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POWS/Civilian Internees

Oryoku Maru - Jap Atrocities
Against POWs

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"PA"

Japanese Atrocities: Testimony
Against War Criminals

Folder # 999-23-7

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AG-KI Form 91 (20 July 1945)

999-23-7

Title: Japanese Atrocities:
Testimony Against War Criminals

REPORT BY CAPTAIN W. R. BRENNER Medical Corps. U. S. Army.

This report is a summary from March, 24th 1944 to June 31st, 1945.

The general health of the men was extremely poor with a working figure of 50 to 55% of the total workers. The illnesses could be classified as follows :-

- 1/ PNEUMONIA. There were five cases of pneumonia at the time of my arrival. Two had died previously diagnosed as pneumonia and beri beri. Two subsequently developed pneumonia. One died after my arrival of pneumonia and malnutrition.
- 2/ AVITAMINOSIS. (a) Beri beri: apparently 85% of the men and findings of beri beri varying in severity. Two men had complete paralysis of both legs and two had partial paralysis of one leg. It was not uncommon to see men with a generalised edema.
(b) Dermatitis of scrotum and sore tongues were common amongst the majority.
(c) Xerophthalmia : fortunately only two of these cases developed.
(d) Nutritional Amblyopia ; No new cases; however, old cases became more severe.
- 3/ PNEUMOCOONIOSIS. The men associated with the carbon-crusher developed a productive cough, pleurisy and findings somewhat similar to first stage of pneumonia. I believe this was mainly a vitamin A deficiency. Marked improvement was noted over a relatively short period when put on vitamin ABCD capsules supplied by American Red Cross.
- 4/ DIARRHOEA & DYSENTRY. It was a vicious cycle. Some men passed only soft, watery stools for a period of sixmonths. Later stool examinations showed 60 - 70% ascaris lumbricoides infection. Some few with previous positive histories, responded to Carbaione.
- 5/ MALARIA. Chronic Recurrent Malaria was and is still a menace. We always had quinine (brought by the detail).
- 6/ MENTAL DISEASE. One man developed Manic Depressive Psychosis and is still in hospital.

We had no water supply into camp until August, 1944, the pipes of which were bamboo and necessitated the carrying of all cooking water and bathing in the factory bath.

At the time of my arrival the working hours had been reduced to 6 hours per day and even that was too much on the rations received. Letters were submitted, read - a big laugh - and thrown into the waste basket. The conditions were much the same until a change of Commandant occurred and then the men and camp received all that was possible. Our greatest ration under the new Commandant was 700 grammes basis ration consisting of flour, rice and barley.

I used the medicine brought in my medical kit and from then, it was a "dry sick call". Practically no medicine was issued: for example, aspirin was issued as powder and was 90% lactose; alcohol labeled 70% would not burn etc. No more than 50 sulfapyridine tablets were issued for the pneumonia cases and those after the third death. Red Cross medicine arrived in the camp. I was called to help check and look at it. I was immediately locked in the store and, upon requesting medicine, I was told that it belonged to the Japanese Army and when it was issued every single pill had to be accounted for. The Japanese decided who should and who should not receive medicine and how much they received. Consequently we had barely enough to get along and approximately 50% of the previous year's supply was still untouched when last issue of Red Cross medicine arrived this year.

The Japanese authorities sanctioned the civilian medical orderly's secting and sending to work men on the sick list. Diagnosis was made to conform to their records. Accountable medicines were issued to one man and recorded to another. I have received more personal and professional insults during the eighteen months spent in Japan as a prisoner than in my past and, I hope, future combined. The same applies to all prisoners.

Medical history sheets for all prisoners concerned during this period are in my possession and will be handed over to the proper authority. There is very little record of treatment; the reason, some received small and inadequate amount and others received none, depending on the supply obtainable.

13th September, 1945.

William R. Bunker

Captain, Medical Corps,
United States Army.

accusation

Fukuoka Camp No. 6

We verify that the following Japanese Guards

- 1) Yamakawa - Foreman
- 2) Himeno " *ST FEB 1945*

at the Sawmill- Group 14 - of the Dockyard at Nagasaki (where the P.O.W.'s of Fukuoka-Camp No.2 were working) did everything in their power to destroy P.O.W.'s Physically and Mentally by beating and kicking them up(practically daily 2 and more cases.

In the beginning complaints entered to the Japanese Camp Commander had some success, but since the beginning of 1945 all complaints were practically entirely neglected by the responsible Japanese authorities and the situation grew almost unbearable for the P.O.W.'s concerned.

It is the request of the Signees listed below that

Yamakawa and Himeno

be tried by the Official Crimes Commission and punished to the full extent of the Law.

Capital punishment is requested !

Fukuoka-Camp No.6 15/9 '45

Signees:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Nationality</u>	<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Signature</u>
Ch. Davis	American	Civilian Wake Island	<i>Chas Davis</i>
F. Hadsel	"	" " "	<i>F. Hadsel</i>
V. Williams	"	" " "	<i>V Williams</i>
E. G. Keech	"	" " "	<i>E G Keech</i>
C. Kruisheer Dutch	"	Rank Private A.S.N. None Unit Home Guard	<i>C. Kruisheer</i>
A.F.W. Razoux Schultz	"	" 4185	<i>A.F.W. Razoux Schultz</i>
E. Marear	"	" 3280	<i>E. Marear</i>
A.P. Salomons	"	" 106418 Infantry	<i>A.P. Salomons</i>
H.A. Van Goer	"	" 204307	<i>H.A. Van Goer</i>
J. Veen	"	Petty-Officer 44010 D. Dutch Navy	<i>J. Veen</i>

Tsuruga, Japan,
September 9, 1945.

Subject: Treatment of War Prisoners.

To: Commanding Officer, War Crimes Commission.

1. On or about February 1, 1945, Dekeda^{*}, Gunsoku, Tanagawa Camp, called all Honcho/s, (NCO's in charge of working parties), to the work project's office for a meeting. The meeting was called under directions of Duty NCO, Nagatani, Gunsoku.

2. We lined up to report, but were never given a chance to report. Dekeda came out of the office with a club, saying something about tenko (roll call) formations and formations were no good. Dekeda then proceeded to strike forcibly all Honchos on the head shoulders, and buttocks. Sgt. Prenzlau was knocked to ground by the first blow on the top of his head. After the first round of blows we tried to ride the blows, but even so marks were visible on our bodies for weeks afterwards. Sgt. McCulley, came to me after we were dismissed and asked me to break his arm, in order that some action could be instigated to control and prevent future uncalled for maltreatment. I told Sgt. McCulley that he was foolish, and that such action of self-sacrifice would be foolhardy, and the action might result in loss of arm and even life; if the Japanese gained knowledge of the act.

3. I have ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ witnessed many brutal acts of the Japanese Army treatment of POW's, but Dekeda tops the lists of sadists for maltreatment without reason.

W.A. Criswell
W.A. CRISWELL,
S/Sgt., 60th CA(AA)

Witness:

J.P. GREAGORY,
M/Sgt. 60th CA(AA)

F. Prenzlau
F. PRENZLAU,
Sgt., 60th CA.

* Correct spelling = ~~Ireda~~
Ireda

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To:- Allied Authority whom it may concern.

From:- Wing Commander G. Matthews, R.A.F.
Senior British Officer P.O.W.
MIYATA (Fukuoka 9) Kyushu, Japan.

Subject:- MALTR E ATMENT OF PR ISON ERS OF WAR BY
LIEUTE NANT SAKAMOTO, CAMP COMMANDANT
MIYATA CAMP, AND SERG EANT KU RIHARA
3rd in Command.

1. I wish to report the above officer and NCO., of the Japanese Army for crimes against British, Dutch, American, and Australian prisoners of war at Miyata Camp and Fukuoka sub-camp No. 1. Without exaggeration it can be stated that their reign of terror, combined with their direct contravention of almost every clause of the Geneva Convention of 1929 deserve the severest punishment that can be meted out. When hostilities ceased the Camp Commandant obviously received the strictest instructions to treat the prisoners well, but in spite of this, several cases of beating took place after 15th August 1945. With regard to maltreatment during the war there is evidence to show that the Japanese authorities at Fukuoka were aware at least of the reputation of Lt. Sakamoto, but they deliberately closed their eyes to his misdemeanours as he was obtaining results in the way of production of vegetables and in keeping up the output of coal.
2. 45 British Officers of the 3 services left Zentsuji in Shikoku on 25.6.45. and arrived in Miyata on 26.6.45. They were informed on arrival by the Commandant through the Japanese Interpreter, that if they failed to obey orders they would be bayoneted to death. The following day all these officers were ordered to work and the day after that they commenced agricultural work at the mine farm, which involved leaving the Camp at 0700 hrs. and returning about 1745 hrs. seven days out of eight. During the first 3 or 4 days in Miyata Camp these officers were subjected individually to a series of beatings by the guards with rifles, sticks, fists and feet, for the most trivial offences, or for no offence at all, doubtless on the instructions of Lt. Sakamoto with the idea of licking the new officers into shape. The guards were drawn from the 195 Regiment: some of them were of the lowest type who welcomed a chance to beat prisoners, knowing that they could not retaliate. Incidentally, we have never yet seen any orders which set out the rules and regulations of this Camp.
3. The following is a selection of some of the worst cases of ill-treatment for all of which SAKAMOTO must be held responsible and in some of which KURIHARA was directly involved.

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It is pointed out that these cases apply only to British personnel; the Dutch prisoners-of-war in this Camp have been treated as badly or even worse, on various occasions. The individual items which follow are given under 3 headings viz: Those witnessed by officers ex Zentsuji at Miyata, those witnessed by officers ex Taiwan at Miyata, and those by officers ex Fukuoka at Fukuoka No. 1 Sub-Camp.

- A. (i) BY ZENTSUJI OFFICERS. Officers have throughout their time here been ordered to work, in direct contravention of the Geneva Convention of 1929, and, we were informed at Zentsuji, directly contrary to the instructions of the Japanese P.O.W. Information Bureau, which controls the treatment of war prisoners. The work the officers were forced to do was not confined to farm work but included loading sacks of rice and coal for the Camp (elderly officers up to 59 - some with hernia being selected for this), moving pit-props at the mine, and emptying latrines in the Camp. Much of the work was supervised by boys of 16 or upwards who carried sticks and were continually using them. The work was carried out almost invariably at high pressure. The only English spoken by some of the guards being "Hur ry up". Officers had to work in water in paddy-fields which caused many cuts and sores which took weeks to heal up.
- (ii) Although not under the control of SAKAMOTO the food question must be mentioned here. Officers were allowed 360 grams (13 ozs) of rice and 190 grams (6½oz) of flour per day. The work was so arduous that this ration (approx. 1900 calories) was quite insufficient and during their first fortnight here the Zentsuji officers lost an average of 2.8 Kilos (6.16 lbs), and the Fukuoka officers 4.5 Kilos (9.9lbs) per officer. No extra food could be obtained but work could have been reduced. Several applications to the Japanese Interpreter for this to be done were ignored.
- (iii) In spite of protests to the Japanese Interpreter all Japanese Military ~~and~~ civilians, were permitted to administer corporal punishment for any offence, real or fancied.
- (iv) All Japanese, including boys of 16 had to be saluted at all times, even in the dark.
- (v) Hospital patients and cripples received only 360 grs. (13oz) of rice per day.

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- (vi) On the 6th August SAKAMOTO attended the sick parade of the Japanese doctor and ordered 46 men to be discharged from hospital. Some of these men could hardly stand. They were all called out on working parade in the camp the following day. Witness - Capt. Hilfmann, Dutch M.O.
- (vii) The sick were frequently sent to work down the mine. One man was sent to the mine with a temperature of 104°. Witness - same.
- (viii) Major P.W. William Powlett M.C., was severely beaten with the flat of the butt, and the butt end of a rifle for failing to salute a guard the day after arrival in the Camp. When the senior officer (myself) protested against this he was kicked in the stomach by the guard commander who had ordered the beating.
- (ix) Major William Powlett was beaten on the head and body with a pick-helve by the same guard commander when reporting the number of officers leaving the Camp as a working party. His report was correct. His head was split open behind the ear, and one rib was cracked.
- (x) Lt. Neville Simpson had his eardrum pierced by a blow from a guard.
- (xi) Major I.S. Graham sustained a similar injury on the 19th August 1945, after we had been notified of the cessation of hostilities.
- (xii) Just prior to 7th August 1945 the camp suffered a reduction of 10% in the rice ration. The Senior Officer prisoner (myself) made every effort to see the Camp Commandant to point out that the food was insufficient, but all efforts failed. I was never once able to obtain an interview with the Camp Commandant up to the time of the Armistice. He approached several members of the Camp Staff including KURIHARA but no satisfaction was obtained. On roll-call on the evening of 7th August all British officers, except those ex Fukuoka were ordered to remain behind. Between 90-100 officers were involved. They were given a long harangue by Sgt. KURIHARA on the sins of Britain e.g. slavery in India, China, and were

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informed that they were all to be beaten because the senior officer had attempted to see the Camp Comd. (SAKAMOTO) to make a complaint. A request was made that the sick and elderly officers (two of 59 years of age) should be allowed to fall out. This was refused. All officers were ordered to assume the on the hands down position and they were beaten on the posterior with bamboo sticks and poles by KURIHARA assisted by some of the guards. The whole affair lasted about 40 mins. It is the general opinion that this was carried out by orders of SAKAMOTO, so that he would not be worried by complaints from the prisoners. One sick officer was struck on the base of the spine and he fainted. He was carried into the bathroom by the guards and they revived him by throwing buckets of water over him. During the talk the officers were made to hold their hands above their heads for a prolonged period during which they were belaboured by the guards if their hands dropped an inch or so. Officers received 3-10 strokes each and some received severe bruises on hip-bones, spine and buttocks.

- (xiii) On the 17th Aug. after the cessation of hostilities 4 Dutch O.R 's. were beaten in the above manner by Cpl. KURIHARA for making music in their huts.
- (xiv) On one occasion 5 officers received contradictory orders regarding falling-in for a work party. They arrived a few minutes late on parade. Lt. Woodcock, R.E. was attacked by KATSUKI a civilian member of the staff who struck this officer ~~with~~ his fist cutting his chin necessitating 2 stitches. Skipper Cowling was then attacked with a saw and his cheek deeply cut.
- (xv) While naked in the bathroom on 5.7.45. Capt. J.H. Walsh was attacked by the guard commander (vide viii and ix above) with a pick-helve and hit 3 times across the head and twice across the mouth.

Abrasions were caused on the mouth and much blood lost and also swellings on the head. Reason given was that this officer had not saluted quickly enough. Capt. Walsh is 50 years of age.

(xvi) Also on 5.7.45. the same guard comd. for allegedly the same offence attacked Capt. S.A. Lambert (aged 48) who was sick in his room. The guard kicked him in the abdomen and off his feet. When struggling up he was again attacked. Capt. Lambert was in great distress for 4 days after the occurrence.

B. (i) BY OFFICERS EX-TAIWAN. On 11th June 1945 Capt. Radcliffe, senior officer of the Taiwan party was badly beaten by a guard for being late in saluting. He was beaten for 45 mins. He fainted twice and while unconscious he was badly kicked about. He was then put into a cell in guard-room where he was hit on the head with sticks by the guards. He fainted again and when he came to he asked for water. They flung a bucket of urine over him. Capt. Radcliffe was in hospital for 2 days after this occurrence. He was Senior British Officer in the Camp at the time.

(Report attached marked A.)

(ii) Lieutenant E. B. Thomas and F. N. Furness were brutally beaten with sticks and the flat of a bayonet while working on the farm. Capt. Radcliffe accompanied these officers to the Japanese office on return to the camp to protest about this treatment. Their protest was overheard by the Camp Comdr. (SAKAMOTO) who without waiting for any explanation came into the general office and attacked all three officers with his fists saying that they had not worked hard enough.

(See reports attached marked B and C.)

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C. BY OFFICERS EX-FUKUOKA.

- (i) Lance-Bombardier CHILTON was brutally attacked by Lt. SAKAMOTO at Fukuoka No. 1 Sub-Camp. The NCO. was beaten until he fell down. SAKAMOTO then kicked him in the body and behind the left ear until the NCO lost consciousness.

(Report attached Marked D.)

From the behaviour of Lt. SAKAMOTO and Sgt. KURIHARA it is observed that they are two varying types although both appear to be consumed with hate for the Allies and are therefore the last persons to be in authority over prisoners-of-war. SAKAMOTO was promoted from the ranks for bravery in the field and obviously has a reputation for getting things done. He is ill-educated, a boor, and completely ruthless. KURIHARA is better educated, but is a complete hypocrite. He has many high sounding phrases about protecting the prisoners from dangers outside the Camp, but he makes no effort to control his violent temper and he has stolen more Red Cross food supplies than any other Japanese in the Camp. He had a stock in the building in which the guards are housed, and he was observed by the Dutch Orderly to be consuming a tin of meat a day then there was none available for the prisoners-of-war. Guards leaving the Camp were given Red Cross butter, meat and fish, as an iron ration. KURIHARA's brother has recently been staying in the vicinity and he took away a large package when he left a few days ago.

SAKAMOTO, on the other hand, has never been known to misappropriate Red Cross Supplies.

5. The officers from Zentsuji wondered on arrival at Miyata why no-one smiled or looked pleasant. They soon discovered that the vast majority of prisoners were under a spell of fear. It is difficult for an outsider to appreciate the state of mind reached by these prisoners after months of physical and mental torture for which these two war criminals were chiefly responsible.

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*Shawcross
Maj. Gen. R.A.F.*

Page 1
Chap. 1

GENERAL STATEMENT ABOUT Nr. 6 CAMP
F U K U O K A.

The following items will be discussed:

- General (Campstaff etc.)
- Accommodation
- Clothing
- Food Situation
- Medical
- Institute of Camp workers
- Treatment
- Gardening
- Airraid Precautions
- Minework
- Complaints

GENERAL.

At the moment this camp is the Nr.6 Bunsho camp, which number we got on August 14th. Before it was Nr.9 Hakensho. A BBunsho is a camp under control of the Army, a Hakensho under supervision of the factory, to which it belongs to. (As far as we know, Bunsho's have always been much better off than Hakensho's). The camp lies about 4 miles N.W. of Oryo and is on the eastside surrounded by mountains. The name of the mine is Takamatsu. The first POW's arrived here in the first half of 1943, total 550 men. In June 1944 another 300 POW's from Thailand arrived here and in June 1945 300 men from Nr.2 Camp (Nagasaki) came to this camp.

Uptill now 72 men died. Camp strength now 1059 men, specified as follows:

Dutch	761
American	138
British	117
Australian	41
South African	1
Canadian	1
	<u>1059</u>

The Nippon campstaff consisted of one Officer (Suematsu-Captain), one Sergeant Major (Kumagai) and some soldiers who were in charge of the several departments. (The Sergeant-Major was living in the camp, the others outside. Their food was cooked in the camp, as far as we know from our rations).

So some Nips were in charge of the hospitals, which was a ridiculous position, because they had no experience at all in medical things, with all the results of this. The latest camp detail is as follows:

Mineworkers	805
Camp-employed	75
Basketmakers	8
Batmen	4
Officers	9
No detailed	21
Outside workers	<u>137</u>
	1059

The mineworkers can be specified as follows:

Inside coal-workers	600
Technical men	<u>205</u>
	805

Out of 9 Officers there were three doctors, who were looking after the sick people, one officer in charge of the cookhouse and the remainder were forced to work in the camp-gardens.

The mineworkers were working in three shifts, starting on the following hours:

I Shift	6.30 hrs.
II "	14.30 "
III "	22.30 "

The men for the dayshift started at 4 hrs. with their breakfast and came back from the mine at about 17.00 hrs., so over 12 hours busy and hard working. One meal was taken down to the mine in small wooden boxes, which food was eaten after about five hours work. The technical group worked in a permanent dayshift, same working hours as the I Shift.

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The pay-rates were as follows:

Privates	10 cents
NCO's	15 "
WO's	25 " plus

30 cents allowance for mineworkers, 20 cents for inside working technical people and 10 cents for the outside workers. Camp detailed got no allowance as well as the people who had mine-accidents.

The men were paid monthly and all the money was put into their accounts of the camp-bank, of which one of our Officers was in charge. Doing so, there were no troubles with the Nips, because there was no black market.

The complete mine-administration was in our hands, which was a great advantage, seeing that in this way we were able to get our weak men out of the mine and had them worked outside. By turn we could give the men one or more extra days off, which was of course very welcome to them. Every month we had three holidays on the first, eleventh and twenty-first. Sometimes we had only two holidays in one month; church services were held.

On the small rations we got, see hereafter, it is easy to understand that the work was very heavy. There was a "canteen" in the camp, but only cigarettes were normally issued, three pieces per man a day. Sometimes we were able to buy an inferior kind of Marmite, packed in small tins at the price of Yen 12.-- a tin. (which price meant one month working for an NCO).

Every month the mine-company paid Yen 2.-- for Privates and Yen 3.-- for NCO's, which money was put into a special fund, kept by the Nips. Out of this fund they bought sometimes medicines, pepper, mustard, toilet-paper, but we never saw an account of it, but as far as we know, they never spent all the money for the camp. We have the impression that the free issues of cigarettes and the presents, they used to give once a month to the hard workers, were paid out of "our" fund.

TREATMENT. About the treatment in the mine we can say that this was very bad. The Japanese foremen beat the men always, sometimes with their hands, but mostly with sticks, axes etc. We made many complaints about these. The Nippon Officer - Campcommander, but it was always our fault. The Nips always used this slogan: "Slow motion no good, must be changed into quick motion". For information we made a list of complaints against most of the Nip foremen.

RED CROSS SUPPLIES. were very poor, especially as far as medicines concerned. What the reason was we do not know actually. We always were allowed to check up the stocks and compare it with other camps, the Nips did not take much of it. The canned stuff was given out through the gally (mixed in rice, etc.), so the men were not able to trade with it.

ACCOMODATION.

The camp consisted out of 16 barracks, two hospitalbarracks, messroom, bathhouse and some stores. Each barrack had 8 upstairs- and 8 downstairsrooms. One barrack contained about 68 men, which worked out 4 men in the downrooms and 5 men in the uprooms. We were sleeping on mats, which were full of bugs. As all houses in Japan, they were very cold in wintertime and very hot in summer.

The bathroom in the camp was too small. so the water was made very hot (nearly boiling) to give the shifts a daily bath after coming back from the mine. In this relation it must be reported, that soap-issues were very scarce, one piece of inferior quality about four times a year, which is far insufficient, especially for mineworkers.

The watersupplies were very irregular and poor. resulting in daily shortages, so that cooking of meals and tea, bathing, washing and cleaning caused difficulties, to the detriment of hygienic conditions. As far as we know there was no reason to keep us short.

During wintertime we got three stoves, two for the messroom and one for the hospital. The two in the messroom were only used during the eating-hours.

There was a messroom, annex to the cookhouse, in which the people used to have their meals. It was not allowed to eat their meals in the barracks. The messroom could take 400 men at a time.

The capacity of the cookhouse was sufficient. One part of the kitchen was used by the Nips. Annex to the cookhouse were the stores for rice, beans etc.

In winter two hospitalbarracks were not enough to keep the 120 - 150 patients. Sometimes there were 8 sick men in the upstairsrooms. This situation was very unsatisfactory and of course unhygienic.

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CLOTHING .

The clothing has always been very poor. Especially the issues of mine-boots and mineclothing were very bad. The men got rubber boots to work with, which had absolutely gone, after a month use. As the boot-position was very very bad, they had to work nearly barefoot. The condition of the workingclothing was not much better. During thirteen months of minework, new clothing was issued only once, so it is easy to understand that the men were walking around in not much more than rubbish only.

Winter underwear, coats and pants, and wintercoats (greatcoats) were issued. Only the last winter it was allowed to use the greatcoat, when going to the working place, not the underwear, coat and pants. During the summer-season, we were supplied with army summerclothing.

Repairing of leather private boots was possible and a detailed tailor repaired the clothes

FOODSITUATION.

Food was cooked by our own men. The conditions in this camp, and the other camps as well, has been very bad. As enclosure you will find two lists, with the quantities supplied to us, made out by the Nips. When we asked for figures, they gave us list no. I ; as we complained about the stated quantities, they handed to us list no. II (if you do not believe or know yet, that the Nips are big liars, compare the two lists)

The rations we got during last winter were:

Mineworkers	720	grams of rice, flour and beans
Camp-detailed	600	"
Officers	600	"
Hospitalpatients	400	"
Reconvalecents	400	"
Mineaccidents	400	"

During July 1945 these rations were reduced by 10 % ; the vegetables supplied were of an inferior quality, not much more than weeds.

It is not possible to give a correct report lacking the necessary data. Several averages are known to us, while some months will be shown underneath as an example.

Rice, Beans, Flour, Potatoes, Spaghetti, Sweet Potatoes, Pulp of Beans etc.

These articles were supplied in different mixtures as principal food. To test the exactness of the figures under this head is given the following account, concerning the month August 1945 (after a reduction of 10%)

Permanent inside workers	540 gr.p/m.	200 men	p/day	108	kg.
Hospitalpatients	450 gr.p/m.	75 men	p/day	33,75	"
Mineworkers	700 gr.p/m.	700 men	p/day	490	"
Campworkers (sick men)	450 gr.p/m.	100 men	p/day	45	"
				Total for August	676,75 kg.p/day
				Grand total	20979,25 kg.

This amounts to 2129,75 kg. less than is given in the list.

This account for a month before the reduction of 10% is as follows: May '45.

Permanent inside workers	600 gr.p/m.	125 men	p/day	105	kg.
Hospitalpatients	450 gr.p/m.	50 men	p/day	22,5	"
Mineworkers	720 gr.p/m.	500 men	p/day	360	"
Campworkers and Mineacc.	600 gr.p/m.	75 men	p/day	45	"
				p/day	532,5 kg.

Total for the month of May 16507,5 kg.

This is 1026 k.g. less than the Total, appearing in list 17533,5 "

Eggs and meat

1944 No eggs are provided since June 1944. Before that date, in the first months of that year three or four times half an egg each man. As far as can be made out, the by the Japs produced figures are far too high.

Fresh meat was supplied only a few times; during January, February and March probably three or four times 50 kg. each time and 1 pig in December (Christmas). Some times bones were provided.

<u>1945</u> Supplies in this year :	1 foal	30	kg.
	12 dogs	24	"
	4 times intestines	200	"
	2 calves	50	"
	2 pigs	60	" (out of own camp)
	2 calves	50	"
	Total	414	kg. and some times bones

30% of this weight was going to the Japanese cookhouse. Camp-rabbits and hens are not included. The total gives a difference with the first list of 394,6 kg. and with the second list of 161 kg.

Fresh Fish

The figures are far too high. The fish was seldom weighed and for that reason it is difficult to give the exact amount of kilograms.

The quantity of fish, supplied in 1944, was decent but less than stated in the list. The fish was often partially contaminated or of an inferior quality.

In 1945 very little fish was provided. During the last months not more than 20 to 60 kg. Figures as 1600 and 2500 kg. are absolutely out of the question.

Soya-bean-cake and soya-milk

The figures are difficult to make out and are possibly ~~right~~ correct. Soyabean-cakes were supplied several times and also milk for the hospital-patients. When 1 piece of cake for each man in the camp was received, the Japanese cookhouse took about 150 pieces for 30 men.

Vegetables

The figures are exaggerated again. The supply of Vegetables was up to June 1944 not more than 700 kg a day, and after that date not more than 500 kg. (included 15 - 20% rubbish). 10 - 15 kg. dried seaweed were often provided for breakfast. Except and above the normal waste, the vegetables were often rotten for another 20%. This percentage is for potatoes 30 - 40. It once happened, that from a supply of 600 kg. horse-radish only 160 kg. was eatable. These high figures of waste are mostly due to a too prolonged storage. From May 1945 the camp depended almost completely on the produce of its own garden. Consequently, the figures stated from that date on are practically for 100% fictitious.

Dried fish etc.

Considerably less than the statement. During a month about 40 - 50 dried fishes were supplied, t.i. about 10 kg. a day. It is certain that within 1 month the Japs never supplied more than 50 kg. of dried fish.

Pickles

On a average the supply of pickles, together with the other articles for the meal during working hours did not differ much from the statement.

Salt

A big difference from the first list is shown by the second list, but nevertheless, the statement is by far too high. For the bakery about 50 kg. a month were supplied. The last months no salt was provided for other purposes. Seawater for stew about 180 liters for 3 days during a few months. In 1944 the supply of salt was absolutely satisfactory.

Sugar

Only once extra-sugar was handed out for making jam. A few times small quantities (about 2 - 4 kg) for stew . For baking bread (yeast) 600 gr. a day was supplied until the red-cross sugar had to meet the demand. Of this sugar Nadjima , (the chief Nippon cook) put into his pocket 1 box a day for his own purposes. Part of the sugar for making yeast had to be used to bake sweetened bread for himself.

Soya-sauce and soya-paste

In 1944 adequate quantities were supplied to prepare a tasty dish. Since 1945 only 15 liters of one of the above-mentioned articles were supplied as a daily average. Since July '45 this ration was augmented till 21 kg. a day. For the months January up till July the total quantity was about 225 liters of soyasauce and 225 kg. of soyapaste a month. From July the figures are resp. 315 liter and 315 kg. Consequently the monthly statement is not at all in accordance with the statement.

Oil

This article was supplied during 1945 exclusively for the bakery and that 1200 cc. a day. The consumption per month for the bakery is estimated at 18 liters during the months of May until August . The figures as stated are out of question.

Vinegar

Supplied only a few times in quantities from 2 to 5 liters. The figures in the list are out of question.

Pepper

Supply was 2 to 10 kilo's a day . Sufficient to prepare tasty meals. In general there was no lack of spices.

Tea

Sufficient.

Our general impression is that the statement of Nadjima is without any foundation. His own administration, together with that of Goto (military man in charge of the cookhouse) were burnt a few days after Japan's capitulation .

Institute of CAMPWORKERS.

These were reconvalescent people, who were not sick enough, to be admitted to the hospital, but who could not go down the mine (half sick). The difficulty was to find the decent job for these men as the Nips did not give any cooperation.

In the beginning, some Nip soldiers were in charge of these half sick people. The only job for these men was camp cleaning, with selfmade brooms of bamboo. The men had to work from 7.00 - 11.30 hrs. and from 12.30 - 16.30 hrs., always working outside, in good or bad weather.

After one year discussing this matter, we were allowed to have one of our sergeant-majors in charge of this institute and the Nips did not look any longer after it. From that date we were able to help these sick people and we established the following workshops:

- a. bootmakers shop, where 10-15 men were daily employed, repairing rubber mineboots (sewing);
- b. carpenters shop, in which 5 - 6 men found a daily job;
- c. broom factory, in which 4 - 5 men were busy in making brooms for the camp, barracks, w.c.'s, repairing buckets;
- d. belt factory, where minebelts were made, from old pieces of canvas by four men;
- e. technical department; two men, doing all the electrical repairings in the camp.

Further on, we detailed some men for repairing books of the camp library.

In this way we could help the men who could not walk, by working inside, sitting down and in winter time near big stoves, which we got after many complaints of working in the very cold and windy workshops.

In this way, we came through the very cold winter we had here.

MEDICAL.

The senior doctor of the camp will hand in a statement later on.

TREATMENT.

In general we can say, that the treatment of the Nips in this camp was not so bad as it was in many other camps. Many complaints of beating were handed in to the office and they always accepted same. Many times we witnessed, that Nip foreworkers were beaten by the Japanese Officer if they handled wrong. (beaten our people etc.).

As mentioned before, the red-cross stocks were under our control and not as in other camps under theirs, so they were not able to steal from it, actually with some exceptions of the sergeant-major Kumagai and sergeant Murai.

About the attitude of the Nip foreworkers against P.O.W.'s, a copy of a statement you will find as enclosure

GARDENING.

When we arrived in camp there were no gardens at all, so we immediately started with this matters. First we started to make gardens on the hills, surrounding the camp, afterwards enlarging the inside gardens and in June 1945 we had about 30.000 m² altogether. We were allowed to employ about fifty men in the gardens, excluding, the officers. People who were not suitable for the mine found a good job in the gardens.

AIRRAID PRECAUTIONS.

These were terrible; a big airraid shelter was made inside the mountains, but after the rainy season it could not be used any longer. No more precautions were made and during airraids the people stayed in the camp. All lights off at that time.

MINework.

Concerning the work of the P.O.W.'s at Fukuoka (Orio) in the coalmine we can say shortly that working conditions were very bad. There was absolutely no "security-control", no safety-devices for engines, transportation of coaltrucks, dynamite blastings etc.

Due to increasing of output coal the foremen did not pay any attention to security of the P.O.W. (see list of mine-accidents). We can state furthermore, that the great percentage of the so-called foremen were absolutely unskilled for minework.

Food rations were very low (640 gr. rice and some inferior vegetables daily). Whether this was arranged by the minemanagement or the camp commander, we do not know. However, a increasing demand of coal output was asked from the emaciated P.O.W. (see attached list of weights over July 1945) Air-circulation and ventilation on several spots in the mine was absolutely insufficient for doing heavy work.

By the "pestering" of the foremen (see list of complaints against fore-

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men) the P.O.W.'s had nervous braekdowns.

First aid equipment was nowhere in the mine available, not even a stretcher, bandage, medecine or anything else.

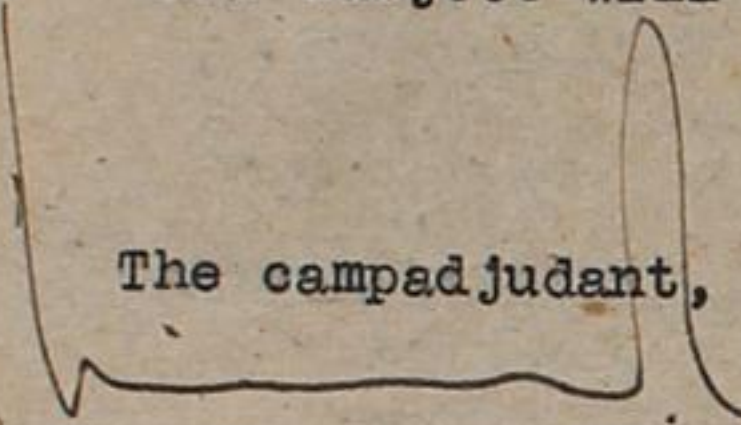
Injured men had to be transported in empty coaltrucks over bad railtracks. It took at least from two to four hours before "first aid" could be given to the injured people. Sick men and those injured by mine-accidents got a lower foodration (varying from 330 - 450 grams of rice, and some vegetables daily).

Rubber shoes were issued about once in four months; after one month they were completely worn out. Especially during wintertime the P.O.W.'s had to go to the mine through snow and muddy roads with bare toes sticking out of their shoes and without overcoats, in the first yaer, ar a result of this many died of pneumonia.

The P.O.W. was considered to be a free aim for every Japanese in the mine .

COMPLAINTS .

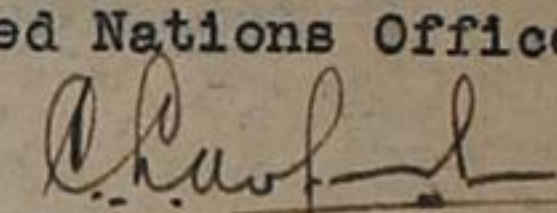
The subject will be treated on the enclosure attached.


The campadjudant,

J.L.Nienaber .
Ensign R.N.E.I. Army

Fukouka , September 16th, 1945 .

The Senior Allied Nations Officer,


C.L. de Jong .
Captain R.N.E.I. Army
Campcommander .

OT

(a'o

ed fish Pickles Salt Sugar Soybean Bean Oil Vinegar Pepper Tea-
 nete sauce paste leaves

34	150	100	120	900	412.5	36 liter	25	280
21	522	176	90	382	527	42	37	270
27.3	1181	176.2	115	170	673.5	48.6	37	262
32.85	2138	100.2	320	520	580	90	37	262
87	1868	101.2	40	528	1163	81	18	24
18	1887.45	120	30	519	676	59	37	24
64	2081.25	60	65	870	1089	90	37	24
203	2336.25	140	99.28	1000	9900	153	37	45
404.588	2798.75	149	143	1137	952	45	37	37
14.75	1972.5	166.8	160	1000	1280	81	37	16
99.15	1973.875	230	180	612	1912.5	72	37	45
583.85	1453	160	130	849	825	81	72	56
149.27	1756.5	120.4	80	780	850	36	37	50
358.7	1129	120	70	504	743	63	37	15
5	1527.6	200	50	605	683	49	40	30
81	2119	200		446.4	372.5	113	37	27
895	1448	40		513	600	54	37	26.25
832	1305	80		514	562.5		30	30
956	2733	116		580	450		37	40
2251	1631	100		686	525		50	53
1399	2250	100		889	675	6	100	53

Seawater is excluded from above salt figures

334	150	334	80	90	810	360		25	28
21	522	140	90	320	450	42		37	27
27.3	1181	140	80	170	600	48		"	26
232.84	2138	80	60	270	450	70		"	26
87	1868	80	60	450	700	60	18	"	24
18	1887.47	96	60	450	600	50		"	24
164	2081.25	48	60	720	500	70		"	"
203	2336.25	110	80	800	500	70		"	45
402.588	2798.75	120	80	800	500	45		"	37
414.75	1972.5	135	90	800	500	60		"	16
499.15	1973.875	180	90	550	700	50		"	45
583.85	1453	130	50	700	600	50	72	"	56
2149.27	1756.5	90	50	700	600	30		"	50
358.7	1129	100	50	700	600	50		"	30
495	1527.6	160	50	600	700	40	40	"	30
581	2119	160		446	600	80		"	27
895	1448	30		513	560	40		"	26
832	1305	70		500	450		30	"	30
956	2733	90		580	500			"	40
2251	1631	40		600	500			50	50
1399	2250	40		700	500	6	42	100	50

FOOD SUPPLIED TO POWS ACCORDING TO JAPANESE CHIEF COOK (in kilo's)

<u>Date</u> <u>Month</u>	<u>Rations (rice, barley, soy-beans & flour)</u>	<u>Eggs & meat</u>	<u>Fish</u>	<u>Soybean curd & sauce</u>	<u>Vegetables</u>
12.1943	11313.86	190	1481.134	187.5 kg	11129.77
1.1944	10232	202	955	125	12251.3
2 "	10236	268	1265	125	11838
3 "	10658	574	1138	65	8888
4 "	10595	264	1035	152.5	10571
5 "	11194.72	267	1039.75		11561.65
6 "	13414.43	96	2186.65	782(1 sauce)	17415.5
7 "	17891	149.5	2748	556 liter	19322
8 "	18155.16	112.5	3539.75		17785.175
9 "	17939.08	66	2331.28		18409
10 "	17927.98	71.25	2497.505	300 kg	10103.83
11 "	17306.63	138	1663.3	200	13317.25
12 "	17365.36	55	1670.6	400	15725
1.1945	17675.8	82.6	1300	100	26398
2 "	15884.2	28	1708		1488.05
3 "	17614.4	100	620	312.5	17438.85
4 "	17027.4	160	1185	212.5	22266.5
5 "	17533.5	86	855	2750 liter	23621
6 "	19463.1		859	407.5 kg	9276.525
7 "	21789.5	93	338	575 kg &	22380
8 "	23109	259		687 liter	
				375	9437.5

Vegetables of camp gardening are excluded from above vegetable figures.

List No 2

12.1943	11313.86	152	1184.8	187.5	8903.816
1.1944	10232	161	764	125	9801.04
2 "	10236	214	1012	125	9470.4
3 "	10658	459	910.4	65	7110.4
4 "	10595	210	828	152.5	8456.80
5 "	11194.72	210	831.8		9249.32
6 "	13414.43	75	1749.32	782 liter	13932.4
7 "	17891	128	2198.4	556 "	15457.6
8 "	18155.16	80	2831.8		14228
9 "	17939.08	50	1865.024		14727.2
10 "	17927.98	55	1982.004	300	8083.064
11 "	17306.63	110	1330.64	200	10653.8
12 "	17365.36	40	1336.48	400	12580
1.1945	17675.8	65	1040	100	11102.4
2 "	15884.2	20	1366.4		1190.10
3 "	17614.4	80	496	312.5	13950.4
4 "	17027.4	120	948	212.5	13359.6
5 "	17533.5	70	680		11810.5
6 "	19463.1		424	407.5	9276.525
7 "	21789.5	70	2750	2750 l &	11175
8 "	23109	150		575 kg-	
				687 l &	7550
				375 kg	

Complaints against the foremen of

NIPPON TANKO KABUSHIKI-KAISHA

ONGA KOBAYASHI

The under following foremen should be punished for their body-ill treatment of the former prisoners of war in Camp Nr. 6, Onye.

Most of them kicked badly, struck with handles of axes or even with iron tools one or more POW's unreasonably every day for trifles such as: Talking, even during rest or going to the camp;

Laughing, coughing and especially if you were not strong enough to lift heavy weights or carrying heavy tools;

Some of them had a hobby to pursue people who were suffering from wind, due to pellagra and horse-bean rations (soja-beans), the victim had to stand at attention and was then slapped several times in the face; as a result of which many people had to be medically attended to.

Most dangerous was the fact that they did not allow us to examine the dangerous reefs or walls in the mine. They always said: "Rock formation all right, carry on," and often stood at a distance when dangerous work had to be done. Due to this attitude many of our men were killed or maimed. (See the attached list of mine accidents). It never occurred that one of the foremen was injured. In case of an accident the foremen were laughing and usually said: "You should die all".

Though the feed rations were diminishing and the physical condition became visibly worse and worse, the foremen and especially the mine management organized in the last five months "special coal production" program, which demanded an utmost exertion of the exhausted and famished POW's.

Formerly this kind of work was only done by the strongest Korean "slaves".

I see the attached list of four eye weights
a few g/k
clw.

Duly done and signed 22 Sept. 1945.

J. de Veer

J. P. de Veer I. I. d., Territorial
Private No. 186510, Deputy Prosecuting
Officer, Palembang.

M. Polak

M. Polak, I. I. d., Private No. 139519

G. H. F. Snijders

G. H. F. Snijders, Private No. 206613
Geophysicus Shell Union Oil Comp.

D. Lans

D. Lans W. O. I Surveyor R. - D. E. I. - Army
No. 85269.

LIST OF THE ABOVE MENTIONED FOREMEN.

ARAKI, Tsumio	Umeneki
KOJIMA, Mazuji	Takao
MAEDA, Chuze	
FUNAGAYAMA, Hachiro, Hanami	Umeneki
OWAKI	
NAGASSI	
SOEJIMA, Muneto	Koga
WATABE, Kejiro	
WAKISAKA (Mitsuyoshi)	
KAWARATA, Teichi	
YOSHIMURA, Tetsuo	Eburi
OTA, Sato Kichi	
YANO, Shigeru	Keigichi
SUKINO, Akira	
SHIMIZU, Yasumi	Takao

NAKAMURA, Tadashi
IWASHITA, Sukeichi

Eburi
Umeneki

NAKAI, Kasunasa

Mizunakimachi
Eburi

TOKUMURA, Sasao

MIYASADA, Takachi

TANAKA, Teraichi

WAKABAYASHI, Tetsushichi

Umeneki

TSUJI, Tokize

TESHIRONI, Ukichi

Umeneki

BADYO, Kumaichi

Koga

IWASHITA, Shigenitsu

Umeneki

KIMURA, Takeo

Takao

INOMATA, Genshi

Miyanoshita

NAKASHIMA, Mitsue

"

BABA, Tsuyeshi

Kota

TOYODA, Iji

Mitsugashira

KOSU, Kaname

Eburi

OBA, Megumi

Sidoyen of the 11 Shetai - 2 Buntai

YAMAMOTO

Sidoyen of the 16 Shetai - 2 Buntai

NASBA

Shetaicho of the "Saitan"

KOYANAGI, Teruo

Shetaicho of the "Saitan"

KOSHO, Yoneichi

Shetaicho of the "Saitan"

IMAMURA, Teraichi

Shetaicho of the "Saitan"

TANAGA, Yorie

Umeneki

OKUMURA, Masao

WATANABE

YAMASHITA, Takeshi

Yamaguchi-Ken Onada-shi No. 2213

TOKYOSHI, Hisao

Mizumaki, Machi Kaiguchi

OIKE, Kazuo

Eburi

KANEKO, Shimaichi

Shidoim

陸軍

NAME

ARAKISAN, TSUMIO, UMENAKI; SHIDDIN 1st 2nd 5th TAI 1st

COMPLAINT
and especially

During 1 1/2 year he was our "Shidoim". There were months that not a day passed that he did not beat or kick one or more of the POW's for trifles as: talking, coughing, leaning against the wall etc etc. When the ceiling in the mine was dangerous, he always said it was O.K. and did not allow us to have a look at it, or otherwise he heated & kicked us. When the falling stones proved us to be right he said that it was good for us to die. Especially the most feeble ones among us were his daily aim, and when they had pellagra or diarrhoea he did not allow them to go to the W.C., or if they went too often he reported it to the Japanese guard who sometimes heated them then. With the second foreman he used to find special fun in beating and kicking us. Fi when it was time to go home and they had started on the way, he followed of course. Then one of the foreman asked "who has given you permission to go home" we had to answer "nobody" as we could not express ourselves well enough in Japanese to give him a decent answer. So if we went home without anybody's ~~allowance~~ permission we deserved to be kicked and beaten.

Often he tried to oblige us to go under a dangerous roof, and when a moment later a Japanese passed he told him not to go where we worked as that spot was too dangerous.

The same conduct towards us had the second foreman:

NAME:

KOJIMA, MAZUJI - TAKAO

accusers:
Subelomte
Fabricage ches
Hattenside Cuel
Djocja
Tavan

J. F. de Veer;
A. D. G. J. J. J.

J. F. DE VEER
LANDSTORMSOLDAAT
St No 186510

F. Lichte
F. Licht
Mil. Soldaat

A. D. G. J. J. J.
Nijboorn
P. N. O. Bulletin
Mij

W. H. de Haan.
Mil. Sergeant.
F. H. de Haan

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Funagayama, Hachiro; Umenoki

Shidoin 18° Phōai

Fraser

J. F. DE VEER, 18650 LANDSTORMSOLDAAT

Wach.

J. F. WASCH. 66707. LANDSTORMSOLDAAT.

Platzburg

J. V. D. BURGH MIL. MATR. N° 24017

Demmers

Demmers Mil. Soldaat N° 85619

Kessler

P. KESSLER. " " 14012.

M. IYANOSHITA CHUJICHO

TAMAKA
TODORO

NAME

SOEJIMA MUNETO KORA

COMPLAINT
and especially

Has beaten and kicked down (with hands and feet) several people without any reason during 5 months while working in the so-called "sardine"

ACCUSERS

IN NAME OF ALL HIS PEOPLE WORKING IN THAT SHIFT / 52 men

D. LANDS (ADJ. O.OFF.) (Warr. off.)

~~to Hans~~

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| PLINCK <i>Dink</i> | BENNINK <i>Bennink</i> |
| DE BOON <i>Boon</i> | V. RIEMSPYK <i>of command</i> |
| AMJ. PETRUS <i>Petrus</i> | TER LAAK <i>Terlaak</i> |
| BAKKER <i>Y. Bakker</i> | ZEBERS <i>Zebers</i> |
| BOER <i>Boer</i> | DE GROOT <i>Groot</i> |
| ENGELLEN <i>Engellen</i> | Boegboorn <i>Boegboorn</i> |
| HALLEGRAEFF <i>Hallegraeff</i> | V. D. LAAR <i>van der Laar</i> |
| V. GYZEN | V. P. BOOGAARD <i>Boogaard</i> |
| V. D. MEER <i>van der Meer</i> | A. KOENEN <i>Koenen</i> |
| JACOBS <i>Jacobs</i> | |
| METZELAAR <i>Metzelaar</i> | |

NAME

WATABE ROJIROCOMPLAINT
and especially

DURING 1 1/2 year: Has beaten several P.O.W.
 His custom was to sleep during work. When
 he awoke and saw 1 or more men
 doing nothing in that special moment, he
 began to beat everyone who was in the
 neighborhood with every tool he could
 find. He was a chu saicho.

ACCUSERS

G. ADAMS. (Boe dai comm.) (Korp.)
 A. F. H. BLAAUW. (Ver. . . .) (Eur. Br.)

IN NAME OF THE BOENTAI (20 men)

[Handwritten signatures]

P.T.O.

The before mentioned "sidoin" always beat P.O.W. when accidents or incidents in the "saitan" occurred while the P.O.W. were not to blame for these facts to any extent.

e.g. when the chain of the motor broke or when the motor stopped.

He was responsible for the good running condition of the motor, but fell always asleep and blamed us for not having inspected the condition of the motor and chain well.

Once he saw one of us working with a pick that was absolutely in very bad condition. When the pick broke after a while (which was rather obvious to occur) he jumped on the man in question like a lion and beat him like hell.

He was the laziest "sidoin" of them all, took every opportunity to sleep and could not see a P.O.W. take a rest for a short time, not even one minute.

NAME

KAWARATA TOICHI ~~TOICHI KAWARATA~~

COMPLAINT
especially

HAS beaten and kicked down several people without any reason during 5 months, while working in the so-called "saidan".

ACCUSERS

IN NAME OF ALL HIS PEOPLE WORKING in THAT shift (52 men)
D. LANS ADJ. OFF (Warr. off.)

SIGNED

[Handwritten signature]

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| PLINCK. <i>[Signature]</i> | JACOBS. <i>[Signature]</i> |
| DE BOON <i>[Signature]</i> | ENGELN. <i>[Signature]</i> |
| A.M.I. PEIRUS <i>[Signature]</i> | BOER. <i>[Signature]</i> |
| GEELS C.J. <i>[Signature]</i> | V.D. BOOGAARD <i>[Signature]</i> |
| STROUS <i>[Signature]</i> | A. KOENEN. <i>[Signature]</i> |
| ROOZEBOOM <i>[Signature]</i> | F. HALLEGRAEFF <i>[Signature]</i> |
| TER LAAK <i>[Signature]</i> | |
| METZELAAR <i>[Signature]</i> | |
| EMMEL <i>[Signature]</i> | |
| BOEGBORN <i>[Signature]</i> | |
| ZEGERS <i>[Signature]</i> | |
| VOLAAR <i>[Signature]</i> | |
| KASPERS <i>[Signature]</i> | |
| V. RIEMSDYK <i>[Signature]</i> | |

NAME.

OTA SATO KICHI

COMPLAINT especially:

Was beaten, kicked, and thrown stones to the whole "boen sai" he was sidoin in. Was a real "bad-man". No known reasons whatever. No complaints about the "boen sai" from the Japanese office. This has lasted during 1 1/2 year. The "boen sai" complained several times (4 times) at the Yap. office without any result.

Especially very cruel against sick or weak men. (F.I. BOSSINK, who died 30th August 1911 was treated very badly. The man had a rupture and was pressed to lift heavy weights. Also Smadman, now in hospital)

ACCUSERS.

- J. Ch. LEIDELMEIJER (Last. Surg.)
- D. L. BRUINEN
- Th. A. DEIGHTON (Last. sold)
- A. P. LENTZE (Mil. sold)
- J. G. v. ASTONCK (Eur. Brig)
- J. J. JANSZ
- L. H. DUINKER

SIGNED

~~Leidmeijer~~
~~Bruinen~~
~~Deighton~~
~~Lentze~~
~~Astonck~~
~~Jansz~~
~~Duinker~~

Duinker

NAME: YOSHIMURA. TETSUO

Complaint: CHUTAICHO EBURI

and especially: This man has a deep hatred against
occidental people.

Many small bodily ill treatment
frequently occurred.

So the main complaint is: giving
the emaciated prisoners of war to heavy
toil inconsistent with their physical
condition.

The crews under his supervision always
returned home at least 1 or 2 hours
later than normally.

This kind of above mentioned treatment
continued for about 8 months with
the result that his crews suffered
very heavily ~~psychically~~ and especially
physically.

Due to his negligence

GEUZE (DUTCH CORPORAL)

had an accident and
died on the spot.

Signed:

Frans

Frans

D. LANS.
W. off. I.

NAAM S. N.º

HOUTEENIG

SNYDERS

DUTCH 206613

Snyders

MODDERMAN

DUTCH 148621

Modder

LAZAR

DUTCH 72922

Lazar

Berendsen
Dutch 91498

Berendsen

DE KOORD

DUTCH. 101016

De Koord

NAME

YANO SHIGERU KOICHI.

COMPLAINT

especially

WAS SIDING of the 15th Shodai 2nd Bunkai.
Has beaten several people with his hand and with a stick without any reason or by misunderstanding. Has beaten one fellow knock-out followed by kicking him.

ACCUSERS

- A. J. MARKUS.
- G. W. VERVOORT.
- P. LEENDERS.
- B. H. SWARTJES.
- A. W. JANSSEN.
- H. SPRUIJT.

SIGNED

(Signature)
(Signature)
(Signature)
(Signature)
(Signature)

SPECIAL COMPLAINT:

A Very weak man (Verszeg), who died last year of total weakness, was beaten and kicked several times very heavily without any known reason.

NAME.

SUKINO AKIRA

COMPLAINT
especially:

Has beaten and kicked several P.O.W.
He gave unreasonable heavy tasks
to the men who worked with him.
He did not work himself but when the
task was not finished in time, he began
to beat and kick again.

ACCUSEE'S.

G. ADAMS.

(Borneo comm.) 170822 Ksp

SIGNED:

Sr Lanchbury

SIR LANIVETBURY
4856926

NAME

SHIMIZU YASUMI TAKAO.

COMPLAINT especially:

Has beaten and kicked down several people with hands and feet without any reason during 5 months while working in the so-called "sai-tan"

ACCUSERS

D. LANS (Adj. v. off.) (Warr. off.)

D. LANS

- | | |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| PLINCK <i>J. van</i> | BDEGBORN <i>W. van</i> |
| DE BOON <i>J. van</i> | ROOZEBOOM <i>J. van</i> |
| A.M.I. PETRUS <i>J. van</i> | BENVINK <i>B. van</i> |
| BAKKER <i>V. van</i> | V. BIEMSDYK <i>J. van</i> |
| ZEGERS <i>J. van</i> | RIETVELD <i>M. van</i> |
| HALLEGRAEFF <i>M. van</i> | TER LAAK <i>M. van</i> |
| V. GYZEN | VD LAAR <i>J. van</i> |
| VD MEER <i>J. van</i> | METZELAR <i>J. van</i> |
| BOER <i>M. van</i> | VD. BOOGAARD <i>M. van</i> |
| ENGELEN <i>J. van</i> | |
| JACOBS <i>J. van</i> | A. TOENEN <i>J. van</i> |
| STROUS <i>J. van</i> | |

NAME NAKAMURA TADASHI

COMPLAINT especially

Has beaten and kicked down several people without any reason during five months, while working in the so-called "Saitan" -

ACCUSERS

IN NAME OF ALL HIS PEOPLE WORKING IN THAT SHIFT (52 men)

D. LANS Adj. O. OFF. (War off.)

SIGNED

D. LANS

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| PLINCK <i>Plinck</i> | TER LAAK <i>Ter Laak</i> |
| DE BOON <i>De Boon</i> | STROUS <i>Strous</i> |
| BAKKER <i>Bakker</i> | V. RIEMSDYK <i>V. Riemsdyk</i> |
| BOER <i>Boer</i> | JACOBS <i>Jacobs</i> |
| ENGELN <i>Engeln</i> | Boegborn <i>Boegborn</i> |
| RODZEBOM <i>Rodzboom</i> | METZELAAR <i>Metzelaar</i> |
| CHLF <i>Chlf</i> | V. D. LAAR <i>V. D. Laar</i> |
| HALLEGRAEFF <i>Hallegraeff</i> | V. D. BOOGAARD <i>V. D. Boogaard</i> |
| V. GYZEN <i>V. Gyzen</i> | A. KOENEN <i>A. Koenen</i> |
| V. D. MEER <i>V. D. Meer</i> | |
| ZEGERS <i>Zegers</i> | |
| BENNINK <i>Bennink</i> | |

NAKAI KASUMASA

UMENOKI

SHIDOIN

KOSAKOTAI 8th BUNTAI.

G. Polleman

G. POLLEMAN
SERGT 165804
VITTEVEEN

BROOKS

Warwick E.

E. WARWICK
Pte. 7640820

D. Kleef

D. KLEEF
Mtr. Sldr. 152209

WINTER

G. Brooks

G. BROOKS
austr. ARMY. QX 12140

Tokumaru Sazao

VREDEVVOOGD A.J.
PRIVATE 234/05

TOKUMARU SAZAO

SHIDOIN

10th SHOTAI

(SAITAN)

H. Calf

H. CALF

BRIG. 96424

A.C. RIETVELD

BRIG. 94040

R.F. GÖBEL

KAN. 96848

J. SPOELSTRA

Serjt. 92888

H. J. SEWALT

Serjt. 91331

M. v. GEENEN

H. J. Sewalt

K.A. Namysel

Kan 1st klas. 96671

K.A. NAMYSEL

Enr Kan. 97004

83

軍

陸

NAKAI KASUMASA

UMENOKI

SHIDOIN

KOSAKOTAI 8th BUNTAI.

G. Polleman

G. POLLEMAN
SERGT 165804
VITTEVEEN

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R.F. GÖBEL
KAN. 96840

J. Spoelstra

J. SPOELSTRA
Sergt. 92880

H. J. Sewalt

H. J. SEWALT
Sergt. 91331

M. v. GEENEN

Kan 1st klas. 96671

K.A. NAMYSEL

Sur Kan. 97004

83

軍

陸

Accusation

On June 26 1945, in the Minami Oreshi Sankata, the seventh shetai, third buntai were engaged in making an ascending gallery which had to come out in an descending gallery, which latter was full of water. Kосу and the chutaiche Oba did know exactly in which place these two galleries were to meet.

When both galleries were quite close, the separating rock was so thin that water from the higher tunnel came percolating through the partition, every time gaining in momentum. The Dutch buntaiche Van Gent warned the shidein that the situation was very dangerous, nevertheless Kосу had the work continued, but he himself went down, leaving the site of the work. Suddenly the small partition between the two galleries collapsed and a heavy torrent of water of several thousand cubic meters came rearing down, tearing the prepping structures to pieces, dragging the four POW who had been working on the face near the partition mercilessly down along the 300 feet long slope between timber, rails, iron troughs and big boulders. One of the POW (Beer) died three hours after the accident, due to heavy fractures and heavy loss of blood, as no medical help was available. Generally there was not one first aid kit in the whole mine. The other three were severely injured (Bren, Van Gent and Geitenbeck). The accident happened at 1:30 p.m. and the first medical treatment was administered in the mine hospital at 6:30 p.m., while the last case returned to the POW-camp at about 12:30 at night. The responsible chutaiche at the time was Oba Megumi.

H.QUAADGRAS №166316

A. V.D. SLUIS №68114

~~J.C. GIMBERG №139123~~

Deenayp SGT. DUTCH ARMY.
Van Gent PVT " "
Geitenbeck PVT " "
Bren PVT " "

OBA Megumi

Eburi

Chutaiche.

Accusation

This man has frequently beaten and kicked the POW and has an innate hatred against westerners. Quite often he had to the men resumed their work, before they had finished their meal.

This Oba was the responsible chutaiche when the accident mentioned in the case against Kосу Kaname, happened. This man is in our opinion, besides the higher management (buntaiche) the only responsible man.

Though the situation and conditions under which the 7th shetai had to work, were very dangerous, and Oba definitely knew that the connection between the two galleries could be attained at any moment, he had not been in the place of work the whole day and only made his appearance after he had been put wise of the accident.

Generally this man had always the prisoners of war working quite by themselves, spending his time in sleeping, as did nearly all chutaiche's.

H.QUAADGRAS
166316

P.TILLEMA 181814

JC GIMBERG
139123

Deenayp SGT. DUTCH ARMY.
Van Gent PVT " "
Geitenbeck SGT " "
Bren PVT " "
Van Gent PVT " "
Bren PVT " "

TOYODA IJI

KOTA

SHIDOIN

7th Shotai 2 Buntai

- 1^o During the waiting of the minetrain, the called shidoin came and wanted to pull away the person in question from his place with crying and pushing. The person in question didn't want to stand up. Shidoon took him with him to a small side tube and pulled him over an air-pipe against the ground. After that the called shidoin beat him with the backside of his axe on his head. Blood flowed.
- 2^o Not working in his buntai, the signer got kicks from behind so that the person in question couldn't walk so hard any more, because of the tiredness of the work, come back from the work.

SIGNATURE: *H. Groesen* | NAME: GROESGEN, H. | RANK: SERGEANT 1st class | 158417

After the work had I to dress, because it was cold out of the mine. The shidoin said, I had to hurry, but in his eyes I didn't hurry enough. So that he started to beat me with his pike. He struck my leg, so that I walked difficultly upstairs.

Signature: *W. Wagenaar* | NAME: WAGENAAR, W. | RANK: PRIVATE | 192020.

- 3^o During 4 months before the capitulation of Japan we (the 5th shotai) worked under the direct command of the shidoin Toyoda San. On one day he gave us order to take 4 long rails from a spot about 300 meter from a place where we were waiting for empty coaltrucks. We waited there because our shotaitjo, his chief, ordered us to do so. The shotaitjo himself was also in the neighbourhood. So I told my shidoing what the order of the shotaitjo was. Suddenly the shidoin ran to me and beat me on my face and head with his fists. Afterwards he hit me again with a stick. The result was that I was badly hurt.

Signature: *F. Muller* | NAME: Muller, F.D.J. | RANK: sergt. | 84712
Dutch

MIYASADA TAKAICHI MIZUMAKI TACHI

~~van der Boer~~
~~Kraan~~

J. v. TIENHOVEN 1/0 BOGAARD LANDSTORM
SOLDAT

197107

H. P. APPETYN SGT INF 93245

~~van Kraan~~

J. W. Kraan. mil. serg. 204714

~~Bastide~~

J. G. A. LABASTIDE mil. sold. 7402

~~Mining~~

M. NIEBURG Lds. Sgt. 169907

~~G. Weterings~~

G. WETERINGS. mil. SOL. 10872

TANAKA TORAICHI EBURI CHUTAICHO

~~G. Meesters~~
~~Besten~~
~~B. Huissein~~

G. STEENBERGEN Brig. 95434

J. DEN BESTEN Marin. 1. kl. 4043

B. HUISSEIN. SOO. VEWN.

~~van der~~
~~C. G. Kornmann~~

H. C. P. v. DARTTEL
C. G. KORNMANN

SOLD VEWN. 95059
SOLD 186511

WAKA BAYASHI

ETSUSHI

Chutaichu

B. Hopkins
W. Pattle.

B. Hopkins - 316-68-08

W. Pattle. 3855140

Eddie L. Donaho

E DONAHO - 20815352

G. S. Inman 3391641

TSILJI TOKIZO

ILMENDKI

SHIDOIN

15 Bando 300 Bando

Ship
Hoffman

STIP. EUR SEGT. 91637.

1/2 MONDE EUR. SEGT 91916.

TESHIKONI UKI

Chidom
2^o Shotai 2^a Bush

E. van der Molen

E van der Molen Wmr 2^e kl.
Stbr 1676

[Faint signature]

E. E. Th. Khemrev. MIL. SLD.
SEP. 88215

[Faint signature]

A. I. SALINAS - 38025824

[Faint signature]

F. D. J. MULLER. MIL. SERG. 8471

[Faint signature]

E. L. BONK MIL. SOLDT 134

[Faint signature]

[Faint signature]

P. B. LINDEMAN. MIL. SGT. 105911

KIMURA TAKED

UMENOKI

SHIDAIN ISHOTAI II BUNTA

~~W. Calf~~
~~M. Overbeke~~
~~H. Westerkamp~~

H. CALF

(Bns. 96424)

M. OVERBEKE

H. WESTERKAMP

~~J. G. J. J.~~

R. F. GÖBEL

KAN. 96848.

J. SPOELSTRA

Serjt. 92888

H. J. SEWALT

Serjt. 91331

K. A. NAMYSSEL

Enr. Kan 97004

L. J. REJNINK.

153813 Serjt.

~~W. Small~~

~~K. J. J.~~

~~J. J. J.~~

~~YAMAGUCHI YAMA UACHIRO UUMENOKI SHIBOYAMA~~

~~YAMAGUCHI YAMA UACHIRO UUMENOKI SHIBOYAMA~~

INOMATA GENJI

TAKAO

Shidom
18 Shokai - 2 Bunkai

Blair - P.A. COENRAAD. MIL SOLDAAT 14209.
Thesingh B.G. Thesingh Mil soldaat 41421.
J.H. Foley, Jr. J.A. FOLEY JR. M.M. 1/6 U.S. NAVY. 375-25-20
L.W. Daguer L.W. DAGUE M.M. 2/6 U.S. NAVY 321-12-43
J. L. Norris Lt. Norris 131ST F.A. U.S.A 35162305-
T. O. C. Muggard O.C. MYG. LAND 132ST F.A. U.S.A. 3908160
J. de Veer J.F. DE VEER Stno 106570 LANDSTORMSOLDAAT -
J. F. Wasch J.F. WASCH Stb. nr. 66707. LANDSTORMSOLDAAT -
J. W. Burgh J.W. BURGH MIL. MATR. Stb: 240170-
C. E. Goodwine C.E. GOODWINE M.M. 1/6 U.S. NAVY -
J. C. Aleman J.C. ALEMAN. 131ST F.A. U.S.A 38,026,55
T. P. Watson T.P. WATSON 131ST F.A. U.S.A. 38 038, 910
J. P. Medosa J.P. MEDOSA 131ST F.A. U.S.A.
C. E. Goodwine C.E. GOODWINE. M.M. 1/6 U.S. NAVY.

Phenter P. HESSLER. MIL. SOL. 14012.
F. Licht F. LICHT MIL. SOLD.
Duke Comte J.W. LEComte. 156907 Private.

NAKASHIMA MITSUO MIYANOSHITA CHU TAICHO

T. Vegelin T. VEGELIN EUR SERG 95678
A. C. Rietveld A. C. RIETVELD. EUR. BRIG. 94040.
A. C. Hoeder A.C. HOEDER EUR BRIG 94903.

BABA TSUYOSHI MIYANOSHITA CHUWAICHO

L. W. Dague L. W. DAGUE M.M. $\frac{1}{2}$ U.S. NAVY 321-12-13

L. O. Norris L. O. Norris 131ST F.A. U.S.A. 35162300

J. A. Foley J. A. Foley M.M. $\frac{1}{2}$ U.S. NAVY 375-25-20

O. E. Myglund O. E. MYGLUND 237ST F.A. U.S.A. 37,081,600

J. E. Gleeman J. E. GLEEMAN 131ST F.A. U.S.A. 38,026,155

T. P. WATSON T. P. WATSON 131ST F.A. U.S.A. 38038910.

J. P. Medosa J. P. MEDOSA 131ST F.A. U.S.A. —

C. E. Goodwine C. E. GOODWINE M.M. $\frac{1}{2}$ U.S. NAVY. —

Dyck
BC

YAMAMOTO O Sidoyet

Juli 1944 - Januari 1945

11^e Shotai 2^e

Buntai

~~Jansen~~

J.G. BROEKMA mil. Nld 114722

~~L.J. Dijk~~

L.J. RYNNINK MIL SERGT

153813

~~W.S.J.~~

W.G. LAP MIL. WMR. 146310

~~B.H. Swartjes~~

B.H. SWARTJES 18323 SLDT

~~C. A. Smetsers~~

C.A. SMETSERS 96459 SLDT

~~S. van Meer~~

H. van MEER 90606 FLIS.

~~W. v. Londen~~

W. v. LONDEN 90288 SERGT

~~J. Spoorlaan~~

J. Spoorlaan 92888 SERGI

A. KOENEN 95739 SLDT

E.KOS. E.A. FUS. 90282

~~M. Overbeke~~

M. OVERBEKE. KONST. M 13733

~~H. Westerkamp~~

H. Westerkamp MIL SOLD. 62

~~H. Sewalt~~

H. SEWALT SERGT. 91331

~~A. E. Rietveld~~

A.E. RIETVELD BRIG. 94040

~~J. Dier~~

J. DIER

~~A. P. Franke~~

A.P. FRANKEN 29501. Sergt.

~~J. Haveman~~

J. HAVEMAN BRIG 95939

Chinese

NAME: KOYANAGI TERUO.

NAAM.	
PLINCK.	<i>Plinck</i>
DE BOON	<i>Boon</i>
BAKKER	<i>W. Bakker</i>
DEVOET	<i>Devoet</i>
KASPERS	<i>C. J. Kaspers</i>
METZELAAR	<i>P. Metzelaar</i>
BENNINK	<i>Bennink</i>
ZEGERS	<i>W. Zegers</i>
DE GROOT	<i>de Groot</i>
BOEGBORN	<i>Boegborn</i>
VD LAAR.	<i>vd Laar</i>
RIETVELD	<i>A. Rietveld</i>
HALLEGRAEFF	<i>Hallegraeff</i>
KOOZEBOOM	<i>Koozeboom</i>
TEN WOLDE	<i>Ten Wolde</i>
V. GYZEN	<i>V. Gyzen</i>
VD MEER	<i>vd Meer</i>
TER LAAK	<i>Ter Laak</i>
JACOBS	<i>Jacobs</i>
STROUS	<i>Strous</i>
EMMEL	<i>Emmel</i>
v. Riemsdijck	<i>of Riemsdijck</i>
V.D. BOOGAARD	<i>V. D. Boogaard</i>
A. KOENEN.	<i>A. Koenen</i>

Korean V

NAME: KOSHO YONEICHI

And Especially: Continuously beating of P.O.W.'s
when controlling the men at work.
Nobody worked hard enough, there
were no limits.

NAAM.

- | | | | |
|----------------|--------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| PLINCK | <i>[Signature]</i> | JACOBS | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| DE BOON | <i>[Signature]</i> | V. D. LAAR | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| GEELS. C.J. | <i>[Signature]</i> | !!! V.D. BOOGAARD | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| E.J. MODDERMAN | <i>[Signature]</i> | A. KOENEN. | <i>[Signature]</i> |
| A.M.I. PETRUS | <i>[Signature]</i> | | |
| ZEGERS | <i>[Signature]</i> | | |
| BOER | <i>[Signature]</i> | | |
| BOEGBORN | <i>[Signature]</i> | | |
| KASPEAS | C. J. Kasper | | |
| ENGELN | Engelen | | |
| STROUS | <i>[Signature]</i> | | |
| METZELAAR | <i>[Signature]</i> | | |
| ROOZEBOOM | <i>[Signature]</i> | | |
| BENNINK | <i>[Signature]</i> | | |
| V RIEMSDYK | <i>[Signature]</i> | | |
| EMMEL | <i>[Signature]</i> | | |
| TER LAAK. | <i>[Signature]</i> | | |
| HALLEGRAEFF | <i>[Signature]</i> | | |
| VD MEER | <i>[Signature]</i> | | |
| V GYZEN | <i>[Signature]</i> | | |
| TEN WOLDE | <i>[Signature]</i> | | |

陸 軍

///

TAPIR

NAME: IMAMURA, TORAICHI

And especially

CONTINUOUSLY BEATING OF P.O.W.'S like a "mad man".

GIVING THE EXHAUSTED P.O.W.'S a to heavy task, which resulted that the crew under his supervision always returned 1, or 2 hours later at the camp.

H.P. Cappelyn

~~E.W. ...~~

~~Halbert ...~~

~~de Besten~~

~~Halbert~~

~~L.J.H. Andriessen~~

L.J.H. Andriessen, No. 18114

~~Stam~~

~~W. ...~~

~~J.W. ...~~

~~W. ...~~

Koopman
91901

ARTTEL
95859

KROEDERS

~~Roelant ...~~

~~W.A.C.V. OEVEREN~~

~~J.V. LEUR~~

Verskante KAAK U

TANAGA YORIE

AND especially:

DURING APPROXIMATELY 5 MONTHS
has been MALTREATING P.O.W.'s,
by BEATING THEM REPEATELY, OFTEN CAUSING
INJURIES, WHICH NEEDED MEDICAL ATTENTION.
CHASING THEM ON, WHILE WORKING.
GENERALLY SPEAKING MAKING A HELL FOR
THE MEN WHILE AT WORK.

NAAM.
PLINCK. A.O. *Plinck*

MODDERMAN. E.J. *Modderman*

DE BOON. G. *Boon*

A.M.I. PETRUS *Petrus*

A.A. ENGELBERT VAN BEVERVORDE.

TEN WOLDE *Ten Wolde*

METZELAAR. *Metzelaar*

TER LAAK *Ter Laak*

VD LAAK *Van Laak*

BOER *Boer*

STROUS *Strous*

DE GROOT *De Groot*

VD BOOGAARD *Van Boogaard*

de HAAN. *De Haan*

v Riemsdijk *Riemsdijk*

11^o Schotei
oord: Indie

W. Ooms kop

陸軍

NAME: OKUMURA, MASAO UMENOKI

H. H. Schipperijn. *H. H. Schipperijn*

A. KARSSSEN. *A. Karssen*

A. M. I. PETRUS. *A. M. I. Petrus*

ZEGERS *Zegers*

BOER *Boer*

METZELAAR *Metzelaar*

BENNINK *Bennink*

BODZEBOOM *Bodzeboom*

V. D. LAAR *V. D. Laar*

V. RIEMSDYK *V. Riemdyk*

JACOBS *Jacobs*

TERLAAT *Terlaat*

V. D. BOOGAARD *V. D. Boogaard*

A. K. OENEN *A. K. Oenen*

F. HALLEGRAEFF *F. Hallegraeff*

ATTENTIE
Stuurman
Wintler

陸軍

NAME: YAMASHITA, TA'KESI.

H. H. Schipperijn

H. H. Schipperijn

E. J. MODDERMAN

E. J. Modderman

A. M. I. PETRUS

A. M. I. Petrus

DE VOET

De Voet

H. P. CAPPETYN

H. P. C. Cappetyn

STROUS

Strous

TEN WOLDE

Ten Wolde

BOER

Boer

BOEGBORN

Boegborn

JACOBS

Jacobs

DE GROOT

De Groot

METZELAAR

Metzelaar

V. D. BOOGHARD

V. D. Booghard

V. RIEMSDIJK

V. Riemsdijk

V. D. LAAR

V. D. Laar

NAME: WATANABE.

- NAAM
- PLINCK *Plinck*
- DEVOET *Devoet*
- VD LAAR *Van Laar*
- VRIEMSDYK *Opriemdyk*
- HALLEGRAEF *Hallegraef*
- V GYZEN *V. Gyzen*
- VD MEER *Van Meer*
- KOENEN *Koenen*
- DE HAAN P. *De Haan*
- METZELAAR *Metzelaar*
- BECKER *Becker*
- BOER *Boer*
- ENGELN *Engel*
- STROUS *Strous*
- ZEGERS *Zegers*
- KASPERS *Kaspers*
- TEN WOLDE *Ten Wolde*
- JACOBS *Jacobs*
- V.D BOOGAARD *V. d. Boogaard*

TOKYOSHI HISAO.

ADRES: YAMAGUCHI - KEN

ONODA - SHI N^o 2213.

Especially: This was the worst FORE MAN
DURING OUR P.O.W. TIME.

HE WAS A REAL "DEVIL"

HE JUMPED ON THE PEOPLE AND BEAT EVEN
WITH A HAMMER. CAUSING heavy INJURIES
TO THE VICTIMS.

COMPLAINTS TO THE JAPANESE CAMP COMMANDER
HAD NO RESULT.

A.M.I. PETRUS

VD BOOGAARD

GEELS, C.J.

DLANS

HP CAPPETVIN

L.J.C. BURGERMAN

v. Riemsdijck

~~Tillema~~

~~TILLEMA~~

BLOMME

LAMMEREE

J.B. LOGEMANN

H. HEKKET

B. ISEGER

A. VERSTRAATEN

H. MUYRENS

DE V. ELTEREN

OLDE BOLHARR

AL PLOMPEN

V.D. LAAR

Saitan

attendie

Over de Chinees

陸

軍

NAME: OIKE KAZUO. MIZUMAKI, MACHI
KAIGUCHI.

HPCAPPETYN

Kaami

BIETVELD

W. Scheld

WESTERKAMP

W. Westerhage

VERMEER

Vermeer

FRANKEVYLE

Franken

HAVEAMAN

Haveaman

ADLER

Adler

H. SEXIALIT

H. Sexualit

W. G. LAP

W. G. Lap

H. S. V. MEER

H. S. V. Meer

M. OVERBEKE

M. Overbeke

E. V. O. S.

E. V. O. S.

NAME: KANEKO SHIMAICHI EBURL BUTAICHO KYOANTAI

And:
Especially.

BAD BEHAVIOUR DURING TRANSPORT OF WOUNDED
MAN AFTER MINE ACCIDENT, WHICH CAUSED MUCH
PAIN AND SUFFERING OF THE VICTIM, WHO DIED
AFTERWARD IN HOSPITAL.

NAME VICTIM: de. ROODE DUTCH PRIVATE.

BESIDES THAT: UNREASONABLY BEATING.

THREATENING TO KILL P.O.W.'S.

FAKED ACCUSATION TO NIPPON
CAMP COMMANDER.

NAAM:

Signed:

[Signature]

A. J. J. NEILEN

EUR. BRIG. TF. M. 92625

[Signature]

W. J. M. JOHANNES.

SERGT. MAJ. admr. 7p. 84062

[Signature]

C. KINGMA.

MIL. 997 EXL. STB. N° 26416.

[Signature]

D. MEYER.

BRIG. STB. N° 93025

[Signature]

L. A. MEIJER

MIL. SLD. STB. N° 149123

NAAAM OWAKI, Janice for NAGASU

and especially:

Sidoir

Complaint: THIS MAN has a deep
hated against accidental people
MANY heavy bodily ill treatment
daily occurred.

MAIN COMPLAINT:

GIVING the emaciated prisoners of war
to heavy toil inconsistent with their
physical condition.

This kind of above mentioned
treatment continued for about 16
months with the result that his
crew suffered heavily physically
from the beating and heavy working.

Signed

ATTENTIE
Smidars

AAM

(Bladletten) St. N^o₃

VISSER L. 94062

HOFMAN. C. F. 92506

STRUYCK GRW 5023

V. AALST G. W. 21000

W. JACOBS

E. HUPÉ

E. L. TESSERS

W. G. FREDZESS

H. KLAASZ

Handtekening

Duisen

C. J. Hofman

J. S. Stuyck

P. Aalst

W. Jacobs

E. Hupé

E. L. Tessers

W. G. Fredzess

H. Klaasz

MA'SUDA of MASDA 16th SHOTAI IInd BUNTAI

COMPLAINTS: WAS ALWAYS UNJUST; HIT THE P.O.W.s WITH AXE, SAW OR PICKAXE VERY HARD, WITHOUT ANY REASON. THE BREAK ALLOWED FOR HAVING "BINTO" WAS VERY SHORT. THIS RASCAL EVEN CRUDGED THE BOYS THIS REST BY ORDERING THEM TO DO ALL KINDS OF ODD JOBS. WHEN OUR BOYS REFUSED, BECAUSE THEY HAD NOT YET FINISHED THEIR MEALS, THEY WERE KICKED IN THEIR LOINS OR THRASHED WITH THE SAW. THE SCARS CAN EVEN BE SHOWN AT THIS VERY MOMENT.

HE DEMANDED TEA. IF YOU HAD ONLY GOT A LITTLE BIT FOR YOURSELF, HE AGAIN MALTREATED YOU. PASSERS-BY OF THE RELIEF-SHIFT WERE ROUGHLY PUSHED INTO THE GUTTER. MANY OF THEM

WERE INJURED. HE DID ALL THIS OUT OF MERE SADISM. HE JUST CONSIDERED US AS CONVICTS

P.T.O

PERFORMING COMPULSORY LABOUR.
BECAUSE THERE ^{ARE} MANY VICTIMS OF
THIS SCOUNDREL, THERE WILL FOLLOW
MANY SIGNATURES,
SIGNED:

~~Small~~
~~Frank~~
~~Boer~~
~~W. G.~~
~~M. Overbeke~~
~~H. Westerkamp~~
~~P. Nieuwenhuizen~~
~~L. J. Rynink~~
~~J. P. Puffers~~
~~J. Spelsra~~
~~A. E. Rietveld~~

H. SEWALT SERGT. 91331

J. G. B. BOEKSMA. MIL. SER. 114722.

H. S. V. D. MEER CIV. SER.

E. V. D. S. EUR. F. U. S. 90282

W. G. L. A. P. MIL. W. M. R. 146340

M. O. V. E. R. B. E. K. E. KONST. 13733

H. W. E. S. T. E. R. K. A. M. P. MIL. SOLD. 6124.

P. N. I. E. U. W. E. N. H. U. I. Z. E. N. EUR BRIG. 93410

L. J. R. Y. N. I. N. K. MIL. SERGT. 153013

J. P. U. T. T. E. R. S. EUR. SERGT. 92713.

J. S. P. O. E. L. S. E. R. A. SGT. 92800

A. E. R. I. E. T. V. E. L. D. BRIG. 94040.

~~Frank~~ A. P. FRANKREUYKE

~~Frankman~~ J. H. A. V. E. M. A. N.

~~Vermeer~~ Eur. Sgt 91446 VERMEER

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