.

Outline of the Affair

On 20 September, 1943, as a prisoner hummed loudly at the clinic, the Japanese warned him, who, however, did not take any obedient attitude. And then the Japanese slapped and admonished him. The Japanese also beat the prisoner after that.

Assailant and the Punishment by the Superior.

Ambulance Pvt. 1st Class. IMAI, Kiyomi. Five days confinement for serious case.

Outline of the Affair

On 4 February, 1944 while patrolling, the Japanese found the prisoner smoking out of the fixed place and beat him slightly.

Assailant and the Punishment by the Superior

Civilian serviceman NAGAMINE; Masayoshi. Seven days confinement for serious case.

Outline of the Affair

In December, 1943; the Japanese found the prisoner, who was to keep vigil, sleeping on bed, and beat him slightly. The same Japanese beat the prisoners three times, as the prisoner smoked out of the fixed place or did not obey orders or instructions.

Assailant and the Punishment imposed by the Superior

Civilian Serviceman SUDA, Kiyomatsu. Seven days confinement for serious case.

Outline of the Affair

On 10 January, 1944, while the Japanese was on patrol-sentry, the prisoner not only neglected to salute, but

laughed scornfully, so the Japanese slightly beat the prisoner. In addition, the Japanese slightly beat the prisoners who had a smoke after the "light out".

Assailant and the Punishment Imposed by the Superior

Civilian Serviceman MIYAGAWA, Nobuhiro. Five days confinement for serious case.

Outline of the Affair

On 19 June, 1944, the Japanese beat the prisoners on the head who deliberately neglected work. Moreover, the Japanese warned prisoners of war of their unfairness in the distribution of mess, and beat with leather belt those who refuted.

Assailant and the Punishment Imposed by the Superior

Civilian Serviceman TAKESHITA, Toshio. Ten days confinement for serious case.

Outline of the Affair

On 23 July, 1944, the prisoner night watchman whom the Japanese appointed was not on duty and other POW was on duty. Its reason was not clear and their attitudes were very impolite, and so the Japanese beat them.

Assailant and the Punishment Imposed by the Superior

Surgeon Lt. SHIBA, Tsutomu. Seven days confinement for serious case.

Outline of the Affair

On the morning of 14 August, 1944, at the roll call, the prisoner of war who was not sick wore overcoat. So he was beaten by the Japanese.

Assailant and the Punishment Imposed by the Superior

Sgt. ASATOSHI, Eiji. One day confinement for serious case.

Outline of the Affair

On 10 December, 1944, as a prisoner exchanged official issued boots with tobacco possessed by a Japanese worker, he was beaten.

Assailant and the Punishment Imposed by the Superior

Civilian Serviceman KARIYA, Yoshiaki. Five days attention.

Outline of the Affair

In January, 1945, the Japanese was insulted by a prisoner who also violated the rules of night-watch duty. So the Japanese beat the prisoner.

Assailant and the Punishment Imposed by the Superior

Civilian serviceman, SAITOH, Terukichi. 4 days attention.

Outline of the Affair

On 6 February, 1945, a prisoner cut an officially issued bed sheet and, with it, made gloves and pants. So he was beaten by the Japanese.

Assailant and the Punishment Imposed by the Superior

Sgt. ASATOSHI, Eiji. Five days attention.

Outline of the Affair

On 8 February, 1945, the Japanese slightly beat the prisoners who disobeyed the order, for the sake of caution for other POW's.

Assailant and the Punishment Imposed by the Superior

Ambulance Sgt. ARAKI, Kuniichi. Three days attention.

Outline of the Affair

Same as above

Assailant and the Punishment Imposed by the Superior

Civilian serviceman, WATANABE, Sadao. Admonition.

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Outline of the affair

In May, 1944, resenting against the prisoner's violation of rules and impolite attitudes, the Japanese beat him.

Assailant and the punishment imposed by the superior

Civilian Serviceman, TANAKA, Junichiro. Five day's heavy attention.

Outline of the Affair

On 20 April 1945, a prisoner entered the warehouse violating the rules of warehouse and took meal at the section of the warehouse, so he was beaten by the Japanese.

Assailant and the punishment imposed by the superior

Civilian Serviceman KOSHIMIZU, Iwao. Two day's heavy attention.

Outline of the affair

Same as stated above.

Assailant and the punishment imposed by the superior

Civilian Serviceman, YAMAMOTO, Katsumi. Two day's heavy attention.

Outline of the affair

In July, 1945, a prisoner entered kitchen without permission and neglected salutation, so he was beaten by the Japanese.

Assailant and the punishment imposed by the superior

Civilian Serviceman KIKUCHI, Kenichi. Two day's heavy attention.

Outline of the affair

On 1 August 1945, the Japanese beat the prisoners who were always slow in action and, in addition, did not obey instructions.

Offender and the punishment imposed by the superior

Civilian Serviceman WATANABE, Sadao. Seven day's heavy attention.

Outline of the affair

On 8 July 1945, the Japanese was indignant at the insolent attitudes of prisoners of war, when he interrogated them on the charge of something wrong, and beat the prisoners.

Offender and the punishment imposed by the superior

Chief Pte. TAKEDA, Nobumasa. Two days confinement for serious case.

Outline of the affair

On 10 August 1945, when the Japanese interrogated the prisoners who committed thefts at vegetable garden, the prisoners did not confess the truth on one pretext or another, taking bad attitudes. So the Japanese beat the prisoners.

Offender and the punishment by the superior

Chief Pte. KUDO Goh. Five days heavy attention.

Outline of the affair

On 27 July 1945, while the Japanese was on duty as the chief of sentry, he warned and beat the prisoners who neglected salute.

Offender and the punishment imposed by the superior

Chief Pte. KIMURA, Keigoro. One day's heavy attention.

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Outline of the affair

On 9 March 1943, after the work finished, as the result of an inspection, the Japanese found some prisoners having tools in their pockets and beat them.

Offender and the punishment imposed by the superior

Guard ROKUTAN, Takeo. Discharged as a guard. Salary for five days was reduced.

Outline of the affair

On 2 February 1943, the Japanese beat a prisoner of war who smoked ignoring rule and was lazy.

Offender and the punishment imposed by the superior

Guard ENDO, Hidoo. Suspension of attendance for five days.

Outline of the affair

In July, 1945, the prisoners took defiant attitudes against the Japanese leadership of work, and so the Japanese beat them.

Offenders and the punishment by the superior

Clerks of Akazawa Mine. SUGISHITA Sadami, NAKAZAWA Chiyosaburo (the above two were discharged) and ONO Shuichi (Admonition and five day's suspension of attendance).

Outline of the affair

On 17 September, 1944, during the work, the Japanese and prisoners beat each other owing to the unskillfulness in the work and the lack of understanding due to language difficulty. At that time, the Japanese slightly injured the prisoners right leg.

Offender and the punishment imposed by the superior

Coachor MATSUZAKI Yomokichi. Admonition and discharge.

Outline of the affair

In April 1945, at roll calls, the prisoners assumed very insolent attitudes despite repeated warnings. In addition, the prisoners stole things from civilians houses for several times.

Offender and the punishment imposed by the superior

Guard KINOSHITA Kinzo. Discharge.

Outline of the affair

In June, 1945, the Japanese ordered the prisoner of war to repair a cart, which the prisoners refused under the pretext that he did not break it. Then the Japanese beat the prisoner.

Offender and the punishment imposed by the superior

Coachor OHTA, Iohiro. Admonition. Discharge.

Outline of the affair

The manner of service was bad. There were rumours that this Japanese embezzled things for prisoners of war. Moreover, he beat prisoners.

Offender and the punishment imposed by the superior

Interpreter of the Company SHIOMI Haruo. Discharge.

Outline of the affair

A POW stole herrings while working in the warehouse and was beaten by the Japanese.

Offender and the punishment imposed by the superior

Guard AMANO Miyaichi.

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(B) SENDAI CAMP

Outline of the affair

At the farm, the Japanese beat prisoner on his head with some instrument.

Offender and the punishment imposed by the superior

Civilian Serviceman TSUDA Koju. Three day's heavy attention.

Outline of the affair

The Japanese beat prisoner of war as a man in charge of provisions and fodder.

Offenders and the punishment imposed by the superior

Civilian Serviceman MATSUURA Saburo and SASAKI Toraji. Three day's heavy attention.

Outline of the affair

The Japanese punished prisoners of war privately.

Offenders and the punishment imposed by the superior

Sgt. MIHRA Sohichi and Civilian Serviceman OSANAI Shigeru.

Strict Admonition.

Outline of the affair

The Japanese punished prisoners of war privately because of prisoner's neglects of their duties.

Offenders and the punishment imposed by the superior

Guard of the company. TAKUSARI Suteoa and SATOH Shin-nosuke.

50 percent reduction of salaries for twenty days.

Outline of the affair

There was something unfair in the Japanese's distribution of articles.

Offender and the punishment imposed by the superior

Sgt. OHTA Kaichi. Three days heavy attention.

Outline of the affair

The Japanese beat prisoners on their head.

Offender and the punishment imposed by the superior

Civilian Servicemen YONEMURA Fukuji (discharge) and TAKASAGO Ikutada (5 day's heavy attention).

(C) TOKYO CAMP.

Outline of the affair

In July, 1945, this Japanese was very earnest and especially careful in the management of the prisoners of war. On the contrary, however, he was too strict to administrative duties of the prisoners of war and his treatment of them was also extremely severe. Above all, when he ordered prisoners of officer's rank some work, they did not obey, so he beat and kicked them.

Offender and the punishment imposed by the superior

The camp commander of the fifth branch. Lieutenant KATOH Tetsutaro. Three day's heavy attention.

Outline of the affair

This Japanese forced work on sick prisoners who were suffering slightly. This Japanese's disposals of seized goods and stocked articles were not certain. This Japanese carried out inoculation without any knowledge of medicine (all-gations by the prisoners of war).

Offender and the punishment imposed by the superior

Lieutenant NISHIZAWA Masao. As he had been transferred to other unit, his whereabouts is now under investigation to interrogate the actual state.

Outline of the affair

In June, 1945, this Japanese was positive and earnest on the path of his duty, but he was also of quick-tempered and very often restrained prisoners privately, and took violent action. So he was strictly admonished and was transferred to other branch. Still, however, his repentance was not satisfactory.

Offender and the punishment imposed by the superior

Sgt. WATANABE Mitsuhiro. Four day's heavy attention and sent back to his original unit.

Outline of the affair

While this Japanese was in charge of clothings, there everyday was shortage of articles issued to prisoners. So, this Japanese, setting too much importance on the officially issued articles, inflicted private restraints on the prisoners.

Offender and the punishment imposed by the superior

Civilian Serviceman KONDO Seigo. Five day's confinement for serious case.

Outline of the affair

In July, 1945, this Japanese was in charge of labours and had been earnestly and diligently engaging in his duty. However, while he was assuming leadership of labour, there very often were the acts on his part that should be considered as "severe". Above all, this Japanese was indignant about the indifferent attitude of a prisoner and violently beat him on his face.

Offender and the punishment imposed by the superior

Civilian Serviceman KIMURA Iwao. Three day's confinement for serious case.

Outline of the affair

In December, 1942, this Japanese had always been a supporter of the prisoners and he treated the prisoners with kindness. However, if there had been someone whose fulfillment of duty was unsatisfactory or whose attitude lacked rigidity, he was so relentless that he inflicted private restraint repeatedly. Above all, when he acknowledged that a prisoner's movements in his daily life were very rough and insolent, he beat him on his face on the pretext of admonition.

Offender and the punishment imposed by the superior

Interpreter, Chief Private KURIYAMA Michio. Three day's confinement for serious case.

Outline of the affair

While this Japanese was with the cooking section of the first branch, there were signs that he stole prisoners belongings and rations, but no positive proof was produced about it. According to what was stated by the representative of prisoners, he mistreated prisoners in order to conceal his crime. This Japanese, actually, again and again mistreated prisoners severely.

Offender and the punishment imposed by the superior

Civilian Serviceman MIYAZAKI Hiroshi. Three day's heavy attention.

(D) NAGOYA CAMP

Outline of the affair

Between April and July, 1945, there were prisoners of war who broke the key of the provisions warehouse and stole rations, who, in their own section, were cooking the soybeans which they stole, who concealed flours, rices, etc. that they stole under the floor at the time of the inspection of administrative duty and who did not request the repair of clothings. This Japanese beat those prisoners for four times, poured water over them and beat them even with leather belt.

Offender and the punishment imposed by the superior

Civilian Serviceman SHIMODE Ryoichi. Three day's confinement for serious case.

Outline of the affair

Between April and July, 1945, this Japanese several times beat prisoners who stole bean paste while they were carrying it, who broke the key of warehouse and stole rations and "sake" wine which should be distributed to the Japanese staff, who stole fishes, etc.

stole rations and "sake" wine which should be distributed to the Japanese staff, who stole fishes, etc.

Offender and the punishment imposed by the superior

Civilian Serviceman NAKASAI Matsujiro. Three day's confinement for serious case.

Outline of the affair

Between August, 1944, and June, 1945, this Japanese repeatedly beat prisoners whose attitudes at the time of muster, lining up, etc. were very bad, the prisoners of officer's rank who, anticipating Japanese defeat, adopted insolent attitudes, prisoners who stole lunch at the place where they were working.

Offender and the punishment imposed by the superior

Civilian Serviceman HOSBI Sotomon. Three day's confinement for serious case.

Outline of the affair

Since approximately May, 1945, this Japanese beat the prisoners who stole Japanese "sake" wine, who were under suspicion of stealing the comfort and relief articles, etc. and furthermore beat other prisoners for several times.

Offender and the punishment imposed by the superior

Civilian Serviceman TAKENOUCI Kazuhiro. Five day's confinement for serious case

Outline of the affair

In July and August, 1945, this Japanese beat the prisoners who sneered at the Japanese members of the camp, declaring that the Japanese defeat would be decisive and also beat officers on the pretext that the officers supervision over the prisoner was unsatisfactory. Moreover, this Japanese beat them for several times.

Offender and the punishment imposed by the superior

Civilian Serviceman KAWAMURA Kamoki. Five day's confinement for serious case.

Outline of the affair

Between April and July, 1945, under the pretext of insufficient supervision over the prisoners, this Japanese beat respectively the American prisoners of officer's rank who ordered prohibit on from smoking, who chattered during the work, etc.

Offender and the punishment imposed by the superior

Civilian Serviceman TOYAMA Fusao. Two day's confinement for serious case.

Outline of the affair

In May and June, 1945, this Japanese beat prisoners who neglected their labours and who stole edible oil from the factory, respectively.

Offender and the punishment imposed by the superior

Civilian Serviceman KATOH Genzo. Two day's confinement for serious case.

Outline of the affair

In July, 1945, having been informed that there were some prisoners who stole provisions from the factory of the company, he called the American officers who were controlling prisoners account and beat them.

Offender and the punishment imposed by the superior

Civilian Serviceman TANAKA Tokuichi. Three day's confinement for serious case.

Outline of the affair

In July, 1945, this Japanese beat prisoners who stole rice from the spot of their work and a prisoner, who having been under confinement on the charge of a theft, stole rations again while he was on duty of miscellaneous jobs.

Offender and the punishment imposed by the superior

C.S. NAKAGAWA Tatsunaru. Two day's confinement for slight case.

Outline of the affair

In June and July, 1945, this Japanese beat the prisoners who went out to glean soya beans after lunch, ignoring rules, who were impolite in their salutes and attitudes, who pocketed materials while measuring them, etc.

Offender and the punishment imposed by the superior

In approximately July and August, 1945, this Japanese beat prisoners, for several times, who, shamed weight while measuring, who sang or whistled in the midst of their work, who cooked soya-beans that they stole from the spot where they were working.

Offender and the punishment imposed by the superior

C.S. YASHIKI Seiji. Two day's confinement for serious case.

Outline of the affair

In August, 1945, this Japanese beat the section-chief of prisoners who were lazy his work, and roused prisoners antipathy by making a strong statement that the

POW officer's steps were improper concerning the works of prisoners. This Japanese also roused POW officer's antipathy by exchanging tobacco with shoe cream, safety razor, etc. possessed by POW, in answer to the prisoner's request.

Offender and the punishment imposed by the superior

Clerk of the Company in charge of liaison. ITOH Akira. After informing to the company, he was discharged by the company.

Outline of the affair

In June and July, 1945, this Japanese beat POWs, on their logs, who neglected their duty. This Japanese also beat prisoners or leave them standing for about 30 minutes beside the electric furnace when these prisoners did not appear at the work shop after their recess expired.

Offender and the punishment imposed by the superior

A worker of the company. MAKINO Umetaro. Admonition and reduction of salary for August.

Outline of the affair

This Japanese beat prisoners when he took the leaderships of their works.

Offender and the punishment imposed by the superior

Workers of the company. TOKAI Kosaku and WASEM Katsuji. Admonition and the reduction of salary for one month.

Outline of the affair

This Japanese was punished because of insufficient control of Ito Akira, who exceeded his authority against the prisoners of war while he was engaged as a contact man.

Offender and the punishment imposed by the superior

Chief of the Iwase branch of the Nippon Tsuun Company HASHIZUME Takejiro. The Company voluntarily admonished him. How to admonish was still pending.

Outline of the affair

This Japanese's control over his subordinative staffs concerning treatments of the prisoners of war was so insufficient that civilian servicemen, etc. under his control repeatedly beat or mistreated.

Offender and the punishment imposed by the superior

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Commander of the Branch Camp, Lieutenant KOJIMA Chotaro. Seven day's heavy attention.

Outline of the affair, offenders and the punishment

Charged by the same offence as stated above, the following officers were also punished as stated below:

2nd Lt. OKADA Mishiroku (five day's attention).

Lt. HAYAKAWA Yuji (two day's attention).

Captain NAGAHARA Keiji (Three day's attention).

Outline of the affair

This Japanese's grip of subordinate concerning the treatment of prisoners of war was insufficient, so that his subordinates frequently mistreated prisoners by beating, etc.

Offender and the punishment imposed by the superior

The Commander of the Nagoya POW Camp. Colonel OHTAKE Michiji. Ten day's heavy attention.

(E) OSAKA CAMP.

Outline of the affair

Between about November, 1944 and February, 1945, this Japanese, for the purpose of reforming misbehaviours, misused, against several American prisoners, moxibustion which should be made good use for medical treatment.

Offender and the punishment imposed by the superior

Sgt. MANTANI Kichinosuke. Ten day's attention.

Outline of the affair

In approximately September, 1944, this Japanese stole a part of the comfort and relief articles for the prisoners (towel, soap, grape, cube sugar, etc. etc.).

Offender and the punishment imposed by the superior

Civilian Serviceman SHIGEI Takeichi. Six months imprisonment and was discharged at the same time.

(F) HIROSHIMA CAMP

Outline of the affair

On approximately 20 December, 1944, the sugar for cooking was stolen. In the

course of investigation into the offender, this Japanese compelled prisoners to confess by piercing the prisoner's thigh with gimlet or by heating the prisoner's buttocks with electric small kitchen-range, or by beating them.

Offender and the punishment imposed by the superior

Sgt. MIYAWAKI Yoshikatsu. This man became missing since about 10 September. His whereabouts are now under search.

Outline of the affair

The manner of treating prisoners of war by this Japanese was generally severe. Once, in winter time, he left a prisoner who was under detention in the guard room for a serious offence nearly bare.

Offender and the punishment imposed by the superior

Captain MURAKAMI Takuji. Reproof.

Outline of the affair

In February, 1944, while this Japanese was serving at the main prisoner's camp in Zentsuhi, he greatly insulted officer-prisoners and roused their antipathy. But it seems that he did not mistreated any prisoner.

Offender and the punishment imposed by the superior

Interpreter KOBAYASHI Yasuo, was transferred to other place after being acknowledged not to be suitable for camp duty.

Outline of the affair

Between June, 1943 and December of the same year, while he was with the camp detachment at Mukojima, he mistreated POWs frequently.

Offender and the punishment imposed by the superior

Civilian Serviceman ARIMA Shigeru. Though being admonished and asked to give a written explanation, there still was no sign of his reform. So he was discharged.

(G) FUKUOKA CAMP

Outline of the affair

In February, 1945, the Japanese summoned a British officer, Jinkens, to his own room, mistreated by himself the prisoner by reason of neglecting in the work at the self-support garden and roused antipathy.

Offender and the punishment imposed by the superior

Interpreter SUMIOKA Harutaro. He was admonished strictly and was transferred in the sense of relegation.

Outline of the affair

In April, 1945, at a plant where POWs were working, a prisoner stole a lunch of a Japanese worker. That prisoner had committed the same for several times in the past. Sgt. Maj. YASUTAKE, who was the NCO of the week, in an attempt to control this prisoner on his own authority, imprisoned him and gave him nothing but water for the next day. In the meanwhile, he let a Dutch doctor-prisoner examine the imprisoned, and no unsoundness was acknowledged. However, on the third day, the prisoner suddenly took a serious turn and, though every possible measures had been taken, he died of heart-failure. This prisoner of war was suffering from a chronic disease of heart and his usual behaviours were very bad, getting the worst reputations among the prisoners of war themselves. The prisoners chief of his room frequently requested the punishment upon this prisoner.

In passing, Sgt. Maj. YASUTAKE was an honest soldier with fine spirit, and when the prisoners were liberated, they thanked him very much saying that he had done greatly for the good of them. (The copy of the death certificate for this prisoner was submitted in accordance with the request by the Chairman of the Receiving POW Committee, Colonel Kurechim.)

Offender and the punishment imposed by the superior

Sgt. Maj. YASUTAKE Hideo. Twenty Day's heavy domiciliary confinement.

Captain NOZAKI Gentoku, the commander of the Branch, was sentenced to ten day's heavy domiciliary confinement on the charge of insufficient control of subordinate and delay of report.

Outline of the affair

Since the spring in 1943, as this Japanese had supplied the prisoners of war with more food than the fixed quantity, rations ran short. In an attempt to make up the deficit and to adjust it, the Japanese supplied the prisoners with rations below the fixed quantity for a long period between November, 1943 and about March, 1944. This fact reduced the physical strength of the POWs, endangering their health and lives.

Offender and the punishment imposed by the superior

Lt. Colonel KAMATA Torajiro. As the result of the investigation of the actual state, the Japanese was accused to the prosecution of the Court Martial as a criminal case. And the nominal crimes for him were:

- 1) Abuse of authority.
- 2) Injury.

Outline of the affair

About the middle of July, 1945, when the Japanese interrogated prisoners who were in the very act of stealing vegetables from the prisoner's self-support garden, this Japanese beat the prisoners on their heads with bamboo sword. A prisoner was nudged in his breast which resulted the fracture of his ribs.

Offender and the punishment imposed by the superior

Civilian Serviceman GOTO Toshio.

- 1) Presented a purse of Yen 130.-for the fracture of ribs.
- 2) Accused to the prosecutions of the Court-Martial.

Nominal Crimes: 1) Violence. 2) Injury.

Outline of the affair

On 15 August, 1945, when the Imperial rescript for the termination of hostilities was issued, the attitudes of the prisoners of war had changed completely with the overflow of the victorious mood. Then this Japanese could not control his excitement so that he summoned all the officer-prisoners and beat some of them.

Offender and the punishment imposed by the superior

Sgt. KURIBADA Yoshinari. Five day's domiciliary confinement for serious case. Additional punishment by the camp commander was fifteen day's domiciliary confinement for serious case. Additional punishment by the army commander was ten day's domiciliary confinement for serious case.

Outline of the affair

Between January and May, 1945, this Japanese reduced the ration of the prisoners of war under the confinement. As the result of it, there were two cases of complication of diseases. There was another case that a prisoner under confinement had to be

~~cut~~ leg for frost-bite due to the above.

Offender and the punishment imposed by the superior

Captain FUKUHARA Tsutomu. He was accused to the prosecution of the Court-Martial. Nominal Crimes: 1) Abuse of authority.
2) Death resulting from injury.

Outline of the affair

After the liberation of the prisoners of war, some of the prisoner's articles which had been in the safekeeping of the Japanese authority were missing. Lt. YAMADA, former commanding officer of the Branch, and Sgt. Irie, the responsible person for the safekeeping, had had each one of the missing articles. But all the other missing articles were not found.

Offenders and the punishment imposed by the superior

Lt. YAMADA Kenzo and Sgt. IRIE Yoshiaki. Accused to the prosecution of the Court-Martial. Nominal Crime. Seizure taking advantage of the authority.

Remarks:

- 1) As many punishments described in the above chart seems to be unfair, now the relative superiors are investigating their contents.
- 2) There had been some punishment inflicted in addition to the abovementioned punishments.
- 3) The results of the above two columns will be added to this chart.

ADDITIONAL CHART NO. 4

THE SURVEY OF THE INJURIES POWS SUFFERED
DURING THEIR WORK OR OTHER CASES.

(A) HAKODATE CAMP

Sufferer

British Pte. MORRISON. Suffered a burn for the lower-half of the body.

Outline of the accident

In May, 1944, at the powdered-coal division of the Kamiiso Works of the Asano Cement Company, a great explosion suddenly occurred owing to the ignition to the powdered coal during the operations. As the result of it, three Japanese workmen were killed immediately and a prisoner of war who was near that place got burnt.

Action taken by the authorities

This prisoner was immediately carried to the hospital attached to the company, and underwent emergency medical treatment by the doctor of the hospital who cooperated with the prisoner-doctor. The he was admitted to the hospital of the camp and had undergone medical treatment by both Japanese Military doctor and the prisoner-doctor. At first, the prisoner was in very critical condition, but as the result of the medical treatment with all the doctor's might, he had gradually improved. And now it could be diagnosed as improving on the whole though the functional disorder would be unavoidable.

Sufferer

British Warrant Officer ADWARD DARRENT. Instant death.

British Corporal Alexander ENGIS. Instant death.

Outline of the accident

In June, 1945, there was a removal of POW's camp and, while the prisoners were carrying cargoes on their shoulder, these two prisoners were run over to death by the train moving forward at that time. We had a strong wind mingled with drizzle on that day. In addition, as the prisoners were wearing rain coat with hood and carrying goods on their right shoulders, they were in a position from where it was difficult to look through the rapidly oncoming train from the right hand.

Action taken by the authorities

As soon as the accident took place, the Japanese military doctor rushed at the urgent report, and as it was decided to be "instant death" as the result of an inquest, the bodies were immediately carried to the Branch and lay in state courteously. On 4 July, a pastor was called and an impressive farewell service was held for the honours of their memories with the attendance of all the Japanese soldiers and the prisoners of war.

Sufferer

British Pte. HALLOWELL. Bruise.

Outline of the accident

In July, 1945, while prisoners were working at the Mitsui Miuta Mineral Factory, there was a sudden cave-in and a part of the falling rocks hit the waist of the prisoner and injured him.

Action taken by the authorities

The prisoner was rescued immediately and carried to the dispensary to make assurance doubly sure of the medical treatment. And on August, he was admitted to the hospital of the mineral factory for undergoing further treatment and is progressing favourably. Thereafter, the company has been warned so that further efforts would be made about the investigation of the cave-ceiling.

(B) SENDAI CAMP

Sufferers

Four prisoners burned.

Outline of the accident

Owing to the breakage of the bottom of the smelting furnace of the company, the melted pig-iron exploded and four men were burned.

Action taken by the authorities

As the result of thorough medical treatment at the dispensary, they made complete recovery without remaining any mark.

Sufferer

BEKARL JOHNE Died.

Outline of the accident

In July, 1944, while American prisoners of war were working in the Kotaki pit of the Ashio Copper Mine, a prisoner was killed after being severely hit on his head by a mineral ore which was thrown by another prisoner who was working on the upper step.

Action taken by the authorities

According to the Factory Law, the ¥850.- was given as solatium.

Sufferer

A prisoner of war.

The amputation of right leg from under the knee.

Outline of the accident

In August, 1945, at the Ashio Mineral Refinery, a prisoner was on the platform for driving machineries. Because of his own carelessness, he squeezed his right leg between winlasses, causing complicated fracture. He then had his right leg amputated from two inches below the knee.

Action taken by the authorities

He was immediately admitted to the hospital, where a prisoner ambulance man was attached to him to look after him. And, according to the Factory Law, ¥400.- was given as pension.

Sufferer

One died. British FOURLOUGH FIELD, and ALFRED EDWARD.

Outline of the accident

A cave-in killed a man. On 27 April, 1945, while the prisoners of war engaged in the work were taking a rest, rocks fell from the ceiling so suddenly that they could not take shelter and got wounded.

Action taken by the Authorities.

There is no report about the disposal of this case.

(C) TOKYO CAMP

Sufferer

JASBROFS

The loss of eyesight of left eye.

Outline of the accident

In May, 1944, while engaging in the boring work at the copper mine in Asio, as a Dutch prisoner thrust the drill into the hole where old explosives were still remaining, an explosion occurred and the prisoner lost the eyesight of his left eye.

Action taken by the authorities

The employing authorities let him enter the hospital and undergo medical treatment, According to the factory law, ¥160.- was delivered to the prisoner as solatium.

Sufferer

BEKARL JOHNE Died.

Outline of the accident

In July 1944, while American prisoners of war were working in the Kotaki pit of the Ashio Copper Mine, a prisoner was killed after being severaly hit on his head by a mineral ore which was thrown by another prisoner who was working on the upper step.

Action taken by the authorities

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Action taken by the authorities

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Sufferer

A prisoner of war.

Amputation of right leg, leaving one third of thigh.

Outline of the accident

In December, 1943, while working at the Ome Factory of the Hokuriku Electrification Company, a prisoner of war was dashed from behind by a car loaded with ores and was bruised and lacerated about right knee. Later the wound took a change for the worse. Then an amputation on was performed with one third of thigh left.

Action taken by the authorities.

The authority made an artificial leg at ¥350.- and gave him it. In addition to this, the prisoner was given ¥956.- as the injury pension.

Sufferer

Sgt. Edward A. Cohen died.

Outline of the accident

In October, 1944, while working at the ore mountain, an American prisoner of war was hit on the back of the head with an ore of about ten kilograms fell from a slope about ten metres high and killed.

Action taken by the authorities

¥100.- was paid as an allowance to the bereaved family. To prevent the damage thereafter, the numbers of the fall-rock watchers were increased.

Sufferer

Amputation of right leg.

Outline of the accident

In November, 1944, while working at the ore mountain, a prisoner of war got wounded and caused complicated fracture on the right leg and had the leg amputated later.

Action taken by the authorities:

₹956.- was paid as pension. Thereafter, the authorities stopped to use prisoners at the work of the ore mountain and replaced them with Korean labourers.

Sufferer

Complicated fracture of the left knee.

Outline of the accident.

In November, 1944, while working at the ore mountain, a prisoners of war had complicated fracture on his right leg and had it amputated.

Action taken by the authorities:

₹750.- was paid as pension.

Sufferer

Cross G. Joseph. Amputation from the knee.

Outline of the accident:

In March, 1944, while working at the Yamanoshita Steel Works in Niigata, an American prisoner of war was wounded on his right leg, and after undergoing medical treatment, it was improved properly. However, later the tetanus was developed and he was amputated from the knee.

Action taken by the authorities.

He was immediately admitted to hospital and was amputated by Doctor Shirai. At one time, he was in a dying condition, but, thanks to the endeavours by the doctor and other staffs in charge, he made a good recovery. As a man on duty, he was given a solatium of Y300.--. Moreover, an artificial leg was given to him and later he was paid wages equally with people at work.

Sufferer

Three men died.

John Foster. Olica Clanter.

Outline of the accident

In March, 1945, while the prisoners were working at the electric-furnace in the course of manufacturing carbide, they were carrying a pot filled with carbide, when the bottom of the pot dropped, and as the streaming carbide was close to the puddle, an explosion broke out and ignition to the clothes of three working prisoners followed. As the result of

it, three of them were seriously burned while one another was slightly burned. The three serious wounded died afterwards.

Action taken by the authorities:

The three seriously wounded prisoners were immediately admitted to the hospital attached to the company, and, though having undergone medical treatment under careful nursing by a doctor, nurses and prisoner-ambulance man, they died. Then a grand funeral was held and ¥400.- each was given to each dead as solatium.

Sufferer

Warrant Officer Dott. Instant death.

Outline of the accident

In July, 1945, while a Canadian prisoner of war was on his way to a amouflaged ship, his working place, together with his coacher, he was passing the quay where the very ship was at anchor. By chance, when he reached just under the clain in the lifting operation, a hatch-boat dropped because of the breaks of hemp rope binding the boat. The prisoner got under the boat and died instantly.

Action taken by the authorities

As soon as the accident took place, the commanding officer of the detachment immediately went to the spot. Asking the Kempeitai and the

police station to investigate the cause of the case, and after listening the situation from the responsible person, the commanding officer requested the employer the dealing of the person who was directly responsible for the accident, the consolation for the victim and the prevention of future accident, as the result of his request, the employer carried out the reprimand, transfer and the salary-reduction of the directly responsible person. In addition to these actions, Eight Hundred Yen was presented to the bereaved family of the dead.

Sufferer

A prisoner of war sustained laceration on his forehead.

Outline of the accident.

In October, 1944, at the Moyoyama mining ground of the Hidachi Mine, a prisoner of war sustained laceration on his forehead on account of a falling of a rock. He was sent to the hospital attached to the Mine and made a complete recovery after a month. Thereafter, he was engaging in some light work.

Action taken by the Authorities:

The wounded was immediately admitted to the hospital, when a expert surgeon sewed up the wound. Thereafter, the Japanese expert surgeon, a prisoner-doctor and prisoner ambulance-soldier cooperated in looking after the wounded.

(D) NAGOYA CAMP

Suferer

The U.S. Army Corporal Casber Harvert. Death.

Outline of the accident

On 14, April, 1945, while driving an electric tractor for carrying the powerered coals from the workshop, a sand-slide broke out and the prisoner was pinioned between the tractor and the rocks on the embankment. As the result of it, the prisoner sustained the contusion of abdomen, internal haemorrhage, the fracture of the lower part of right thigh, and a laceration of right thigh just below penis. Then he died.

The action taken by the authorities

The wounded was immediately carried to the dispensary and was treated by medical staffs and prisoner-doctors to the best of their abilities, while on the spot, investigation was made regarding the cause and the state of the accident. Furthermore, careful inspection and control was requested to the responsible person of the company.

Suferer

U.S. Army soldier Grigo. I. Hose. Death.

Outline of the accident

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On 2 July, 1945, when the prisoner left his bed for going to latrine and was on the way to ladder, as it was just under the air-raid alarm and black-out, he lost his footing from the bed and fell. As the result of it, he sustained the fracture of skull, internal haemorrhage and concussion of the brain. Then he died.

Action taken by the authorities

There was no report about the action as to this case.

Sufferer

U.S. Navy Warrant Officer. Aloins William Chronine. Death.

Outline of the accident

When the prisoner was about to receive a gunny containing 90 kilograms of soya beans which had been being unloaded by derrick from a ship, the prisoner lost his foot and was knocked down by the cargo. As the result of it, sustaining the fracture of sternum internal haemorrhage and the fracture of left ribs, he died.

Action taken by the authorities

He was immediately carried to the dispensary and undergone infallible treatment by the medical staffs. Later, the cause and the state were investigated and the responsible person of the company was requested the inspection of the workshop and the good control of it.

(E) OSAKA CAMP.

Sufferer

C. Chroide Macmurrey. Death.

Outline of the accident

On 24 February, 1944, at Kanzaki station, the prisoner touched with an electric car on account of his own fault and died.

Action taken by the authorities

Because of the politeness of the treatment after the death of this prisoner, the chief-secretary of the prisoners sent a letter of thanks to the Japanese Authorities.

(F) HIROSHIMA CAMP

Sufferer

A.P.F. Corporal R.H. Hindel. Instant death.

Outline of the accident:

On 30 September, 1944, while working at the shaft of the Bessi Copper Mine, which was his workshop, the prisoner was killed instantly owing to the falling of rocks.

Action taken by the authorities

He was immediately dugged out and his instantaneous death was confirmed. Then the authorities made the company that had ben employing the prisoners

pay relief fund according to the Law of Mine and left the fund as his lost articles.

Sufferer

Dutch soldier. A.J. Smith. Death.

Outline of the accident:

On 28 April, 1945, when this prisoner was engaged in chimney-sweeping at the Sumitomo Chemical works, his workshop, the ash-furnace which was left at the yard broke down and the prisoner was buried and wounded. And, afterwards, the prisoner died.

Action taken by the authorities.

He was immediately dug out and after undergoing the first medical treatment at the medical relief station of the company, received treatment at the dispensary attached to the branch. However, he died about four hours after getting injured. The Japanese authorities made the company pay relief fund according to the Factory Law and left it as his lost article.

Sufferer

British soldier. R. Barbwhistle. Death.

Outline of the accident

On 23 June, 1945, while engaging in the mining coal at the gallery in the Motoyama Mine, the prisoner got injured on account of the falling

of rocks and died.

Action taken by the authorities.

He was immediately treated at the hospital of the company and furthermore undergone medical treatment at the dispensary of the camp, but he died. The company paid the relief fund according to the Mine Law and made it the prisoner's lost article.

(G) FUKUOKA CAMP

Sufferers

Twelve soldiers as stated below:

A. Vine, D. Ban, Deen V₂n, B. Foot, B. W. Bravest,
Clumel Mashus, Edward Rongard, George Smiton, J.W. Philips
T.H. Genois, V.G. Williams, and A.O. Williams.

Outline of the accident

As work at a high point was requested by nature of the nature of shipbuilding work, there were many men who erroneously fell during the work and died instantly or died after being seriously wounded.

Action taken by the authorities

Immediately the sufferers were carried to the Kawakami Hospital and were treated to the best of authorities's ability. On the other hand, in close cooperation with the management of the company and coaches of the workshop, the authorities endeavoured to provide proper safety

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device in order to meet with the conditions of the work shop which would change at all times.

Sufferer

France Hickoe. Death.

Outline of the accident

While engaging in unloading work, a tin dropped and injured the prisoner on the head.

Action taken by the authorities.

Five Hundreds Yen of condolence money and an obituary gift were presented to the dead.

Sufferer

Terry Andrews. Death.

Outline of the accident

Without permission the prisoner evacuated between two goods-waggons, when the waggons moved and he was run over and killed.

Action taken by the authorities.

After the inquest, the dead body was carried to the camp by an ambulance car. The employing authorities called the responsible persons and addressed so that such an accident ~~would never break~~ out in the future, while the prisoners were also warned against violation of various rules so that

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Never again such incident would happen.

Sufferer

D. Francis Jenkins. Death.

Outline of the accident

This prisoner fell from the upper floor at night and died.

Action taken by the authorities

In addition to the installation of hand-rails all along the upper floor, all the prisoners were warned against the recurrence of such accident.

Sufferers

Six men as stated below:

Zabis Peter Dypansy, Stuart James Morris, Fred Moore,
George Tabenton, Howard Bent and Clement Saia.

Outline of the accident

On 7 September, six prisoners died because of Methyl-cloochlism.

Action taken by the authorities

In cooperation with prisoner M.P., the Japanese Authorities and public body made efforts to investigate the affairs and to expose the seller. Doctors and hospital on the side of the employer exerted themselves in the medical treatment and relief and received thanks from the prisoners of war.

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Sufferer

A. Lawrence Davico. Death.

Outline of the accident

There were many dying owing to the accident in the shaft such as cave-in, affairs in regard to coal-car.

Action taken by the authorities

Whenever such accident happened owing to employer's fault, the Chief of the Branch made the authorities punish the responsible person and, by explaining the situation to all the prisoners, gained their understandings.

Sufferer

A prisoner. Wounded.

Outline of the accident

The prisoner mistook the driving of the elevator of the shaft and fell from a higher point of about three meters high and sustained fractures of the heels of his both legs.

Action taken by the authorities

According to the Factory Law, a solatium was presented.

Outline of the accident :

While the prisoner was driving horse-wagon, his horse ran amuck, and he fell, was run over and wounded, sustaining fractures of his waist and thigh.

Sufferer:

Wounded: A POW.

Action taken by the authorities :

Same as stated in the corresponding line of the above case.

Outline of the accidents

In the shaft, owing to the breakdown of the headlight, the prisoner's leg was pinched between the coal-wagon. Then he got wounded and had his left leg cut.

Sufferer:

Wounded. Amputation of left leg.

Action taken by the authorities:

A solatium of ¥ 1,400 - was presented to the sufferer.

Outline of the accident:

While engaging in the electric furnace operation, an explosion suddenly broke out. Though being warned immediately, owing to the language difficulty, a prisoner was burned very much on his face and limbs.

Sufferer:

A POW sustained burn.

Action taken by the authorities:

Emergency treatment was given to the wounded at the dispensary of the employer, then he was carried to the dispensary of the branch and underwent medical treatment.

Outline of the accident:

Owing to the small cave-in, a few prisoners of war were slightly wounded in the back. Though Japanese coacher warned the prisoner of the danger, owing to the language difficulty, the prisoners were wounded.

Sufferer:

Wounded.

Action taken by the authorities:

The Commander of the Branch decided to let coaches have papers in which a few necessary vocabularies of English were stated.

Remarks:

The cases which are entirely due to the fault of the person in question are all omitted from this list.

SURVEY OF THE PRIVATE PUNISHMENT

(A) HAKODATE CAMP

Outline of the case:

Resenting that the prisoners did not obey the order, on 5 March 1943, this Japanese beat the prisoners.

Offender and the punishment by the superior:

Civilian Serviceman, KARIYA, Yoshitaka. Admonition.

Outline of the case:

On 20 April 1943, this Japanese beat the prisoners who forced their way into the provisions warehouse and stole rice and barley.

Offender and the punishment by the superior:

Civilian Serviceman NISHIOKA, Shigeru. Admonition.

Outline of the case:

On 1 May 1943, this Japanese beat a POW as the prisoner smoked beyond ranges of stipulated time and position.

Offender and the punishment imposed by the superior:

Corporal ASATOSHI, Eiji. Reproof.

Outline of the case:

Because a prisoner gave women workers tobacco, he was beaten for caution by the Japanese.

Offender and the punishment by the superior:

Civilian Serviceman, SANKAI, Matsuzo. Admonition.

Outline of the case:

On 14 September 1945, while being on duty of cookery, a POW stole

bread and ate them, and then he was beaten.

Offender and the punishment by the superior:

Sgt YANAGIDA, Seijin. Admonition.

Outline of the case:

This Japanese beat a POW because the prisoner neglected work during working hours and did not obey the order of the chief guard.

Offender and the punishment by the superior:

Civilian Serviceman SANKAI, Matsuzo. Admonition.

Outline of the case:

On 24 August 1944, a POW was beaten by this Japanese because he stole salmon during working hours.

Offender and the punishment by the superior:

Civilian Serviceman MIYACAWA, Nobuhiro. Admonition.

Outline of the case:

This Japanese beat POW's who, feigning illness laid off and did not obey the order for work.

Offender and the punishment by the superior:

Civilian Serviceman SANKAI, Matsuzo. Admonition.

Outline of the case:

On 10 April 1945, this Japanese beat a POW who did not obey order during sweeping.

Offender and the punishment by the superior:

Ambulance Pte 1st Class TERABAYASHI, Tomokieli. Admonition.

Outline of the case:

On 20 May 1945, this Japanese beat a POW for four times because the prisoner not only did not obey the order for sweeping, but showed defiant attitude.

Offender and the punishment by the superior:

Chief Pte IKI, Kashin. Admonition.

Outline of the case:

On 20 May 1945, while patrolling the camp yard, the Japanese struck a POW who neglected salute, with the butt of the rifle.

Offender and the punishment by the superior:

Pte 1st Class ISHIBASHI, Masaharu. Admonition.

Outline of the case:

On 23 June 1945, a POW was slightly beaten by this Japanese because he rejected work showing insolent attitude.

Offender and the punishment by the superior:

Civilian Serviceman KADOWAKI, Masao. Admonition.

Outline of the case:

On 1 July 1945, though having been warned very often, the prisoner did not obey and so he was stricken with the butt of the rifle.

Offender and the punishment by the superior:

Corporal OH-HASHI Kenichi. Admonition.

Outline of the case:

In July 1945, a prisoner was beaten because he entered kitchen without permission and, moreover, omitted to pay his compliments.

Offender and the punishment by the superior:

Civilian Serviceman KIKUCHI Kenichi. Two days' heavy good behavior.

Outline of the case:

On 7 August 1945, this Japanese struck with the butt of the rifle a prisoner who was late for the working lining up.

Offender and the punishment by the superior:

Corporal OHSAKA Masaharu. Admonition.

Outline of the case:

On 20 February 1944, a prisoner was beaten because he did not obey the order and evaded work.

Offender and the punishment by the superior:

Chief of guard KANAOKA Kishiro. Good behavior after admonition.

Outline of the case:

In May 1945, this Japanese beat a prisoner because of smoking while working.

Offender and the punishment by the superior:

Guard TAKAHASHI Keinojoh. Two days' suspension of attendance.

Outline of the case:

In March 1945, this Japanese beat a prisoner because the prisoner interrupted the work during work.

Offender and the punishment by the superior:

OBIKAWA Ushimatsu. Admonition and the reduction of a holiday.

Outline of the case:

On 29 October 1944, at a factory while manufacturing rice, the prisoner was not obedient despite warnings for many times, and so he was beaten by the Japanese.

Offender and the punishment by the superior:

Guard SATOMURA Kenematsu. Admonition and one day's reduction of Holiday.

Outline of the case:

On 11 August 1948, this Japanese beat a prisoner who was going to steal rice and barley.

Offender and the punishment by the superior:

Guard MIYAJI, Takejiro. Two days' suspension of attendance.

Outline of the case:

On 14 July 1944, while leading prisoners' ranks to the workshop, a prisoner very often broke the ranks and did not obey in spite of repeated warnings. So the Japanese beat that prisoner.

Offender and the punishment by the superior:

Guard-leader NOZAKI, Tadamori. Reduction of one-third of salary for one month.

Outline of the case:

This Japanese beat a prisoner, with stick, who was working.

Offender and the punishment by the superior:

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Employee MATSUBASHI Kenzaburo Admonition and let him apologize to the prisoner.

Outline of the Case

In June 1943, while POW's were engaging in loading of salt, this Japanese beat some of them who stole salt.

Offender and the Punishment by the Superior

The Chief Guard KAMASAWA Masao. Reproof.

Outline of the Case

In October 1944, while loading coal, some prisoners were found stealing eggs and were beaten.

Offender and the Punishment by the Superior

Guard SASAKI Kohichi. Admonition.

Outline of the Case

In September 1944, while carrying frozen fishes into the warehouse, a prisoner was found stealing a salmon and was beaten.

Offender and the Punishment by the Superior

Guard TANI Yutaka. Admonition and reproof.

Outline of the Case

In May 1945, while loading coal a prisoner of war was found stealing beans from a steam-and-saildriven boat and was beaten.

Offender and the Punishment by Superior

The same man as stated above. Reduction of 15 percent of his salary.

Outline of the Case

In May 1945, while loading coal this Japanese beat POW's who either stole raw herrings or were lazy at duty.

Offender and the Punishment by the Superior.

Guard TAKASHIMA Sadahiehi. Reproof.

Outline of the Case

In August 1943, while engaging in loading job, a prisoner forced himself into the kitchen and stole cooked rice, so this Japanese beat the prisoner at that time and at several other times.

Offender and the Punishment by the Superior.

Guard ISHIGURO Koiehi. Admonition for four times.

Outline of the Case

In April 1945, while carrying cement to the warehouse, a prisoner stole herrings at the same warehouse and was beaten.

Offender and the Punishment by the Superior

Guard TANIGUCHI Tetsuo. Reduction of 25 percent of salary.

Outline of the Case

In July 1943, while POW's were producing salt, this Japanese beat few prisoners who stole rice or who were lazy in their work.

Offender and the Punishment by the Superior

Guard MORIYA Sakae. Reduction of 20 percent of salary.

Outline of the Case

In May 1945, while working at the Kanamori Warehouse, a POW was found stealing eggs and was beaten.

Offender and the Punishment inflicted by Superior

Guard NAYA Takeshi. Reproof.

Outline of the Case

In April 1945, while carrying goods to the warehouse, few prisoners were found stealing and eating herrings and were beaten.

Offender and the Punishment by the Superior

Guard AZUMA Shozaburo. Good behavior.

Outline of the Case

In December 1944, when POW's were lining up for the allotment of job, few of them were beaten because of haughty attitudes.

Offender and the Punishment by the Superior

Coacher IKEDA Kyuzo. Admonition.

Outline of the Case

In May 1944, few POW's were beaten because they did not obey the advices about work and order and because of language difficult.

Offender and the punishment by Superior

Coacher KAMISAKA Tetsuo. Admonition.

Outline of the Case

On 11 August 1945, this Japanese beat prisoners who returned home without completing their duties.

Offender and Punishment by Superior

Clerk in charge of mine at Akahara KONUMA Toshio. Good behavior for two weeks.

(b) Nagoya Camp

Outline of the Case

Between April 1945 and July of the same year there were prisoners of war who stole "miso" while carrying provisions, who stole foodstuffs after breaking lock of the provisions warehouse, who stole Japanese wine that was to be distributed to the Japanese staff of the camp, who stole fish while carrying provisions, etc. Together with other civilian servicemen, this Japanese beat these prisoners of war. This Japanese also beat the prisoners individually with belt, or let the prisoners sit straight for one hour.

Offender and the Punishment by the Superior

Civilian Serviceman NAKASAI Matsujiro. Three days heavy imprisonment.

Outline of the Case

There were officer-prisoners who took insolent attitude before foretelling Japanese defeat. There were prisoners of war whose attitudes were considerably bad at their salute, muster, or at line up. There also were prisoners of war who stole Japanese or Korean's lunch. This Japanese beat these prisoners every time such misbehavior happened.

Offender and Punishment by Superior

Civilian Serviceman ~~W~~ ~~mon~~. Three days heavy imprisonment.

Outline of the Case

On 10 July 1945 seven or eight American prisoners of war stole foodstuffs from the warehouses both of company and camp. Civilian Serviceman TANAKA, who was on day-duty, after receiving report about this case, called the supervisor of the American POW's, Captain Lyace, to account and beat him.

Offender and the Punishment by Superior

Civilian Serviceman TANAKA Tokuichi. Three days heavy imprisonment.

Outline of the Case

Between June and July 1945, there were prisoners of war who, setting the rules at naught at their workshops, went out to the railway tracks to pick up soya beans which lay scattered there. There also were prisoners of war whose salutes, attitudes, etc. were bad at the rest-room of guards, and who cheated the coacher while measuring materials. The under-mentioned Japanese beat these prisoners with bamboo sticks or slapped them.

Offender and the Punishment by Superior

Civilian Serviceman KOBAYASHI Yonemitsu. Two days heavy imprisonment.

Outline of the Case

In July and August 1945 there were prisoners of war who were in an uproar by singing or by whistling on their way to and from the workshops, who stole soya beans at workshops, who cheated weight while measuring with the balance. The under-mentioned Japanese beat these prisoners with bamboo sticks. He also slapped two prisoners.

Offender and the Punishment by Superior

Civilian Serviceman YASHIKI Seiji. Two days heavy imprisonment.

(C) Osaka Camp

Outline of the Case

The under-mentioned Japanese stole some of comforts, wine and soap for POW's.

Offender and the Punishment by Superior

Civilian Serviceman SHIGEI Takeichi. He was condemned to six months imprisonment.

Outline of the Case

When the camp commander inspected the camp, the commander witnessed this Japanese mistreating a prisoner restinging that the prisoner did not obey his order.

Offender and the Punishment by Superior

Civilian Serviceman TANAKA Ichiro. Admonition and discharge.

Outline of the Case

It was learned that the under-mentioned Japanese stole few of comforts for POW's.

Offender and the Punishment by Superior

Civilian Serviceman HASHIMOTO Takeshi. Five days heavy good behavior.

Outline of the Case

Saying that he would buy Japanese-English dictionaries for POW's, this Japanese received some money from the prisoners and did not buy. This fact was heard by the superior, so he was interrogated and was punished.

Offender and the Punishment by the Superior

Interpreter, a certain Japanese. Admonition and discharge.

Outline of the Case

In June 1945, while the under-mentioned Japanese had been with the camp he frequently beat POW's who seemed to be laze in work. He therefore roused prisoners' antipathies.

Offender and the punishment by superior

Civilian Serviceman OANAI Shuichi. Discharge.

Outline of the Case

Between December 1942 and January 1945 the under-mentioned Japanese promised an American prisoner of war to buy the Japanese bond for the prisoner and seized money without buying bond. It was found by superior.

Offender and the Punishment by the Superior

Civilian Serviceman MOMIYAMA Gisaburo. Discharge. The case of seizure was transfered to a police station.

Outline of the Case

Between November 1944 and February 1945 the under-mentioned Japanese made a wrong use of moxocautery for improving prisoners' misbehaviors.

Offender and the Punishment by Superior

Sgt. MANTANI Unosuke. Heavy good behavior for ten days.

Outline of the Case

In connection with the above-mentioned moxocautery case, this Japanese was punished on the charge of lack of supervision.

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In June 1945, while the under-mentioned Japanese had been with the camp he frequently beat POW's who seemed to be lazy in work. He therefore roused prisoners' antipathies.

Offender and the punishment by superior

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Outline of the Case

In connection with the above-mentioned moxocautery case, this Japanese was punished on the charge of lack of supervision.

Offender and the punishment by superior.

The Commander of the Branch, Lieutenant KOJIMA, Chotaro.
Heavy good behaviour for five days.

Outline of the case.

In January, 1945, the undermentioned Japanese tortured a POW by making him stand beside a furnace.

Offender and the punishment by superior.

Warrant Officer, KINARI, Ichiji. Seven days heavy good behaviour.

(D) HIROSHIMA CAMP

Outline of the case.

Having random and positive nature, the undermentioned Japanese frequently insulted the prisoners-officers. At that time, staffs of the camp reported this matter to the POW control department. As the result of it, this Japanese received a warning letter from Lt. Colonel YASUDA. Immediately after that, this Japanese was transferred by the order of war ministry.

Offender and the punishment by superior.

Interpreter KOBAYASHI, Yasuo. Transferred.

Outline of the case

The undermentioned Japanese was of loose character and it seemed that his treatment of prisoners of war was generally very unfair. He is now undergoing interrogation.

Offender and the punishment by superior.

Guard HARA, Mokichi. Under interrogation.

Outline of the case.

The undermentioned Japanese was of too serious cast, so that he did not overlook prisoners' small faults and very frequently clashed with prisoners officers.

Offender and the punishment by superior.

Civilian Serviceman HASHIMOTO, Shigeyoshi. He was admonished very often by other camp staffs.

Outline of the case.

The treatment of the prisoners of war by the undermentioned Japanese especially his punishment of POW's, was severe. For instance, in case of the detention in the guardroom of a prisoner in a rigorous winter, he did not give the offender any clothings and bedding. So it seemed that prisoners were far more fearful of the detention than the court martial.

Offender and the punishment by superior.

Commander of the Branch, Captain MURAKAMI. Admonition.

Outline of the case.

In addition to the suspicion of torturing prisoners of war at the Yamane Detachment, this man's treatment of prisoners were generally severe and he was very often admonished by the superior.

Offender and the punishment by superior.

Sgt. MIYAWAKI. Strict admonition.

Outline of the case.

In addition to the fact that the treatment of the prisoners of war by the undermentioned Japanese was generally severe, it seemed that there were something dishonest in his dealings of the comforts for the prisoners and the provisions. He is now under interrogation.

Offender and the punishment by superior.

Interpreter, concurrently Intendance Chief Private OKADA. Under investigation.

Outline of the case.

While the undermentioned Japanese treated POW's, he very often mistreated prisoners. Though he was admonished and was called to account, there was no indication that he would express sorrow.

Offender and the punishment by superior.

Civilian Serviceman SAIWA, Higeru. Discharge.

Outline of the case.

The undermentioned Japanese frequently lynched the prisoners of war.

Offender and the punishment by superior.

Civilian Serviceman SOYA, Genichi. Discharge.

FUKUOKA CAMP

Outline of the case.

At the latter part of February, 1945, the undermentioned Japanese called an British officer JINKIS to his private room, and, saying that the officer was lazy in the clearing work, mistreated him. In addition, he called some soldiers and let the soldiers beat the British officer, too, and roused a big antipathy.

Offender and the punishment by superior.

Interpreter YAMAOKA, Harutaro. Discharge.

Outline of the case.

On 28 March, 1945, an American prisoner of war stole Japanese worker's lunch at the factory. This prisoner committed this crime several times in the past. ABE, who was the week-NCO at that time, confined the prisoner in the guard-room to supervise the prisoner on his own authority. On the following day, he gave the prisoner only water. During this time, the Japanese let a Dutch prisoner-doctor examine the prisoner and the prisoner was entirely sound. However, on the day after the following day, the prisoner suddenly fell into a critical condition, and though every possible endeavours, died from the heart-failure. Having the lifelong the prisoners usual conducts were very bad, creating very bad reputation (prisoner) very often requested the punishment of him.

Offender and the punishment by superior.

Sgt. YASUTAKE, Hideo, Twenty day's heavy good behavior.

Outline of the case.

In May, 1945, the undermentioned Japanese was found by the branch camp commander lynching prisoners of war and was punished.

Offender and the punishment by superior.

Civilian Serviceman YUYAMA. Discharge.

Outline of the case.

In February, 1945, while being on guard duty, the undermentioned Japanese lynched a prisoner of war for supervision and was admonished by superior.

Offender and the punishment by superior.

Civilian Serviceman TOYAMA, Sakari. Discharge.

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Outline of the case.

On 22 August, 1945, the undermentioned Japanese frequently mistreated prisoners of war while he was on cooking duty.

Offender and the punishment by superior.

Civilian Serviceman TAUCHI, Yukio. Discharge.

Outline of the case.

On 22 August, 1945, the undermentioned Japanese frequently lynched prisoners of war.

Offender and the punishment by superior.

Civilian Serviceman OHNO, Taro. Discharge.

Outline of the case.

On 30 January, 1945, the undermentioned Japanese beat a prisoner of war who went out of the row-call line without permission. By this reason, he roused a little antipathy of the prisoners, so he got angry and thrust the left shoulder of the prisoner with bayonet and hurt him slightly.

Offender and the punishment by superior.

Civilian Serviceman MATSUI, Tomo. Five days heavy good behaviour.

Outline of the case.

In August, 1945, while on week-duty, the undermentioned Japanese beat prisoner-officers and roused antipathy.

Offender and the punishment by superior.

NCO YAMAMURA, Sanji. Strict admonition.

Outline of the case.

In August, 1945, while changing clothings and while being weekly duty, the undermentioned Japanese beat prisoners whose fulfilment of his instruction and regulation were uncertain.

Offender and the punishment by superior.

NCO NAGAI, Tadashi. Strict admonition.

Outline of the case.

With the obscurities of comforts for the prisoners of war that

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were dealt by the undermentioned Japanese and his lynchings, he roused proper antipathies of the prisoners.

Offender and the punishment by superior.

Army doctor YAMABATA, Akitaro. Strict Admonition.

Outline of the case.

The undermentioned Japanese had a nature of drunken madness. And whenever he was drunk, he lynched prisoners. So many prisoners had very bad feelings against him.

Offender and the punishment of by superior.

NCO. NAKAYAMA, Bin. Strict Admonition.

Outline of the case.

The undermentioned Japanese was punished in December, 1943. He was very short tempered and his treatment of the prisoners of war was very harsh. He punished prisoners with trifles. When he found a prisoner-doctor passed water into a bottle at a camp room, he made the doctor stand carrying the bottle in front of the guard room and mistreated him. In addition to it, he called one prisoner to his own room by the reason of insulting himself and punished the prisoner.

Offender and the punishment by superior.

NCO TANUMA, Mitsuo. Strict admonition.

Outline of the case.

There had been many theft cases of tabaccos, etc. while the undermentioned Japanese was on guard duty. The way of investigation by this Japanese was so eccentric that he awoke all the sleeping prisoners, took off blankets of all prisoners, or, in one case, beat prisoners with wooden pieces.

Offender and the punishment by superior.

Civilian Serviceman NAGATANI, Chu. Discharge.

Outline of the case.

Extremely excited by the Imperial Rescript of the Suspension of war, the undermentioned Japanese was eccentric enough to gather up all the prisoners of war and beat them. It was on 17 August, 1945.

Offender and the punishment by superior

Sgt. Kurihara Yoshinori. Five day's heavy good behaviour.

Fifteen day's heavy good behaviour was plused by the camp commander. Further more, the Army Commander added more ten days.

Outline of the case

Insufficient control of the abovementioned case and delay of report.

Offender and the punishment by superior

Captain NOZAKI Gentoku. Ten day's heavy good behaviour.

Outline of the case

In June, 1945, at the time of the period of increased production of coal, this Japanese extended by his own authority the working time of the prisoners to from twelve hours to fourteen hours (including hours necessary for the return trip to the workshop). Furthermore, with the motto of "those who do not work must not eat", this Japanese reduced the rations of patients and roused prisoner's antipathy.

Offender and the punishment by superior

Officer TAYAMA Shiro. Strict Admonition.

Outline of the case

At the time of the liberation of the prisoners of war, prisoners submitted a report of damage stating that the undermentioned Japanese seized some articles of the prisoners while the Japanese was with the camp. Apart from this, this

Japanese was said to treat POW's very harshly - he tortured and lynched prisoners very frequently by making prisoner sit on square wooden bar.

Offender and the punishment by superior

NCO EGUCHI Hirokichi. Transfer.

Outline of the case

On 15 July, 1945, because of the lack of understanding due to language difficulty, the undermentioned Japanese punished a prisoner-doctor-major by force and roused prisoner's antipathy.

Offender and the punishment by superior

Ambulande Pto 2nd Class KODEISHI Shigeku. Three days heavy good behaviour.

Outline of the case

By reason of that prisoner's salute and their fulfilment of the rules of billet administration were bad, the undermentioned Japanese beat prisoners and roused proper antipathy.

Offender and the punishment by superior

NCO KOJIMA Hajime. Pte. NOMIYA and Pte. SUGIKAWA. Strict Admonition.

Outline of the case

As the undermentioned Japanese frequently lynched prisoners of war by reason of trifle matters, he was strictly admonished. So it was thought that he was made reform. However, according to the prisoner-senior-officer after the liberation, this

Japanese received Yen Hundred and Forty Five from the prisoners of war under a promise of not mistreating prisoners. As the very Japanese is now missing after being mobilized, he whereabouts is now under investigation by the competent police station.

Offender and the punishment by superior

Civilian Serviceman SATOH Kunikichi.

Strict admonition. About the bribery, it is now under investigation.

Outline of the case

Owing to the misunderstanding due to the language difficulty, the undermentioned Japanese threw instrument upon a prisoner and injured his slightly.

Offender and the punishment by superior

Employee, worker. FUKADA Taro.

Strict admonition and was called for account.

- Remarks: 1) As the punishment stated in the above list are not always proper, the relative superior officers are now making further investigations of the contents.
- 2) Apart from the punishment of the Japanese stated on the above list, there were also some cases that these Japanese were punished.
- 3) The results of the above two articles will be added to this list further.

Def. Doc. 1433

CERTIFICATE OF AUTHENTICITY

I hereby certify that the document hereto attached consisting of 36 leaves, was prepared by the Central Research Committee of P.O.W. Affairs by order of the First Repatriation Bureau.

Certified at Tokyo

On this 25th day of April, 1947

/s/ YOSHIIYAMA, Yozo
The Chief of the Archives Section
of the First Repatriation
Bureau (Seal)