

NO. 5 CAMP (FORMER NO. 2 DESPATCHED CAMP)

<u>NAME</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>TERM</u>
YANABU, Tetsutoshi	2nd Lieut	Feb. 1943 - - - - -
KANEKO, Takio	Captain	- - - - -
OKADA, Ryuji	1st Lieut	Feb. 1945 to Sept. 1945
KANEKO, Sakae	2nd Lieut (Medical)	Feb. 1943 - - - - -
KOBAYASHI, Sha	Corporal	Feb. 1943 to July, 1943 - -
UCHIDA, Teshiharu	Sergeant	Feb. 1943 to July, 1943 - -
HARADA, Asaichi	Sergeant Major	July 1944 to Sept. 1945 - -
NISHIKAWA, Yeneichi	Corporal	July 1943 to Nov. 1943 - -
ISHIDA, Satoru	Sergeant (Medical)	Feb. 1943 to Feb. 1944 - -
HATANO, Toshiyuki	Employee	May 1943 to Sept. 1945 - -
MATSUI, Tomo	Employee	Dec. 1943 to Sept. 1945 - -
TAKAHASHI, Yo	Employee	Oct. 1943 to Sept. 1945 - -
SHIROMARU, Takafumi	Employee	May 1945 to Sept. 1945 - -
ANDO, Kasuo	Employee	May 1945 to Sept. 1945 - -
SHIGENORI, Tametsu	Employee	May 1945 to Sept. 1945 - -
NAKASHIMA, Someji	Employee	May 1945 to Sept. 1945 - -
TAGUCHI, Kaname	Employee	Nov. 1943 to May 1944 - -

... Every month they were given from three to four days off each month.

ENTERTAINMENT

Performances of songs and dancing matches were held and various kinds of articles were given for them in acknowledgment of their services and relief goods were distributed among them at Christmas, Christmas and the Emperor's Birthdays.

The relief goods from the Red Cross Society were delivered to this camp at the rate of about one hundred pounds per month from 3 months in 1943, and more about 100 pounds in 1945. Clothes, food, daily necessities, etc. were, and other articles of luxury were distributed by specially named staff under officers of prisoners' quarters.

There was no field for the exercise of religion and we say that giving previous notice to the head of each camp and holding services as they pleased in the presence of the camp authorities.

EXTRACTS FROM REPORT ON 8TH DETACHMENT, FUKUOKA POW CAMP

SIGNED BY: MATSUICHI ENJOJI, President, FURUKAWA MINING CO.

Nos. of PWs and dates admitted

23 Jan 43	200	from Hong Kong
10 Mar 44	3	" Manila
5 Oct 44 (?)	135	" Jinsen (Korea)
4 Mar 45 (?)	140	" Hinkaseki (Formosa)
5 June 45 (?)	100	" Saganosaki
25 Jun 45 (?)	124	" Nagasaki
Total	<u>702</u>	

HOSPITAL

We built a medical office, a pathology laboratory, a cook room for patients, a station and living room of nurses, a usual sick-ward and an isolated ward, which were installed with steam heater, and about 80 beds and adopted a prudential policy to hold warmth and to cure patients.

DRESS

When they work they put on special cotton overalls (generally half-yearly renewal), rubber-soled socks (generally half-monthly renewal), coal-mine fatigue caps, metal lunch boxes, metal canteens etc., which were supplied with the company. When they rest they put on clothes lent by the Japanese army, relief goods of the Red Cross and their private things.

PROMOTION OF THE WELFARE PERSONS

(a) RECREATION

Every day prisoners were allowed to rest freely on the premises of the camp except hours of operations. Every month they were given from three to four days off each month.

(b) ENTERTAINMENT

Performances, concerts and boxing matches were held and various kinds of articles were given for them in acknowledgement of their services and relief goods were distributed among them on holidays, Christmas and the Emperor's birthdays,

(c) RELIEF

The relief goods from the Red Cross Society were delivered to this camp at the rate of about once 6 months in 1943, once about 3 months in 1944, and once about 2 months in 1945. Clothes, foods, daily necessaries, tobacco, and other articles of luxury were distributed impartially among them under officers of prisoners' control.

(d) RELIGION

There was no limit for the ceremony of religion and we saw them giving previous notice to the head of this camp and holding services as they pleased in the precincts of the camp on holidays.

(e) DAILY NECESSARIES

Generally the company provided one person with a soap, a paper bag of tooth powder, 60 sheets of coarse toilet paper, a towel, and a loin cloth each month. Coffee, red pepper, dried laver, plum flour, tobacco, beauty cream, shoe-polish, mentholatum, vitamin drugs, tooth-powder safety razor, fork, spoon, cigarette holder, handkerchief, suspenders, etc were sold at the canteen.

(f) LIASON

Warrant Officer Clap, prisoner interpreter, and Katsuhiko Yanatake, Japanese interpreter established compact liason among officers of prisoners, section leaders, squad leaders, clerks of the company and Japanese non-commissioned officers and thus promoted better mutual understanding.

PROVISIONS

A menu card of about the middle of April, when we run short of vegetable, fish, etc every year. A card which we made by the remaining materials of the company and our own memory is as follows.

A MENU CARD OF ABOUT MIDDLE OF APRIL, 1945

<u>Breakfast</u>		<u>Dinner</u>		<u>Supper</u>	
Mixed Rice	247 gm	Bread	247 gm	Mixed Rice	247 gm
Wheat Flour	20 gm	Vegetable	200 gm	Vegetable	200 gm
Vegetable	300 gm	Soy	10 gm	Fish	100 gm
Miso (bean Paste)	15 gm	Curry Powder	3 gm	Soy	10 gm
Salt	3 gm	Oil	3 gm	Salt	3 gm
Curry Powder	3 gm	Salt	3 gm	Curry Pwd.	3 gm
Oil	2 gm	Tea	1 gm	Wheat Flour	20 gm
Mustard Powder	1 gm	Mustard	1 gm	Mustard	1 gm
Tea	1 gm				

REMARKS

We did our best to obtain plucks in order to supply grease because of the difficulty of obtaining meat, butter etc.

At last the time came when it was difficult for us to get food materials.

Generally we could obtain calory of more than 3000. The average weight was 63 Kg.

A MENU CARD OF ABOUT THE MIDDLE OF APRIL 1943

<u>Breakfast</u>		<u>Dinner</u>		<u>Supper</u>	
Mixed Rice	247 gm	Bread	247 gm	Mixed Rice	247 gm
Vegetable	300 gm	Fish	100 gm	Beef	100 gm
Oil	4 gm	Veg,	200 gm	Vegetable	300 gm
Soya Bean	100 gm	Sugar	10 gm	Sugar	7 gm
Curry-Powder	3 gm	Oil	4 gm	Soy	10 gm
Mustard Powder	1 gm	Soy	10 gm	Salt	3 gm
Salt	3 gm	Bean Paste	10 gm	Mustard Powder	1 gm
Tea	1 gm	Mustard	1 gm	Butter	5 gm
		Currie	3 gm	Tea	1 gm

REMARKS

Owing to the military catering it was very easy for us to get food materials. Generally we could maintain a calory of more than 3, 200 Average weight was 63 Kg.

A MENU CARD OF CHRISTMAS

<u>Breakfast</u>		<u>Dinner</u>		<u>Supper</u>	
Cleaned Rice	300 gm	Bread	300 gm	Cleaned Rice	300gm
Wheat Flour	100 gm	Butter	8 gm	Wheat Flour	200 gm
Beef	150 gm	Sugar	20 gm	Oil	10 gm
Potato	200 gm	Sake or Beer	0.1 lr.	Fish	200 gm
Sugar	20 gm	Pork	200 gm	Potato	150 gm
Fruits	300 gm	Cabbage	300 gm	Soy	10 gm
Soy	10 gm	Soy	10 gm	Salt	4 gm
Salt	5 gm	Salt	4 gm	Sugar	10 gm
Curry-powder	5 gm	Curry Powder	3 gm	Fruits	200 gm
Tea	1 gm	Tea	1 gm	Tea	1 gm

MEDICAL TREATMENT

Doctor Fukashi ETO and Masayuki SAIKI, a member of the medical staff of the company examined carefully the patients whom Surgeon Major Smith examined previously and classified fairly them into admission in a hospital, rest cure, rest from work, rest from hard work, poultry farming, swine keeping, rabbit raising, farming, operations outside the pit etc., according to the condition of the patients and thus we did our best to treat them fairly.

MEDICINES

Generally patients were favored more than Japanese miners with medicines supplied from the company, the Japanese army, and the Red Cross, but sometimes it happened to be difficult to obtain such injection of glucose and calcium.

PATIENTS

The numbers of patients of admission in a hospital and rest-cure was below about 2 per cent. Owing to the perfect establishment and medical treatment there were very few serious cases in this camp and for two years and nine months from its establishment to its closing seven patients died against about seven hundred persons. Always the average weight was above 63 Kg.

DEATH

The Dead	7
Persons killed (accident)	5
Total	<u>12</u>

Its particulars is as follows:

Number	Name	Date of Birth	Nationality	Date of Death	Cause
1 26076	Murray George, W	6-9-22	Canadian	5-4-43	Heart Failure
2 26071	MacDonald, L.	10-6-21	Canadian	8-5-43	Pneumonia
3 26036	Savoy, Edw. J	1-24-13	Canadian	8-20-43	Heart Failure From BeriBeri
4 26056	Wood, Donald	1-4-22	Canadian	9-17-43	Acute gastroenteritis
5 26061	McKinley, SWJ	6-28-22	Canadian	4-9-44	Heart Failure from beriberi and enteritis
6 26097	Channel, WR	9-8-08	Canadian	4-21-44	Catarrhal Pneumonitis
7 26091	Campbell, W.	?-?-22	Canadian	7-14-44	Cave-in
8 26099	Fitzpatrick	?-?-22	Canadian	7-14-44	Cave-in
9 26032	Blank, Elmer, W	4-28-21	Canadian	1-28-45	T.B.

DEATHS (cont'd)

Number	Name	Date of Birth	Nationality	Date of Death	Cause
26277	Bedford, H.	9-5-14	British	3-5-45	Owing to the sudden back of the coal wagon complicated fracture of the lower jaw bone the right elbow joint, the right thigh bone and concussion of the brain.
26303	Murthon, Robinson	3-12-19	British	4-9-45	Fracture of the right ribs and injury of the lungs.
26525	Varles, Charles	6-25-17	Australian	7-7-45	Fracture of the lower part of the skull and the left elbow joint.

REMARKS

No. 26076

Murray

He rested from about March the 19th owing to Beri-Beri and recovered from it, and so he was made to work in the pit from March the 27th onwards.

He rested in the hospital ward from April the 3rd owing to bad diarrhoea and on April the 39th recovered from it. But he was put into the protection group as a suspected case of beri-beri, and was made to do his best so as to build up his physical strength, but suddenly died of heart failure.

No. 26071

Macdonald

He was put into the protection group as a suspected case of dry pleurisy on June the 5th in 1943.

He was pronounced as rest from work on June the 21st and devoted himself to recuperate, but became catarrhal pneumonia and was taken while to the isolated ward and died there.

No. 20656

Wood

He was put into the protection group as a suspected case of acute gastroenteritis at the beginning of August 1943 and devoted himself to recuperate, but as his condition took a turn for the worse he was taken to the sick ward. He died of it at 7 p.m. on September 17th

No. 26061

McKintley

He was suffering from hernia and beri-beri from about December 1943 onwards and received treatment as rest from work. Meanwhile his condition took a turn for the worse on April 2nd, 1944 and had attacks of heart acceleration and vomiting and as the result of the diagnosis he was taken to the sick ward on the same day because of heart failure from beri-beri and enteritis. In spite of medical treatment he died at 8 p.m. on April the 9th.

No. 26097

Charnel

He was suddenly attacked with fever on April the 13th 1944 and fell into a critical condition. His diagnosis found the souffle in his left chest. He was given antifebrile glucose and heart medicine injections. Thus he was nursed heartily. Notwithstanding, his condition took a turn for the worse on April the 2nd, and injections of heart medicine and Ringer's solution had no effect on him, and at last he died at 2.40 p.m.

No. 26091

Campbell

He died after wounded by roof-fall in the works of cutting on the left side of the gallery at 10 p.m. on July 14th, 1944

No. 26091 *Fitzpatrick*

The cause of his death is the same as the above-mentioned

No. 26032 *Blank*

He was attacked with fever on April the 29th, 1944 and immediately was diagnosed. As his condition was weak, he became worse. On June the 1st tuberculous bacilli were found in his sputum and on the same day he was taken to the sick ward as the case of tuberculosis and tympanitis. The authorities did their best to try every kind of treatment and to give every kind of medicine in order to cure him. He was given one or two eggs as nutritious food every day. He was complicated with pleurisy on about August the 25th. At last he died at 9.35 a.m. on January the 28th.

No. 26277 *Belford*

While ascending in the pit of Banzai coal mine after finishing his work in the pit, he died of touching the back of the coal wagon.

No. 26303 *Munton*

When he arrived at the entrance of the pit of Banzai Coal mine to enter the pit for the purpose of his working at 7 p.m. on April the 9th, 1945, he died of touching the back of the coal wagon

No. 26525 *Ueber*

While working in the pit of the Omine coal-mine he died of the rock fall from the side wall on July the 7th, 1945.

Burial Place

Their remains were laid to rest at the Fukuoka Cemetery in Oto village, Tagawa District, Fukuoka Prefecture.

PRESERVATION OF SAFETY

The means to take for the purpose of security of their life and their returning home is as follows:

In emergency of air-raid all of them were made to take refuge in the cave of the hillside

They put into the fire brigade for the fire and provide with a fire pump, tanks available for fighting the fire etc, and always exercised a fire drill.

For the prevention of disaster while working we make them to avoid the working in the dangerous places.

For the prevention of prisoners injury, operations leaders superintended them carefully and chose each safety committee among each prisoners' group whose duty it was to pay attention for the prevention of disaster.

The authorities made it a rule to examine carefully every meal at the medical office.

REWARD AND PUNISHMENT

(a) ARMY

The military authorities performed the punishments of prisoners by No. 41 of the law proclaimed March the 9th 1943. It was made a rule for the guards of the company (they were sent to the army and under its command) not to punish prisoners directly on any occasions.

They rewarded prisoners obtained satisfactory results by giving them badges, made them to present the materials for broadcasting and distributed the relief goods, which could not be given to all men among them.

COMPANY

When operations leaders recognized it necessary to give prisoners reward or punishment, they report it to the military authorities through their superior officials, and they had never given direct reward or punishments to the prisoners on any occasion.

The permitted reward and punishment was as follows:
Higher pay, more tobacco and bread than others were given to the superior prisoners.

NOMINAL ROLL OF PERSONNEL TO BE INTERVIEWED

- Matsuichi Enjyoji, Mine President, Sho, Soeda Town, Fukuoka Pref.
- Masahiro Kitayama, Head Services Section "
- Shigemi Yamamoto, Head of Coal Mine "
- Takeo Fukami, Liason Clerk, Omine, Kawasaki Town F.P.
- Katsuhiko Yanatake, Interpreter, Masaki, Kawasaki Town, F.P.
- Kenji Imamura, Quartermaster, Tabara, Kawasaki Town, F.P.
- Kikumaru Goto, Medical,
- Otozo Maruhama, Operations Leader, Omine, Kawasaki, F.P.
- Kiyomitsu Tacamia, Operations Leader, Omine, Kawasaki, F.P.
- Isamu Kawahara, Operations Leader, Omine, Kawasaki, F.P.

THE REPORT OF ENQUIRY
INTO
THE PRISONERS OF THE 8TH DETACHMENT
OF
FUKUOKA WAR PRISONERS CAMP .

TO : FUKUOKA BRANCH OF WAR
CRIMES INVESTIGATION , LEGAL
SEC., S.C.A.P.

Name and Address of Reporter
Furukawa Ōmine Mining Company,
Soeda Town, Tagawa District, Fukuoka Prefecture.

1. Location (cf. the 1st appended map)

This camp in the precincts of Ōmine Coal-mine, which is located at Kawasaki Town, Tagawa District, Fukuoka Prefecture, stands on the hillock blessed with ample warm sunlight, pure air, and purified water, and commands a fine prospect.

2. History

This camp was established on the 23rd, January, 1943. Up to the 30th, November, 1943, this Camp, as the

5th Branch of Fukuoka War Prisoners Camp, performed its duty under military control, according to the regulations of treatment of general war prisoners and Fukuoka War Prisoners Camp's regulations of treatment of war prisoners. On and after December the 1st the regulations of despatch governed this Camp. Therefore, its name was changed to the 8th Detachment of Fukuoka War Prisoners Camp. Immediately before the end of this war this Camp was restored to the 5th Branch and came to be under military control (we don't know about its particulars). On August the 15th, 1945, this Camp was closed and changed to the hotel for occupation forces and was used up to September the 22nd, when all people started for ~~there~~ their return home.

The number of persons to be admitted to this Camp at every periods runs as follows:

Date	Number	The name of former camp.
Jan. 23, 1943.	200	Honkong Camp.
March, 10, 1944.	3	Manila Camp.
Oct. 5? 1944	135	Jinsen Camp (in Korea).
March 4? 1945	140	Hinkaseki Camp (in Formosa).
June 5? 1945	100	Saganoseki.
June 25? 1945	124	Nagasaki.
Total	702	

3. Equipment (cf. the 2nd appended map).

a) Outward aspect

There are a large wooden, slate-roofed, painted,

two-storey house, which was rebuilt the large new boarding-house and the company's new house building in March, 1941, these small single-storey houses, and all kinds of annexes in the enclosure of the board^{fence} at the flat of echelon formation of one hectare on the hillock. These buildings are standing with comparatively brand-new impression and grandeur, and the regular, innumerable window panes make us feel the blight light of the interior. Pass through the front main gate, and you will find a guard-house on the right, an office in front, and on the left a large two-storey house, small single-storey house, a sick-house, storages, a hen-house, and a hog-pen. These buildings are standing at regular intervals. The garden-trees, passages, and waterways are kept in good repair. These atmosphere makes the place a world of its own.

b.) Houses

There ~~are~~ ^{were} beds in the officer's living-rooms, but the most of living-rooms were laid with mats.

At the beginning of its establishment one person kept room of about 3 square metre.

Generally one mattress and four blankets were lent to one person, but owing to the difficulty of obtaining blankets, two coverlets were used in place of four blankets for some people.

To avoid the winter coldness the houses were rebuilt so as to face the south, and so

admitted the sunlight fully.

To keep off the draft broken glasses were repaired and windows were sealed up.

At the beginning of its establishment we lent braziers to every room, but from 1944 onwards we made prisoners use canteens instead of hot-water bottles.

Electric lamps of 100 w. and from 20 w. to 40 w. were installed at every room, passages, and other important points, not to mention of the exterior of houses, and those of 60 w. - 100 w. at the dining-rooms and other assembly halls. Even at the air-raid generally the lighting of the interior of houses had never put out except in emergency, because there were curtain installment.

Steam was used at all cooking in the cook-house, which had five big boilers.

On both sides of the cook-houses there were dining-rooms, which floor space was of about 80 square metre and which tables could accomodate about 200 persons.

At the bathhouse a dressing-room, a big mirror and a funnel of shower were installed, and could accomodate about 80 persons once.

Twice a day it was cleaned and pure water was poured in and was heated by steam.

Toilets and lavatories were generally of foreign style and we creased their number in proportion to the number of men, because we paid attention for prisoners not to feel inconvenient.

The barber-room, sewing-room, and shoe-room were installed and prisoners of experience were always engaged in their lines.

Daily necessities, tobacco, coffee, tea, and etc. were sold at the canteen.

There were ping-pong stands and every kind of musical instruments at the entertainment-hall.

The library had circulating books from Y.M.C.A., which the officer of prisoners managed.

There were a warehouse of prisoners' personal effects under military control, a warehouse of relief articles of soldiers from the Red Cross, a warehouse of operations goods under the company's control, and a garage of fire apparatus in the houses.

c.) Warehouse.

We built a clothing detached storage and a provisions detached storage, each area of which was of 72 square metre and housed strictly clothing and provisions for prisoners in them.

d.) Hospital.

We built a medical office, a pathology laboratory, a cook-room for patients, a station and a living-room of nurses, an usual sick-ward, and an isolated ward, which were installed with steam, heater, and about 80 beds and adopted a

prudential policy to hold warmth and to cure patients.

4. Engagement in Labor.

	description	average number	hour	Summary
in the Pit.	coal-mining.	300	Three shifts of 8 hours	Organized one section into 4 squads (the number of one section was about 60 men, and the number of one squad about 15 men). Each section and squad had each section leader and squad-leader and was attended by each Japanese operation leader in order to prevent disaster. The amount of a fixed standard of the operations was not too heavy for prisoners. A work was done by contract. When the standard was accomplished, ^{tobacco, bread and etc.} were given them besides regular rations.
	Digging	210		
outside the Pit.	Tempering chisels.	15	no shift of 9 hours.	
	conveyance of non-inflammable coal.	40		
	conveyance of mine-pillars.	20		
	Farming.	30		
in Camp.	making of bamboo basket.	4	no shifts of 9 hours.	
	Live-stock	1		
	Farming odd jobs.	5		
	Cooking	13		
	medical affairs	14		

Dress.

When they work they put on special ^{Cotton} overalls (generally half-yearly renewal), rubber-soled socks (generally one and half-monthly renewal), coal-mine fatigue-caps, metal lunch-boxes, metal canteens, and etc., which were supplied with the company.

When they rest they put on clothes lent by Japanese army, relief goods of the Red Cross and their private things.

5. A List of the Company Staff

Position	Name	Address
President	1 - Matsuichi Enryoji	Shō, Soeda Town, Fukuoka Prefecture
Head of services section	1 - Masahiro Kitayama	ditto
ditto	Iuao Sasaki	ditto
ditto	Makoto Igarashi	ditto
Head of coal-mine	1 - Tei Terasaki	ditto
ditto	3 - Shigemi Yamamoto	ditto
Head of clerks in charge of services	1 - Isao Inoue	Ōmine, Kawasaki Town, F. P.
ditto	Tadao Kasaka	ditto
Clerk	1 - Takeo Fukami	ditto
ditto	Motoki Tamiya	ditto
ditto	Satoru Shimauchi	missing
ditto	Kei Okamoto	Ōmine, Kawasaki Town, F. P.
Medical affairs	Shōichi Kai	ditto
ditto	Masataka Yasumoto	ditto
ditto	Minoru Jida	Soeda Town, F. P.
Guard	Jyunichi Kuse	missing
ditto	Yoshisuke Yamagishi	ditto
ditto	Fukutarō Kobayashi	ditto
ditto	Shintarō Yoshimi	ditto
ditto	Tometarō Fushita	ditto
ditto	Tadashi Honma	ditto
ditto	Hayashi Kennosuke Hayashi	ditto
ditto	Hifumi Odanaka	ditto
ditto	Kennosuke Gotō	ditto
ditto	Hiroshi Takamura	Iwase, Soeda Town, F. P.
ditto	Tokijirō Jen	Ōmine, Kawasaki Town, F. P.
ditto	Keiji Toyama	missing
ditto	Chikashi Okamoto	ditto

Position	Name	Address
Guard	Sueshiro Kosugi	missing
ditto	Itsuro Akaishi	ditto
ditto	Sueo Toge	Omine, Kawasaki Town, F. P.
ditto	Shiro Maeda	ditto
ditto	Gosao Yamaguchi	missing
ditto	Tatsumi Nakamura	Sho, Soeda Town, F. P.
ditto	Tokio Taira	Omine, Kawasaki Town, F. P.
ditto	Hachiro Miyajaki	Aka, Aka Village, F. P.
ditto	Masatoshi Tanaka	Chuganji, Soeda Town, F. P.
ditto	Kunio Uakai	missing
ditto	Tadashi Uatanabe	ditto
ditto	Hanzō Hatenta	ditto
ditto	Ryo Hashimoto	ditto
ditto	Kōtarō Yoshikawa	ditto
ditto	Kesao Gondō	Omine, Kawasaki Town, F. P.
ditto	Masateru Okunaga	Soeda Town, F. P.
ditto	Takeo Senjyu	dead
ditto	Kichinogyō Uchida	missing
ditto	Masashi Ishijaki	ditto
ditto	Tokujiro Shinohara	ditto
ditto	Toshizō Inada	Omine, Kawasaki Town, F. P.
ditto	Jyuichi Kasahara	missing
ditto	Kuannosuke Ishibiki	ditto
ditto	Bunkichi Ueno	ditto
ditto	Takanari Ōuchi	ditto
Interpreter	Katsuhiko Yanatake	Masaki, Kawasaki Town, F. P.
Clerk	Isao Honda	missing
ditto	Kenji Imamura	Tabara, Kawasaki Town, F. P.
ditto	Minoru Takamatsu	Omine, Kawasaki Town, F. P.

position	Name	Address
Clerk	Masatoshi Fujimaru	Ōmine, Kawasaki Town, F. P.
Medical ditto	Gisaburō Miyanaga	missing
ditto	Kikumaru Goto	ditto
Operations leader -	Otozō Maruhama	Ōmine, Kawasaki Town, F. P.
ditto	Kiyomitsu Takamiya	ditto
ditto	Yoshizō Anai	ditto
ditto	Toshio Mukai	ditto
ditto	Sueo Murakami	Ōmine, Kawasaki Town, F. P.
ditto	Sumio Ueda	ditto
ditto	Shigeru Ide	ditto
ditto	Kazuo Kubo	ditto
ditto	Toshio Ishida	missing
ditto	Kaname Ogawa	ditto
ditto	Masaichi Miyajaki	Ōmine, Kawasaki Town, F. P.
ditto	Jitengo Saheki	ditto
ditto	Senmatsu Kanagoe	ditto
ditto	Kōkichi Tanaka	ditto
ditto	Tsutomu Wakai	ditto
ditto	Mosaburō Noda	ditto
ditto	Kunijirō Doi	ditto
ditto	Sumitaka Imai	ditto
ditto	Gosaburō Takashita	missing
ditto	Yoshio Oikawa	ditto
ditto	Shizuo Hatamoto	Ōmine, Kawasaki Town, F. P.
ditto	Sōzaburō Hirose	ditto
ditto	Yonesuke Kudō	missing
ditto	Isamu Kaushara	Ōmine, Kawasaki Town, F. P.
ditto	Sadao Torii	missing
ditto	Mitsugu Tsukitaru	Ōmine, Kawasaki Town, F. P.

position	Name	Address
Operations leader	Kitarō Katsumata	missing
ditto	Takeichi Nagano	ditto
ditto	Tokuichi Nōtomi	ditto
ditto	Takeo Miyabashira	ditto
ditto	Hideyoshi Idumi	ditto
ditto	Tadao Yamaguchi	ditto
ditto	Kunihachi Fuzihara	ditto
ditto	Yasuichi Goto	Ōmine, Kawasaki Town, F. P.
ditto	Kōsaku Tsuchimoto	missing
ditto	Kiyoshi Kudō	ditto
ditto	Kunimitsu Kobayashi	ditto
ditto	Senhachiro Sukesada	ditto
ditto	Rinzi Ikeda	ditto
ditto	Matahiko Fujii	Ōmine, Kawasaki Town, F. P.
ditto	Gensaburō Yabe	missing
ditto	Sugio Anai	Ōmine, Kawasaki Town, F. P.
ditto	Kitarō Matsuyama	ditto
ditto	Kazuo Niitani	ditto
ditto	Yoshisuke Kawabata	missing
ditto	Sankichi Osafune	ditto
ditto	Masao Kudō	ditto
ditto	Toyokei Morita	ditto
ditto	Tadashi Okada	ditto
ditto	Takeyoshi Fukunaga	Ōmine, Kawasaki Town, F. P.
ditto	Kazuo Azuma	missing
ditto	Umetarō Ōide	Ōmine, Kawasaki Town, F. P.
ditto	Shingi Hirose	missing
ditto	Yoshitarō Hirobe	ditto
ditto	Keitarō Onoue	ditto

position	Name	Address
Operations leader	Tomeo Satō	missing
ditto	Syujyūrō Izumi	ditto
ditto	Namijiro Kamada	Ōmine, Kawasaki Town, F. P.
ditto	Takeo Shimomura	missing
ditto	Saneichi Taki	ditto
ditto	Kuraichi Shinoda	Ōmine, Kawasaki Town, F. P.
ditto	Ryutarō Shinoda	missing
ditto	Shigeyoshi Masuyama	ditto
ditto	Jiro Tsubaki	ditto
ditto	Takeo Nakamura	ditto
ditto	Tsuyoshi Murakami	ditto
ditto	Fujio Nishiguchi	ditto
ditto	Sōsaku Nakano	ditto
ditto	Atsuhide Takeda	Ōmine, Kawasaki Town, F. P.
ditto	Kamekichi Ueda	ditto
ditto	Shizuo Inoue	missing
Guard	Tadayoshi Inoue	ditto
ditto	Yoshinobu Yunomae	Mineji, Soeda Town, F. P.
ditto	Tsunenosuke Tsutsumi	missing
ditto	Sannosuke Fujii	ditto
ditto	Takeo Imamura	Ōmine, Kawasaki Town, F. P.
ditto	Masato Higuchi	missing
ditto	Tamaich Hashimoto	Shō, Soeda Town, F. P.
ditto	Nobuyoshi Maeda	missing
ditto	Suekatsu Toso	Ōto Village, F. P.
ditto	Kiyotaka Onimaru	Ibaru, Soeda Town F. P.
ditto	Masamitsu Yamamoto	Soed Town, F. P.

6. Promotion of the welfare persons.

a). Recreation

Every day prisoners were allowed to rest freely on the premises of the camp except hours of operations. Every month they were given from three to four off-days each month.

b). Entertainment.

Performances, concerts, and boxing matches were held and various kinds of articles were given for them in acknowledgement of their services and relief goods were distributed among them on holidays, Christmas and the Emperor's Birthdays.

c). Relief.

The relief goods from the Red Cross Society were delivered to this Camp at the rate of once about 6 months in 1943, once about ~~3~~³ months in 1944, and once about 2 months in 1945. Clothes, foods, daily necessities, tobacco, and other articles of luxury were distributed impartially among them under officers of prisoners' control.

d). Religion

There was no limit for the ceremony of religion and we saw them giving previous notice to the head of this Camp and holding services as they pleased in precincts of the Camp on holidays.

e). Daily necessities.

Generally the company provided one person with a soap, a paper bag of tooth powder, 60 sheets of coarse toilet-paper, a towel, and a loincloth each month. Coffee, red pepper, dried laver, plum flour, tobacco, beauty cream, shoe-polish, mensolatum, vitamin drugs, tooth powder, safety-razor, fork, spoon, cigarette holder, handkerchief, suspenders, and etc, were sold at the canteen.

f). Liaison.

Warrant Officer Crap, prisoner interpreter, and Hatushiko. Yanatake, Japanese interpreter established ~~liaison among the company and Japanese men-commissioned~~ compact liaison among officers of prisoners, section leaders, squad-leaders, clerks of the company and Japanese non-commissioned officers and thus promoted better mutual understanding.

7. provisions

A menu-card of about the middle of April, when we run short of vegetable, fish and etc. every year —
— a ~~card~~ menu-card, which we made by the remaining materials of the company and our memory, is as follows.

A menu-card of about middle of April, 1945.

breakfast	dinner	supper
mixed rice 247 ^g	bread 247 ^g .	mixed rice 247 ^g
wheat flour 20	vegetable 200	vegetable 200
vegetable 300	soy 10	fish 100
<u>Miso</u> (bean paste) 15	Curry-powder 3	soy 10
salt 3	oil 3	salt 3
Curry-powder 3	salt 3	Curry-powder 3
oil 2	tea 1	wheat flour 20
Mustard powder 1	Mustard powder 1	Mustard powder 1
tea 1		

Remarks.

We did our ~~best~~ ^{best} to obtain plucks in order to supply grease because of the difficulty of obtaining meat, butter, and etc.

At last the ~~the~~ time came when it was difficult for us to get food materials.

Generally we could maintained calory of more than 3,000.

Average weight was 63 Kg.

A menu-card of about ^{the} middle of April, 1944.

breakfast		dinner		supper	
cleaned rice	247 ^g	bread	247 ^g	cleaned rice	247 ^g
wheat flour	30	beef	50	fish	200
vegetable	300	butter	4	vegetable	200
bean paste	20	sugar	7	soy	10
salt	3	vegetable	200	salt	5
oil	3	soy	10	mustard powder	1
dried small fish (for seasoning)	2	salt	3	oil	3
tea	1	curry-powder	3	tea	1
curry powder	3	wheat flour	20		
		tea	1		

Remarks.

It was comparatively easy for us to get food materials in this period.

Generally we could maintain calory of more than 3,000.
Average weight was 63 Kg.

A menu-card of about the middle of April, 1943.

breakfast		dinner		supper	
mixed rice	247 ^g	bread	247 ^g	mixed rice	247 ^g
vegetable	300	fish	100	beef	100
oil	4	vegetable	200	vegetable	300
soya bean	100	sugar	10	sugar	7
curry-powder	3	oil	4	soy	10
mustard-powder	1	soy	10	salt	3
salt	3	bean paste	10	mustard-powder	1
tea	1	mustard-powder	1	butter	5
		curry-powder	3	tea	1

Remarks.

Owing to the military catering it was very easy for us to get food materials.

Generally we could maintain calory of more than 3,200.
Average weight was 63 Kg.

A menu-card of Christmas

breakfast		dinner		supper	
cleaned rice	300 ^g	bread	300 ^g	cleaned rice	300 ^g
wheat flour	100	butter	8	wheat flour	200
beef	150	sugar	20	oil	10
potato	200	sake or beer	0.1 l	fish	200
sugar	20	pork	200 ^g	potato	150
fruits	300	cabbage	300	soy	10
soy	10	soy	10	salt	4
salt	5	salt	4	sugar	10
curry-powder	5	curry-powder	3	fruits	200
tea	1	tea	1	tea	1

8. Medical Treatment.

^{Over} a). Establishment.

c.f. 3. d. above.

b). Medical Treatment.

Doctor Fukashi, Etō and Masayuki, Saiki, a member of the medical staff of the company examined carefully the patients whom Surgeon Major Smith examined previously and classified fairly them into admission in a hospital, rest-cure, rest from work, rest from hard work, poultry-farming, swine-keeping, rabbit raising, farming, operations outside the pit, and etc., according to the condition of patients and thus we did our best to treat them perfectly.

c). Medicines ~~Patients~~.

Generally patients were favored more than Japanese miners with medicines supplied from the company, the Japanese army, and the Red Cross, but sometimes it happened to be difficult to obtain such injection of glucose and calcium.

d). Patients

The number of patients of admission in a hospital and rest-cure was below about 2 per cent.

Owing to the perfect establishment and medical treatment there were very few serious cases in this Camp and for two years and nine months from its establishment to its closing [REDACTED] seven

patients died against about seven hundred persons. Always the average weight was above 63 kg.

e) Death.

the dead . 7
 persons killed. 5
 (in accident)

Total . 12

Its particulars is as follows.

number	name	the date of ones birth	nationality	the date of death	cause of ones death
Fuku 8, 26076	Murrey, George, Wesly.	6.9. 1922.	Canada.	5.4. 1943.	heart-failure.
Fuku 8, 26071	Loan Muckdnald.	10.6. 1921.	Canada.	8.5. 1943	pneumonia.
Fuku 8, 26036	Savoy Edward Joseph.	1.24. 1913.	Canada.	8.20. 1943	heart-failure from beriberi,
Fuku 8, 26056	Donald Wort.	1.4. 1922.	Canada	9.17. 1943	acute gastroenteritis
Fuku 8, 26061.	Mukinley Sturlin Welden James.	6.28. 1922.	Canada	4.9. 1944. 7.14	heart failure from beriberi and acute enteritis.
Fuku 8, 26097	Channel William Rudley.	9.8. 1908.	Canada.	4.21. 1944.	Catarrhal pneumonia.
Fuku 8, 26091	Camp Bellerf Wesley.	? . 1922.	Canada.	7.14. 1944.	roof-fall while working.
Fuku 8, 26099	Patrick Charles Joseph Phitz.	? 1922.	Canada.	7.14. 1944.	ditto
Fuku 8, 26032	Blank Elmer, Walter.	4.28. 1921	Canada.	1.28. 1945.	tuberculosis

number	name.	^{the} date of one's birth	nationality	the date of death.	cause of one's death.
Fuku 8, 26277.	Betford Hark.	9.5. 1914	British.	3.5. 1945.	Owing to the sudden back of coal waggon, complicated fracture of the lower jaw-bone, the right elbow joint, and the right thigh-bone, and concussion of the brain.
Fuku 8, 26303	Murthor Robinson	3.12. 1919.	British	4.9. 1945	Fracture of the right ribs and injury of lungs.
Fuku 8, 26525.	Varles Charles	6.25. 1917	Australia	7.7. 1945	The fracture of the lower part of skull and the left elbow joint.

Remarks.

no. 26076.

He rested from about March the 19th owing to beriberi, and recovered from it, and so he was made to work in the pit from March the 27th onwards.

He rested in the ^{HOSPITAL WARD} ~~rest room~~ from April the 3rd owing to bad diarrhoea and on April the 30th recovered from it. But he was put into the protection group as a suspected case of beriberi, and made to do his best so as to build up his physical strength, but suddenly died of heart-failure.

no. 26071.

He was put into the protection group as a suspected case of dry pleurisy on June the 5th in 1943.

He was pronounced as rest from work on June the 21th and devoted himself to recuperate, but became catarrhal pneumonia and was taken while, to the isolated ward and died there.

No. 26036

He was put into the protection group owing to beriberi on May the 10th, 1943 and was pronounced as rest from work from May 12th and then backed again to the protection group from May the 26th and afterwards recovered. After medical examination he was put into protection group as a suspected case of chronic gastritis on July the 19th and died of heart-failure from beriberi at 9 a. m. on August 20th.

No. 26056

He was put into the protection group as a suspected case of acute gastroenteritis at the beginning of August, 1943 and devoted himself to recuperate, but as his condition took a turn for the worse, he was taken to the sick-ward. He died of it at 7. p. m. on September 17th.

some very common of ~~enteritis~~ and enteritis. In spite of medical treatment he died at 8. a. m. on April the 9th.

No. 26097.

He was suddenly attacked with fever on April

the 13th, 1944 and fell into a critical condition. His diagnosis found the souffle in his left chest. He was given antifebrile, glucose, and heart medicine injections. Thus he was nursed heartily. Notwithstanding, his condition took a turn for the worse on April the 2th, and injections of heart medicine and Ringer's solution had no effect on him, and at last he died at 2.40. p. m.

No. 26091.

He died after wounded by roof-fall in the works of cutting on the left side of the gallery at 10. p. m. on July the 14th, 1944.

No. 26099.

The cause of his death is the same the above-mentioned.

No. 26032.

He was attacked with fever on April 29th, 1944 and immediately was diagnosed. As he was constitutionally weak, he became worse. On June the 1st tuberculous bacilli were found in his sputum and on the same day he was taken to the sick-ward as the case of tuberculosis and tympanitis. The authorities did their best to try every kind of treatment and to give every kind of medicine in order to cure him. He was given one or two eggs as ⁿnutritious food every day. He was complicated with pleurisy on about August the 15th. At last he died at 9.35. a. m. on January the 28th.

No. 26277

While ascending^d in the pit of Banzai Coal-mine after finishing his work in the pit, he died of touching the back of the coal-waggon.

No. 26303

When he arrived at the entrance of the pit of Banzai Coal-mine to enter the pit for the purpose of his working at 7 p.m. on April the 9th, 1945, he died of touching the back of the coal-waggon.

No. 26525

While working in the pit of Ōmine Coal-mine, he died of the rock fall from the side-wall on July the 7th, 1945.

Burial-place

Their remains were laid to rest at the Fukuda Cemetery, in Ōto Village, Tagawa District, Fukuoka Prefecture.