

EXHIBIT No. 3310

(17)

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Translated by
Defense Language Branch

Excerpt from PA8

"Report of visits to the POW Camps in Korea
and Mukden by the Representative to Japan
of the International Red Cross Committee"

I hereby certify that the document entitled as above is a true
and correct copy of document filed at this Bureau.

Date: 22nd September 1947.

/s/ IIDA, Yukio (seal)
Acting Chief of POW
Information Bureau

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Kyo Futsu No. 294

21st June 1940

From: Minister SUZUKI (Seal of Ministry of Foreign Affairs) Liaison
Office for Residents in Enemy Country, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
To : Chief of POW Information Bureau.
Re : Dispatch of Report of Investigation of POW Camps in Korea and
Mukden.

The report of investigation of above mentioned POW Camps made by the representative of International Red Cross Committee in Japan in November and December last year was much delayed owing to the illness of the visitor.

Recently, however, this report was submitted. The translation of same being completed we herein enclose a copy.

Note

<u>Name of Camps</u>	<u>Date of Visit</u>
Korean POW Camp	29 Nov. 1944
Korean POW Camp Dispatchment	(not visited)
Korean POW Camp, First Branch	30 Nov. 1944
Mukden POW Camp	6 Dec. 1944

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The Inspection Report on the First Branch of the War
Prisoners' Camp in Korea by the International Red-
Cross Committee's Representatives in Japan.

The First Branch of the War Prisoners' Camp in Korea

December 30, 1944. The third visit at August.

Accommodations, 500 persons. Commandant: Lieutenant-Colonel OKAZAWA,

Kojuro. The number of the interned at present is as follows:

	Officer	Non-commissioned officer	Private	Total
English	45	19	27	91
Australian	1	6	2	9
Total	46	25	29	100

(Seven of them are kept in custody at the Seoul Prison)

The names of the all prisoners have been communicated by the War
Prisoners Information Bureau.

Age: The eldest---60. The youngest---22. Average---35.

Buildings: -- 17 in all.

War Prisoners' barracks ----- 4.

Medical treatment house ----- 1.

Lavatory (with a washroom each)- 6, Mess ----- 2,

Bath and carpentry house ----- 1, Storehouse ----- 1,

Canteen and storehouse ----- 1, Guards' barrack -- 1,

There is sufficient light by electricity.

Large rooms are warmed by Pechika (phonetic) and small rooms
are warmed by coal burning stoves.

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The 1st barrack accomodates 22 persons with an air capacity of 884 cubic metres.

The second barrack accomodates 78 persons with an air capacity of 1773 cubic metres.

Ventilation and Sewerage:	Good,
Beat-and-sweep cleaning:	Done twice a week,
Air-raid shelter:	Capable of admitting 350 persons,
Interpreter :	2
Privy compartment:	34 (Japanese style)
Lavatory :	8
Boiler for bath :	8
Wash-basin :	45
Faucet :	8

Ration (unit: gram)

Medium:

flour --- 15; soya-bean powder --- 3, polished oat (mixed with rice) --- 87 to officer, 94 to the rest; soya-bean --- 30; meat or pork --- 20; fresh fish or frozen fish --- 50; dried fish --- 5. Eggs are provided for patients and weak persons in accordance with requirements, and milk is the same. bean juice --- 200; soy-bean oil --- 10; vegetable --- 500; dried vegetable --- 100; potato --- 138; apple --- 3 to an officer every week since October, and 2 to the rest. Fruits of other kinds are provided in due season. sake --- occasionally; curry-powder, pepper, red pepper, soy-bean sauce, sauce and vinegar --- 113 in all; green tea --- 5; black tea --- 2 to an officer.

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Additional provisions:

~~For a prisoner of war who is engaged in labor outside the internment~~
camp ground, 90 grams of rice and 30 grams of oat are provided.

For a prisoner of war working within the ground, 60 grams of rice and 30 grams of oat are provided.

The prisoner of war acquires average 3200 calories.

The menu on the day when we visited was as follows:

Breakfast; bean-curd soup --- 35, radish --- 150, potato --- 100,
rice --- 150 and oat ---42.

Lunch : meat and vegetable (30 grams of soy sauce inclusive),
margarine --- 10, salt --- 10, radish --- 100, sugar --- 10,
powder --- 10, potato --- 10, meat --- 10 and bread.

Supper : fish, vegetable and bean-curd --- 25, soy-bean oil --- 20,
flour --- 30, potato --- 100, radish --- 100,
frozen flatfish --- 225 and some rice and oat.

There are eleven big cooking-ranges and six POW cooks.

Members of dispensary:

1 officer and 3 soldiers on duty on the part of the Japanese
and 1 officer and 3 soldiers on duty on the part of the
prisoners.

Medical treatment house:

Facing to the south, sunny, capable of admitting 20 persons
(but including an isolation ward which can keep 7 patients) and
said to be completely equipped with medical facilities. However,
as there are no X-ray facilities, patients who need those

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facilities are to be sent to a local hospital. Equipped with facilities for small surgical operations and with three sterilizers.

Medical attention:

Once a day.

Dental attention:

Given once a week by a Japanese dentist belonging to the headquarter of the internment camp.

Patients:

Eight in all; one with chronic valvular disease of the heart, one with malaria, one with rheumatism and beriberi, three with beriberi and acute bronchitis and asthma. Seven patients in the internment house, and one in the prisoner of war billet. Besides these, eight persons are working although under medical treatment; two with cold, three with beriberi and stomachtrouble, and three with beriberi and cold.

Vaccination:

Given in May 1943 and in April 1944.

Preventive inoculation:

Given once a year against diphtheria, in 1943 and in 1944 against dysentery, typhus and paratyphus, and in 1943 against cholera.

Weight of the internee:

At the time of entrance; ---
the heaviest ----- 79 kilograms,

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the lightest -----50.5 kilograms,

average ----- 61.3 kilograms.

Latest weight; ---

the heaviest ----- 79 kilograms,

the lightest ----- 50 kilograms,

average ----- 63.77 kilograms.

The dead;

Four, all English; one for amoeba bacteria dysentery, one for bacillus dysentery, one for diphtheria and one for pleurisy.

Salary day:

25th day (officer), Every 10 days (soldier)

Amount of money a prisoner is allowed to carry:

50 yen (officer)

20 yen (sub-officer or non-commissioned officer)

10 yen (private)

Bank account: (at the end of September 1944):

¥ 48,933.02

¥ 3,095.49

Day Off:

Every second and fourth Sundays and the national holidays.

Daily task.

About 40 out of 46 officers and 34 out of 54 soldiers do manual labour.

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post exchange:

Open in the morning and in the afternoon six hours except on Tuesday and Thursday.

Play-ground:

1250 square meters.

Vegetable garden:

4860 square meters (outside the compound), 2916 square meters (within the compound).

2 pigs, 23 rabbits:

the increase of pigs is being planned.

Received 690 provisions parcels which the American Red-Cross had sent by the Hakusan Maru. Received ¥ 108.40 from the Vatican in April 1944.

Nine cases of being chastised for having violated regulations.

(For having bought food while working outside the ground, for trying to exchange watch for some food, for having escaped from the working party and being found drunk at a bar, for having expressed demands without considering the camp authorities' protection and good-will.)

As to those points not described in this telegram, please take it for granted that there is no change since the last time I reported, or refer to another telegram which contains "the report on the Prisoner of the War Internment Camp in Korea".

We had an interview, in the presence of the Commandant of the Internment Camp, with Major William George Holophan, Captain MacGyl Bray and Non-commissioned Officer belonging to the Headquarter, Gardener.

Major Holophan, who is an English, expressed his gratitude to the

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camp officials. He regretted for his having failed to express his thankfulness the last time when the representative visited.

The treatment seems good. The Commandant is giving all necessary considerations for the war prisoners and they respected him as their father.

They were thankful for laying out a vegetable garden outside the compound and for the medicine and clothing sent by the Teia maru.

There were only twenty-five suits of clothing, but the additional supply of the Japanese Army's clothing for them was greatly helpful.

The library attached to the Internment camp have been well supported for the past eighteen months. The provisions parcels sent by the American Red-Cross via Nahodaka reached on November 27, 1944 and each prisoner received the ration of one package every month up to April 1945. They received clothing, soap and towels from the Japanese Army. Though the clothing condition was generally good during last year, they respectively asked for summer-underwear, for change of socks, bath-towels (only handkerchiefs were given), washing soap, razor blades, shaving brushes, salt, cocoa, sugar and special books, linguistic and literary books, needles and woolen yarn for knitwork. The communication condition was improved in the past several months. They welcome any parcels addressed to individuals. Some prisoners rejoice at receiving pictures. I want to know about the present condition of the supplies for the prisoners of war.

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Discipline, the morale and vigour of the interned in the camp are very good. There are four persons who are suffering from beriberi, but general physical condition was greatly improved since last year. I judge the treatment to be generally good.