

7th June, 1943

REGULATIONS GOVERNING PRISONERS OF WAR

The Punishments of Criminal Prisoners of War

1. The items shown below are applicable to the Prisoners of War who commit crimes:-
2. (a) In the case of prisoners who, jointly, commit any violence or make threats against anyone, the instigator will be sentenced to death, or to eternal imprisonment with hard labour, or to eternal confinement. The rest of the offenders will be sentenced to penal servitude or imprisonment for one year or over.
(b) Those who conspire or prepare to achieve the crime shown above will be sentenced to penal servitude or imprisonment for one year or more.
3. (a) Those who kill the Manager, Warder or Guard of one prisoner or a group of Prisoners of War will be sentenced to death.
(b) Those who conspire or prepare to fulfil the crime above-mentioned will be sentenced to penal servitude or imprisonment for two years or more.
4. (a) Those who injure or resort to violence, or to make threats against any Manager Warder or Guard of a Prisoners of War Group of Prisoners of War will be sentenced to death or to penal servitude or imprisonment for a minimum of two years.
(b) In the case of those who commit the above crime in a group, the leader of the group will be sentenced to death or to penal servitude, or imprisonment for a minimum period of 3 years, or an indefinite period. The rest of the offenders will be sentenced to death or penal servitude or imprisonment for a minimum period of three years.
(c) Those who commit the two kinds of crimes above-mentioned, killing a person as a result, will be sentenced to death.
5. (a) Those who resist or do not obey the order of the Manager, Warder or Guard of one Prisoner or of a Group of Prisoners of War will be sentenced to death, imprisonment or Penal Servitude for a minimum period of one year.
(b) In the case of those who commit the above-mentioned crime in a group, the leader of them will be sentenced to death or Penal Servitude or imprisonment for a minimum period of two years.
6. Those who scorn the Manager, Warder or Guard of a Prisoner or of a group of Prisoners of War in his presence or in public will be sentenced to penal servitude or imprisonment for a maximum period of 5 years.
7. In the case of those who escape in a group, the instigator will be sentenced to death, penal servitude or imprisonment for a minimum period of 10 years. The remainder will be sentenced to penal servitude for a minimum of one year
8. Any person or person committing an offence under 2(a), 3(a) or (b), 4 or 7 above will be punished.
9. (a) If a Prisoner of War is released on oath, and he breaks that oath, he will be sentenced to death or penal servitude, or imprisonment for a minimum period of 7 years.

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9. (b) If the Prisoner is released as above, and performs any hostile act with weapons, he will be sentenced to death.
10. (a) If a Prisoner of War breaks his oath not to escape, he will be sentenced to penal servitude or imprisonment for a minimum period of one year.
- (b) If a Prisoner of War breaks any oath which he has made, he will be sentenced to penal servitude or imprisonment for a maximum period of 10 years.
11. (a) In the case of a group of Prisoners of War who incite disobedience, the instigator will be sentenced to penal servitude or imprisonment for a minimum of one to a maximum of 10 years
- (b) The remainder will be sentenced to penal servitude, or imprisonment for a minimum of 6 months to a maximum of 10 years.
12. No. 7 above does not apply to Prisoners of War who have committed the offence before and have become a Prisoner again.

These Laws become effective immediately on publication.

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26th November. 17th Year of Showa.

THE RULES AND REGULATIONS OF OSAKA PRISONERS OF WAR CAMP ARE
AS HEREIN STIPULATED

Colonel Murata,
Commander, Osaka POW Camp.

Article 1. Rules and Regulations of Prisoners of War herein stipulated are to be strictly observed and maintained as in the barracks of their own respective country.

Article 2. Orders from the Commander of Chubugun, the Commander of the Camp as well as the Duty Officer are to be obeyed and carried out immediately without questions. Also orders of Staff Members of the Camp and the Commander of the Guards issued in accordance with their rights are to be obeyed and carried out in the same manner.

Article 3. Prisoners of War must parole respect and obey the Rules and Regulations of the Camp otherwise they will be subjected to severe punishment in accordance with the laws of Dai Nippon.

Article 4. Prisoners of War must salute Nipponese Army and Naval Officers solemnly and conciously.

Article 5. Daily schedule for Prisoners of War is as follows -

<u>HOURS</u>	<u>ITEM</u>	<u>PRACTICABLE POINTS</u>
5.30	Reveille	Rising, rolling blankets, cleaning and straightening up surroundings.
6.00	Morning Muster	To be taken by Duty Officer in each group
6.20	Breakfast	
7.00	Departure	
8.00-9.30	Labour	No working day. Exercise Military Drill
9.30-9.45	Resting	
9.45-12.00	Labour	Exercise, saluting drill when no working day
12.00-13.00	Lunch	
13.00-14.30	Labour	No Working Day - Exercise
14.30-14.45	Resting	
14.45-16.00	Labour	No Working Day - Inspection. Resting
17.00	Returning to Camp	
17.30	Assembly	Orders and notifications to be given out
18.00	Dinner	
19.00	Evening roll call	To be taken by Duty Officer in each group
20.00	Lights Out	All lights except necessary ones in group to be turned off

The above schedule is effective during the months of November, December, January and February, but may be altered without notice in accordance with works and other causes

Article 6. In each buildings rooms for NCOs and Privates are divided into two groups. Each group is to have one leader and an assistant, who will be under the supervision of the Duty Officer in carrying out orders, maintaining military discipline, morality, order and hygiene and sanitation of each group.

Article 7. Prisoners of War are to have one Duty Officer who will change his duty at noon each day. He is under the dictation of the Nipponese Duty Officer to perform the following duties - Investigation of numbers of Prisoners of War, upholding of moral discipline, accuracy of salutation, prevention of fire, cleanliness and orderliness of the camp, selecting and supervision of cooks and sanitary soldiers as well as night guards.

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Article 8 There will be one Duty NCO Prisoner to assist the Duty Officer. The Duty NCO will change at noon each day. However setting up of Duty NCO of Prisoners will depend on the orders of Nipponese Duty Officers. He is to ensure that all fires are put out after "Lights Out". He is to be present at the Medical Examination of the sick and report the result to the Group Leader (Hancho).

Article 9 Prisoners Duty Officer is to appoint Prisoners Night Guards from "Lights Out" to "Reveille" in each building. Guards will change duty every hour. The guard is to patrol the rooms to prevent fire and ensure hygienic conditions.

Article 10 Three Prisoner of War Officers are allowed to use servants to attend to their personal affairs.

Article 11 In each group there will be a cook representative, a bath man, a storekeeper and a quartermaster whose duties will be as follows:-

Cook representatives are to receive and divide foods, and at the same time attend to the washing and maintaining of table implements.

The bathman is to prepare the bath, to keep the bathroom in order and clean, and see that the bathing hour be kept by all.

The storekeeper is to maintain and preserve the equipments and report breakages. He is to preserve and to keep records of presents and books and to return them if necessary.

The Quartermaster is to maintain and to keep all records of clothing issued to Prisoners of War and to report when repairs are necessary.

Article 12

Under the supervision of the Nipponese Pay Master, a Sergeant Major from the prisoners of war is to take charge of the cooks, to receive supplies from the Paymaster, to direct 10 cooks and prepare all necessary food.

Article 13 At each morning and evening muster the Group Leader (Hancho) is to take the roll call before the inspection of the Nipponese Duty Officer. Prisoners Duty Officer must be present at each roll call. If any Medical Examination is necessary it should be reported at each roll call.

Article 14 Every belonging of Prisoners of War must have the permission of the Commander of the camp for use. The use of books and other articles without permission is strictly forbidden within the camp.

Article 15 All out of the ordinary incidents must be reported promptly to the Duty Officer.

Article 16 Any article lost, missing or broken is to be reported immediately to the Duty Officer. Any article found is to be reported as well.

Article 17 When a fire or an emergency occurs, the Prisoners of War are to be taken at the position of roll call with the Group Leader (Hanchō) in charge and to wait for orders from the Nipponese Duty Officer.

Article 18 Cooks, Officers Servants and others on Camp Duty are to understand the following points:-

The place where one is to serve must be thoroughly clean and equipment must be accounted for. Equipment must not be lost or broken and their places must not be altered. Prevention of fire must be especially ensued.

Men on duty must not leave their posts.

Change of duty must be made at the time and place designated and must be reported to the supervising officer at once.

Article 19 The Canteen will be opened in the Camp where daily necessities and food will be on sale. Time and articles to be sold will be designated by the Commander of the Camp each time.

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COPY(MB). From: Medical Officer, Narumi, P.O.W. Camp.
To: The Nipponese Commandant.
Date: March 22nd, 1944.
Subject: Medical Report on the Health of the Prisoners of War.

About two months ago I was sent to this camp by the Nipponese Authorities to assist in the medical care of the Prisoners of War. I am gravely concerned about the present health of the prisoners, and in my capacities as a doctor and as the only officer in this Camp I have a keen sense of my responsibility to them and to my Government.

It is my duty, therefore, to respectfully submit for your consideration the following report on the present state of health of the Prisoners of War in Narume Sub-Camp.

1. The condition of the men soon after their arrival in Nippon was found to be very poor. A very large number were found to be suffering from some degree of malnutrition which manifested itself in various ways. Some had beri-beri, others complained of painful feet, sore mouths or oedema (a soft swelling of the legs and feet due to the accumulation of water in the loose tissues beneath the skin) There were a few cases of dysentery and many of diarrhoea. All the men were suffering to some extent from the effects of the journey from Hong Kong and from the rapid change in climate.

2. It was hoped that after a few weeks the men would settle down and become accustomed not only to the colder climate and to the diet but also to the heavy work in the factory, and that a gradual improvement in their health would follow. I am still hopeful that with the warmer weather the incidence of diarrhoea and of respiratory infections such as bronchitis will decline. On the other hand it has become evident that the number of men suffering from symptoms of malnutrition and general weakness is increasing.

There are now 13 cases of beri-beri due to deficiency of Vitamin B1; 17 cases of burning feet, due to deficiency of Vitamin B2; and no less than 34 cases of the dropsical swelling of the feet and legs which is known as oedema and which is due to a deficiency of protein in the diet. There are also 4 cases of optic neuritis. This is a deterioration of the optic nerve, which, if unchecked, may proceed to total blindness. These men are unable to read and two of them are unable to perform their ordinary work. The condition is due to Vitamin B2 and protein deficiency in the diet. These men have been examined and reported upon by the Nipponese doctor at the factory. In addition to the above-mentioned cases there are many other patients who complain of weakness, tiredness and the inability to perform their work efficiently.

Inspection of the weights of all prisoners reveals that an extremely high percentage of them are losing weight rapidly.

3. It is necessary to examine the reasons why such a marked decline in general health should take place.

(a) There is a considerable difference between the ordinary diet of Eastern and Western races. A Western diet has a much

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higher protein content. Without this high protein content in his diet a European is unable to maintain weight, physical efficiency and health while performing heavy work.

(b) While performing heavy work, food of a certain calorific value is required. The accepted figure for a European is between 3500 and 4000 calories per day. The diet which the men are at present receiving has a calorific value of approximately only 2300.

(c) The fat content of the diet is extremely low. No animal fat of any kind is available. The ration of bean oil is very low and the fat content of cereals such as rice, barley and wheat flour is very poor.

(d) The Hong Kong Prisoners, I am informed, were living for several months on a diet which consisted of rice and vegetables only. For long periods the only vegetables available were taro root and a green vegetable of very inferior quality. As a result of this their health deteriorated to such an extent that restoration to normal became very difficult.

(e) A very large number of the prisoners in Hong Kong contracted diptheria, which I am informed was at first untreated owing to the unavailability of antitoxic serum. No less than 123 men died of the disease and the remaining patients, though they recovered, were considerably enfeebled. There are in this camp over 60 men who contracted diptheria while in Hong Kong.

(f) A man who is poor in health due to inadequate diet tends to take infectious diseases, for example dysentery more easily. Once the disease is established his lowered resistance to infection renders recovery difficult and slow.

4. In order to effect a cure in these cases of dietary deficiency it would be necessary to improve the balance of the diet by increasing its protein content. This could be increased in many ways but only those methods which are available under war-time conditions can possibly be considered.

(a) Fish. A considerable increase in the ration of fish would probably remove the problem altogether. As the present ration of meat produces only a negligible average daily value in protein, almost the only 1st class animal protein in the diet is obtained from fish. At present approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. of fish is provided per man monthly. This is equal to about 15 grammes per day, which is equal to 2 grammes of protein.

The addition of dried fish and fish powder to the diet would be helpful.

(b) Fat. The present diet is deficient in fat. Perhaps the vegetables might occasionally be fried in oil for all except diarrhoea patients.

- (c) Bread Replacement of some of the rice ration for extra bread would be of benefit to beri-beri patients.
- (d) Beans A larger ration of beans would increase the protein content of the diet.

5. A reduction in the incidence of sickness in the camp would undoubtedly follow if the men could be given more rest. Everyone finds the factory work a great strain under the present circumstances and only one rest day is to be given every 2 weeks. Restoration of the weekly rest day would be a great relief.

After 2 weeks hard muscular work at the factory it seems to me that physical exercises on rest days are undesirable, and that they men would derive great benefit by a more complete rest while they are in camp.

6. Vitamin preparations and medicines are available for the alleviation of beri-beri and painful feet, and these conditions are being vigorously treated with the co-operation and assistance of the very efficient Nipponese Medical Staff in the camp. But while these conditions would undoubtedly improve more rapidly by an increase in the protein and fat content of the diet, the oedema of the feet, which is preventing an indreasing number of men from working, cannot be combated by any medicine. Protein shortage is the cause of the illness, and on the present diet I am convinced that the number of patients suffering from this condition will show a steady increase.

If the present conditions are allowed to continue it is inevitable that more and more men will become disabled and that the death rate will increase.

7. Improvement in the men's diet and an increase in the amount of rest allowed would undoubtedly result in

- (a) A reduction in the number of sick men.
- (b) An increased number of men available for factory work and an improvement in the efficiency of the men while at work.
- (c) A reduction in the volume of work for the Nipponese camp staff.

I append a selection of weight records and some notes on dietetics and on deficiency oedema written by well known medical authorities in the hope that these may prove of some assistance.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,

W.N. Riley,

Flight Lieutenant.

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Appendix 1.

A Comparison of Weight Records.

Camp No	Name.	Weight on Capture.	Weight on arrival in Nippon	Present Weight.
274	Gr. Mabb A.	90.9 Kilos	75.5 Kilos	68.3 Kilos
179	Pte Haynes G.	130.4	89.0	86.0
255	Pte Collis J.	75.0	63.0	57.5
144	L/Cpl Gardner R.G.	95.4	75.75	67.0
300	Pte Marsh W.	79.5	62.0	57.5
265	Gr. Sloss G.	66.0	50.5	49.1
45	Sgt. Walker C.D.N.	102.2	71.0	67.1
296	Pte Turnbull W.	69.0	50.5	49.4
76	Cpl Thomson F.M.	84.5	64.0	66.3
339	Pte Adams A.	76.3	48.3	57.5
145	L/Cpl Partridge F.	93.1	79.5	73.2
305	Pte Joyce H.R.	61.7	53.0	50.4
197	Gr Hennington G.	77.2	62.0	55.7
140	L/Cpl Roylance G.E.	68.1	57.0	53.6
8	W.O. Edwards R.A	79.9	57.5	53.9
254	Pte Thomas C.	81.8	69.0	62.8
2	W.O. Coates W.H.E	100.0	70.0	67.1
184	Pte Lockhart T.L.	72.7	59.0	51.2
18	C.Q.M.S. Culson E.	71.7	62.75	58.5
312	L/Cpl Capindale K.	60.4	50.0	47.0
216	A.B. Finch H.	78.1	56.0	52.7
221	L/Cpl Nelson K.R.	77.2	71.5	63.5
272	Pte Cazius E.W.	79.5	68.5	63.0
310	Pte Feloy T.P.	69.0	55.0	52.0
103	Cpl Parker B.	70.4	57.0	53.6
25	S/Sgt James H.S.	63.6	51.0	47.7
135	L/Cpl Collaco F.	68.1	60.0	53.4
319	Pte Pearne H.	90.9	58.0	55.3
19	C/Sgt Bailey T.	74.1	65.0	60.0
35	Sgt MacAulay C.	109.1	71.5	67.9
186	Pte Marriott	61.3	47.0	46.5
188	Gnr. Cherrill R.L	85.4	70.0	64.1
276	Pte Maycock E.R.	63.1	54.5	50.3
2	R.S.M. Jack J.M.	91.3	51.5	----
164	L/Cpl Di Sensi S.	61.3	47.0	44.2
398	Sig. Crump F.H.	68.1	51.0	49.5
176	Pte. Ford. J.N.	61.3	49.5	47.7
264	Gr. Pearne J.R.A	97.4	70.0	63.0
107	Cpl Hold A.A.	75.0	59.0	58.2
90	Cpl Buttfield A.C.	88.6	65.0	61.9
14	S/Sgt Standish C.	79.5	56.5	52.2
50	Sgt. Mitchell A.C.	65.9	56.0	55.0
327	Pte Scott W.	70.2	50.0	44.5
63	Sgt Walker D.	85.9	70.5	65.1
89	Pte Wood E.	72.7	57.0	53.3
313	Pte Gothard E.J.	58.6	50.0	48.5
270	Gr. Weller A.	76.3	62.5	57.0
49	Sgt Malekin E.	77.2	55.0	51.2
275	Sig. Anderson W.S	81.8	75.0	70.8
138	Sig. Chidell P.D.A.	69.9	60.0	56.9
251	Gr. Cruz R.M.	66.3	56.5	52.6
98	Cpl Shaw A.C.	76.3	54.0	51.1
359	Rfm Brine E.	70.4	60.0	54.6
102	Cpl Fare G.T.	84.1	69.0	67.2
af. 368	Rfm St. Croix E.	76.7	57.0	52.4

APPENDIX 2.

NOTES ON OEDEMA (A swelling of the feet and legs due to water in the tissues under the skin)

1. An extract from a description of dietetic oedema from "Tropical Diseases" by Dr. de Langen, formerly Professor of Medicine in the University of Batavia, Java.

The notes in parenthesis are my own and are inserted in order to explain technical terms. The most important passages from the point of view of this report have been underlined.

Dietetic Oedema:

"Little attention was paid to these oedemata before the World War of 1914-18. They had indeed been observed and described at all periods of medical history. The condition appears in the literature under countless aliases. As a rule the authors have made use of the principle aetiological factor (cause) combined with the most prominent symptom to form a name for it. It occurs in various descriptions therefore under the names of "war oedema", "prison oedema", "hunger swellings", "epidemic dropsy", "deficit oedema" and "oedema of bad feeding". The first impression the patient makes on the physician is one of cachexia (wasting and emaciation of the body). The oedemata spread over all parts of the body, not always evenly, however, but normally most marked in the dependant portions as the back and legs. The reflexes are without exception present (they are absent in beri-beri) but occasionally difficult to elicit because of the oedema covering the tendons or because of the intense weakness of the muscle tissues. Motor function (muscular power) is weak, though paralysis is not present."

"From the history we learn that the oedemata have come on very slowly, sometimes they disappear altogether only to return, while the patients during the whole course of the condition, and even for some time before, have felt weak and tired and not fit for work. The patient speaks also of diarrhoeas, which come on periodically. In the stage in which they are when we see them mild diarrhoea is often present".

"Dietetic oedema is a sequel to chronic underfeeding for one or two years, principally as a result of a lack of fats and proteins, following which a secondary disturbance in the carbohydrate digestion sets in. It is a condition in which the vitamin shortage plays a certain role, even if a much smaller one than in beri-beri".

"Clinically it is impossible to recognize ⁱⁿ this condition the usual picture of beri-beri, and although beri-beri does indeed appear in very unusual forms now and then, one can always count on finding one or more of its cardinal symptoms. Except for the oedemata, every other symptom of beri-beri is missing here, and the condition leads us to think of beri-beri neither in its symptoms, its course, nor its end."

"Various dietary errors have been blamed for the oedemata. In general the cause is a shortage of good food. The number of calories is too low; but further, there is a shortage of fats, too little protein, and the carbohydrates have been taken in an improper form or in poor quality. Further the food usually contains far too much water. Of the salts it has been said that there is too much chloride present (common salt), but a serious lack of calcium".

"In addition to the dietetic factors, other external factors, such as cold, hard bodily work, infectious diseases (for example dysentery and diphtheria) and so forth, are regarded as predisposing conditions."

2. Extract from "Applied Physiology" by Dr. Samson Wright, Professor of Physiology in the University of London at the Middlesex Hospital Medical School, and examiner in Physiology to the Royal College of Surgeons of England ^{and} to the University of Oxford.

Nutritional Oedema: "During times of war and famine, when the amount of food available is insufficient, oedema develops in many members of the community. This occurred in Poland during the war of 1914-18 when many people had no meat

for months, and the staple article of diet was potatoes, supplemented by small amounts of soup and bread on certain days. A number of factors were probably responsible. If 5 lbs. of potatoes are eaten daily diarrhoea results, and most of the food is passed in the faeces. The calorific value of the diet was low, e.g. 1200 to 1400 calories daily; the protein content was low, e.g. 30 to 50 grammes; the fat content was deficient and large amounts of fluid and salt were ingested. The severe oedema which develops is not related to vitamin deficiency but to one or more of the abnormal characters of the diet mentioned. The principal factor is possibly the very low protein intake, leading to lowered plasma protein content (lowered protein circulating in the blood.) An adequate diet cures the condition. If convalescent patients are put on a diet of carrots and water the oedema returns. External cold and muscular work make the condition worse by increasing the calorific requirements of the body. Experimentally by giving a diet which is very deficient in protein, oedema has been produced in rats when the plasma protein concentration has fallen below 4%.

APPENDIX 3.

NOTES ON DIETETICS.

The following is a further extract from "Applied Physiology" by Professor Samson Wright.

Undernutritions.

Experimentally 12 subjects who ordinarily had a food consumption equivalent to 3100 calories per day were placed on a diet containing only 1600 - 1800 calories.

They all became thinner and after 5 weeks had lost 10% of their body weight. They were given 1967 calories daily and the body weight remained stationary for several months. At first it appeared that the economy in food was accomplished without untoward effects, but as the experiment proceeded it became obvious that the men were incapable of their normal degree of physical exertion, they lacked vitality and tired easily and there was a definite lessening of sexual desire. The mental powers were not appreciably affected. A similar experiment on a large scale was carried out in the Central European countries owing to the exigencies of the Great War., The dietary was reduced to 2500 calories except for workers in factories and fields. After apparently favourable results at the commencement, marked deterioration of the health and endurance of the population soon became evidence. (Note: The diet in this camp gives 2306 calories daily for men performing hard physical work.)"

"The constitution of an average normal diet is usually given as follows:-

Protein 100 grammes (400 calories); Fat 100 grammes (930 calories);
Carbohydrate 400 grammes (1640 calories). Total calories 2980."

"Protein is an essential constituent of the diet because it is the only class of foodstuff containing sulphur and nitrogen in a form which can be assimilated by the tissue cells and used for the replacement of that lost as a result of the normal activities of the cells".

"Nowhere in the world, except among the destitute, does the protein consumption fall below 1 gramme per kilogramme body weight per day, or 70 grammes for a man of average weight. In Northern Europe and the U.S.A. the figures are more like 1.3 grammes to 1.5 grammes per kilogramme, or about 100 grammes per day. Animal proteins are often called first class proteins and are usually regarded as far superior to vegetable proteins (second class proteins). It is generally advised that not less than 30 grammes of protein of animal origin should be taken daily. Note: The average daily intake of animal protein in the present diet of this camp is 2 grammes daily."

"The amount of fat consumed varies with the country, economic status, occupation and time. The maximum fat content of the really native diets in Japan is about 30 grammes which is (except during the War period) the European minimum. The Inter-Allied Food Commission adopted 57 grammes daily as the minimum fat ration during the 1914-18 war. The significance of fat in the diet

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depends on several factors. It is highly assimilable and is almost entirely absorbed from the alimentary canal. But its absorption is a gradual process, not reaching the maximum till 5 or 6 hours after a meal. Man is unaccustomed to work with the alimentary canal entirely at rest, and when the digestion of the last meal is finished, hunger recurs and affects the efficiency of the work".

"A study of dietaries shows that a normal diet of 3000 calories should contain at least 75 grammes of fat. The fat ration should always be high when there is a large increase in the energy expenditure of the body, either in the form of work or in consequence of exposure to cold."

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

MEMORANDUM

INVESTIGATION
OF
NAGOYA PRISONER OF WAR
BRANCH CAMP No. 8

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

27 January 1946

MEMORANDUM:

SUBJECT : Investigation of Nagoya Prisoner of War Branch Camp No. 8.

By direction of the Chief, Investigation Division, 1st Lt. Joseph G. Breaune and 1st Lt. Richard H. Wills, Jr, accompanied by T/4 Hiroshi L. Okada, as interpreter, proceeded to Toyama-ken, Toyama-shi and made an investigation of Nagoya Prisoner of War Branch Camp No. 8, between 11 January 1946 and 25 January 1946.

Information contained herein was obtained by personal inspections of the camp and places of labor and through interrogation of the following persons:

TAKENAKA, Noriyasu - Toyama-shi, Taromaru 102, personnel manager for Tateyama heavy Industrial Co. from September 1944 to October 1945.

YAMADA, Hisakatsu - a civilian doctor employed by the Tateyama Heavy Industrial Co.

YAMAZAKI, Seisaku - Toyama-ken, Toyama-shi, Erakucho, 9 ; a former Corporal in the Japanese Army who was stationed at Camp No. 8 the entire time it operated.

HARA, Isamu - Gifu-ken, Enogun, Fukuoka-mura, Shimono 410-1; a civilian employed by the Army at Camp No. 8 from 5 May 1945 to 23 September 1945.

1. LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION:

The camp was located within the factory grounds of the Tateyama Jukojo Kabushiki Kaisha (Tateyama Heavy Industrial Company) at Toyama-ken, Toyama-shi, Shimo-okui-cho. This factory was engaged in the production of steam boilers and engines in which work it employed the prisoners from 10 May 1945 until 15 August 1945. (See Exhibit A for a report submitted by the factory)

The camp was established 10 May 1945 in buildings constructed some 10 years ago by the factory to house its civilian employees, and used for that purpose until shortly before the prisoners arrived. The buildings were of frame and stucco structure, with tile roofs and cement floors in the corridors, latrines, bath, and kitchen. Floors in the prisoners sleeping rooms were of hard clay. Five Japanese-style toilets on either end of the three buildings were used by prisoners. A board wall ten feet high surrounded the camp. (See Exhibit B for a detailed plan of the camp)

The city of Toyama was almost completely destroyed by an air raid on 1 August 1945 and although the Tateyama factory was not damaged, fire destroyed buildings within three hundred yards of it.

2. CAMP PERSONNEL:

Guards were either Army personnel or civilians employed by the Army; men discharged from service for minor disabilities made up the bulk of the guard. Prisoners were accompanied to their work details by guards from the camp; the factory hired foremen and supervisors in the plant but no camp personnel was employed by them. (See Exhibit C for complete list of Camp Personnel)

3. PRISONER PERSONNEL:

Three hundred prisoners were received 10 May 1945 from Nagoya Branch Camp No. 2. They consisted of English, Canadian, Dutch, and Portuguese who were captured at Hongkong and all were in poor physical condition upon arrival. Only one officer, a British Flight Lt. Walter K. RILEY, was among the prisoner; he acted as Camp Commander and Medical Officer during the entire operation of the camp. (See Exhibit D for a list of prisoner personnel.)

4. QUARTERS:

Six rooms 24' x 24' in each of the two buildings provided quarters for 24 men in each room. Wooden platforms two-high were placed on either side of each room; each platform provided sleeping space for six men. Three smaller rooms, 9' x 24', provided sleeping space for the balance of the men; bunks in these rooms were not double-deck. Each prisoner had a straw sleeping mat and three blankets, which was considered sufficient for the summer months.

Ventilation was provided by a large window in each room in addition to the fact that none of the rooms had ceilings, thus allowing the free flow of air throughout. Each room was lighted by an electric drop; lights were turned off at 2100 each night. Only three shower heads were installed to serve all the prisoners, though they did have hot water from the factory.

5. RATIONS:

The factory had its own water supply from wells on the premises, which served the factory dormitories as well as the camp and it was not considered necessary to purify it in any way.

Wheat, rice, and soybeans formed the basis of most meals, which were prepared by prisoner personnel and served three times daily. The factory furnished some supplementary food (See Exhibit A) since the Army failed to supply adequate food to keep the men in good working condition. No fresh fruit was supplied until after the war ended though some fresh vegetables such as potatoes and onions were received prior to 15 August 1945. Men on work details within the factory returned to camp for a hot lunch each day; each man being furnished a china plate and a metal bowl for eating.

Prisoners were not allowed to purchase food on the civilian market nor were any Red Cross supplies received while the camp was in operation.

6. CLOTHING:

Many of the prisoners wore their own clothing, especially shoes, and the balance was furnished by the Army, with the exception of tabis or getas and some gloves which the factory supplied. Leather for shoe repair was supplied by the Army and the men repaired their own shoes and clothing to the best of their ability. Clothing in general was very poor and in a bad state of disrepair.

7. HYGIENE AND SANITATION:

Concrete drainage ditches carried excess water out of the camp area and also from the bath and kitchen. Toilets were set over concrete pits and cleaned weekly; lime being used as a disinfectant to prevent flies from breeding. None of the windows or doors were screened, nor were mosquito nets provided for the men.

Powdered soap was furnished by the factory for kitchen and laundry use; the kitchen being provided with steam for cooking as well as sterilizing cooking utensils. Garbage was taken out of the camp area and buried or used as fertilizer by the Japanese.

8. MEDICAL CARE AND INSPECTIONS:

Dr. YAMADA, the factory doctor, made one general physical examination of all prisoners, shortly after their arrival in May, for the purpose of determining how many of them were physically able to work. He found that approximately 30 men were suffering from beri-beri; 25 to 30 had dysentary; and 12 or 13 had scabies. His report to the factory showed 75 to 80 men unable to work and recommended that Vitamins B and C be furnished to combat beri-beri and scabies. These vitamins, as well as other medicines, were supplied by the factory and were administered by Flight Lt. RILEY, the prisoner medical officer.

In addition to Lt. RILEY, the hospital was staffed by two enlisted prisoner medical technicians and one visit each week was made by a Japanese Army doctor, probationary officer AKASU.

There was an average of seven bed patients in the hospital daily and a daily average of 20 others too sick or weak for work in the factory. All men injured while at work were brought to the camp hospital for first aid treatment; no serious industrial accidents occurred. Only one death occurred while the camp was in operation and that was on 30 August 1945, the cause declared to be heart attack.

9. SPECIAL SERVICES:

No canteen was established for the prisoners, however a few toilet articles such as tooth brushes, combs, and razors were furnished by the Army as well as a daily ration of three cigarettes. No Red Cross supplies of any nature were received. The factory supplied a ping-pong set for the use of the prisoners and they were allowed to use the space between the back fence and the kitchen as a playground.

10. WORK

An average of 260 prisoners worked in the factory each day, actual working time being 8 hours and 40 minutes. All prisoners were off each Wednesday and none of them worked on night shifts. Prisoners' labor consisted of shoveling ore into smelters, operating lathes and drill presses, assembling parts and preparing sand molds for cast-iron parts. Leather gloves and aprons were furnished those whose work demanded. (See Exhibit A for company report on work details)

11. SAFETY PRECAUTIONS:

One air-raid shelter large enough to accommodate 150 men was constructed inside the camp, the balance of the men were taken to shelters outside the camp during the air-raid and alerts. In addition to running water in each building, wooden casks of water were placed in corridors for fire control. Fire and air-raid drills were held weekly.

12. PUNITIVE MEASURES:

A guardhouse was built in the administration building but according to information received it was never occupied. Agents were unable to uncover instances of either individual or collective punishment or mistreatment and no statements from former prisoners were on file indicating such, though one informant stated that he had heard rumors to

the effect that prisoners were sometimes beaten for infractions of camp rules.

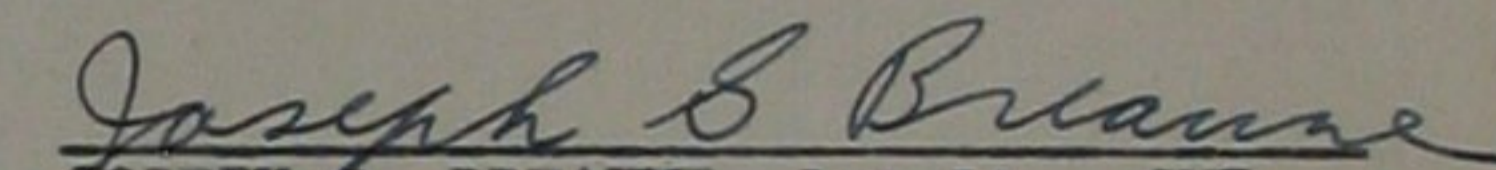
13. MISCELLANEOUS:

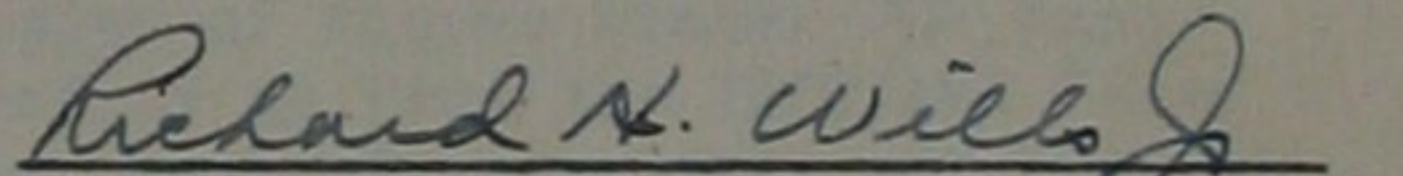
Numerous complaints were made concerning food and medical supplies which resulted in slight improvements shortly before the end of the war. No mail was sent out of the camp and only three letters were received during the time of its operation.

14. SUMMARY:

No leads concerning mistreatment were available to these agents prior to their investigation of the camp; therefore this report is based on statements of persons connected with the camp and personal inspections. Physical facilities of the camp itself compared very favorably with those of other camps inspected, the most unfavorable point being its location within an area likely to be subjected to air-raids.

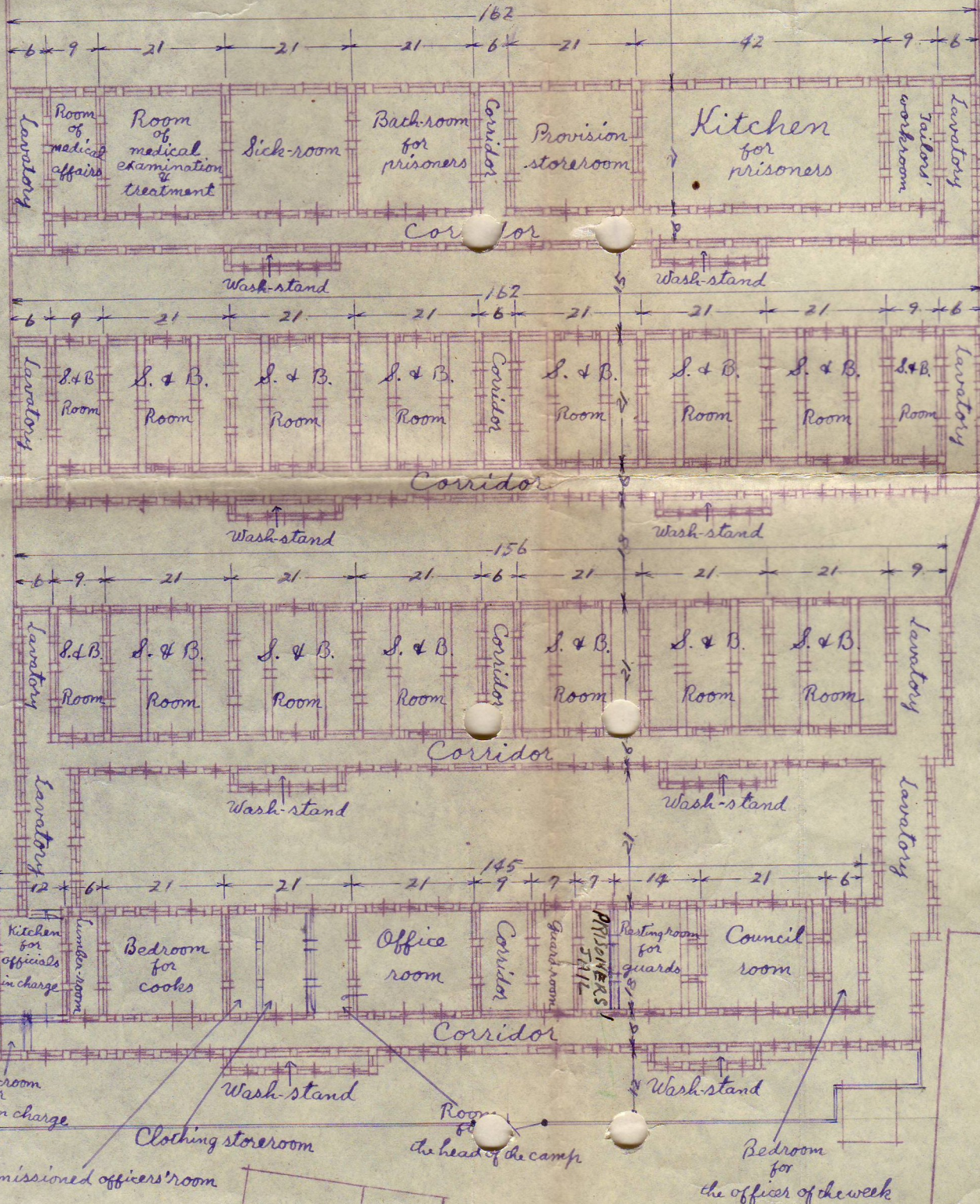
Letters from prisoners to employees of the factory indicated that conditions within this camp were much better than in those formerly occupied by the prisoners. This is partly borne out by the fact that in spite of the large number of sick men who were sent to the camp, only one death occurred.


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Shelter-trenches

Playground



Remarks:
 S. & B. Room = sitting room and bedroom
 MEASUREMENTS IN SHINKU, EACH SINKU = 13 cm.