

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

NOTE: Translation Requested by Legal Section.

Received ATIS: 18 Jun 46.

Full Translation of a Statement by EGAWA, Kosei,  
Concerning PsW Under the Jurisdiction of the  
SASEBO Naval Civil Engineering Department.

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EGAWA, Kosei ( 穎川幸生 ).

Report Concerning PsW Under the  
Jurisdiction of the SASEBO Naval  
Civil Engineering Department.

1. Date of internment - 12 Oct 42.
2. Type of work performed - construction work on dam at the river head.
3. Living quarters - temporarily remodelled warehouse (about 450 sq m, 10 m high), near the barracks of the SASEBO Naval Civil Engineering Department construction workers.
4. Duties of Naval Patrol Unit; effective date of such duties.
  - a. Duties:

To oversee and guard prisoners of war at work under the jurisdiction of the SASEBO Naval Civil Engineering Department.
  - b. Effective date:

12 Oct 42.
5. Names of responsible personnel connected with Naval Civil Engineering Department; names of members of Naval Patrol Unit.
  - a. Civil Engineering Department.

Official in charge of barracks and construction project - Senior Naval Technician NAKAMURA, Kiyoteru.

Officials in charge of supervision of prisoners' work - Junior Naval Technician ASANO (first name unknown) and one other whose name I have forgotten.
  - b. Naval Patrol Unit.

Commander - Warrant Officer ORITO, Denkichi ( 折戸傳吉 ).  
Senior Petty Officer - Superior Petty Officer NAKAGOSHI, Kahei.  
Petty Officer - First Class Petty Officer MATSUMOTO (first name unknown).

Other enlisted men - Since I was not a member of the unit at that time I cannot supply details.
6. Date I joined unit; organization of Naval Patrol Unit. 7c-13
  - a. Date I joined unit.



17 Nov 42 (about a month after the prisoners began work).

b. Organization.

Commander - Warrant Officer ORITO, Denkichi.

Higher ranking petty officers - Superior Petty Officer HAKAGOSHI, Kahei; Superior Petty Officer TOMINAGA, Asao; First Class Petty Officer MATSUMOTO (first name unknown); First Class Petty Officer IWASHITA, Tsutomu; Second Class Petty Officer TAKAHASHI, Masaru (joined unit about 10 days after I did).

Enlisted men - Leading Seaman YAMAGUCHI, Uhachi; HIRAMI, Kyuzo; HAYAMI, Shoichi; FUKUDA, Tokuro; KODAMA, Hiroshi; SHINOIKE, Yoshimitsu; TANAKA, Yoshiki; Leading Firemen SOGABE, Harutaro; IKEZOE, Kiichi; OGATA, (first name unknown); NAKAYAMA, Tsunegoro; MORI, Shigeki; two or three others.

c. High ranking non-commissioned officers subsequently assigned to duty with unit.

Commander, Warrant Officer WATANABE, Fukuichi.

Superior Petty Officers EGASHIRA (first name unknown); SAKAUE (first name unknown); NIGAMI, Mamoru; SAMEJIMA, Tokio; TAZONO (first name unknown); KAWASAKI (first name unknown); OGURA, Futaro; FUJIIHRO, Misao and many others.

Enlisted men subsequently assigned to duty with unit - ONZUKA (first name unknown); HARADA, Saburo; FUKAMI, Yasukuni; UMEZAKI (first name unknown); IZUKI, Takeshi; AKIYAMA, Umetaro; OGATA, Narao; SATO (first name unknown); OTA, Zengo; OSAKO, Kanemaro; ONIZUKA (first name unknown), and many others.

7. Duty.

With the exception of the senior petty officer (who substituted for the commandant in the latter's absence), each petty officer took his turn acting as foreman. The area was divided into sectors, and four or five men under the foreman patrolled it in four-hour shifts.

8. Probable causes of poor treatment accorded prisoners.

a. The prisoners were improperly handled. According to the prescribed procedure, even if prisoners were captured by the Navy, the War Ministry was to be notified and the prisoners turned over immediately for registration (prisoners of war were under the jurisdiction of the War Ministry). It was necessary to follow the regular procedure even though prisoners had been assigned to work, since the Army was supposed to handle all matters in connection with their

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housing, the allotment of various rations, etc..

For some reason, however, the prisoners housed by, and working for, the SASEBO Naval Civil Engineering Department were used directly by the said Department without regard to this procedure, and, consequently, they were not put in a regular Army Internment Center. A low ranking petty officer like myself has no way of knowing why the Civil Engineering Department used these men without going through Army channels. In this connection, I suggest that your office summon and examine the officials then responsible in the Civil Engineering Department, Senior Naval Technician HAKAMURA, Kiyoteru, and the commander of the patrol unit, CRITO, Denkichi, as well as the SASEBO Guard Unit staff officers who supervised the unit, Lt-Cmdr. IIBUCHI and Lt-Cmdr. HAGAMITSU.

b. In view of the circumstances described in (a), I do not believe the Civil Engineering Department's budget provided funds sufficient to care for the POW. As a result, prisoners received very little in the way of clothing from the Department, and, similarly, they received laborers' food allowances (members of the Naval Patrol Unit ate the same food as the prisoners), which were poor in comparison to the rations provided at the Army's Branch Camp No. 18. The Civil Engineering Department provided quarters, food, and clothing. Tobacco sent for the use of laborers employed by the Department was distributed to prisoners by the Naval Patrol Unit at times prescribed by the unit commander. Expenses for this item were defrayed by the SASEBO Naval Unit.

c. Under the circumstances described in (a) and (b), prisoners were very poorly provided for. In the long run, this failure of the Naval Civil Engineering Department to operate through the Army in accordance with established procedure was, I think, the main cause of the unsatisfactory conditions which prevailed. The responsible officials should be summoned and questioned in detail on this point.

d. If the Civil Engineering Department wished to take charge of these men and use them as laborers, why did it fail to make the necessary preliminary arrangements for caring for them adequately? Why, without any advance preparation, were the prisoners sent from OFUMA to an emergency billet in SASEBO where there were no hospital facilities or doctors for the more than 50 persons in need of medical attention? I feel that such completely irresponsible behavior deserves careful investigation.

9. Living quarters, sick-bay, food, clothing, etc..

a. Living quarters.

The area of the room was about 450 sq m (accurate details not available); its height was about 10 m. There was a path in the middle (about 2 m wide), on either side of which the

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floor was elevated about 50cm. Coarse TATAMI (TN a kind of mat), straw mats, etc., were spread on the floor. There were two windows on each side of the room (I don't remember exactly). In addition, there was lattice work designed to provide ventilation; but inasmuch as the building was a hastily remodelled cement warehouse it was ill-suited for use as barracks. The fact that no sunlight could enter was particularly bad from the standpoint of the men's health.

When I saw the room for the first time, after having been on duty there about a month, I was surprised to find it so primitive and felt very sorry for the prisoners. When the weather grew extremely cold toward the end of 1942, I talked to the commander of the Naval Patrol Unit, who in turn persuaded Senior Technician NAKAMURA to install double doors at the entrance so that the cold air would not penetrate directly into the room when people went in and out. There was also an office conference on the subject of the poor TATAMI, as a result of which some substitutions were made, but the quarters were never well-equipped. For heat, there were 10 large HIBACHI (TN a brazier) (there may have been 12; I don't remember exactly) borrowed from the Civil Engineering Department. Charcoal was burned in these in the mornings and evenings. The commander permitted a fire all day long in the sick-bay.

b. Sick-bay.

When I first joined the Naval Patrol Unit there was no prisoners' sick-bay. Patients stayed in bed in their quarters. The day I joined the unit I was very distressed to hear from a sick prisoner that about 50 or 60 men in the group were ill. The prisoners received medical care together with the Japanese laborers at the Civil Engineering Department dispensary. There was no medical officer, however; a master sergeant in the Army Medical Branch named MATSUZAKA, Kaoru was in charge and usually treated them. In addition, there were four or five other medical attendants. MATSUZAKA was a very kindhearted man, but he was not competent as a physician.

While I was on duty with the unit a medical officer used to come over about once a week from the SASEBO Naval Civil Engineering Department to examine the patients, but as time passed these visits grew less frequent. When a serious case required prompt treatment, the master sergeant would telephone for a doctor. Medicine for both the prisoners and the Japanese laborers was sent to the dispensary from the SASEBO Naval Civil Engineering Department. Information should be available from persons connected with the dispensary, concerning the medical supplies used, the type of treatment provided, and other details. It is certain, however, that supplies were limited; drugs needed



for skin diseases were often insufficient or out of stock. Prisoners went to sick-call, accompanied by a military guard, at about 0900 hours.

The practice of keeping patients suffering from respiratory and other serious diseases in the same room with healthy persons was bad for the health of the latter; moreover, the sick men sometimes had scruples about eating the food which was needed by the prisoners who were working, etc.. With these points in mind, I spoke to the commander (ORITO), who then approached Lt-Comdr. NAGAMITSU and the medical officer. When the matter reached Senior Technician NAKAMURA, a prisoners' sick-bay was quickly set up.

It was never well-equipped, however, and was a sick-bay in name only, capable of accommodating about 15 or 16 persons. The sick-bay had about 30 blankets supplied by the Civil Engineering Department. On the whole, it was somewhat better than the living quarters.

#### c. Food.

The Civil Engineering Department supplied the rations for its laborers, and we soldiers ate exactly the same thing. Our rice ration was about one GO (0.318 pint), but laborers' food rations in the home islands were not very good. Compared with the rations established for and provided at Army Branch Camp No. 18, the amounts were small and the quality bad. The prisoners were probably not given this inferior food intentionally; it was inferior by virtue of its being intended for laborers. The prisoners occasionally complained that the Koreans who distributed the food, were unfair, and the latter were repeatedly warned in this connection. When a prisoner had been given less than his share, I got food from the mess-hall to compensate for the deficiency. Because the prisoners were built differently from Japanese, I do not believe they ever had enough to eat.

#### b. Clothing.

During the time that I was on duty there, the only clothes the prisoners received from the Civil Engineering Department were one suit of work clothes (green; I cannot recall the exact date, but it was around December 1943) and one pair of field sneakers (about May or June 1943; I do not remember exactly). They were never given shirts, drawers, socks, or shoes. Their footgear was in very bad shape; I remember making repeated trips to the warehouse to pick out old shoes which were still usable and for which I exchanged their wornout shoes.

Their supply of daily necessities was equally meager. On two occasions they were issued a cake of toilet soap for every two persons; they received toothbrushes and tooth powder once;



and they had about four one-TO (TN 3.97 gallons) containers of laundry soap (I do not remember the exact amount). They received sweets two or three times.

#### 10. Illnesses and deaths among prisoners.

At the time I joined the unit, one prisoner had already died, and, as previously related, there were 50 to 60 sick persons. At that time, a young prisoner named HAROLD E. JIMISON ( ) was gravely ill, and the medical officer's diagnosis indicated that his intestines were in very bad shape. I felt extremely sorry for him and used to visit him every day to cheer him up. He seemed to appreciate this very much. My wife, who was suffering from consumption, was then in a sanatorium in SANDA, HYOGO-Ken. When I wrote to her about this pitiful case, she urged me to do all I could to help him. Besides visiting and talking to him, I once gave him an apple which was part of a ration (a box of 10) allotted to me, and this caused him to shed tears of gratitude. Wishing to see him recover completely, I bought some strong polytamin (KYORYOKU PORITAMIN) and some other medicine for intestinal disorders in SASEBO and gave them to him. He gradually grew worse, however, and became unable to swallow even rice gruels. Since he craved sweets, I gave him 10 bags of biscuits which I had received as a ration. He was overjoyed and thanked me warmly. As he was dying, he called me close to him. I believe Mr. BEN MARSH (MASHIYU), who nursed the patient until he was exhausted, will recall the incident. Since that was my first experience with death, I still remember it well.

Another young man named DON WILLIAM, who died of a cold, also became very attached to me, and this caused me to redouble my efforts to nurse them and supply them with various things. I spent my own meager pay for medicine to give to many seriously ill patients whose names I have forgotten.

Mr. BEN MARSH and another prisoner nursed the patients. They were both fine men, and did all they could to help. Some of the other prisoners protested that they should be made to work, since they were not sick; however, the fact that they cared for their sick comrades was sufficient evidence for me of their good faith. Although many men died, it was not for lack of careful nursing by Mr. BEN MARSH and the other prisoner. They are in the best position to know the facts concerning the diseases which were prevalent, the circumstances surrounding the deaths of the various prisoners, etc..

In urgent cases the head of the Civil Engineering Department dispensary used to telephone for a medical officer, but in many instances the doctor did not arrive in time and the head of the dispensary had to administer treatment. I think this was partly because the distance was considerable and there were few doctors available. Since we ourselves trusted nobody but the Civil Engineering Department medical officers, we went to the SASEBO Guard Unit when we needed medical attention.



When the medical officer failed to arrive in time, the head of the dispensary would do his best to treat the patient, but it is undeniably true that he was not qualified as a physician, and this, I think, was the worst feature of the whole situation. There was also a definite shortage of medical supplies.

About April 1943, however, Lt. (jg) KANETAKI (MC) was assigned to duty with the Civil Engineering Department. With the avowed intention of completely curing all the prisoners, he treated them tirelessly. After he took over, it was possible to get a doctor when necessary, and the morale of the patients appeared to improve. I was extremely happy to have him there and used to help him when he examined the patients. At my instigation, the commander of the Naval Patrol Unit wrote a message thanking him for his kindness and expressing the hope that he would be stationed with the Civil Engineering Department for a long time. Unfortunately, however, he was there only two or three months.

11. Probable causes of the high death rate.

a. When the prisoners first came there were many old men and men enfeebled from illness among them.

b. Because of the unusually cold weather in the winter of 1942-1943, many prisoners contracted colds and respiratory infections. I myself caught cold and suffered for a long time from inflamed tonsils. I believe the prisoners were severely affected by the abrupt changes in the weather.

c. I also believe that the prisoners' morale was adversely affected by the inadequate living quarters and medical facilities, and by the fact that a physician was not always available.

d. The bodily resistance of the prisoners declined as their food grew progressively worse and less nourishing; that is, from WAKE Island to the ship to OFUNA to SASEBO.

12. Work performed by me under the direction of the commander.

a. Beginning about December 1942, the SASEBO Naval Guard Unit staff officer ordered the commander to submit monthly reports covering the state of the prisoners' health, their ability to work, and related subjects, as well as suggestions or requests. The commander (ORITO) ordered me to use my off-duty hours to work on these reports.

b. The reports I wrote were sent in, after first being examined and corrected by the commander. In this way, the higher officials were made aware of the pitiful plight of the prisoners, and requests for improvements were submitted. Taking advantage of the only approach permitted one of my low rank, every month I asked for reforms in the "Requests" column of the report, but it was hard for people in our



position to get results. Important reforms solicited in the "Requests" column:

- (1) Improvements in living quarters.
- (2) Establishment of a sick-bay, a satisfactory supply of drugs; a resident physician.
- (3) Food of good quality.
- (4) Clothes and daily necessities.



## (5) A bathroom.

Of the foregoing, (1) was partially granted only, (2) was not completely granted, but a sick-bay was established and drugs were specially sent over on two occasions from the Guard Unit. In response to (3), bread was supplied beginning about March. This pleased the prisoners very much. In the case of (4), as has already been related, our requests were never heeded and the items issued by the Civil Engineering Department were very few in number. I think this was probably due to lack of funds; however, the responsible officials in the Civil Engineering Department should be questioned on the point.

With regard to (5), in the beginning the prisoners shared a bathroom with the laborers, and as the hours of use were limited it was impossible for all to bathe. For this reason, and also because I considered the measure essential to the prevention of skin diseases, I asked for a bathroom for the exclusive use of the prisoners. I think it was about April 1943 that this request was granted, although I do not remember exactly.

I am sure that these matters will be recalled by the two commanders of the Naval Patrol Unit, ORITO and WATANABE, as well as Lt Cmdr NAGAMITSU and Ensign IWAKURA, Nihei, all of whom saw my reports. If information is desired concerning the extent of my efforts to help the prisoners I think they will be able to provide it.

I also wrote other reports when necessary in accordance with the commander's orders. Since I was always a very low-ranking petty officer (Petty Officer Second Class), I had to stand watch and perform other duties in addition to working on the reports. Consequently, I was extremely busy and never had any time to myself. The commander's assistant was the senior petty officer (the highest ranking of the petty officers). In short, regardless of how hard I tried, it was very difficult for me to overcome obstacles which even the commander was unable to surmount. The fact remained that the prisoners were in a most unfortunate position owing to their not having been sent to a regular Army Internment Camp.

## 13. My actions

To repeat my earlier statement, the medical facilities were completely inadequate, and from the time I joined the unit I never ceased to feel concern on behalf of the sick prisoners. The day I arrived I resolved to do everything I could to help them. Accordingly, I used to tell them, "I feel sorry for you all and will do everything in my power to help you. As you know, however, the medical facilities are



very poor. Please do not commit unclean acts which may give rise to serious contagious diseases and cause everybody to suffer from one person's carelessness. Everyone must do his best to keep healthy so that when peace comes, as it surely will, he can return to his loved ones at home. So don't lose hope, and if you have any requests I will pass them on to the higher-ranking men and the commander."

I talked to them through Mr. Joe WALLEY (TN. ジョー・ワレー ), who understood Japanese so well that I could trust him completely. Any of the men who are now back in AMERICA will confirm my statement that I always tried to encourage them with words of hope. I was always particularly gentle and kind when dealing with the older prisoners.

I think it was about February or March 1943, although I do not remember exactly, that several prisoners were discovered stealing onions and garlic from the mess hall storeroom. Taking into consideration the fact that these were fresh, nourishing foods, and that they were in the storeroom, the senior petty officer (I cannot recall his name) overlooked the offense and did not reprimand the men. Moreover, to discourage further thefts, he had all the garlic distributed as medicine.

Nevertheless, there was grave danger of the outbreak of contagious diseases as a result of the prisoners' habit of raiding the garbage pails for food which might be spoiled. I repeatedly warned them on this subject because I was anxious about their health. I think it was in April or May of 1943 (I cannot remember exactly; it may have been May or June) that, for some unknown cause, a great many men throughout the working area contracted diarrhoea and it was feared that an epidemic would breakout. Most of the prisoners, laborers, and military personnel had the disease.

About this time, one of the lower ratings (I can't remember who) reported that he had seen a prisoner eating scraps from a garbage can. I passed on the information to the senior petty officer (I do not recall who it was), and when I questioned Mr. Joe WALLEY, who was baking the prisoner's bread at that time, said that he occasionally saw such things happen. For our own sake, I was very sorry to hear this, but he refused to give me the names of the men involved, saying he did not want to give information against his fellow prisoners.

Early the next morning, I went to watch. Not knowing I was there, a prisoner picked up something from one of the filthy garbage pails and ate it. Just then, a Korean workman came to throw out the garbage and gave some to the prisoner, who took it to the latrine and ate it. I hit him with a stick across the buttock three times and told him to think over the



fact that he was spreading disease among his comrades. I never beat the men unreasonably or cruelly. I was never anything but a subordinate petty officer, but my comrades and I were never ordered to beat the prisoners by superior petty officers, nor did I ever order my men to strike them. I hit this prisoner on my own initiative, and I think now that I was wrong in doing so. I cannot recall at all who was the senior petty officer then; they used to change frequently at that time, and some men did not hold the position for more than about three days. At any rate, this was absolutely the only time I ever struck a prisoner.

#### 14. Incidents witnessed by me.

I do not remember the date, but once looking from the barracks entrance to the square (I think the distance was about 50 m), I saw Leading Seaman YAMAGUCHI, Uhachi strike a prisoner two or three times on the cheek. I cannot recall whether he used the flat of his hand or his fist, but I saw the prisoner spit something out. Later I heard from one of the other guards that he had been chewing a piece of coal tar, since the men used coal tar to clean their teeth. I learned this from Joe WALLEY, the incident was really largely attributable to the failure on the part of the authorities to provide the prisoners with an adequate supply of daily necessities. Almost all of them were chewing it. Commander ORITO objected to this practice very strongly and prohibited both chewing of coal tar and the eating of garbage.

#### 15. Other items.

a. I thought it was a shame that even on Christmas Day, 1942, the prisoners were not given a good dinner or anything else to celebrate the occasion. I chopped down a Christmas tree in the mountains nearby and gave it to Mr. PETERSON to put in the prisoners' quarters. I also bought cigarettes and fruit with my own money, which I gave them together with my entire candy ration, and got permission from the commander to put on an entertainment for them. It was certainly a pitiful substitute for a real Christmas, but they seemed to appreciate it very much. No comfort kits came over from the Civil Engineering Department that night.

b. On New Year's Day, 1943, we also gave the prisoners our own things and had a party for them.

c. Three prisoners, NEYLAN (NEIRAN), LINDY (RINDEI), and "Ice Cream" (This was a nickname; I do not know his real name. He used to have an ice cream store), who said I had been very kind and had done my best to help them, wrote and signed a letter of thanks and a message to my sick wife and urged me to send it to her. I refused once, but then I enclosed



it in one of my letters. This was not an attempt on their part to flatter me or curry favor, but was a sincere expression of gratitude. If confirmation of this statement is desired, please ask them about it. My wife was burned to death in the atomic bombing of NAGASAKI, and the letter was also destroyed.

d. I spent my own money to buy medicine, fruit, etc., for the seriously ill patients, who were very grateful. It is hard for me to prove this because so many of them died, but I think Ben MARSH probably was present when some of them thanked me. I did such things not for the purpose of future gain but because I was truly sorry for the prisoners. Even though there may be nobody to confirm my statement, I firmly believe that the spirits of those poor men who have joined the gods are aware of my unfortunate situation and are unhappy of my sake. Among the men with skin diseases for whom I bought medicines and who have now returned to AMERICA there should be some who would remember that I helped them, even though it was in a small way. I cannot remember their names.

e. In order to reduce, even slightly, the amount of work required of the older men, and to make sure that their work was not too heavy, I got permission from the commander (WATANABE) to divide the prisoners into three separate squads; youths, men, and old men, and assigned the latter to light work. I also put men who had been ill or were physically weak in the squad with the old men and otherwise endeavored to avoid unreasonable demands on their strength.

The older men were happy with this arrangement, but the young men felt that they were being forced to do more than their share of the work. Later we adopted a work quota system which made it possible for the young men to work shorter hours, and they were satisfied.

f. I wrote to my father describing the skin diseases which were becoming numerous due to lack of soap. He told us we could make soap ourselves, and sent me a sample of wax-tree fruit with instructions for making the soap, and on my day off I looked for wax-trees in the neighboring mountains. Since I could not find any, the project ended in failure. My father is now dead.

g. The oldest of the prisoners, a Mr. THOMAS, was pitifully deaf, so I persuaded the commander to make him the janitor for the living quarters. He was childishly happy when I gave him tobacco and fruit and was always thanking me for my kindness. I called him father and he called me son. When his health began to fail he wanted to give me his possessions, since he had no relatives in AMERICA besides his old wife. I laughed and refused, but he insisted and wrote down my address. He, too, grew ill and died. There was another old man who had



been captured along with his own son. I hope inquiry will be made as to how gently and kindly I treated these old prisoners.

h. Even when I was very busy, I attended the prisoners' funeral services and sincerely mourned the passing of each unfortunate soul. There were two clergymen (I think Mr. NEYAN and Mr. Ben MARSH know their names) either of whom could bear out this statement.

On Sundays, I occasionally took volunteers from among the prisoners to clean up the prison cemetery. The cemetery was situated in a lonely spot near a bamboo thicket which grew on the side of a ravine. I made one trip there after I had been transferred to another post.

I think it was in March or April 1944, at the time of their removal to FUKUOKA, that I got off a train at YUNOKI and saw a large group of prisoners taking care of some baggage. I went on to the cemetery, where I met some of them by chance. After that I went there alone and cleaned up the graves and put flowers on them. I got the commander to issue bread to the men who attended the funerals, and when they cleaned up the graves I shared my tobacco with them.

i. Whenever I could, on my days off, I asked the commander to authorize a baseball game, which they enjoyed more than anything else, and obtained prizes for the winners from him. All the young, healthy men and all the others who liked baseball used to go to these games.

The foregoing detailed account has the air of a plea in my own behalf, but it is all true. Although the investigations of the public procurator have resulted in my being charged with cruelty, I do not consider myself guilty. As previously related, I struck a prisoner on one occasion only. I was only a low-ranking petty officer, but I sympathized deeply with the prisoners for having been captured and for their unfortunate situation, and to the very end I did my utmost to help them.

My purpose in repeatedly warning them against dirty habits was so that they would not fall ill and die in a strange land, but would be spared to return to their families when the time came.

One by one the sick men died. I believe that at that time the prisoners felt very lonely. To try to raise their spirits and keep up their morale, which was very low even among those who were healthy, I talked to them through Joe WALLEY of my efforts to get medical facilities and various improvements with regard to food, clothing, and shelter. I did this because I thought it was important to keep up their courage as much as



possible; however, my poor strength was not sufficient to accomplish one ten-thousandth of what I wanted to do, and for this I apologize sincerely. I think it is possible that some of the prisoners may have misinterpreted my motives and thought that I had broken my promises to them.

The worst thing about the whole situation was that the prisoners were kept and used by the Civil Engineering Department. They were dissatisfied with the Naval Civil Engineering Department and the Naval Patrol Unit, and this feeling on their part found expression with the mention of my name, since I was the person most closely associated with them. However hard I try, this is the only way I can understand the affair. There were other guards, both high-ranking petty officers and lower ratings, but since they changed frequently the prisoners probably could not remember their names. I think, too, that things must have happened about which we knew nothing at the time. If I, who always did my best to help the men, and to be made responsible for all these things, my position is unhappy indeed. The true facts are as I have enumerated them.

Nobody was happier than I when an Army Internment Camp was provided for the prisoners, because they were thereby rescued from a most unfortunate situation. After the Army assumed the responsibility for their care, their food and clothing were incomparably better. The overjoyed men said that the Navy must be very poor.

I repeat once more that, although I was in a position of little responsibility, I voluntarily did everything possible in the prisoners' behalf. Taking everything into consideration, the prisoners were placed in the most unfortunate of positions when the Civil Engineering Department decided to retain control of them. The reason for this action, which is fundamental to any consideration of the subject, should be carefully investigated.

I have forgotten to mention that the commander was ordered by the Civil Engineering Department to stop work when it began to rain, and not to work on days when it was snowing or raining heavily.

Mr. Ben MARSH, Mr. MARKS (MAKKSU) and others can testify to my treatment of the patients (I list only persons who know me by name). Others who are informed concerning my general conduct include Mr. Joe WALLEY, Mr. FOSS (FUOSU), Mr. NEYLAN, Mr. TED (TEDDO), Mr. KEECH (KICHI), Mr. LINDY, and Mr. "Ice Cream" (nickname).



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

NOTE: Translation Requested by Legal Section.

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I believe it is my duty to tell the truth about the conditions of the prisoners of war who received truly pitiful treatment in internment at the AIMASA (TN: Reading uncertain 相当) Camp of the SASEBO Naval Civil Engineering Department. I swear on the souls of the many prisoners of war who died a lonely death on an alien soil and on the souls of the seven members of my household who all died from the effects of the atomic bomb attack on NAGASAKI.

I joined the AIMASA Guard Unit under assignment orders from the Commandant of the SASEBO Naval Barracks on 17 Nov 42 with two other men. They were Petty Officer 1st Class IWASHITA, Riki (岩下力) our superior, and Leading Seaman FUKUDA, Tokuro (福田徳郎). I had returned from garrison duty on HAINAN Island, CHINA in October 1942 and had just been promoted to Petty Officer 2nd Class, the lowest non-commissioned officer rank, on 1 Nov 42. I joined the AIMASA Guard Unit exactly on the seventeenth day after being promoted. I heard of the presence of American prisoners of war in SASEBO for the first time when I received my assignment. For the first time, also, I heard of place names like YUNOGI and AIMASA, the site of a watershed project. We reached AIMASA on a truck of the SASEBO Civil Engineering Department after a thirty minute ride. Our first impression of the locality was that it was way out in the country, and we saw for the first time the poor living quarters and barracks for the prisoners and us. At that time the prisoners had been interned there for about five weeks (they were located there from 12 October). When we joined the unit, we received orientation and instructions regarding our daily duty from the commandant, ORITO (折戸), and additional words regarding our duty from the ranking petty officer, NAKAGOSHI, Kehei (中越嘉兵衛). We were shown a scanty document of two or three pages entitled "Instructions and Essentials Regarding Prisoners of War" by ORITO. I don't remember all that was in it, but the instructions ran something like the following: Always be careful to maintain towards the prisoners a magnanimous attitude worthy of a great nation and thus silently create in them a feeling of submission; conversation with the prisoners without authorization (by the commandant) is forbidden; the granting of any articles to the prisoners without authorization (by the commanding officer) is forbidden; no one may fraternize with the prisoners without authorization (by the commanding officer); the orders of a superior shall be obeyed explicitly; et cetera. There were two or three other instructions that I cannot recall, but the above were the main ones. Besides these there were duty regulations concerning weapons, duty, and guard assignments.

On the day I entered the unit I saw seven or eight prisoners of war patients taking a sun bath and was surprised to learn that fifty or sixty of the 260 prisoners were sick. I was indeed surprised and felt sorry for them from the bottom of my heart when I heard how poor the buildings and facilities were and that there wasn't even a hospital for the prisoners. At any rate, I did not know anything about the conditions in detail. I was on duty from that day with two or three others. Duty consisted of four hours during the day and night watch of two hours in alternation with the others. During the day we went out individually to make inspections at the working pieces. We had to see that the prisoners were not being maltreated by the Japanese and Korean workers and had to check for injuries from work and sick personnel. Needless to say, we had orders to watch for escapes, but the prisoners were all gentle people and there wasn't even the slightest worry about their escaping. From the beginning I felt sorry for them, and I cautioned the Japanese workers in charge never to let prisoners do over-strenuous work; to have prisoners not feeling well examined immediately; to be especially careful with the aged prisoners; etc. I gave the aged prisoners special rest in



addition to their regular breaks each time I made a round. As a result, the aged prisoners used to welcome me and look forward to my inspection rounds. As the days went by the situation became somewhat clearer, and I harbored misgivings that the treatment being accorded the prisoners was bad. However, as you well know, in the Japanese services, especially the Navy, the distinction of rank is great, and the distinction in treatment for warrant officers and above (officer class) and the treatment accorded enlisted men is severe. The distinction is analogous to the difference between a king and a slave. Then too, even within the petty officer's rank one had to obey orders from senior petty officer if that person had seniority of even merely two or three days. I, the lowest ranking petty officer, could not approach my superiors - Commandant ORITO, NAKAGOSHI, TOMINAGA Asao (富永朝雄), IWASHITA, Riki, MATSUMOTO (first name unknown), TAKAHASHI, Masaru (高橋優) - directly and make inquiries regarding the things over which I had misgivings or present my opinions to them.

Be that as it may, as I got used to my work I learned that the prisoners had been captured on WAKE Island and had been sent to the AIMASA location of the SASEBO Naval Civil Engineering Dept. after a short internment at OFUNA. They were shipped in three groups to AIMASA. There were about two hundred in the first group, about fifty in the second group, and two or three in the third. The fifty - odd men in the second and third groups were almost all patients, both light and serious cases. This I learned from the naval camp personnel. As repeated before, the prisoners were put up in rough billets, and even at the time I entered the unit there were no signs of their having been issued items like clothing. They were using only articles which they had in their possession from WAKE Island. I questioned such treatment, and bearing sympathy for the prisoners I firmly resolved to do something about the bad conditions. Items such as clothing and food, etc., were supposed to be issued from the SASEBO Naval Civil Engineering Department through the AIMASA Camp, but they had not issued anything. Perhaps there might have been some prisoners who had been given articles like rubber sneakers, but since I wasn't there when they first came, ORITO and some of the others should know about these things.

The living quarters for the prisoners were formerly cement storehouses near the billets which had been converted very hastily by NAKAMURA, Kiyoteru (中村清輝), the man in charge of the AIMASA location of the Naval Civil Engineering Dept. when he received orders to use the prisoners for labor. Thus, from the outset they were not fit for accommodating human beings. Indeed, their quarters were crude; they were just as I wrote the other day. I felt that the treatment of the prisoners must be improved.

The winter of 1942 was an unprecedentedly severe winter, and there were occasions when the temperature even indoors dropped to several degrees below zero. I had just returned from warm HAINAN and I suffered from the cold. My constitution was weak, and I had quinsy and was bedridden and suffered for over two weeks with a fever from suppuration of the throat. Like myself, many of the prisoners had come from a tropical climate ( their case it was WAKE Island), and the extreme change in climate must have affected them considerably for there were many who contracted bronchitis.

Such was the prisoners' plight but ORITO, engrossed in reading in his own room, and NAKAMURA, Kiyoteru and ASANO (first name unknown) of the Civil Engineering Office were unkind and did not even visit the sick prisoners even once. Only MATSUZAKA, Masaru (松友薫), in charge of the dispensary, did all he could for the prisoners with what little medicine he had. The other petty officers too were cold-hearted toward the prisoners, and IWASHITA, Riki, especially, drank sake every day and night and committed violent things. He was the type that couldn't control himself when he drank ( he wasn't aware of the bad things he was doing when he



drank sake), and I saw him hit naval personnel and workers.

The treatment of the prisoners by the Civil Engineering Department in supplying clothing and living quarters was all bad. If in addition, we the guard personnel, who were directly concerned with protecting and guarding them, were unkind and cold-hearted toward the prisoners too, whom could they turn to for sympathy? I harbored dissatisfaction over the attitude of my superiors and the responsible people of the Civil Engineering Department. I made up my mind to strive to improve the treatment for the sake of the prisoners even if I had to do it myself.

The cold increased as the days went by. We service personnel had at that time three blankets per person, and I remember the prisoners too had only three blankets apiece. Thus, I went to request to chief clerk HAMADA (first name unknown) of the Civil Engineering Department to lend us some blankets. I succeeded in borrowing two blankets per person for both all of us service personnel and the prisoners from the stock of blankets they had prepared for newly conscripted Korean workers. Thus, both we and the prisoners had five blankets apiece after that. The entrances to the prisoners' barracks were single doors, and a cold wind blew in everytime someone went outside or to the latrine. I thought that those near the door would feel cold, and I approached NAKAMURA, Kiyoteru and was able to have two doors installed at the entrances thereby preventing the entrance of cold winter air. In order to furnish heat about ten large braziers (there might have been twelve - I don't remember exactly) were borrowed from the office. CRITO permitted the burning of charcoal in the mornings and after work at night, but actually charcoal was short and pieces of wood picked up at the working places were burned.

About that time I began to understand why the treatment of the prisoners was so bad. As I said the other day, prisoners of war were under the jurisdiction of the War Minister and captives had to be registered at the Ministry before their duties and rights became existent. Nevertheless, for some reason, this fact was neglected, and the prisoners were used for labor by the Naval Civil Engineering Department without due authority. The Department had absolutely no funds set aside for the care and supply of prisoners, and consequently it could not furnish clothing and daily necessities and even had to billet the prisoners in quarters that were absolutely unsuitable for human habitation. This deplorable condition was entirely the responsibility of authorities at the SASSEBO or YOKOSUKA Naval Stations at that time who arranged the use of the prisoners by the Naval Civil Engineering Department. The arrangement constituted a negligent and irresponsible act. I believe the very act of sending over fifty sick prisoners into the mountains near SASSEBO where there were no hospitals or doctors was in itself an inhumane act. Then too, I feel that no matter what is said, responsibility for these conditions cannot be denied by the SASSEBO Naval Civil Engineering Department which used the prisoners immediately (the sick did not work) without first completing adequate facilities to care for them, and by NAKAMURA, Kiyoteru who did not prepare a hospital or furnish a physician. Furthermore, I believe there is a necessity to investigate thoroughly the responsibility of the highest ranking authority of the Naval Civil Engineering Headquarters at that time who gave orders to NAKAMURA and of those at the same headquarters who were connected with the furnishing of medical care, food, and clothing for the prisoners.

Granting that there were circumstances of material shortages and lack of funds, still NAKAMURA cannot deny responsibility because he neglected the exigent need to improve the treatment. Instead he just let matters ride as they were. If the agency that used the prisoners had been a civilian commercial company

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I believe the prisoners would not have suffered such bad treatment. The Civil Engineering Department was a unit of the same Navy, and NAKAMURA, Kiyoteru held the simulated rank of lieutenant junior grade and was the highest ranking authority of the personnel of both the AIMASA Civil Engineering Office and the AIMASA POW Camp Naval Guard Unit. There was a big distinction between him and ORITO who commanded the Naval Guard Unit and who was a warrant officer. Because the situation in rank was thus, needless to say, the AIMASA Camp was not a regulation Army POW Camp and the rights that should have been accorded the prisoners were neglected. Clothing distribution amounted to only one set of working clothes and one pair of canvas-rubber sneakers per person. As prisoners of war, the internees were entitled to receive relief articles (through the Red Cross), but they didn't get even a single one from 12 Oct 42 (the date of internment at AIMASA) to 10 Oct 43 when the 18th Sub-camp of the FUKUOKA POW Base Camp was established. This was because negotiation and registration with the Army was not done. In view of the bad quarters, lack of clothing issue, inadequateness of medical facilities, poorness of food, and furthermore, not even the distribution of Red Cross parcels, dissatisfaction among the prisoners was only natural. How long could they get along with an issue of only one set of working clothes and sneakers? Such clothing couldn't last for more than two or three months. I can only conclude that something was wrong with the conscience of the responsible people of the Civil Engineering Department for being satisfied with having issued just this one set of clothing to the prisoners. When the 18th Sub-camp was established, the prisoners were given absolutely the same number and same quality of Army clothing as issued to individual soldiers, plus all other accessories (we watched from a distance on the day these things were issued to the prisoners). Yes, and when they were given the same type and quantity of food given to Army troops, the prisoners were overjoyed. The Civil Engineering Department supplied the workers' food, and though the daily rice ration was about 4 Go (TW: about 1.272 pints) per individual the accompanying side dishes (TW: meats and vegetables to go with the rice) were not so good as that for Army troops. So we naval guard personnel obtained food that was equal in quality and quantity to that of the prisoners from the Civil Engineering Department and paid the same office for it. The said office may not have intentionally lowered the quality of the food for us, and I think the food appeared to be worse than the Army internment camp because it was food for the workers.

I do not know what the responsible authority, NAKAMURA, Kiyoteru, has declared in order to evade his responsibilities, but he is the one who is positively responsible for the treatment of the prisoners. ORITO and WATANABE of the Naval Guard Unit are also responsible. This is the true fact, and ORITO and WATANABE were in charge of us completely.

With the above circumstances as the biggest causes, the prisoners were certainly receiving bad treatment, and I do not think even in the slightest degree that their dissatisfaction with the Civil Engineering Department was unreasonable. I was directly connected with guarding the prisoners, and though not responsible in any way for the conditions at the camp I was the one who did the utmost in improving the treatment of the prisoners. Thus my name was best remembered by the prisoners. Therefore, I, who am completely innocent and conscious of any guilt, am stricken with boundless sorrow over the fact that the prisoners used my name as representative of the camp's authority in expressing their dissatisfaction because they remembered my name best and because they did not know the true picture of the inside workings of the Civil Engineering Office. I must persist in having you recognize my innocence and the true facts of the case.

ORITO and WATANABE were gentle people but they lacked positive interest in the welfare of the poor prisoners, and along with NAKAMURA, Kiyoteru they must be held responsible for not having made efforts to improve the treatment. They were in

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complete command of the guard unit and were responsible for the duties of the unit. We only did our duties in complete obedience to their orders.

I wrote this in the other day's record, but about December 1942 we were ordered by a staff officer of the SASABO Guard Unit (in charge of guard units) to turn in monthly reports concerning the prisoners. ORITO ordered me to make the drafts for the reports, and thinking that this was the best chance to submit my views to my superior, I wrote all kinds of improvements desired in the treatment of the prisoners. I continued this effort when WATANABE took over command and up until the establishment of the 18th Sub-camp. The main items of improvement desired were as written in the previous statement, but I shall list them again: (1) improvement of living quarters, (2) establishment of a sick room, sufficient medical supplies, permanent assignment of a doctor to the post, (3) supply of proper food, (4) supply of clothing and daily necessities, (5) establishment of recreational facilities, (6) construction of a new bathhouse, etc.

Of these my efforts succeeded in bringing about a slight improvement in the living quarters, the setting up of a sick room and bathroom for use only by the prisoners, and the scanty issue of one set of working clothes and one pair of rubber sneakers, and permission to make bread from about March 1943 which the prisoners appreciated greatly. Besides these things we were able to receive medical supplies specially from the SASABO Guard Unit. Although these improvements were made, the conditions were still far from satisfactory. I wrote drafts of the reports and did different kinds of work according to the orders of ORITO and WATANABE and other superior petty officers. Since such work was given me in addition to my regular duties, I had practically no time to rest. Many times I had to sacrifice my cherished passes because of work. In the Japanese services, one had to perform work outside regular duty hours if ordered to do so by his superior even in the middle of the night or even if he hadn't slept a bit. In short, I was made to do the most work and was the busiest. The warrant officer in charge and other superiors ordered work only to me and they themselves took things easy.

On Christmas Day, 25 Dec 42, which should have been the most pleasant holiday for the prisoners, there was nothing for the prisoners from the Civil Engineering Department. I felt sorry for them and presented them all the rationed candy I had saved and candy which I bought with all the money I had on hand. Then I obtained ORITO's permission and had the prisoners hold a show for themselves. Also, on either the 1st or 2nd of January 1943, another show was held. Since the money for the candy had been all from my own pocket, the prisoners greatly appreciated the gift even though it did not amount to much.

I had never been of a healthy constitution, and I used to have a fever whenever I strained myself at work. In December I suffered from quinsy, and in January 1943 I was made to write papers till late at night by ORITO and caught a cold, and even in July and August I suffered in bed with a cough. Because I was weak myself I sympathized with the sick prisoners and did all I could to treat them kindly. My pay at that time amounted to only 23.50 yen per month, and I used almost all of it to buy medicine and rationed goods for the sick prisoners and hardly used any of it for myself. As stipulated in the duty regulations the giving of articles to prisoners without the permission of the commanding officer was absolutely forbidden, but I felt so sorry for them that I violated the regulation and bought medicine for them. Also, I even gave the sick prisoners all my ration of candy, just ten bags a month which I wanted to send to my children. The sight of the sick prisoners enjoying even one little grain of candy made me very glad. FUKUDA, Tokuro was also kind to the prisoners and gave them all kinds of things. My surreptitious acts and perhaps FUKUDA's too may have been known to ORITO or WATANABE. They always were with us in the barracks. I believe it cannot be said that they did not know any-



thing about it.

When I joined the unit one prisoner had already died, and the first one who died after I came was a young man named Harold E. JIMSON (TW: Phonetics HARGRUD I. JIMISON). He was emaciated from intestinal trouble and always carried a picture of his beloved wife. At that time my wife was ill and was in the tuberculosis sanatorium at MITA in HYOGO Prefecture, and when I wrote her about the plight of the sick prisoner, she, knowing my nature well, wrote me to be kinder yet to sick people. And she sent me a box of apples (about ten apples, I think) which was rationed to sick people, asking me to give them to JIMSON. I gave all the apples to JIMSON and passed my wife's words of sympathy to him. Of course, I could not speak English but I made him understand with what few words and signs I knew and JIMSON thanked me with tears in his eyes. I wanted to save him somehow and bought for him medicines like SEICHOZAI (type 3 Tablet) and Concentrated Polyvitamin (KORYOKU POBITAMIN) at SASIBO. I can still recall his appreciative face when I gave him the medicine. When his condition became so critical that not even rice gruel would pass through his throat, he became desperately hungry for something sweet. I gave him about ten packages of biscuits which I had just bought from the guard unit's canteen, and because these had a milk content he ate them with tears of appreciation in his eyes. The sight was indeed pitiful. How much he must have thought of his most beloved wife!

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When death approached he called me beside him and gave me his last words to his wife. I had LINDAY (TM RINDEI) write them out for me and submitted the will to CRITO. JIMSON was grateful for my kindness from the bottom of his heart.

Then there was a very serious young fellow named Don WILLIAM. He liked to smoke. I did not smoke and gave all my cigarette rations to the prisoners. Since I was always giving him cigarettes WILLIAM was greatly attached to me. I remember that he died of acute pneumonia. For him, too, I obtained a great deal of medicine. I gave him candy and fruit and did my utmost to help him and be kind to him. To many other sick prisoners I gave medicine and other articles, but I don't remember their names.

Medical treatment of sick prisoners was done by the Civil Engineering Department, but there wasn't enough medicine, and there was no adequate sick room or medical equipment. I believe people like NAKAMURA, Kiyoteru and ASANO of the Civil Engineering Office are heavily responsible for having concerned themselves with only using the prisoners and not having made efforts to install or improve living quarters, recreational facilities, medical facilities, clothing rations, etc.

Also, those in charge of the naval guard unit, CRITO and WATANABE, cannot possibly be called diligent in their duty for they only ordered subordinates like me to do work after work and did nothing positive themselves to improve the condition of the prisoners. When they are interrogated they will undoubtedly reply that I knew the most regarding the prisoners.

Time and time again, they ordered me to do a great deal of paper work without giving me rest, and I wrote so many documents that I do not remember clearly what I wrote. I do remember writing things like "Prisoner of War Roster" and "Record of Addresses". CRITO and WATANABE checked these documents and all other documents which they ordered me to write, and there is nothing that they can say that they do not know of these documents. But, if they do make such denials, then they will only be proving by themselves their irresponsibility and the fact that they are trying to evade their responsibilities.

I cannot speak English. I have only a scanty vocabulary. I can see and not understand words but I can copy them. Then too, I did not specialize in clerical and administrative work. Yet, I alone was ordered to do this kind of work during my off hours in addition to the guard duties which I had to perform, and the unit commander and senior petty officers actually did nothing.

If there had been adequate medical supplies, perhaps I wouldn't have had to buy medicines with my small pay and break regulations by giving them to the prisoners. I wanted to give all the medicine I could get to the prisoners; the irony was that I was not rich. My wife was in a hospital and things were not easy for us. My monthly appeals for medical supplies to the staff of the SASSEBO Guard Unit bore fruit, for although there was no medicine allocated for use by prisoners in the guard unit (such medicine was at the SASSEBO Naval Civil Engineering Department Headquarters), a special issue of medical supplies was given us once. Besides



this, I was able to receive a lot of medicine other than that authorized in the books by going to the garrison medical unit and telling the petty officer in charge about the situation. In appreciation for the favor I bought charcoal with my own money and gave it to the petty officer in charge. In this manner I took great pains. Furthermore, the medicine was heavy but I carried it on my back for one Ri (TW 2.4 miles) from YUNOGI Station to AIMASA. The ordeal of carrying the medicine over the mountain road was great, but as I thought to myself that this medicine was going to save many prisoners I felt no pain at all under the load.

I recall it was about March or April 1943 when Chief Medical Attendant MATSUZAKA, Masaru (松坂 薫) and three or four other attendants were assigned to take care of medical treatment, and in cases of sudden illness MATSUZAKA called the SASEBO Civil Engineering Department Headquarters for a medical officer. I believe the first doctor who used to come around in answer to the calls was not very earnest. I don't know his name but NAKAMURA, Kiyoteru should know him.

The medical officer who replaced him and started coming around April 1943 was called KANETAKI (金 滝), a first lieutenant in the Medical Corps. He was very gentle and assiduous. He sympathized with the prisoners, and, saying that he was going to cure all the sicknesses of the prisoners, he worked with his heart and soul and visited the camp every day. I was happy over his efforts and helped him in administering treatment in all kinds of ways. I praised his performance in the reports I was ordered to write and requested that he be placed on a long-term assignment at the post. However, he was transferred somewhere about September. Chief Medical Attendant MATSUZAKA did his utmost with what medical supplies that were available. However, the highest responsible persons, NAKAMURA, Kiyoteru and ASANO, did not visit the sick prisoners even once, nor did they attend one funeral, and as the chief authorities of the employment of prisoners there, I believe they were far too indifferent. Nevertheless, when we went to see NAKAMURA to ask him to take steps to improve the conditions for the prisoners, he understood our requests and did what he could, but I feel that ultimately he lacked real kindness.

I recall that the death rate of prisoner patients was the highest about February or March 1943. From what I remember, I think forty-seven or eight prisoners died, but after all that was three years ago and not having been the responsible authority I do not remember the number for certain. I think most of them died from acute pneumonia. I attended almost all the funerals and felt very gloomy.

There was a group of three earnest and very friendly men, NEYIAND (TW NEIRAN), LINDEY (RINDE), and ICE CREAM (nickname), who, in response to my wholehearted efforts, presented me with a letter expressing their thanks to me and their well wishes to my sick wife. I declined to accept the letter a few times but since they pressed me to take it by all means I sent it to my wife. The letter contained a self-introduction and expressions of thanks to me, and conveyed their regards to my wife. Since I couldn't read it I had JO TSURUI read it, and he explained the above-mentioned gist to me.

My wife who wrote me those kind gentle letters concerning the prisoners and sent her own rationed apples for the prisoners, my benevolent father who sent me



instructions for making soap when I told him that many of the prisoners had skin trouble because of lack of soap and who sympathized with the prisoners and thought of their well-being, and five other members of my family died horribly in the atomic bomb attack on NAGASAKI. My dearly beloved wife and children suffered and suffered and died one after the other. I alone survived but was bed-ridden from poor health for a long while. I, too, do not have much longer to live. However, I bear no hatred. I cannot help but be enraged at the leaders who brought such a wretched fate upon us. From the days of my service, I keenly felt the fact that Americans were the frankest and greatest people in the world. And so, though my health was poor from the effects of the atomic bomb, I liked the company of Americans and decided to work in a souvenir shop catering to the wants of officers and men of the Occupation Forces. However, actually my health was too poor and I had to rest work and was bed-ridden all the while.

I do not remember the names of the many sick prisoners to whom I used to give medicine and practically all of my rationed items, but I do believe that the souls of the many prisoners who died in camp and that some among those prisoners, who returned safely to AMERICA and are reveling in their joy, are grateful to me.

Unit Commander, CRITO, used to make sick prisoners take exercises and sun baths under SOGAEE, Shuntaro (曾我部春太郎) now and then on warm clear days, saying that sleeping all day indoors was not good for their health. I felt that exercise for sick patients and sun bathing by patients with fever were, on the contrary, harmful to them, but evidently CRITO felt that he was right. My rank was too low for me to tell him my opinions.

Of the service personnel, those who cared for the prisoners were SOGAEE, Shuntaro, KODAMA, Hiroshi (児玉 廣), FUKUDA, Tokutaro, and KOBAYASHI (first name unknown). All of them were kind to the prisoners, and FUKUDA especially used to buy medicine and fruits for the prisoners.

About March or April 1943 the supply of suitable food for the prisoners, a development that I had desired the most, became a reality through the recommendation of Lieutenant Commander NAGATERU (長光). Since it was my appeal that had been granted, I was the happiest of all, and I recall how I joined the prisoners in unloading the flour from a truck. FUKUDA, Tokutaro took charge of making bread because he had experience in the "MOCHI" (rice-cake) shop business. The prisoners appreciated the bread greatly. JO TSURUKI and two others worked at making the bread. Bread was given once a day, and the other two meals were supplied by the Civil Engineering Department. Every now and then the Korean workers at the Civil Engineering Department mess hall used to come to me and report unequal food distribution. At such times I used to caution well the head of the mess hall section and go myself with a pot to get more rice and distributed it. There was a sailor named HAYAMI, Noboru (速水 昇) who was especially attentive. He used to catch irregularities and go to the mess hall and negotiate furiously and bring back more rice. I worked hard to feed the prisoners as much as possible. Then too, when even a little rice was left over in the barracks of the service personnel, none of it was ever thrown away. What was left over was given out to



the prisoners. The service personnel were getting the same amount of rations, but some was left over sometimes because those on pass ate outside at their lodgings.

I tried hard to obtain as much rice as possible from the Civil Engineering Department, and there was absolutely no occasion when I starved the prisoners. Our rations came from the Civil Engineering Department as has already been explained in detail. Please investigate NAKAMURA, Kiyoteru and the other responsible people in regards to the amount of rice rations and the quality of side dishes.

How long could only one set of working clothes and one pair of sneakers stand up under the wear during the year or more of labor they were employed in? The responsibility of the persons in The Civil Engineering Department in being satisfied with only this issue and not having issued any more clothing such as shirts, shorts, and socks must be tracked down persistently.

The employment of the prisoners was requested entirely by NAKAMURA, Kiyoteru and ASANO (first name unknown) of the Civil Engineering Department, and they negotiated the employment upon conferring with GRITO and WATANABE, who had the responsibility of guard duty.

I had only one alternative and that was in the documents that I was made to write. I requested clothing issue and other improvements such as has already been said, but nothing came out of it.

I sincerely sympathized with the prisoners in their plight and performed my utmost in seeking to improve the treatment and was never one with a frame of mind to treat them cruelly. If I had had a cruel heart I would not have striven so earnestly for their sake; poor as I was, with a hard livelihood, I wouldn't have gone to the point of breaking regulations in using practically all of my pay to buy medicine for the prisoners, and neither would I have gone to the garrison unit to beg for more medicine for them. I wouldn't have refrained even once from eating my rationed candy which I wanted to eat so much myself and also send to my children.

Since I wasn't a responsible authority I had nothing to worry about as long as I did the work assigned or ordered me. However, my very nature would not allow me to be indifferent about the plight of the prisoners, and I strove to the utmost to bring about improvements in their quarters, food, clothing, and medical care. GRITO, WATANABE, and the other service personnel can positively vouch for my personal daily conduct. GRITO was replaced by WATANABE about March or April 1943.

WATANABE was a gentle person but it cannot be said that he was diligent in his duties. I believe he should have understood and realized the plight of the prisoners and should have devoted himself to bringing about improvements.

About March or April, a senior petty officer named SAMEJIMA, Tokio (鮫島時男) and a seaman named FURUKI, Yasukuni (深見安国) came to our camp.



FUKAMI used to say that he was born in AMERICA and indeed, excelled in speaking English. However, he was of an ugly temperament, and he often hit the young service personnel and workers. In spite of his behavior, he was liked by the superior, SAMEJIMA, and SAMEJIMA once used him to obtain blankets and towels from the prisoners against their will. I learned of these doings and was worried. I felt that getting things like blankets and towels from the prisoners at a time when there was no issue of clothing and absolutely nothing was known about when the clothing would be issued, was very bad. I reported the matter to a superior named TAKAHASHI, Masaru (高橋 優). TAKAHASHI made FUKAMI return the articles to the prisoners.

Prior to this incident I had innocently accepted some small sea shells from a prisoner who offered them to me. The shells were of the kind that is commonly found anywhere on the beaches of the South Sea Islands, and they were not valuable and certainly had no use. SAMEJIMA learned about the shells, and in revenge for my discovering his taking of blankets and towels from prisoners against their will, he used his rank to pick on me every chance he had. Furthermore, he reacted by shielding FUKAMI who was bad through and through. I heard of FUKAMI committing a great deal of outrages against the prisoners. This I think I heard from SOGARE, Shuntaro (曾我部 春太郎), KODAMA, Hiroshi, FUKUDA, Tokuro, and IKELOR, Saeichi (池添 幸一). Since our superior, SAMEJIMA, was secretly shielding him, FUKAMI's bad acts were hidden, and it took quite a while for us to hear about them. This fact was known to JO TSURUI and two other prisoners who worked at the bakery. WATANABE learned of FUKAMI's acts and wildness and had him transferred about July or August. SAMEJIMA, our undesirable superior, was going to be transferred too, but for some reason he served at the camp for a relatively long period.

I never struck any prisoner for stealing vegetables; on the contrary, there was a time when I obtained vegetables for them. Since the Civil Engineering Office was holding a Spring Field Day (TW sport events) at that time, the date must have been sometime around March or April. I was ordered to write some documents by the unit commander (I believe it was WATANABE) and was working indoors when a young sailor came and reported that several prisoners had stolen some vegetables from the mess hall and had eaten them. The ranking petty officer in the room (I don't remember who he was) ordered me to go and check on the matter, and I went to the mess hall. A lot of garlic, and I think some young cabbage too, were stacked outside the storeroom. I felt that the kitchen personnel were at fault too for leaving the vegetables outside and told the kitchen head to put them away in the storeroom to prevent further stealing. Since garlic has a tonic nutritive effect on the body, I asked him to give me some for the prisoners. Whereupon he gave me all that was stacked outside. Then I reported the gist of the matter to the unit commander. The garlic was distributed to the prisoners by other personnel later, and since I was working on documents at that time I do not know how much was distributed. I think it was FUKUDA, Tokuro who took care of the distribution. The unit commander is said to have told JO TSURUI to convey his cautions to the prisoners; namely, to ask for things instead of stealing them because stealing was bad and because we would get them what was possible to get if they asked us first, and not to eat any spoiled or dirty things. I believe JO TSURUI spoke to the prisoners accordingly.

The reason I slapped a prisoner, as I said before, was not because I hated him.



From the day I joined the unit I had been concerned the most over the lack of sanitation facilities and did my utmost for the sick. I had JO TSURUI convey my cautions to the prisoners repeatedly, every chance I had, to avoid getting sick even through the slightest carelessness and to avoid creating nuisances for other people. Sanitation facilities were poor, and about that time many prisoners developed diarrhea, and I was greatly afraid of an epidemic.

I slapped him because I did not want to see more prisoners become sick and many of them die. The act of slapping was wrong, I know. However, I did it because I thought of the good of the whole. I hit his buttocks lightly three times and positively did not hit him hard. I definitely did not hit him so hard as to cause him injuries or cause him to limp. The prisoner was young and worked all the while after that in good health. He was working at a shipyard on an island when I was serving outside the NAGASAKI Port (I remember seeing him about September or October 1944). He worked there until February or March (not definite) 1945 and was transferred elsewhere. I saw his face well.

If you have any doubts about the causes of deaths of the prisoners please summon and question the following: Medical Officer, 1st Lt. KANATAKI, Chief Medical Attendant MATSUOKA, and other medical personnel; people who nursed them, like SOGABE, Shuntaro, FUKUDA, Tokuro, KOBAMA, Hiroshi, KOBAYASHI (first name unknown); and Unit Commanders GITO and WATANABE. Then too, please, investigate absolutely thoroughly whether or not there were cases where beatings hastened the death of a prisoner.

The facts of what I did were as I said the other day. My efforts to give the older prisoners as light work as possible; how I treated the old ones kindly by obtaining WATANABE's permission to organize them into a special section; how the oldest person, named THOMAS told me that he was going to give me part of his wealth for my kindness; how I attended funerals for dead prisoners; how I managed to get bread for the prisoners; and how I gave them my own rationed cigarettes. I always wanted to free them from the dismal feeling of being prisoners and sought to give them courage to live through anything to the end of the war. To this end, as I said before, I used even my own money to sponsor shows and hold baseball games. As the lowest ranking petty officer I did the most I could do.

It came to pass that on 10 Oct 45, this poor treatment was at last improved with the establishment of the 18th Sub-camp, and the prisoners were released from their plight. Clothing was issued right away, food too improved, and the prisoners were indeed joyful. They even got overcoats. We naval personnel had no overcoats, and our food was unchangingly inferior to the prisoners' food, and we all said that the Navy must be poor. The prisoners absolutely did not know the actual inside story of how they had been receiving all their rations and supplies from the Civil Engineering Office. They blamed all the ill treatment on one unit which they conceived mistakenly, for they seemed to take the naval guard unit and the Civil Engineering Office as being one. But worse yet, they used my name in expressing their dissatisfaction over the treatment because they had remembered my



name best, in spite of the fact that I was their sincerest sympathizer and as such did my utmost for them. I am full of heart-tearing anguish and sorrow over this undeserved development. It is a truth that I slapped a prisoner once. However, I am not guilty, even in the slightest degree, of all other things. Naming me for the horrible sins of other people is simply too heartless, completely undeserved, and baseless.

"Why did the Naval Civil Engineering Department use the prisoners without taking the prescribed procedures?" This constitutes, above all, the greatest reason for the plight the prisoners suffered.

Please summon and thoroughly investigate as soon as possible NAKAMURA, Kiyotaru, ASANO (first name unknown) and other responsible personnel of the Naval Civil Engineering Department and CRITO and WATAJABE and the entire personnel of the naval guard unit.

End

70-13



私に佐世保海軍施設部相富現場に收容せしめ、<sup>一</sup>氣毒ナ待遇ヲ受テラ  
レタ俘虜ノ人達ノ當時ノ状況ヲ異境ニ淋シクセウラシメ、幾多ノ英靈<sup>二</sup>、長  
崎ニ於テ原子彈空襲ノ被害ニシテ全滅死シタル私ノ亡キ七名ノ家族ノ靈ニ告<sup>三</sup>ヒ

ト眞實<sup>四</sup>ヲ語<sup>五</sup>テナシバナラナイ義務<sup>六</sup>アルト思ヒマス。私に佐世保海兵團ノ上官ノ命ヲ受

テ相富海軍屯戍隊ニ入隊シタハ昭和十七年一月十七日<sup>七</sup>テ海軍一等兵曹岩下<sup>八</sup>カト

ニ<sup>九</sup>ト上官ト水兵長区福田徳郎ト三名一掃<sup>十</sup>テシテ、私に昭和十七年十月支那ノ海南島警

備<sup>十一</sup>ニ帰還シ、昭和十七年一月一日、下士官<sup>十二</sup>ノ最下級<sup>十三</sup>ニ等兵曹<sup>十四</sup>トシマシテ、相富屯

戍隊ニ入隊シタハ一度下士官<sup>十五</sup>ニナツテカラ、十七日<sup>十六</sup>ニ當リマス。佐世保木團ノ俘虜<sup>十七</sup>

ノ人達ノ居ル<sup>十八</sup>ト聞イタハ、勤務<sup>十九</sup>ヲ命セシメ時<sup>二十</sup>ヲ初メテテ、又<sup>二十一</sup>柵<sup>二十二</sup>ト云フ地名<sup>二十三</sup>ヤ

相富<sup>二十四</sup>ト云フ水源地ノ作業地ノ地名モ其時<sup>二十五</sup>初メテ聞イタケス。佐世保海軍施設部

ノ「トラック」ニ便乘<sup>二十六</sup>シテ約<sup>二十七</sup>ニ。分<sup>二十八</sup>後相富<sup>二十九</sup>ニ着キマシタガ其時<sup>三十</sup>ノ印象<sup>三十一</sup>ニ随分<sup>三十二</sup>田舎

クナト云フ感<sup>三十三</sup>シテシタ、ソシテ其處<sup>三十四</sup>ニ如何<sup>三十五</sup>ニ粗末<sup>三十六</sup>ナ俘虜<sup>三十七</sup>ノ居住<sup>三十八</sup>區<sup>三十九</sup>ヤ、私達<sup>四十</sup>ノ兵舎

ヲ見マシテ、俘虜<sup>四十一</sup>ノ收容<sup>四十二</sup>テテ約<sup>四十三</sup>五週間<sup>四十四</sup>程<sup>四十五</sup>經過<sup>四十六</sup>シタ時<sup>四十七</sup>デス(俘虜<sup>四十八</sup>ハ十月一日<sup>四十九</sup>ニ收容<sup>五十</sup>)

入隊<sup>五十一</sup>スルト<sup>五十二</sup>指揮官<sup>五十三</sup>(隊長<sup>五十四</sup>)折<sup>五十五</sup>戸<sup>五十六</sup>カラ日<sup>五十七</sup>常<sup>五十八</sup>勤務<sup>五十九</sup>ニ對スル<sup>六十</sup>諸<sup>六十一</sup>注意<sup>六十二</sup>ト更<sup>六十三</sup>ニ且<sup>六十四</sup>取<sup>六十五</sup>上<sup>六十六</sup>報

下<sup>六十七</sup>士官<sup>六十八</sup>、中<sup>六十九</sup>隊<sup>七十</sup>兵<sup>七十一</sup>衛<sup>七十二</sup>カラ<sup>七十三</sup>當<sup>七十四</sup>直<sup>七十五</sup>勤務<sup>七十六</sup>ニ對スル<sup>七十七</sup>注意<sup>七十八</sup>ガアリマシタ。折<sup>七十九</sup>戸<sup>八十</sup>カラ「俘虜<sup>八十一</sup>カニ

對スル<sup>八十二</sup>諸<sup>八十三</sup>注意<sup>八十四</sup>心得<sup>八十五</sup>ト云フ<sup>八十六</sup>ヨウ<sup>八十七</sup>テ極<sup>八十八</sup>ク薄<sup>八十九</sup>イ、ニ<sup>九十</sup>牧<sup>九十一</sup>ノ書<sup>九十二</sup>類<sup>九十三</sup>ヲ見<sup>九十四</sup>セラシマシタ。全部<sup>九十五</sup>記憶<sup>九十六</sup>

シテ居<sup>九十七</sup>リマセンガ次<sup>九十八</sup>ノヨウ<sup>九十九</sup>ナモノ<sup>一百</sup>ダツタト思<sup>一百一</sup>ヒマス。「俘虜<sup>一百二</sup>カニ對<sup>一百三</sup>シテハ大國<sup>一百四</sup>的<sup>一百五</sup>襟<sup>一百六</sup>度<sup>一百七</sup>ヲ以<sup>一百八</sup>テ

「中<sup>一百九</sup>ニ無<sup>二百</sup>言<sup>二百一</sup>ノ威<sup>二百二</sup>壓<sup>二百三</sup>ヲ感<sup>二百四</sup>ゼシムル如<sup>二百五</sup>ク<sup>二百六</sup>ニ留<sup>二百七</sup>意<sup>二百八</sup>セヨ」「上司<sup>二百九</sup>(指揮官<sup>三百</sup>)ノ許<sup>三百一</sup>可<sup>三百二</sup>ナク<sup>三百三</sup>シテ

「虜<sup>三百四</sup>トノ交<sup>三百五</sup>話<sup>三百六</sup>ヲ禁<sup>三百七</sup>ス」「上司<sup>三百八</sup>(指揮官<sup>三百九</sup>)ノ許<sup>四百</sup>可<sup>四百一</sup>ナク<sup>四百二</sup>シテ如何<sup>四百三</sup>ナル物<sup>四百四</sup>ト<sup>四百五</sup>雖<sup>四百六</sup>モ俘虜<sup>四百七</sup>カニ與<sup>四百八</sup>

「ル<sup>四百九</sup>可<sup>五百</sup>カラズ」「上司<sup>五百一</sup>(指揮官<sup>五百二</sup>)ノ許<sup>五百三</sup>可<sup>五百四</sup>ナク<sup>五百五</sup>シテ俘虜<sup>五百六</sup>ト交<sup>五百七</sup>遊<sup>五百八</sup>スル<sup>五百九</sup>可<sup>六百</sup>カラズ」「上官<sup>六百一</sup>ノ命<sup>六百二</sup>令<sup>六百三</sup>ニハ

絶<sup>六百四</sup>對<sup>六百五</sup>服<sup>六百六</sup>從<sup>六百七</sup>セヨ」其他<sup>六百八</sup>ニ<sup>六百九</sup>ニ<sup>七百</sup>ニ<sup>七百一</sup>ア<sup>七百二</sup>ツ<sup>七百三</sup>ト<sup>七百四</sup>思<sup>七百五</sup>ヒマスノ記憶<sup>七百六</sup>ニテサマセン、主<sup>七百七</sup>ト項目<sup>七百八</sup>ハ此<sup>七百九</sup>ヨウ<sup>八百</sup>ナ

モノ<sup>八百一</sup>デシテ、此<sup>八百二</sup>他<sup>八百三</sup>勤<sup>八百四</sup>務<sup>八百五</sup>規<sup>八百六</sup>則<sup>八百七</sup>トシテ、武<sup>八百八</sup>裝<sup>八百九</sup>ニ關<sup>九百</sup>スル事<sup>九百一</sup>ヤ當<sup>九百二</sup>直<sup>九百三</sup>勤務<sup>九百四</sup>、警<sup>九百五</sup>戒<sup>九百六</sup>ト<sup>九百七</sup>或<sup>九百八</sup>受<sup>九百九</sup>持<sup>一千</sup>區

域<sup>一千一</sup>等<sup>一千二</sup>ノ記<sup>一千三</sup>載<sup>一千四</sup>シテアリマシタ。入<sup>一千五</sup>隊<sup>一千六</sup>シタ日<sup>一千七</sup>、七<sup>一千八</sup>、八<sup>一千九</sup>名<sup>二千</sup>ノ俘虜<sup>二千一</sup>ノ患<sup>二千二</sup>者<sup>二千三</sup>ガ日<sup>二千四</sup>光<sup>二千五</sup>浴<sup>二千六</sup>

シテキマシタガ、俘虜<sup>二千七</sup>ノ總<sup>二千八</sup>員<sup>二千九</sup>ニ五<sup>三千</sup>ノ数<sup>三千一</sup>名<sup>三千二</sup>ノ内<sup>三千三</sup>病人<sup>三千四</sup>ガ五<sup>三千五</sup>、六<sup>三千六</sup>ノ名<sup>三千七</sup>居<sup>三千八</sup>ルト聞<sup>三千九</sup>キ、其<sup>四千</sup>ノ

ATK 20622

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其ノ建物ヤ施設ノ粗悪ナル事ヤ、俘虜専用ノ病室等モ無イ事ヲ聞キ驚キ、  
 マシタ、ソレニテ心カラミ粗悪ニ思ヒマシタ。何分詳シイ事情ヲ全ク知リマセシテシタ、其ノ  
 日カラ命ゼラシタ勤務ニ就キマシタガ私ノ任務ハ、ニニ人ノ兵員ト一緒ニ晝間  
 ハ四時間、夜間ハ各能交代ニ時間ノ不寝番ニ就ク事デシタ、晝間ハ各人  
 別々ニ分テ作業地ヲ巡廻、日本ニ員ヤ、朝鮮ニ員達アラ危儀ヲ加ヘラシタリスル事  
 ノナイヨウ保護ニ當リ又作業中ノ負傷シタリ、身体具合ノ悪イ人ハ居ナイカ此ノ  
 ヨウナ事ヲ注意シテ歩ク事デシタ勿論逃亡ニ對スル監視ノ命モ受ケテハ居ラマシタガ  
 全ク温順ナ人達バカデ其ノ心配ハ少シモアリマセシテシタ、私ハ初メカラ氣毒ニ思ッテ  
 中ルモノデスカラ、俘虜ノ作業ヲ指導監督スル日本ニ員ニ對シテハ決シテ無理ヲ仕  
 事ハサナイ事少シテモ身体具合ノ悪イ人ニ直クニ診察ヲ受ケサスコト、老人  
 ニハ特ニ氣ヲ配ル事等ヨク注意シ、私ハ巡廻毎ニ老人ニ對シテハ休ミ時間以外ニテモ  
 特別休養ヲ與ヘマシタ、デ老人達ハ私巡廻ヲ何ヨリモ悦ビ待チワビテキタヨウナ  
 有様デシタ、日カ經ッテ少シ様子カ判ッテ来マシタガ如何シテ、俘虜ヲ  
 對スル待遇ハ悪イカ不審ヲ抱キテ居ラマシタガ御承知ノヨウニ、日本軍  
 隊特ニ海軍ニテハ階級ノ差別カ激シク準キ官(兵曹長)以上士官ニ  
 ナルト全ク其ノ待遇ノ差カヒトク、私達下士官兵トハ、王様ト奴隸ノ様ナ  
 差テアリ又私達下士官デモ其ノ階級カ同ジデアツテモ、ニ三日デモ早ク其ノ人カ  
 進級シテ居レバ服従シナクテハナリマセン、且取下级下士官デアツタ私ニカ直  
 接折込(指揮官)ヤ中越、富永、朝雄、山、石下カ、松本某、高橋、渡等ノ上  
 級者ニ自分ノ不審ヲタダシタリ、意見ヲ上申(上官ニ對シ意見ヲ述ベルコト)  
 ハ絶対許サシマセン、然シ勤務ニ少シ馴レテ来ルニツシ、俘虜ノ人達カ  
 「ウエーキ」島デ捕ヘラシ、大船ニ斬日時收容サシタ後佐也保施設部ノ相當  
 現場ニ送ラレ作業ニ就ク事ヲ知リマシタ、彼等ハ三回ニ分テ送ラレタ  
 ヨウデ第一回ハ約ニ〇〇名、第二回ハ約五〇名、第三回ハ、ニニ名デアリ  
 第二回ト第三回ハ五十幾名ハ殆ト重軽ノ患カ有デアツタ事ヲ兵員  
 達カラ聞キ知ラマシタ、俘虜達ハ何回モ述ベマシタ、ヨウニ全ク粗悪ナ居ト  
 住居ヲ收容合サシ、私カ人隊シタ時迄ニモ、被服等、全ク支給サシタ様子



(三) モナク浮屠達ハ自分カウキ島テ所持ニキタ品物ヲ使ヒテ居タニ過キナイ有様

デシク私ハ是ニ對シ疑問ヲ抱キ、浮屠達ノ立場ニ同情トス。ナントカ努力ヲ

シナケバオライト深ク決心シマシタ。衣服ヤ、食事其他ハ全部佐安保衛軍施

設部相當現場ヨリ支給サレヨウニナラセタテスガ、衣服支給サレ居ナク、或ハ

数人ノ浮屠ニ地下足袋位ハ渡サレテオラカモ知リマセンガ私ハ收容サレタ當初ハ

居リマセンデ折戸ヤ其他ノ人知リキルセバデス。浮屠ヲ收容シタ居住區ハ施設

部相當現場ノ責任者中村清輝<sup>ナカノキヨヒ</sup>ガ浮屠カヲ作業ニ使用スベキ命令ヲ受ケ、宿舍

附近ニアツク「セメント倉庫」ヲ大至急改造シテ居住區ニシタモノデ、モトモト人カ

生活ニ適スルヨウニ出来テオリマセン。余々粗悪ナモノデシク前日私シカ詳シク書イタ

通リデス。私ハナントカシテ浮屠達ノ不遇ヲ救フヤラナケレバオライト思ッテキマ

シク。昭和十七年ノ冬ハ例年ニナイ嚴シイ寒ニサテ室内デサヘ零下數度迄ノ氣温

ノ下<sup>サカ</sup>ツタ事カアリマシタ。私モ海南島ノ暖イ所カラ帰還シタ許リテ寒ニサセ弱ク特ニ

比較的健健康ニ思ヒナイ私ハ肺朧線炎ヲ咽喉部カ化膿シ發熱ニ週間以上モ

病床ニ在リシマシタ。澤山<sup>ワカサカ</sup>ノ浮屠達モ矢張り私同様酷暑<sup>カウエー</sup>ノ島カ

ラ来テ季候ノ激變カ余程身体ニ影響<sup>アヒ</sup>シラシメセウ。気管支炎ヲ起シテ

人ノ澤山アリマシタ。此様ナ状態ニアリマシタガ、指揮官折戸<sup>オマ</sup>ノ自室(自分部屋)

テ讀書ニ耽リ施設部中村清輝<sup>ナカノキヨヒ</sup>ト朝野某達<sup>アサノノ</sup>ノ自分達ノ使用ニテキル

浮屠カ病人ヲ見舞<sup>アヒ</sup>ツタ事ハ一回モナク不親切デアリ。監務長松坂<sup>マツザカ</sup>憲ハ

少ナイ薬品<sup>ヤク</sup>ヲ自己ノ最善ノ努力ヲハラフテキマシタ。他ノ上級下士官達モ浮屠カニハ

冷淡デアリ。持ニ上官<sup>オウカン</sup>ノ下力ハ毎日每晚酒ヲ吞ミ、彼ハ酒ヲ吞ムト前後<sup>ゼンゴ</sup>不

適<sup>オヒ</sup>見(酒ヲ自分ナス悪イ行爲カ判ラナクナル事)ニナリ。随分ト亂暴<sup>ランボウ</sup>ナ行爲ヲシ

兵員モ、工員モヨク彼カヲ歐ラシテキルヲ見マシタ。施設部ヨリノ浮屠カニ對スル

衣服居住區其他總テノ待遇カ悪ク其ノ上浮屠カヲ直接保護<sup>ボクゴ</sup>セ下成ニ

當<sup>オウ</sup>用<sup>ヨウ</sup>ル私達<sup>シ</sup>カ言<sup>コト</sup>成<sup>ル</sup>隊員<sup>テイ</sup>ガ、浮屠カニ對シ不親切、冷淡<sup>ゼン</sup>デアレバ、彼等<sup>カ</sup>誰<sup>ニ</sup>ノ同情

ニ總<sup>オウ</sup>レ<sup>ル</sup>バイノ<sup>ノ</sup>テセカカ? 私ハ上級者ヤ施設部責任者ノ態度ニ不滿意<sup>オウ</sup>



抱キテ居ラマシタ、ソニテトトヘ私一人デモ俘虜ノ爲其待遇改善ニ努カスベク覺  
(四) 悟シテデス、實ニサハ日ニ増シ嚴シクナリマシタ、私達兵員、各自ノ所有スル

毛布ハ三枚デシタガ俘虜達モ確カシノ時三枚ガツタト記憶シテモス、ソニテ

施設部事務長濱田某ニモ布ヲ借りヨリ願ニ行キ、新ラシク徵用サレ

ル半島(朝鮮)工員ニ用意セタモ布、中ヨリ俘虜總員ト兵員總員

ニ對スルニ枚宛ノ數ヲ借ル事ノ出来、俘虜モ私達モ毛布ハ五枚トナリマシタ、

居住區ノ入口カ一重テ便所カ外部ニアリ其ノ本入ニ寒風吹キ込ミマス、テ麻附

近ノ人々寒イト思フテ、中村清輝ニ頼テ、扉ヲ二重ニシテ寒風ノ直接部

屋ニ吹キ込ムヲ改造シテ見ヒマシメ、暖ヲトル爲大火鉢約一〇個(土間ヲウ

タカヨリ記憶アリマセン)事ノ室カウ借リマシタ、折戸ハ朝ト夕方作業後木炭ヲ

使用スル事ヲ許可シマシタガ實際ハ木炭カ不足ニテナリマシタ、テ木炭ハ

少ク、作業場ニ落チテキル木片ヲ燃シマシメ、

其ノ頃ニナルト何故コノヨリ俘虜カ對スル待遇カ悪イカ其理由カ少シク私ニ判

ツテ多クマシメ、前日モ述ベマシク通り俘虜ハ陸軍大臣ノ管理ニアリ

是レニ登録サレ初メテ俘虜カトシテノ義務權利カ發生スルモテアリ

マス、然ルニ如何ナル理由カ是レヲ全ク無視シテ勝手ニ海軍施設部テ

勞カ從ニ就カシメタノテ施設部テハ俘虜カラ養育ノ支給スル總テノ豫

算金カナク結局衣服モ、日用品等モ供ヘル事ノ出来ズ收合スル一番

大切ナ居住區テア、全ク人ノ生活ニ適サナイ家ニ收合シタデス、是ハ全ク

當時ノ佐世保鎮守府ヤ横須賀鎮守府等ノ俘虜カウ使用スルヨリハナシク

人ノ責任アリ、全ク無責任極ル行爲デアリマス、俘虜カノ病人ヲ五〇名以上モ

佐世保ノ山鼻ノ病院モ医師モ居ナイ處ヘ送ツテ行爲、既ニ人道ヲ

無視シテキル行爲カト思ヒマス、又是ラ使用シタ佐世保海軍施設部

カ收合準備ヲ完全ニナサズ、直チニ就業セシメ(病人ノ作業ニ居マセン)

タトモ、ソニテ病院ヤ、医師ヲ用ヒシカク、中村清輝ノ責任ハ、  
本部ノ且取高責任者ヤ、俘虜カニ對スル「医療、衣服、給食」関係者等  
ハ、飽テ其責任ヲ問フ必要カアリマス。



(五) 資材部が豫算金部へハツタ事ト思ヒマス。中村清一が待遇改善に熱意が  
ナク其ノマ、放置シタ事、何ト云フモ責任ハヌカシマセン。浮屠ヲ使用シタルモノが民  
間ノ營利會社デアレバ、斯モ不遇ヲ與ヘスニ濟ム事ト思ヒマス。施設部が  
同シ海軍ノ或ル一部隊デアリ、彼中村清輝が海軍中尉(相當官)ヲ相當  
施設部海軍部ニ或隊ヲ通ジ、且最高階級デアリ、終日或隊指揮官折上  
ハ兵曹長テ、階級ニ大キナ差カアリマシタ、以上様ナ状態デスカラ勿論  
正規ノ陸軍收容所ニナク當然浮屠カトシテ受ケル權利ヲ全ク無視サレ、被  
服ノ支給ハ僅カ一着作業服一足、地下足袋衣ノミノ支給ニ終リ、其他ハ全クナク  
又浮屠カトシテ當然救恤品(萬國赤十字ヲ通ジ)ヲ受ケル權利ヲ有シテキルノニ  
施設部が浮屠ヲ收容シタ昭和十七年十月十一日ヨリ昭和十八年十月十日福岡浮  
屠收容所第十八分所が設置直セラル、迄タダ一度モ救恤品ノ支給スラ受  
ケテ居リマセン。陸軍ニ手續ナサズ登録シカッタ結果デス  
居住區ハ無ク、衣服ハ支給サス、医寮設置ハ不完全、食質モアマリヨク  
ナク加ヘテ救恤品ノ支給スラ無イノテスカラ浮屠カノ人達ノ如何ニ不満デア  
タカ當然ノ事ト思ヒマス。タダ一着ノ作業服一足、地下足袋衣ヲ支給シ  
勞働ニ服スルノニ、其ノ事業服地下足袋衣が何程使用出来ルデセリク?  
ニ、三ヶ月モ決シテ使用ニ耐エマセン、其ノ支給品ノミヲ以テ浮屠カニ衣服  
ヲ支給シタト満足シテナク、施設部関係者ノ良心ヲ疑フヨリ外アリマセン  
カ十八分所が設置直シテカラ浮屠カノ人達ハ、陸軍兵員ト全ク同量同質ノ  
被服其他總テ支給サレ(支給セル日私達ハ遠ク見テキマシタ)食事も  
日本陸軍兵員ト同質同量ノモノカ支給サレ、彼等ハ非常ニ悦ビマシタ。  
施設部ハ工員食ヲ支給シマシタ米ハ一日四合程度デシタ、副食物ハ兵員食ヨリ  
良クハアリマセン。私達海軍部或隊員モ全ク浮屠カノ人達ト同質同量ノ  
モノヲ施設部カラ分讓シテ見ヒ、ソノ食事代ヲ施設部ニ支給シタノ  
テス

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(五)



施設部も故意ニ食事も悪クシテヤナイデセウカ「工員食」ナルハ故ニ陸軍一  
 收令所の設置サシモノヨリハ悪い結果ニナラタモト思ヒマス。施設部  
 責任者中村清揮ハ自己ノ責任ヲ回避スル爲如何ナル事ヲ陳述シタ  
 カ知リマセン。彼ハ浮屠ニ對スル絶對責任者デアリ又海軍セリ或隊折戸  
 渡邊モ同じデスが是ハ全クハ眞實デ折戸渡邊ハ私達ニ對スル絶對  
 命令者デアリ責任者デアリマス

以上ノヨリ事ハ最大原因デ收令セラレテキタ浮屠ノ人達ハ全ク不遇ナリ湯  
 ニアリ海軍施設部ニ對スル不満ハ決シテ無理ダトハ思ヒマセン然レ施設部  
 ノ斯ル内要實状ヲ知ラズ直接ニ或ノ任ニアタリ、然モ何等責任ナキ  
 私ガ其ノ待遇改善ニ死力ヲ盡シ一番名ヲ記憶セラレ其ノ悉クノ不満  
 ヲ私ノ名ニ依ンテ表現セラタ事ハ無實無根全ク身ニオボエナキ私ハ死シテ  
 モ死ニ切ナイ悲シミヲ感ジマス私ハ飽迄自分ノ潔白ト真相ヲ皆様ニ  
 知ラテ歎カナケレバナリマセン

指揮官折戸ヤ渡邊ハ温和ナ人デアリマシタガ此ノ氣毒ナ浮屠ニ對シテ積  
 極的熱意ナク中村清揮ト共ニ努カラシナカッタ主見任リマヌカレマセン  
 彼等ハ或隊ニ於ケル總テ命令者デ職務ノ責任者デアリマス私達  
 ハ總テ彼等ノ命令通リ絶對服從シ働イタニスギマセン

前日ノ記録モ書キマシタガ昭和十七年十一月頃佐世保艦隊參謀  
 (如實隊ヲ指導シタモノ)ヨリ毎月浮屠ニ關スル書日類ノ提出ヲ命ジ  
 来リマシタ。折戸ハ私ニ其ノ原稿ヲ作ル様命ジマシタ私ハ下級者カ  
 上官ニ自分ノ意見ヤ希望ヲ速ベル且取モ良キ機會ダト思ヒ浮屠ニ  
 對スル待遇改善ニ關シハアラル希望ヲ書キ此ノ努力ハ折戸カ渡  
 邊ト交代シ陸軍オナハ令所カ設置サレシ迄目的完遂ニ努カシマシタ  
 主ニ事ハ前回モ書キマシタ通り(1)居住區ノ改善(2)病室ノ設置上  
 之令ナル藥品ノ支給、醫師ノ常在勤務(3)適性食物ノ支給

(4)衣服用品ノ支給的娯樂設備ノ設置(5)浴室ノ新設等デ  
 アリマス、此ノ中ニ私ノ努力カ達セラレタルモノハ、僅カ一部、居住區ノ改善ト  
 ナル事ヲ、浮屠専用ノ病室カ出来タル事ヲ、同じ専用浴室カ出来タル事  
 僅カ、作業服一着、地下足袋一足の支給ヲタ事、昭和十八年三月頃







私、陰卜ラ行爲モ或ハ福岡モ、指揮官折戸ヤ渡邊モ知ツテキタカモ知  
マセン、指揮官折戸渡邊ハ常ニ兵舎ニ私達ト一緒ニ居ツタノデス彼  
等ハ何事モ知ラナカッタト云ワレナイト思ヒマス。

私が入隊シタ時ハ既ニ一名死亡シテ居リマシタガ、入隊シテカラノ死亡シタ初メノ  
浮島カハ「ハルドイージンセント」エラ若イ人デ彼ハ腸ガ悪ク大衰衰弱シテ

キマシタ、彼ハ愛妻ト寫シ具ヲ抱キテキマシタ、私ノ妻モ病身デ當時兵  
庫縣三田ニアル肺療養所ニ入院シテキマシタガ、私妻ヲ浮島カ患者ノ様

子ヲ妻ニ手紙ニ書キ綴リ出シタルトコロ、妻ハ私ハ性竹質ヲヨク知ツテキマスノテ  
病人ニ對シテハ更ニ親クテ盡シテ下サイト書キ肺患者用トシテ自今ニ配給

エナツノ「箱」(一個位ガット田ビス)ノ林橋ヲ送り来リ「ジミンシニ具ハテ」云ッ  
トアリマシタ、私ハ其ノ林橋ヲ「ジミンシ」ニ全部具ヘテ妻ノ貝舞ノ言葉ヲ彼傳

ヘマシタ勿論私ハ英語ガ許セマセンデ僅カニ知ツテキル単語トキ具似テ  
ソノ意味ヲ彼ニ傳ヘタルデス「ジミンシ」ハ涙ヲ以テ感謝致シマシタ、彼ヲナトカ

シテ助ケタイト思ヒ佐々保市内カラ整腸劑(三式錠)ヤ「強力ポツタミン」  
ヲ買ッテ彼ニ進リヘマシタ、其ノ折、彼、感謝シタ嬉シイ顔ヲ今テモ想ヒ

起シマス、彼ハ直能ニナリ糲<sup>カク</sup>モ咽喉ヲ通ラナクナリ、シキリニ甘い食物ヲ  
欲シガツマスデ「度々」備隊酒保カラ配給ニナツタ約一〇代、僕ノ「ビスケツト」

ヲ具ヘマスト、「ミルク」ガ中ニ這入ッテキルテ涙ヲ流シテ悦<sup>ヨロコ</sup>ンテ喰ヘテ「サイ  
マシタ」其ノ次女ハ本當ニ私妻トシタ且取寄ヌ、妻ヲドニナニ想ヒ出シタデセウ

彼ハ死期ガ近ヅツト私ヲ枕邊ニ呼ビ妻ヘ遺言ヲ頼ミマシタ、私ハ  
「リニデイ」ハ彼ノ遺書ヲ書カシメマシタ、指揮官折戸ニ提出シマシタ

「ジミンシ」ハ私親クテ心カラ感謝シマシタ、ドニカイアムト云フ大衰又ハ眞面目テ  
青年ガ居リマシタ、彼ハ煙草ヲ好ミ、私ハ喫煙シナイテ軍隊ヨリ配給

ノモノハ全部「浮島カ」人達ニ分テ具ヘテキマシタ、彼ニ何時モ「ヤル」デ彼ハ  
私ヲ非常クニ慕ハツテキマシタ、彼モ急性肺炎テ死亡シタヨウニ記憶ニテ

キマスガ、彼モ私ハ随分澤山ノ薬モ求メ具ヘタリ菓子ヤ菓物等ヲ  
出来得ル限リ、努カト親切ク盡シマシタ、又其他ノ「浮島カ」患者ニモ

澤山ナ人ニ薬モ他ノ品物モ具ヘテキルテスケ名ヲ記憶シテ居ルマセン。  
「浮島カ」病人ニ對スル治療ハ全部施設部カ行ヒマシタガ、薬品モ之ハ分

ニ「アガ」マセンデシタ、完全ナ病室モ「医療」設備モナク、タカ「浮島カ」便



用スル事ニ専念シテ、居住区ヤ、医療設備、娯樂設備、夜服支給ヤ其ノ他ニ  
對シ努力ナサカド施設部中村清輝ヤ朝野某達ニハ重大ナル責任カアル  
ト思ヒマス、又海軍警戒隊指揮官折戸渡邊モ、余ク私ノ如キ最下級者  
ノミハ事ヲ次ギ次ギ命ジ自分達ハ僣辱カニ對スル改善ノ努力ヲ積極的ニ  
ナサカド事ハ自分職務ニ對シ勤勉デアラウトハ決シテ申サレマセン彼等ハ  
恐ラク訊問ラセテ場合私カ僣辱カニ關シテハ詳シト回答スルニ間  
違ヒアリマセン、私ハ彼等ヲ次ギ次ギト休ミ時固モ異ラシズ澤山ノ書類ヲ  
書カサシマシタガ、アマリ多ク一人テ書カサシタテ何ニテ書イタカ、判キリシタ記憶ハア  
リマセン、タガ「僣辱人名簿」住所録等書イタ事ヲ記憶シテキマス  
指揮官、折戸、渡邊ハ其ノ書類ヤ他ノ命ジタ書類ハ全部彼等カ檢  
査スルノデスカラ、如何ル事デモ彼等ハ自分ハ知ラナイトイフ事ハ絶對云ワ  
レナイ事デモシ彼等カソコナ事ヲ云フト假定スルバ彼等カ如何ニ責任  
デアリ自分責任ヲ回避セシトスル事ヲ自身ヲ證明スルノミデス  
私ハ英語ヲ話ス事ハ出来マセン、タガ僅カノ單語ヲ知テキルノミデス、見テ意味  
ハ判ツマセン、寫シテ書ク事ハ出来ミス、ソレテ、專問ニ事務ヲ執ツタリ庶務  
ヲ、シタノテハアリマセン、警戒、勤務カ勤務デサセラシ、其ノ上休ミ時固ニソコ  
ハ事ヲ命セラレタデ私人ハ事ヲ命セラシ指揮官ヤ上級下士官ハ何ニシ  
テハイナイデス、藥品モ充分アシバ自分僅カナ俸給デ然モ規則ヲ犯シ  
テハ僣辱カ人達ニ藥ヲ買フテ總ツヘナクトモ済シガカモ知レマセン、私ハ少しデモ藥  
ヲ買ハタカツタカラデス、ソレニ私ハ決シテ金持テハナク妻カ病院ニ入院中ニテ  
生活ニ困ルヨウナ状態ニテシタ、藥品ニ對スル事ハ佐世保海軍警戒隊  
參謀ニ毎月熱心ニ嘆願シタ申非ヒカアリ、警備隊ニハ僣辱カ用ノ藥カ如  
僣辱カ用ハ佐世保海軍施設部本部ハナイデスカ、一回特別ニ支給シテ  
世々ノ事カ出来マシタ、其ノ外ニ一回私カ警備隊医務科ニ行キ係下士官  
ニ事ヲ情ヲ話シ、帳簿外ノ藥品ヲ澤山世々ノ事カ出来マシタ、御禮



ニ自分ノ金ヲ木炭ヲ買ヒン下主官ニヤリマシタ私ハ斯モ苦心ニテ井ルテス然レモ  
(○) 其ノ重イ藥品ヲ抽木駅カラ相當迄一里ノ山道ヲ擔ツテ歸ツタテス山道  
テ隨分苦シクモアリマシタ此ノ藥ノ幾名ノ浮屠ヲ救フ事ハ出来ルト思ハ  
決シテ苦痛ヲ感シセシテシタ昭和十八年三月四月頃カワタト記憶ニテキマス  
治療ハ施設部相當現場医務長松坂薫ト其他、三四名ノ医務員カ  
當リ急病ノ場合ハ松坂カ佐々保施設部本部ニ電話連絡ニテ軍  
医官カ未診ニ来シタ其折ノ擔任ノ軍医官ハ余リ熱心テナカッタ思ヒマス  
彼ノ名ヲ知リマセン中村清輝カ知ツテ井ルト思ヒマス其ノ後昭和十八年四月  
頃交代ニテ未診ニ来ル事ニナラシメテ金龍ト云フ軍医中尉ハ非常ニ優シク  
熱心テ浮屠カ同情ニテ彼等ノ病氣ハ全部自分カ全治サレテセルト一生  
懸命努力カニテ下サリ毎日如ク未診セラシマシタ私モ非常ニ嬉シク彼ノ診  
察中ニ種々ト午助シマシタ私ハ命セウテ書ク書類ニ彼ノ行爲ヲ、ホメタタ  
エ長期間勤務ニテ下サル事ヲ願ヒマシタカ彼ハ九月頃他ニ轉勤ニナラテ  
行キマシタ、医務長松坂薫カ藥品ノアル限り彼ノ全カヲ盡シテキマシタ  
然レ最高責任者中村清輝ヤ朝野某ハタカ一回ノ浮屠病人ノ見  
舞モセカ一回ノ葬儀カ多列モナシテ居ラス浮屠カ作業セシムル主任者  
トシテハ余リモ冷淡デアッタ思ヒマス然レ中村ハ私達カ浮屠カ爲ニ  
其ノ改善カヲ頼ミ行クトア解ニテ出来ル事ハニテ思ヒマシタカ結局浮  
屠カ對スル心カク親切カナカッタモノト思ヒマス、浮屠患者ノ死亡率ハ昭  
和十八年ニ三月頃カ一番高率デアッタヨウニ記憶ニテキマス、浮屠カノ幾カ  
死セナシタカ私ノ記憶テハ四十七、八名ト思フテキマスが何分三年以テ前ノ事  
デアリシ又責任者テモナシ記憶ハアリマセン、セクナシタマク多クノ人達ハ急性  
肺炎デアッタヨウニ思ヒマス殆トノ葬儀カ多列ニマシタカ私ハ暗澹タル  
モノテシタ、私ノ一生懸命ナルカカニ對シ「ネイラン」「リンデー」「アイスクリーム  
ノ三人ノ「カール」ノ「非常」ニ仲ノ良イニ眞面目ナ人達カアリ  
私ニ對スル感謝<sup>病</sup>書ヲ見舞フテ紙ヲ私ノ妻ニ出シテ下サイト持テ  
来リマシタ、私ハ數回辭退シマシタカ是非ト云フテ妻ニ送リマシタ。

(○)



手紙に自己紹介して私に對する感謝、妻への見舞文でござる。私に  
(二) 英文の解読をせんが、ジョー、ウィル、イ、は、語彙にて載きまらば、彼、其ノ  
ヨウナ意味、事ヲ私ニ解讀にて與はしませむ。浮屠カニ對し復し  
手紙や自分、配給、林橋ヲ送らば、私、妻も、又、石鹼ノ少  
ナキ爲、浮屠ノ人達カ皮膚病カ多ク、事ヲ私ノ父ニ知ラシマシク、  
父カラ石鹼、製衣造方法ヲ教へて來マシク、浮屠カ、病人ニ同情シ、  
氣ヲ配つて下サシテ、慈愛深キ父モ、其他五名ノ家族モ、長崎  
原子爆、俾空龍、夜デ無慘ナ死ヲ遂ゲマシク、最愛ノ妻、イトヒキ  
子供モ、ア、ニ、ニ、テ、次モ、死ニテ行キマシク、私一人、生キ残リ、  
マシク、カ、身体カ悪ク、ズツト寝テキマシク、私ニモ、長クハ生キル事、  
出來ナイト思ヒマス。然シ私ハ決シテ怒ラ抱キテ居ラセシ國民  
ヲ欺キコノ様ナ悲慘ナ運命ニ到ラシメテ指導者達ニ對シテハ  
憤トラスニ居ラセシ。米國人カ如何ニ明朗ナ世界一人、種  
デアルカ勤務中、痛感シテキマシク、ソレテ終戦後、原子爆、俾  
ニテ、身体カ悪クシテ居リマシク、米國人カ懐カシク、占領軍  
將兵ニ土産物ヲ賣ル店ニ働ク事ニシテ、テ、カ、然シ、實際、カ、身  
体カ悪クシテ、ズツト店ニ休ニテ、働ク事カ、出來ズ、寝テ居リマシク、  
澤山ナ浮屠カ、病人ニ種々ト藥ヲ與ハシ、又、自分カ配給、モ、  
分ケ與ヘテキマス。カ、名、記憶ニテキマセン。然シ、セ、カ、ラ、シ、タ、数、  
浮屠カ、靈ヤ、世事ニ米國ニ帰還セテ、現在、悦ビ、ヒ、タ、ツ、テ、キ、ル  
人、カ、中ニ、私、僅カ、下、ラ、シ、茲、カ、愛、ヲ、想、ヒ、出、シ、テ、感、謝、シ、テ、下、サ、ル、人、  
居、ル、事、ヲ、信、ジ、テ、キ、マ、ス、

指揮官折戸の浮屠カ、患者カ、終日、部屋内テ寝テキル事、  
健康上有害ト云フ時、折天候ノ良キ暖イ日ニ、曾我部春  
太郎ニ命ジ、体操ヲサシタリ、日光浴ヲサシテ居リマシク、  
病人ニ對スル体操ヤ、熱ノアル患者ハ日光浴ハ、カ、ハ、テ、ア、有、害、カ、  
ナイカト、私ハ、思、フ、テ、居、リ、マ、シ、タ、カ、折戸ハ、自分カ、考、ヘ、カ、正、シ、ト、思、フ、テ、



井上ヨウヂンクノ私ハ自分ノ意見ヲ述ベルニハ余リニモ階級の低クアリタリ。

(一) 兵員ヲ得度ク病人ノ世話ヲシタリハ、曾我部春太郎「兒王廣」

「福田徳郎」「小林某」等ノ皆病人ニ對シテハ親切ニシテキマシク持ニ福田徳郎「藥ヲ買ヒ與ヘタリ」集物ヲ與ヘタリシテキマシク

昭和十八年三月四日頃ト思ヒマスガ私ノ一番希望シタリ通性食

事ヲ支給シ、長葱少佐ノ「漆」ヨリ目的ヲ達スル事ハ出

来マシタリ私、歎願ノ許可セタリ事ナシカフ誰シヨクモ嬉シク

「メリケン粉」ヲ得度ク人達ト一箱ニナツテ「トラック」カラ運搬

シタ事ヲ相シヒ出シマス「パン」ヲ製衣作スルニハ福田徳郎

カ應ルニ則、餅屋ヲ開業シテ居リ經驗者デアリマスノテ

彼ノ指導ヲシマシタリ。得度ク人達ハ「パン」ヲ大變悦ビテ居ラシ

マシタリ。製衣造「パン」ヨリ「長」ガ他ノニ名「人ト一箱ニ當リ

ミンク」パン「一日一回」テ他ノ一回ノ食事ハ先張リ施設部カ

支給シタリデス。食事ヲ支給ニ就テ施設部食室ノ半島

工員ガ不公平ニシタリ時折「折」シテ来マシタリ「ソ」ニテ時ハ、食室

ノ班長「ヨク」注シテ、御飯ヲヨク私自身鍋ヲ提テ世員ニ

「行」テ分チ與ハシマシタリ。運水「昇」ト云フ水兵ハ居ソマシタリ

カ彼ハ食事ニ就テハ持「ヨク」氣ヲ配リ直ガ食室ニヤカ

マシタリ掛合ツテ御飯ヲ世員ニテ「マ」テ居リマシタリ

私ハ少シテモ澤山喰ベサスヨウ努力カシタリデス。又兵令「ハ」御

飯カ少シテモ残「ハ」決シテ捨テタリ「ニ」テキマセン「ハ」ス残「ハ」タリ「ハ」

分チ與ハシタリ。兵員達モ先張リ同分量ヲ「テ」スカ休日「テ」外

出シタ人ガ自分「下」宿「テ」食事ヲ済マセテ来ル「モ」ガアル「ノ」テ

(二)



私ハ少シデモ多ク施設ノ中御飯ガ世員エリヨウ努カクマシタガ浮  
(三) 廣ク飢エサシタ事ハ絶対アリマセン。施設部カラ支給サレ居ル事ハ  
今迄詳シク書イタ通りデス。米ノ量ヤ副食物ノ程度ハ施設部  
中村清輝ヤ其他関係者ヲ御調査下サイ。浮屠ガ勞務ニ  
一ケ年以モ使用シ其間作業服一着ト地下足袋一足ニ其ハ  
其ノ僅カナモノカ何ケ月使用ニ耐エ得ルデセウカ? 其ノ他、シヤツ、  
臍股、省下等何ニ其ハズンデ満足ニテキタ施設部側ノ  
責任ハ飽迄追求シテハナリマセン。作業ノ事ハ全部施設  
部中村清輝、朝野某ガ要求シタデモ或ハ任ニ當リタメ  
折戸渡邊ト話合ノ上デナシタデス。

私ハ私ニ許セズ唯ツキ段トニテ指揮官ヨリ命セラシル書類ノ希  
望事項スニ衣服ノ支給ヤ其他前述ノ通り必死ニ求メタノデスカ  
實現シマセンデシラ。

私ハ心カラ浮屠ノ立場ニ同情ニテ其ノ待遇改善ト自己ノ且取直シラ  
盡シタノデ決シテ浮屠カラ虐待スルヨウナ精神ノ所有者デアリマセン  
私ニ慘<sup>ガキヤ</sup>ト居ナリ心ガアルノデシタラ決シテ浮屠ノ爲ニ生懸命

努カハシテキナイデセウ。生活ニ困ル様ナ食費及ナ私ガ規則ヲ  
犯シテ迄自分俸給ヲ殆ド全デ藥ヲ買ヒ求メタリ又自分デ藥ヲ  
備隊ニ行キ藥ヲ取ラ分譲ニテ世員ト其ハタリハシナカッタデセウ。

自分デ喰ベタイ菓子モ自分ノ子供ニ送テヤリタイ菓子モ一回デモ  
自分デハ喰ベタイナイデス。私ハ何ノ責任者デナイノデスカラ其ハラシ  
ク仕事ノ命セラシタル事ヲナシスレバイノデスカラ心配スル必女リナイデス

然シ私ノ性質トシテ此ノ氣主母ナ浮屠ノ立場ヲ静視ニテ知ラヌ顔ヲ  
シテハ居ラレナカッタノデス。ソニテ、居住位ノ事モ、食事ノ事モ、  
衣服ノ事モ、治療ノ對スル事モ一生懸命改善スル努カカシタムデス

私ノ日頃ノ素行ヤ、性質ハ折戸渡邊其他兵員カ心ス證  
明スルモト信ジマス。折戸ハ昭和十八年三四月頃渡邊ト交代



シマツタ渡邊ハ溫和ナ人ナリシガ職務ニ對シテハ勤勉デアツタトハ  
申サレマセン但シ毎カノ立場ヲ充分理解シテ改善ニ努力カナ書ス  
ベキデアツタト思ハス

昭和十八年三月四日頃最上級下士官 鮫島時田<sup>サメジマトキタ</sup>ト云フ人ト  
深見安國<sup>フカミヤス</sup>ト云フ水兵ガ居リマシタ 深見ハ自身テハ米團  
産シカト稱シテ居リ英語ハ實ニ上手デシタ然レ彼ノ性質  
ハ狂暴ナデ若ク兵員ヤ工員達ハヨク彼カラ歐ラレマシタ然レ上  
官鮫島ハ彼ヲ愛シ、<sup>ジ</sup>松カニ深見ヲ利用シテ保護カラモ布  
ヤツタオル等無理ニ世見ツタ事ガアリマシタ 我ハ是レヲ知リ非  
常ニ心配シマシタ、<sup>シ</sup>シテダラトモ衣服ガ施設部ヨリ支給セラレ  
ナイ時又其ノ何時支給セラルモノカ全ク不明ノ時保護カ、  
毛布等世見<sup>ノ</sup>ヨリナ行爲<sup>ハ</sup>全ク悪イト思ヒマシタノデ、上級者  
高橋<sup>タカハシ</sup>渡邊<sup>ワタナベ</sup>ニ昔ゲマシタ、高橋ハ深見ニ其ノ品物ヲ保護カニ  
返却サシマシタ、我ハ其ノ以前保護カガ少クテ貝殻ヲヤルト  
云フノデ何カ粗ナク世見<sup>ヲ</sup>キマシタ、<sup>シ</sup>ハ南洋ノ瀛邊<sup>ヨウヘン</sup>ニヨクサ洛  
ケチキル何處ニモアルモノヲ貴重品トナク全ク利用價値ノ  
ナイモノデシタガ上官鮫島ハ是レヲ知リ自分ガ、毛布<sup>ハ</sup>ヤケオレ  
テ無理ニ世見ツタ事ヲ發見サセタル事ヲ怒リ、<sup>シ</sup>シカラ、下級  
者ノ私ヲ来心ク壓迫シマシタ、<sup>シ</sup>テ深見ト云フ全ク悪イ兵員  
テ及動的ニ保護シマシタ、深見ハ隨分ト保護カニ對シテ  
暴行<sup>ハ</sup>多事ヲ聞ク事<sup>ハ</sup>アリマス、曾我部春太郎、貝玉廣  
福田徳郎、池添木子<sup>イケゾノキ</sup>等ヨリ聞イタコト思ヒマス、上官鮫島  
ハ深見ノ陰カラ保護者デアラタルタメ、彼ノ悪イ行爲<sup>ハ</sup>、<sup>シ</sup>陰  
カシ<sup>コト</sup>余程<sup>ホド</sup>日時<sup>トキ</sup>ハ経過<sup>ケチカ</sup>シナケレバ早ニ這入マセデシタ、<sup>シ</sup>此ノ事<sup>ハ</sup>  
ハシ<sup>シ</sup>製造所<sup>ショ</sup>ニ働タマ<sup>シ</sup>ジョー、<sup>シ</sup>ハシ<sup>シ</sup>女<sup>メ</sup>ヤ他<sup>ノ</sup>ニ名<sup>ナ</sup>ノ保護カ<sup>ハ</sup>、人モ  
知ツテ居リマス、渡邊ハ深見ノ行爲<sup>ハ</sup>ヤ狂暴<sup>ハ</sup>ヲ知リ彼  
テ七八月頃他<sup>ニ</sup>轉<sup>ル</sup>勤<sup>ム</sup>サシマシタ、又其ノ悪イ<sup>ト</sup>、<sup>シ</sup>ハ鮫島<sup>ハ</sup>モ



他ニ轉勤サスベクニテ其の如何様テス何故彼ノ可入リ長ク勤務

シマシテ、厚徳カノ野菜ヲ盗ニテ事ニ對シ是ヲ殴打シタ事

(五)ハ絶對アリマセンガ、野菜ヲ賣ツテヤツタ事ニアリマス 施設部

テ春日ノ運動會ノアツタ頃デシカラ、三日月ノ頃ト申シマス

私ノ其ノ時何カ指揮官(多分渡邊トテアツタヨリト申シマス)カ

書類ヲ書ツ事ヲ命ゼラシ部屋デハ事ヲシテキマス、若イ水兵

カ厚徳カノ数人、食堂カラ野菜ヲ盗ニテ喰ベタト申シテ未

マシテ部屋ニ居ノ上級下士官(誰トテアツタカ言憶ヒマセン)カ私ニ見

テ来リヨリ命ゼラシマシタノテ食堂ニ行キマス「シニクカ

アリ其ノ中ニ若クモアツタヨリ思ヒマス、倉庫ノ外側ニ

積ミシ里ネテアリ盗ラシルカモ思ヒ、思ヒマシタテ食堂ニ居

係ニ盗マシナイヨリ倉庫ニ細メヨリ申シ、「シニク」ハ身体ニ非常

ニ禁メ養食ガツキマスノテ、少シ是レト申シマスト外側ニ積ミテアツ

モノハ全部クシマシタ、指揮官ニ其ノ日語シ「シニク」ハ兵員達

カ後刻分配シテヤツタヨリ私ノ分配ノ時ニ書類ヲ書イテ居

マシタテ分配シタ分里ニ知リマセン、福田徳ノ序カ分配シテヤツ

ナ記憶カアルマス、指揮官ニ終ル行方ニ思ヒカラ、終ル時ニ

相談シテ出来ハ世々ツテヤリカラ盗マナイヨリ又腐敗シタリテ

物ハ絶對喰ヒナイヨリ注意シ、ジョーワルイ氏ニ代辯ス、掛申シ

マシテ彼カノ注意シ、話カアツタ事ト申シマス

私ノ厚徳カラ即イタノハ前モ述ベタ通り私ハ決ニ其人ヲ憎ニテ

即イタモノテハ絶對アリマセン、私ハ入隊シタ日カラ衛生施設ノ全ク

不備ナ事ニ一審ヨリ願ヒ、病人ノ爲ニ懸命盡シタノテスハ少シ

テモ、心得吾人ニ爲病氣ニナラナイヨリ、又他ノ人ニ迷惑ヲ掛ケナイ

ヨリ、釋々返シ、ジョーワルイ氏ニ機會アル度毎ニ代辯シテ見ヒマシ

衛生施設ノ悪ク、一度原因不明ト下痢患者出澤一ト出マシタテ

傳染病ヲ非常ニ取リマシタ、モ、斯ニ病人ノ發生シテ澤一ト

死シ者出シテハ、思ヒト申シタカラデス、私ノ即イタ行方ニ思ヒト

思ヒマス、然レ是レモ厚徳カノ全員ノ厚ラ思フタカラデス

(五)

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私彼、疑月部ヲ輕クミツクイタク決シテ、ヒトクウイテハ居  
リマセン、其ノ人カ負傷シタリ、ケニシテ引イタクスレヨウニ絶對即  
イテハ居ルマセン、彼ハ若ク、スイト元氣ヲ働キ、私ハ昭和十九  
年六月四日ニ長崎港外ニ勤務シテ井ルトキ、彼ハ島ニアリ  
造船所テ働イテ居リ(昭和十九年九月十日頃ヨリ見カケタト記  
憶キキマス)昭和二十年ノ三月頃(確カテ記憶ナシ)迄働キ  
其ノ後他ニ轉シテ行キマシヤ、私ハ多ク彼ノ顔ヲ見テ受ケマシヤ、  
死セサセタ俘虜ノ人達ノ死セテ原因ニ不審カアルノデシタラ、軍臣  
官、金瀧軍医中尉、松坂医務長、其他医務員、看  
護シタ、曾我部春太郎、福田徳郎、伊玉廣、小林某、  
折戸、渡邊、西指揮官等、及喚入海調査ヲ是非共ニ  
シテトサイ、又歐打ヨリ死セラ早クヨウナ事、實カアルカ、  
ク絶對絶對ニ調シテトサイ。

俘虜ノ老人達ニシテ、モ樂ナ仕事ヲ進メ、其ノ努力カシタ事  
モ、渡邊ニオ頼シテ、年々別ニ班テ分ケテ老人テイクラマシタ事  
「タマス」ト云フ最老年ノ人、私ノ親ク對シ、自分ノ財産ヲ分ケ  
進ムルト申シタ事モ、又死セテ者ニ對スル葬儀、冬到者、指揮  
官ニオ頼シ、ハシラ貰フ事、自分ノ煙草ヲ分ケ與ヘタ事、等  
昨日述ベタ通リデス、出来ル大ケ愉快ニ俘虜カト云フ重カク  
氣分カラ解放サレ、ヨリ常ニ希望ヲ抱キ、飽食、戦事終  
結シ、生キ抜、ヨリ勇カニ私ツケタデス、演藝會ヲ自分ノ  
費用用テナシタ、モ、野球戰ヲ行ツタノモ、別ニ書ク通リデス  
私ハ最下級ノ下士官トシテハ、自分ノ出来得ルモノノ總テヲ盡シ  
タレラス

然レ是等ノ不遇ニ昭和十八年十月十日陸軍第ナハ分所ノ設置  
サテ初メテ改善サレ、不遇カラ解放サレタデス、衣服、直チニ  
支給サシ、食事もヨウチリ、彼等、如何ニ嬉シキ氣ヲシテ、外  
套、食料支給サシ、私達海軍ノ下士官、兵カ外套、食料、  
タマス



(七) 食事も相変らずに食糧の欠乏も甚しく、海軍の食料も乏しく申すに  
なり。彼等の施設部から全部總テ支給ヲ受ケテ裏面ノ内情  
ヲ全ク知ラス施設部ト海軍との関係ヲ混同シテ其ノ不満ヲ全部  
私達海軍に言ハル。或隊然モ誠心誠意ニ奮闘シ海軍ノ同情者ニナリ  
シニ努力カシタニモ不効ス總テノ待遇ヲ不満トシテ唯「ワ、我儘」  
シテ申ラシル。私ノ名ヲ以テ表現セシム事ハ、私ハ死スニモ死ニ仰シ  
ナイ深い深い悲シミテ一杯デス。一回復讐カラ仰イテ事ハ「事」  
安貝テス然シ他「全ク私ニ身ニオボエリ」モ頭アリマセン。人ノオレシ  
キ罪迄私ノ名ヲ以テスルニハ余クニモ無慈悲デス全ク無安貝「世  
根」デス

何故海軍施設部ニ正規ノ手續ヲナサス使用シタカ、是レ何ト云  
フテモ復讐カラ不満ナリ之場ニ「軍用」イタリ最大ノ原因デス

「且」目下、施設部中村清輝、朝野其ノ其他全部ノ関係  
者及海軍の或隊折戸、渡邊、外兵員全部ヲカシメ人  
飽クモ御調査下サイ。

FV-13

(七)