

7

Investigation Teams Report on Camp #26

Fu-19

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority 77501  
By KT NARA Date 02/10/09

RG 331 SCAP Legal  
Section, Admin Div.  
Area Case Files  
POW Camps #19 to #256  
Box 927 FU 19



9 October 1946

Subject: - Fukuoka Camp No. 26 on FU-19  
To : Chief, Prosecution Division

1. Investigation of the file FU-19 discloses that at the end of hostilities there were 300 Prisoners of War - 101 British, 2 Dutch, 197 Australians.
2. It is recommended that this file be referred to the Australian Division for prosecution of perpetrators, if any.

Howard W. Porter  
Prosecutor  
Fukuoka Area

FU-19

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority 77501  
By KT NARA Date 02/10/01

RG 331 SCAP Legal  
Section, Admin Div.  
Area Case Files  
POW Camps #19 to #256  
Box 927 FU 19



\* Signed statement.

Fu-19

FIL. NO.	SUBJECT	HEADQUARTERS	DATE
1.	Datashet.		
Adel For Report, 2.	* Investigation Report in the case of Prisoner of War Camp Investigations, "Prisoner of War Camp No.26, (Fukuoka).		1 Feb 45
3.	Management of POW Labor In Prisoner Of War Camps.		-----
4.	List of Japanese Personnel at Fukuoka PW Cp 26		
5.	WATSON, Roy Broadway	Affidavit	9 Apr 47
6.	WELLINGS, Thomas Henry	Affidavit	8 Apr 47

Fu-19

DECLASSIFIED  
 Authority 77501  
 By KT NARA Date 02/18/08

RG 331 SCAP Legal  
 Section, Admin Div.  
 Area Case Files  
 POW Camps #19 to #256  
 Box 927 FU19



FUKUOKA 26-B

CAMP NO. 26.

<u>NAME</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>TERM</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
Kita, Kanzo	2nd Lieut	May 1945-June 1945	
Kusumo, Isao	" "	June 1945-Sept 1945	
Fukui, Surio	Prob(Med)	May 1945-July 1945	
Danno, Kazuo	1st Lieut(Med)	July 1945-Sept 1945	
Shimazu, Hasami	Sgt	May 1945-Sept 1945	
Tamada, Ippoi	Cpl	" "	
Miura, Tatsuto	" (Acc)	" "	
Murakami, Soi	Pvt (Med)	" "	
Nishioka, Horoshi	"	" "	
Sotoguchi, Tsukasa	"	" "	
Kohara, Fujishigo	"	" "	
Kurakami, Kunji	" (Med)	" "	
Nakamoto, Masahide	Interpreter	June 1945-Sept 1945	
Oi, Sadakichi			

4 original: Ja-5

FU-19

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority 77501  
By KT NARA Date 02/10/01

RG 331 SCAP Legal  
Section, Admin Div.  
Area Case Files  
POW Camps #19 to #256  
Box 927 FU19



FUKUOKA POW CAMP  
 MANAGEMENT OF POW LABOUR  
 IN PRISONERS OF WAR CAMPS

NAME OF BRANCH CAMP (NAME OF COMPANY)	KINDS OF WORK	AVERAGE NUMBER OF POW WORKERS	PERCENTAGE OF POW WORKERS AS COMPARED WITH TOTAL	MODIFICATION ACCORDING TO PHYSICAL CONDITION OF POW
(2) Branch Camp, Kayakijima The Kawanami Industry Company (Kogyo Kabushiki Gaisha), Kayakijima Ship-Building Yard.	Installation, riveting, filling up crevice, Perforation, scaffolding, ruled writing, welding, Steel materials, adjustment, Storehouse Assemblage Finishing Ship-Building, Machine Manufacture, Design, Machine, Welding, Riveting	500	89%	As for the POW who have a physical trouble, let them engage in light labour in every working place. And in the Timber Factory, the specialty were formed, putting a mark on the left arm of them; as they engaged in the light labour. After their physical condition recovered, the method that let them return to their previous occupation, was adopted. This movement to their previous occupation were decided by the opinion of the Japanese Medical Officer POW Medical Officer and Medical Staff, considering the wish of POW. In case of the serious trouble of body, we recognized the liberty of changing the working place, and we let them to the mental renovation, and we let the physical cheerfulness display on their health.
	Iron Casting, Steel casting	40		
	Frame Work, Welding, Installation	120		
	Timber - Manufacture, carpenter, Crane Installation	60		
	Cooking, Nursing, Shoe Maker, Tailor, Carpenter, Miscellaneous Work.	100		
	(4) Branch Camp, Moji. The Corporation of transportation Business of Kwanmon District Harbours (Kwanmon Chiku Kowan Unsogyo-Kai)	Loading and unloading of Cargo, loading and unloading work at wharf, Storehouse, and the same of goods of Freight-Car		

FU-19

DECLASSIFIED  
 Authority 77501  
 By KT NARA Date 02/10/09

RG 331 SCAP Legal Section, Admin Div.  
 Area Case Files  
 POW Camps #19 to #256  
 Box 927 FU19



a long time, th  
could take a re  
in the next day

(5) Branch Camp, Soeda. The Furukawa Mining Industry Company (Kogyo Kabushiki Gaisha)	Burning.	} 15 40	94%	
	Throwing away the waste of ore:			
	Transportation of Mine-Pillars	20		
	Farming	30		
	Coal-Mining	300		
	Sinking	210		
	Miscellaneous Works	10		
	Cooking	13		
	Medical Affairs	14		
(6) Branch Camp, Mizumaki. The Nihon-Coal Mining Company (Nihon Tanko Kabushiki Gaisha), Takamatsu Colliery.	Coal-Carrying, Coal-Digging, Management of Work, Transport, Track, Peace Preservation, machine repairer, belt preparatory cleaning, repair of coal-truck, electric workman, Central Foundry (Casting Factory, axle making, farm for self-supply (The work in the Camp)	917	88.5%	Considering the health condition of POW all the time, we let the unhealthy POW. Considering the health condition of POW all the time, we let the unhealthy POW transfer to the light labour, Factory of miniature coal, and others outside the mine from heavy labour work. When the number of workmen in the mine decreased, we combined one working place with another. And we modified their labour after consultation with Camp-Commander to avoid overwork. When an urgent case broke out on the spot, we elevated them to the outside of the mine by the coal truck, etc. When an light case broke out, we let them take rest till the work finish near the spot. And we have never assigned labour to them compulsorily.

3

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority 77501  
By KT NARA Date 02/10/09

RG 331 SCAP Legal  
Section, Admin Div.  
Area Case Files  
POW Camps #19 to #256  
Box 927 FU 19



(8) Branch Camp, Inazuki Yamano. The Mitsui Mining Company (Mitsui Kozan Kabushiki Gaisha) Yamano Mining Office.	Coal-Digging Coal-Carrying Miscellaneous work Machine Repair Machine Miscellaneous work Farming POW Cooking, Medical Office Room, Miscellaneous Work	60 60 80 62% 90% 93% 95% 100% 100%	As for Labour in the Mine, the POW who was robust, engaged in it. (They received the Medical examination) As for labour outside the mine the POW who was a little healthy namely, the POW who was unfit for the service in the mine and had experience Machine, Architecture, etc., engaged in the labour outside the Mine. As the using the labour of POW, Camp Commander and employer conferred about it, and after the preliminary training for about one month they are used. The POW who were fatigued due to the inexperience of labour were diagnosed by the doctor immediately. And when they needed the rest, they took the rest in the squad; The POW who needed Hospitalization, entered hospital. And they were diagnosed in the morning and afternoon, twice each day and received the medical treatment. And the man who recovered from illness could change the working place gradually and engaged in the service fit for their body.
(9) Branch Camp, Onoura. The Kajima Coal-Mining Company (Kajima Tanko Kabushiki Gaisha).	Coal-Carrying, Coal-Digging, Miscellaneous Work. Electricity, Machine Miscellaneous Work, Farm and Stock-Farm	70% 80%	Considering the Health condition of every POW by the Medical examination of Doctor, we let the labour in general by the following division (A) POW who is in good health

DECLASSIFIED  
 Authority 77501  
 By KT NARA Date 02/28/04

RG 331 SCAP Legal Section, Admin Div.  
 Area Case Files  
 POW Camps #19 to #256  
 Box 927 FU 19



				condition ----- The work in the mine (B) POW whose health condition is next to (A) -----The work outside the mine: (C) POW whose health condition is next to (B) -----Far and Stock-Farm
(14) Branch Camp, Nagasaki. The Mitsubishi heavy industry Company (Mitsubishi Jyukogyo Kabushiki Gaisha), Nagasaki Ship-Building yard.	Installation, gas and electric welding, perforation, riveting, Iron machine, mould, washing sand away, welding, repair of motor car, finishing of propeller, ocean manufacture	300 (at the end of the war)  200	95%	Considering the health condition of POW and the kinds of work, the camp authorities put the right person in the right place
(21) Branch Camp, Nakama Nakazuru. The Taisho Mining Industry Company (Taisho Kogyo Kabushiki Gaisha), Nakazuru Mining Office.	Collier who throw away the waste of ore, Carriage-way carpenter, electricity repair workman, lathe-man, engine driver in the mine, Coal-digger, Coal-carrier, work managing Collier, Block coiling man, Engineering Collier in the Mine.	188	80%	As we could not obtain the information from the POW Camp all the time, we let the POW who were in bad health condition transfer to the light labor outside the mine or the work in the POW Camp. Even though we could not obtain information from the POW Camp, we recognized them to be ill we let them to rest or let them transfer to the light labor. (For example: Bamboo-ware, farming)
(22) Branch Camp, Tadakuma The Sumitomo Mining Industry Company (Sumitomo Kogyo Kabushiki Gaisha), Tadakuma Mining Office.	Coal-Carrying Coal-Digging  Prop Filling-up Farming  The construction and repair of anti-aircraft shelter  BambooWare Manufacture	130  200 (after June) 15  30 -- 40  20 -- 25	75-80%    80 -- 85%	As we let them labour follow the Military instructions, the details were unknown. Judging from the fact that there were a good many POW who engaged in the very slight room work, it presumed that POWS were treated very carefully.
(24) Branch Camp, Emukae. The Sumitomo Mining Industry Company (Sumitomo Kogyo Kabushiki Gaisha), Senryu Mining Office	Coal-Mining Miscellaneous work	170 -- 180	65 -- 70%	We let the POW who were in bad health condition etc., take a holiday.

3

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority 77501  
By KT NARA Date 02/10/09

RG 331 SCAP Legal Section, Admin Div.  
Area Case Files  
POW Camps #19 to #256  
Box 927 FU 19



(26) Branch Camp, Yoshikuma. The Asō Mining Industry Company (Asō Kōgyō Kabushiki Gaisha), Yoshikuma Colliery	Coal-mining work	230	92%	The degree of health condition of POWs are divided into A, B, C. The POW who belongs to A, works the Mine; B cultivates the land; C works in the POW camp and the others take a rest in the recreation room or enter hospital. The Japanese medical officer, PC Medical officer and the detail leader decide which class the POW belongs to upon deliberation.
	Farming, care of the Farm	85		
(27) Branch Camp, Tagawa. The Mitsui Mining Company Tagawa Mining Office.	Digging work of Anti-aircraft shelter, Miscellaneous work, cooking in the Camp	34	85%	The POW who were in good health condition, engaged in the mine and outside the mine. As for the POW who were unhealthy, we let them tell through the PC officer and the head of squad and let them transfer to the miscellaneous work and the light labour work in the camp. And it is presumed that the sick and wounded were accommodated to the Hospital and given a rest.
	Earthwork, the Earthwork of coal-station piled earth	265		
CLOSED (red ink) (6) Dispatched Camp, Taura, The Tokai Electrode Manufacture Company (Tokai Denkyō Seizō Kabushiki Gaisha), Taura Factory.	Cutting down of Coal seam, and coal digging work. Machine repair work, and other light labour work.	115	80%	
	Transport of materials, Transport of shattered electrode, adjustment work of site.	100		By the leading of the Dispatched camp commander, the change of the arrangement of labour, the change of the organization of the work squad, the shortening of working hours, the elongation of the recess were carried into effect on all such occasions, in accordance with the health condition of POW.

DECLASSIFIED  
 Authority 775011  
 By KT NARA Date 02/28/01

RG 331 SCAP Legal  
 Section, Admin Div.  
 Area Case Files  
 POW Camps #19 to #256  
 Box 927 FU 19



(23) Branch Camp, Doshi. The Meiji Mining Industry Company (Meiji Kogyo Kabushiki Kaisha), Hirayama Colliery	The actual place of machine, coal-selection Factory Pile-wood storage, coal-carrier, coal-digger, handy man of coal-selection, mechanics, Pile-wood carrier	130	70%	
CLOSED (red ink) (13) Dispatched Camp, Sagano-Seki. The Nihon Mining Industry Company (Nihon Kogyo Kabushi Kaisha), Saganosaki Refinery.	Ingot lead	10	95	The company at camp co-operated and treated POWs carefully, considering the kinds of work, working hours and working personnel, etc., by the health condition of . In a part of working place, all the POWs engaged in the same work. As on this occasion we increased personnel of ten or twenty percent of the whole Japanese Colliers, and we let them labour. On account of it, we were blamed for treating POWs warmly. Since the lowering of the bodily strength has influence upon the work directly, we endeavoured to improve and maintain the bodily strength of POW.
	Dissolved Precipitate	4	97%	
	Beam Washing.	2		
	Loading.	4		
	The work of carrying burned ores by car to the smelting furnace.	20	90%	
	The work of carrying ores from ore-store to the smelting Furnace.	52		
	Chiefly, Assistant work of all parts of Bessemer converter work.	23		
	The small repair of the equipments of refinery.	17		
	Crane landing, Carrying stored stones to the loading place, iron materials, ores, old coppers, loading of limestone.	28		

NOTE: "CLOSED" written with red ink means closed camp.

/s/ S. Nakanishi  
 SAWAYOSHI NAKANISHI  
 DIRECTOR, POW INFORMATION BUREAU

I certify that this is a true copy of handwritten original received 7 June 1946 from Tadashi Odashima, Chief Secretary of Prisoners of War Information Bureau

6

Ralph A. Jones  
 RALPH A. JONES, 1st Lt. CMP  
 O-1799303, Investigator,  
 Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP

June 10, 1946

3

DECLASSIFIED  
 Authority 775011  
 By KT NARA Date 02/28/04

RG 331 SCAP Legal  
 Section, Admin Div.  
 Area Case Files  
 POW Camps #19 to #256  
 Box 927 FU 19



RESTRICTED

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS  
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS  
LEGAL SECTION  
INVESTIGATION DIVISION

INVESTIGATION REPORT  
IN THE CASE OF  
PRISONER OF WAR CAMP  
INVESTIGATIONS

\*\*\*\*\* \*\* \*\*\*\*\* \*\* \*\*\*\*\*  
PRISONER OF WAR CAMP NO. 26 ( FUKUOKA )  
\*\*\*\*\*

RESTRICTED -

FU-19

2.

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority 775011  
By KTNARA Date 02/10/01

RG 331 SCAP Legal  
Section, Admn Div.  
Area Case Files  
POW Camps #19 to #256  
Box 927 FU19



R E S T R I C T E D

INVESTIGATION DIVISION  
LEGAL SECTION, GHQ., SCAP., TOKYO

MEMORANDUM:

1 FEBRUARY 1946

SUBJECT: Re Investigation of Prisoner of War Camp No. 26

By direction of the Chief, Investigation Division, S/Sgt Henry F. Creel, ASN 38631355, accompanied by Harry Hirouki Kuriya as interpreter, proceeded to Keiser Machi, Iizuka Shi, Fukuoka-Ken and made an investigation of Prisoner of War Camp No 26 between the 30th January and 31st January, 1946.

1. Location  
The camp site is located in the mining village of KEISEN in the area occupied by the Yoshikuma Mine Company.
2. Description  
The camp sits on a rise enclosed by a solid board fence ten feet high. The six POW barracks are uniform having walls of mud and cement approximately eight feet high, slate roofs, matted floors, and sliding glass windows. Each barracks has five twelve mat rooms with a hallway running the full length of the building on one side. At one end of each barracks there are two urinals, two lavatories, and a sink with two cold water faucets. A hospital, quarters for Japanese Army personnel, and a kitchen and messhall were in similar buildings in the area. All buildings are interconnected with a long roofed walkway. Hot water to the bath house, hospital, and kitchen is supplied by a boiler located on the outside of the fence. Kitchen is equipped with steam cookers and has an adjoining messhall with tables and benches. See blueprint of area marked Exhibit Two.
3. Utilization  
300 POW's were in the camp. Of these 150 of the strongest worked in the mines engaged in hauling coal to the surface. The other 150 worked in the POW garden and at other odd jobs around the camp. See statement of KUMAICHI MARUTA, Exhibit One and Report Marked Exhibit Two. Prisoners wore the same clothing they had upon their arrival at camp. Only clothing issued to them by the Japanese was a sort of undergarment which was seldom worn.
4. Prisoner of War Personnel  
In the latter part of September, 1945 all of the personnel rosters and camp files were burned. Several persons who were connected with the camp were questioned and it was ascertained that the prisoners were Australians and British with one or two Dutch.
5. Guards  
The attached list of Japanese Army personnel of POW Camp 26 was extracted from a listing by the Western Army Demobilization Office and has been checked and authenticated by members of the Yoshikuma Mine. A complete listing of all POW Camp personnel under the Fukuoka Command is being compiled with their addresses and will be submitted at a later date.
6. Work and Recreation  
The POW work day was from 6 A.M. to 5 P.M. with one hour off for lunch. They had the same holidays as the mining personnel which was an average of one day per week but generally did not fall on Sunday.  
A POW Captain, as ranking officer in the group, acted as spokesman for the prisoners. It was not ascertained whether or not he was elected by the POW's.

R E S T R I C T E D

F-19

2.

DECLASSIFIED

Authority 775011

By KT NARA Date 02/10/04

RG 331 SCAP Legal  
Section, Admin Div.  
Area Case Files  
POW Camps #19 to #256  
Box 927 FU 19



Red Cross supplies were distributed two times in the three months period that the camp existed. There was no evidence of any of the goods having been confiscated by the Japanese personnel.

Religious services were held twice with the POW Captain conducting the ceremonies.

No Canteen existed exclusively for use of the POW's but they were permitted to purchase toilet articles and other such items from the mine stores. See Statement of KUMAICHI MARUTA, Exhibit One.

7. Food

The POW's were given 4.8 Go's of rice and corn mixed per day. This was supplemented with fresh vegetable from the garden and fish or meat once per month. See Statement of KUMAICHI MARUTA, Exhibit One.

8. Medical

Two prisoners died in the camp hospital from illnesses encountered before being brought to the camp. The bodies were cremated and the ashes taken to their families by one of the POW's after the camp was liberated. See Statement of KUMAICHI MARUTA, Exhibit One

9. Sanitation

All of the buildings were constructed a short time before the POW's arrived and seemed to be clean and in good condition. Adequate bathing and toilet facilities, as described in Par. Two, existed in the camp. Drainage and disposal of waste was poor, consisting of a surface cesspool with open drainage ditches which create an unpleasant odor. Unless treated, would provide an ideal breeding place for larvae.

10. Safety Measures Employed

Air raid shelters were dug into the bank formed by the slope of the hill being cut flat on one side of the area. These shelters have an estimated capacity of 100. According to the testimony of KUMAICHI MARUTA, shelters capable of holding all of the POW's were planned but this was not accomplished at the termination of the war.

11. Punishment and Discipline

Several persons directly connected with the POW camp were questioned and no evidence found which would lead to the belief that POW's were mistreated in any respect. Three solitary confinement cells were built into the rear of the guard house. These were approximately 5 feet X 8feet X 10 feet high, enclosed solid on three sides with 4 X 4 wooden plts spaced 2 inches apart forming the front. Each had a small door, a slot for feeding purposes, and contained a removeable box latrine. The cells were very clean and did not appear to have been used. According to the testimony of KUMAICHI MARUTA, one POW was confined for two days and on that occasion was fed the regular rations.

12. Discussions and Comments

This camp existed for but a short period of time and from all indications was well managed. No complaints registered by the prisoners are on record and the fact that they were not mistreated was brought out by several witnesses who testified that some of the prisoners had given gifts to the mine personnel after their liberation.

13. Conclusions

On the basis of existing evidence there is no case against any member or members of the Japanese personnel connected with POW Camp No 26.

14. Leads to be Developed

None.

Henry F. Creel  
S/Sgt Henry F. Creel  
WAR CRIMES INVESTIGATION DET.  
LEGAL SECTION, GHQ, SCAP

M. S. Cohn  
M. S. Cohn, 2nd Lt., Inf.  
Investigating Officer,  
Legal Section, GHQ, SCAP.

FU-19

2.

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority 775011  
By KT NARA Date 02/28/04

RG 331 SCAP Legal  
Section, Admin Div.  
Area Case Files  
POW Camps #19 to #256  
Box 927 FU19



R E S T R I C T E D

The following is a list of Japanese Army personnel who were stationed at POW camp No. 26:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>DATE</u>
Kita, Kenzo	2nd Lieut.	May 1945-June 1945
Kusuno, Isao	2nd Lieut.	June 1945-Sept. 1945
Fukui, Surio	Probationary Officer (Medical)	May 1945-July 1945
Danno, Kazuo	1st Lieut. (Med.)	July 1945-Sept. 1945
Shimazu, Masami	Sergeant	May 1945-Sept 1945
Tamada, Ippei	Corporal	May 1945-Sept. 1945
Miura, Tatsuto	Corporal (Accounts)	May 1945-Sept. 1945
Murakami, Sei-	Private (Med.)	May 1945-Sept. 1945
Nishioka, Hiroyuki	Private	May 1945-Sept. 1945
Setoguchi, Tsukasa	Private	May 1945-Sept. 1945
Kohara, Fujishige	Private	May 1945-Sept. 1945
Murakami, Kunji	Private	May 1945-Sept. 1945
Nakamoto, Masahide	Private (Med.)	May 1945-Sept. 1945
Oi, Sadakichi	Civilian Interpreter	June 1945-Sept. 1945

F-19

2.

R E S T R I C T E D

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority 775011  
By KT NARA Date 02/28/09

RG 331 SCAP Legal  
Section, Admin Div.  
Area Case Files  
POW Camps #19 to #256  
Box 927 FU 19



Jan. 24, 1946.

To  
PW Investigation Section,

MATTERS CONCERNING THE INVESTIGATIONS  
OF PWs

Concerning the above matters, we give a reply as per  
enclosure.

The Yoshikuma Coal-Mine,  
Aso Mining Co., Ltd.

COPY OF TRANSLATION OF  
REPORT LABELED EXHIBIT TWO  
POW CAMP #26

FU 19

2.

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority 775011  
By KT NARA Date 02/10/08

RG 331 SCAP Legal  
Section, Admn Div.  
Area Case Files  
POW Camps #19 to #256  
Box 927 FU 19



## Matters for investigation of PWs

1. The organization of PW Camp
  - A. New buildings or rebuilt buildings. In case of rebuilt buildings, the former operating conditions.  
New buildings
  - B. Construction expenses required.  
Yen 211,426.73

## Itemized list below

Earthwork .....	Yen	17,457.85
Timbers .....		57,289.84
Fittings .....		14,398.00
Mats .....		3,000.00
Metal fixtures ....		841.76
Plaster materials ..		21,401.62
Fence .....		2,520.00
Drainage ditches ...		3,506.64
Illumination .....		1,125.82
Water-supply .....		2,583.60
Wage .....		55,252.05
Sundry expenses ....		32,049.55

Total ..... Yen 211,426.73

(The expenses cost only half of a market price as they used the holdings and the employees of the company.)

- C. Comparison of the constructions of living quarters of the general Japanese laborers and the Korean(Chinese) laborer to that of the PW's.
  - Living quarters of Japanese laborers  
Generally, they lived in company houses rebuilt.  
(One room of six mats, one room of three mats, dirt floor, kitchen and office.) Four houses.
  - Living quarters of Korean laborers.  
Two special quarters. (One of them has been newly built.) Five houses as described above.

Comparing with the living quarters described, the PW camp has advantages as follows.

  - A. It has long corridors connecting houses.
  - B. It contains such equipments as kitchen, ward, and bath-room. Japanese and Korean laborers had only two bath-rooms for 2,000 men and one kitchen for 1,200 men. In PW camp, they had one bath-room for 300 men and also a medicated bath-tub and various kinds of warehouses.
- D. Housing capacity, heating, natural lighting and so forth.
  1. Housing capacity  
One building for 50 men. (namely one section)  
Six buildings for 300 men. Seven rooms in one building. One room for 7 men. (One room for 8 men. Exception.) 1.7 Japanese mats for one man. (It was a common rule of the mine to give each man 1.5 mats.)
  2. Heating-boiler was used exclusively.

DECLASSIFIED

Authority 775011

By KT NARA Date 02/10/01

RG 331 SCAP Legal  
Section, Admin Div.

Area Case Files

POW Camps #19 to #256

Box 927 FU 19



All rooms situated at the south side of building, corridors being at the north side.

### 3. Lighting

All windows of the rooms were provided with window-glasses. As a rule, about one sixth or two sixth of the sides of a room is window glasses. In the Prisoner's room, it was especially increased to 4/6 or 5/6.

### 4. Sanitary equipment

Corridors with roofing prepared between buildings so as to avoid leakage. Drainage was equiped as shown in the map annexed. Medicine bath prepared. Bath-tubs were divided into two; one clear and the other not so clear.

E. What were the matters for which strong demands of improvements were asked by the manager of the branch-office? What was done about this demand? What were uncompleted and completed among them? What demands were denied?

1. Segregation of infectious disease bedrooms and that of the common sick.
2. Private property shelves in each room were increased to two shelves.
3. Wooden European style latrine were rebuilt into Japanese style. (of tile)

F. What complaints did you receive from the Japanese in regards to the facilities of the PW camp?

No such complaints.

## 11. Clothing

1. How about the supply of bedding, fatigue-clothing, Japanese rubber shoes etc.

Bedding For each man 4 military blankets from PW camp office. Our company supplied new Japanese beddings. (Totally 330 beddings, one bedding for one man.) They were used mostly as mattresses on account of its being the beginning of summer. (Chichibu dappled cotton fabric used as its material.)

51 Mosquito screens from our company  
16 " " " " army

Labor cloth Our company was prepared to supply them, but at the time of prisoners' arrival, their clothes which were given in the other camp were of good quality. As to the underground labor-cloth, no need of new supply on account of light clothing being suitable there.

Japanese Rubber Shoes Same as above, their clothes which were given in the other camp were of good quality. But our company prepared new shoes to replace worn-out shoes. At that time, our army also started to issue plain-toed rubber shoes. Such being the case, our company gave no shoes during five month. (from opening to closing)

FU19

DECLASSIFIED

Authority 775011

By KT NARA Date 02/18/04

RG 331 SCAP Legal  
Section, Admn Div.

Area Case Files

POW Camps #19 to #256

Box 927 FU19



2. How about the demand of the manager of branch office as to the clothing and so forth? How about its fulfilment?

As a rule, such kind of commodities were supplied by the army. But to cover the need in future, army ordered us to prepare the stock of these clothings. But on account of the conditions above mentioned and of short term, we did not stock them fully.

3. How about the differences compared with the general Japanese and conscripted laborers or Koreans, as to the clothings and so forth?

The general Japanese conscripted laborers and Koreans were barely able to get one suit of labor clothing for a year as a praise or reward of their dilligent attendance. There as no other means to get it for them. On the other hand, the prisoners in the camp were provided with the military clothing which was in great degree superior in quality to that of common market.

4. Accusation of the Japanese as to the prisoner's clothing.

The case being as above mentioned, they envied them, but never heard of accusations of any kind.

### 111. Food provision

1. How about your knowledge as to the meals of the prisoners in the branch camp.

- (a) Quantity, menu, cooking method and calorie.

Quantity.... Rice and barley mixed 715 gramm

Menu ..... Unknown, but it seems to be as a rule, morning- soup, dinner- boiled food, and supper- stew

Cooking method ..... As a rule, it was entrusted to 9 prisoners who had experience in this matter. (including finance non-commissioned officers.)

Calorie .... Unknown.

- (b) The state which the prisoners used to feel unsatisfied.  
Unknown

- (c) The state which the prisoners used to feel satisfied.  
Unknown but it seemed they used to be satisfied with the completeness of the mess provisions.

- (d) Was the quantity of the prisoners' food enough to maintain their health?

We acknowledge it was enough because the main food of the prisoner was 700 gramms a day while ordinary miners got 570 gramms each.

- (e) The state that the staffs of the camp used to trouble their minds about the food of prisoners.

They troubled their minds in getting prisoners' food as mentioned in the paragraph.

2. The fact that the commander of the camp and his staffs made their endeavour to get food for prisoners.

Main food .... Supplied from a food depot in Doi, Tataramura, Fukuoka-ken by rail way and tracks.

Seasoning .... Supplied from Miso and Syoyu Control Ass., Kaho-gun, Fukuoka-ken.

Fish ..... Supplied from Iizuka Fish Control Ass.

Meat ..... Supplied from Iizuka, Kaho Meat Control Ass.

DECLASSIFIED

Authority 775011

By KTNARA Date 02/28/09

RG 331 SCAP Legal  
Section, Admin Div.

Area Case Files

POW Camps #19 to #256

Box 927 FU19



Vegetables ..... Village Farmers Ass. obligedly supplied after being parceled by Katsuragawa-cho Agricultural Ass. via Kaho-gun Vegetable Control Ass.

For above purpose one noncom., a soldier & an office clerk were constantly engaged with one horse cart and also guards off duty to help them. The supply system of our company was always connected with them closely. The commander of the camp and his staffs used to have meetings so as to toil in getting food stuffs.

3. The state and fact that the commander of the camp and his staffs did request you in getting food stuffs. Besides the regular provision those workers in pits were given boiled rice (200 to 300 grams) at the actual spot. (Out of special provision for mines) In order to get the source of extra food supply, ~~food~~ they asked us for farming land at the ratio of ten tsubo with each prisoner so we shared our farming landing.

1 tsubo - 3.95 sq. yards  
- 3.31 sq. metres

4. Comparison of prisoners food with that of Japanese civilians and Japanese workers.

		Main food
Japanese	A	330 grams
"	B	390 "
"	C	570 "
Prisoner		715 "

Side-dish-food is almost the same, prisoners got more fish and Japanese got more in other kind of food.

5. As to the prisoner's food provision, what kind of antipathy or accusation did you suffer from the local authorities and ration officials and what hindered the food collection by them?  
Nothing of such kind.

#### IV. Medical consultation and treatment.

How about the equipment of medical consultation and treatment in the branch camp? How about the stock of medicines?

As shown in the annexed map of this camp, there are medicine room, treatment room, consultation room, sick bed room, infectious disease bed room and other installments. We do not know the quality of medicines but we received medicine from the military hospitals and Red Cross, company hospital, we discerned it complete.

- A. Comparison between prisoners and Japanese.

In mining, we had three doctor for laborer and his family, but we had one military doctor and three prisoner's doctor. Japanese hygiene soldier, prisoner's hygiene soldier for the prisoners.

- B. Did you know about shortages in certain types of medicine?  
I did not know.

- C. Did you think doctor's consultation was complete?  
I think it was complete.

Japanese doctors and prisoner's doctors (English one, Austria two) examined prisoner's patient with much kindness.

2. To what element did you co-operate in the consultation?

We co-operated with bacillus examination and all kinds of examination, we made use of company's institution and bacillus laboratory. We co-operated very well.

DECLASSIFIED

Authority 775011

By KTNARA Date 02/10/01

RG 331 SCAP Legal  
Section, Admin Div.

Area Case Files

POW Camps #19 to #256

Box 927 FU 19

F.O. 19

2



- (3) What was demanded by the manager of the main office and the branch office, as to the medical consultation?

There was no demand for equipment, but as to medicines, whenever we ran short of them, replenishment had been done as shown in the annexed list.

- (4) What do you know about the number of patients among the prisoners, and how much they weighed?

The number of patients was always unstable. I can say it was at about the maximum of 20 to the minimum of 10 persons. As for body-weight, I don't know.

- (5) The percentage of death and illness was influenced by the climate and other natural conditions and the labor service assigned to them in different localities. How about these matters?

Two men died. These men were in the hospital when they arrived at our mine. So, it seems to me that their deaths were not caused by the influences above mentioned. Four patients requiring surgical treatment were caused by labor services but these cases were not serious.

- (6) As to the matters above referred, what had been done by you to work co-operately with the authorities of PW camp, so as to keep the health of all prisoners?

The healthiest men worked underground, the next ones cultivated farm yard which was provided to supply food for them, the weakest did light jobs in the factory. We classified them like this, according to the condition of their health, at times we alternated them around. In such a way, we always paid proper attention to their health.

- (7) Mention the circumstances virtually by what means did the manager of the branch office and his subordinates paid attention directly to keep the prisoners' health.

Just after their arrival to our mines, we made a health investigation and capacity inquiry. From the standpoint of health, we classified the jobs. Every month we made body weight investigation. At times we examined their discharges and blood (i.e. the degree of blood sinking) etc.

V (1) How about the labor condition?

Location	Type of work	Number of laborers
Yoshikuma 3rd mine 3rd "Oroshi"	Coal Mining	150
The 1st Farm Yard	Cultivation	80
The 2nd Farm Yard	Keeping farmyard in order	5
In the PW camp	Digging air raid shelter	10
ditto	Miscellaneous	15
ditto	Cooking	9

FU-19

DECLASSIFIED

Authority 775011

By KTNARA Date 02/10/09

RG 331 SCAP Legal  
Section, Admin Div.

Area Case Files

POW Camps #19 to #256

Box 927 FU 19



- (2) Percentage of labor attendance 92%  
 (3) How about the efficiency of prisoners?  
 (comparing with Japanese and Korean laborers.)

	Japanese	Koreans	Prisoners
Coal mining	1.0	1.0	0.5
Cultivation	1.0	0.7	1.2
Air-trench	1.0	1.0	0.6

- (4) How about the supervising of labor of labor service?

(a) Underground coal mining

Trainings for mining were to remove boxes, to handle shovels, to operate many kinds of engines and machines. For 20 days we continued such practice, gradually, from light jobs to heavier ones teaching them what to do in each case.

(b) Cultivation

The graduates of agricultural school, agricultural assistant engineers and labor-officers were exclusively in charge of this training. At first they taught the prisoners how to handle the hoe, gradually to more difficult tasks.

- (5) Wasn't there any case of unsanitary and over work defects in their labor conditions?

On account of many rules and regulations to keep safety and sanitary welfare in underground, there was no such defect. As to the cultivation, the area was a place in good open air, high and dry. The shift hour for working and rest was quite clearly arranged. No such defect.

- (6) How did you assign the jobs of prisoners according to the conditions of their health?

The answer is the same to that of 6 in 4th articles. We classified them into 3 classes.

- A. Underground works.  
 B. Cultivation.  
 C. In the factory.

Persons who did not rank into the above 3 classes, were in their private rooms or in a hospital. The decision of such classification was done by the Japanese military doctors, prisoner doctors and leaders cooperating with each other.

- (7) What demands or wishes were granted by the manager of the main office and the branch office to the prisoner laborers?

Leading of laborers and assignments to jobs from the standpoint of equity.

- (8) Wasn't there any difference of opinions with the manager of the branch office and his subordinates as to the labor service of prisoners?

None

FV-19

DECLASSIFIED

Authority 775011  
 By KTNARA Date 02/27/05

RG 331 SCAP Legal  
 Section, Admin Div.

Area Case Files

POW Camps #19 to #256

Box 927 FU19



## VI. Treatment of PWs in general

1. Attitude of the commanders of the main office and the branch office in disciplining the PWs.

It seemed to have been just and strict. However the details were not known by us(out-siders).

2. What were the plans and methods of the commanders of the main office and the branch office to better the understanding of the PW by the people?

The commander of the branch office emphasized in instructing to the leaders of the Mine Company and those who were in charge of using the PW that they should treat them justly as much as possible. When the commander of the main office first visited here, he called a meeting of the staff of the camp and emphasizing the proper treatment of PWs, requested their cooperation. The company itself endeavoured to instill in its employees a thorough understanding of the necessity of proper treatment of PWs and using such occasions as the general assemblies and various other gatherings for this purpose.

3. What was the feeling of the officials and citizens of the district towards the PWs? What was the feeling of the people in the vicinity of the camp towards the staffs of the camp?

The attitude of the people toward both PWs and staffs was one of fairness and understanding.

4. Were there occasions when the camp personnel had difficulty in doing their duty on account of the above mentioned feeling?

Since the feeling was good, there were no occasions of this sort.

5. Do you think the attitude and the methods used by the camp personnel in their treatment of the PWs should have been improved? Since the commander of this branch office(camp) is imprisoned now, state the opinions of your leaders, the mine laborers, and the people and officials of the district.

It was just. There was no need for improvement. A few of the people questioned revealed that since 1st Lieutenant Danno's stay at the camp was very short, they did not know very much about him. They were very surprised to hear his imprisonment.

6. Were there any prisoners who were unruly and caused the commander and his men to feel ill toward him? And did the above mentioned ill-feeling influenced the treatment of the prisoners?

No.

7. State whether the commander of the branch office and his men tried to improve the labor, rest and supply conditions.

We do not know the details but we could see that they were trying when they assigned labor, periods of rest and provided of supply.

8. Punishment.

None

9. Crime

None

FU-19

2

DECLASSIFIED

Authority 775011

By KT NARA Date 02/28/08

RG 331 SCAP Legal  
Section, Admin Div.

Area Case Files

POW Camps #19 to #256

Box 927 FU19



## VII. Others

1. Concerning the treatment of the PWs by the camp commander and his subordinates, describe cases in which this treatment was kind and understanding.

This case has nothing to do with this camp. But the former commander of Chmuta PW camp, 1st Lt. Uri, acted as consultant and in the building of the new camp had a large part in providing good condition in the camp.

2. And the prisoners expressed their gratitude by writing the commander thanking him for the kind treatment which they received. After the prisoners were released, they asked the supervisor of the mine and bomb-shelters to come to the camp and thanked them for the kind treatment. In general, there was no trouble when the prisoners left the camp.
3. After the end of the war, the conditions were the same as before.
4. If there is any movement by the company officials, laborers and local civilians in your areas to lighten the punishment of the commander of the branch office and his subordinates, encourage it and report the results.

## VIII. Name the persons who will be used as witnesses by the commander and other members under summons.

None

- IX. Send the copy of your application to the military minister used to get permission to employ the prisoners in your mine.  
See the annexed paper.

## P.S.

The names of commanders of the branch office.

1. 2nd Lt. Konzo Kita
2. 2nd Lt. Munakata
3. 1st Lt. Isao Kusuno

Opening of the office                 May, 1945)

Closing of the office         September, 1945)         5 months

*Tr. V. 19*

2

DECLASSIFIED

Authority 775011

By KT NARA Date 02/10/09

*RG 331 SCAP Legal  
Section, Admin Div.*

*Area Case Files*

*POW Camps #19 to #256*

*Box 927 FU 19*



## List of Medicine and Hygienic Materials

Name of medicine	Abbreviation	Quantity
Bandage	roll	5
Gauze	"	1
Jaketsu Tenbin(?)		1
Homa(?)		1
Milk bowl		1
Milk stick		1
Injection bowl		2
Zonde(?)		2
Catheter		2
Noban(?)		1
Injection bowl 1g		2
" " 5g		2
" " 2g		1
Deptic powder		2
Spranchin wisu(?)	g	2
Aspirin	box	200
Narcocon(Alkacoid of opium)	g	2
Tincture of Iodine	g	100
Rimanod,(Acrinol)		2
Lysol		2
Caffeine sodium benzoate		1
Sedes(?)		1
V.B.C.		1
Castor-oil		1
Injection needle $\frac{1}{2}$		10
" $\frac{1}{3}$		10
Water needle 200		1
Sew thread		5
Sew needle		6
Root		1
Clinial Thermometer		1
Ice-bag		1
Ice-bag's pillow		1
Ice-pillow		1
Examination chair		1
Messer		3
Yugai Setsuchi(?)		2
Carufall water		1
Hafen		1
Vitamin B1	box	1
0.2% chink water	g	200
Tar Plaster	g	150
Tanni Water	t	1
Pistil water	cc	2000
Oniful		1
Sulphuric acid		1
Magnesia		1
Erstin(?)	box	1

Fu-19

2

DECLASSIFIED

Authority 775011

By KT NARA Date 02/10/01

RG 331 SCAP Legal  
 Section, Admin Div.  
 Area Case Files  
 POW Camps #19 to #256  
 Box 927 FU 19



## Application for Permission to use PW labor

Feb. 22, 1945.

To  
General Gen Sugiyama, the minister of war,

I would like to apply for permission to use PW camp regularly.

Hanji Hangata (Agent of Yoshikuma  
Coal Mine)  
Yoshikuma 12, Katsurakawa street,  
Kaho-gun, Fukuoka-ken.

1. Number of prisoners: 300
2. Place where prisoners will be used: Yoshikuma Coal, Katsurakawa Street, Kahogun, Fukuoka-ken
3. Type of work: Coal-mine labor
4. Housing provided for the prisoners: Special buildings were used. Details shown on the attached sheet.
5. Guards for prisoners: Guards to supervise the work were assigned by order of the camp commander.
6. Instructions given prisoners: The prisoners received the instructions from the commander and the supervisor directed the work.
7. Wages of prisoners: One yen (average), but if PW was engaged in technical work, 35 sen was added to the 1 yen.
8. Work hour: 12 hours per day
9. The length of time PW labor will be used: One year.

Fu-19

L

DECLASSIFIED

Authority 775011

By KT NARA Date 02/27/08

RG 331 SCAP Legal  
Section, Admin Div.

Area Case Files

POW Camps #19 to #256

Box 927 FU 19



PREPARED BY P.P.P.  
CARDS MADE BY \_\_\_\_\_  
EXTRACTS BY \_\_\_\_\_  
SENT TO FILES Ju

NO. FU-19

LOCATION:

Town or Village KEISEN. Island HONSHU  
District FUKUOKA Country or Colony JAPAN

If a Prison Camp--

AREA FUKUOKA PREFECTURE FUKUOKA  
NUMBER #26 ISLAND HONSHU  
NAME FUKUOKA CP#26 COUNTRY JAPAN.

NATURE OF FILE: INVESTIGATION TEAMS REPORT  
(A Brief Statement of Crime involved or nature of the  
ON CP#26  
file).

VICTIMS:

PERPETRATORS:

UNITS: \_\_\_\_\_

DOCUMENTS: \_\_\_\_\_

WITNESS: \_\_\_\_\_

REFERENCES: INVESTIGATION REPORT ON FUKUOKA CP#26

REMARKS: FROM ALL APPEARANCES THIS CP  
WAS WELL MANAGED, NO CRIMES COULD BE  
UNCOVERED BECAUSE THE CP. EXISTED FOR A VERY  
SHORT TIME 33. M

FU-19

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority 775011  
By KT NARA Date 02/10/08

RG 331 SCAP Legal  
Section, Admin Div.  
Area Case Files  
POW Camps #19 to #256  
Box 927 FU 19