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GENERAL SUBJECT FILE, 1942-46

INTERNEES-LIST OF AMERICAN
CIVILIANS INTERNED BY JAPAN:
BORNEO

TO
PHILIPPINE IS. INTERNMENT CAMPS

BOX NO. E. 460A HM 1991
2201

Capt. Shek
&
Capt. Norwood

MUKDEN P.O.W. CAMP
(TEMPORARY CAMP)
MUKDEN, MANCHURIA

1 LOCATION:

This temporary prisoner of war camp was located about a mile north of the Mukden City limits. It was very close to an airport, camouflaged as a dairy farm, and on the main railroad line to Hsinking (Changchun).

2 PRISONER PERSONNEL:

A group of 31 officers and 1,962 enlisted men left Manila October 8, 1942 on the Tattori Maru, 11 men died enroute. Upon their arrival in Takao, Formosa, 14 men were taken to the Takao Hospital. At Kobe, Japan 16 officers and 569 enlisted men were transferred to Kobe, Japan. In Fusan, Korea 1 officer and 180 enlisted men were transferred to a Fusan Hospital. On November 10, 1942, 100 Britishers joined the Americans. Upon Arrival in Mukden on November 11, 1942 there were 14 American officers and 1,188 enlisted men and 100 Britishers. The American senior officer was Major Stanley H. Hankins and his adjutant was First Lt. Boyd S. Hansen. The British senior officer was Major Robert P. Peaty.

3 GUARD PERSONNEL:

From November 11, 1942 to December 2, 1942 the Camp Commandant was Col. Matsuyama, he was relieved by Col. Matsuda, who retained command throughout the confinement. The executive officer was First Lt. Terao until he was relieved by Capt. Ishikawa in January 1943. There were four Japanese doctors assigned to the camp during the first six months. The maximum at any one time was three doctors. Capt. Kawajima remained as Chief of the Medical section until the Spring of 1945. The chief interpreter was always a Japanese officer, from December 1942 this officer was First Lt. Murata.

4 GENERAL CONDITIONS:

(a) ~~Housing Facilities~~
Conditions at the temporary camp were very unsatisfactory due to low temperatures, inadequate housing and insufficient medical service. During the first winter 205 men died due to malnutrition, improper clothing

and the poor condition the men were in when they left the Philippines.

(a) Housing

The prisoner's area was enclosed in a double barbed wire fence with criss-crossed barbed wire between the two fences. The fences were about three and a half feet high and about four feet apart. The prisoners were quartered in 19 barracks, each barracks was a long, low, double walled, wooden structure, sunk about two feet in the ground and extending about nine or ten feet above the ground. The barracks were approximately 14 feet wide and 125 feet long and had three entrances to each barracks, one entrance at each end and one in the middle, the latter being the widest. The sleeping facilities were raised wooden platforms about six feet wide and extended the length of each side of each half of the building. The floor was of brick and each barracks was furnished with two or three wooden plank tables and benches. Officers and enlisted men were housed separately, about seventy to ninety men in a barracks.

(b) Latrines

The latrines were separated from the barracks about fifty feet and were of the same construction as the barracks. There were approximately twenty stalls and two urinal troughs to each latrine. In each stall there was a twenty-four by six inch slit in the floor headed by a "splash board". The stalls were cleaned by Chinese coolie "honey cart" men.

(c) Bathing

The bathhouse was a separate building with six tanks, each tank was 6' x 6' x 6'. The men were not allowed in the tanks, the water was dipped out by buckets. A dressing room was at one end of the bathhouse. Due to the large numbers of men, rosters were run on which a man got a bath once a week. There were two bathhouses but only one was in operation.

(d) Mess Halls

The mess hall consisted of the kitchen, a dry storage room, a built in ice-box and sleeping quarters for the mess sergeant. It was a long low

building similiar to the other buildings. The stoves were nothing but grates inserted in the brick with openings for the cauldrons. Huge iron cauldrons about three feet high were the cooking equipment. The issue of all rations was directed by and under constant supervision of the Japanese. Food was issued in buckets and brought to the barracks for distribution.

(l) Food

Food in general consisted of bread and soup. Breakfast was normally of five ounces of bread and corn meal mush. The average quantity of corn meal was 200 grams per individual for the first six months, latter it was reduced to 120 grams. Three meals a day was served and the daily caloric content was about 2,000 to 2,400. The water supply came from several wells and necessitated boiling for drinking purposes.

(m) Medical Facilities

At the time of arrival the hospital facilities were inadequate and were later expanded to include three additional barracks building. The main hospital building contained the Japanese doctor's office, the sick call and treatment room and a pharmacy. Medical supplies were insufficient for the first thirty days and at the direction of the Inspector General of the Kwangtung Army additional supplies were received. There were four POW doctors and the senior American doctor was Capt. Mark O. Herbst.

(n) Supplies

The Japanese clothing issued to the prisoners were satisfactory except that only one change was provided. Each person was supplied with six blankets, a pillow case, sheets and a straw mattress. A donation of 1500 yen by the Vatican was received and used in purchasing athletic equipment, clocks and musical instruments. No other relief supplies were received.

The canteen consisted of a limited supply of cigarettes and a few bars of soybean jelly candy. Later some combs, hair pomade, etc., were for sale.

(h) Mail

During April and July of 1943 each prisoner was permitted to write one 25-word post card. Mailing restrictions were three letters and three post cards per year for officers and one letter and three cards for enlisted men. No mail was received at this camp.

(i) Work

The enlisted men were required to work in various factories unless medically excused. The greatest number worked in the Manchurian Machine Tool Factory, here they worked 8 hours daily with one day off every one or two weeks. Working conditions except for improper and inadequate supervision of the Japanese were satisfactory. The factory provided additional food over and above the authorized rations. Prisoner officers were not required to work, however, all qualified officers assisted in the internal administration of the camp.

(k) Treatment

There were one or two incidents when men were severely beaten and confined without trial.

(l) Pay

The prisoner officers received the base pay of a Japanese officer in the same grade. The enlisted men who worked at the factory or on camp maintenance received from 20 to 40 sen per day. Pay or accumulated money in excess of 50 yen for officers, 20 yen for non-commissioned officers, and 10 yen for privates, was required to be deposited with the Japanese. Prisoner officers in the field grade were required to pay 30 yen and company grade officers 27 yen per month for subsistence. They were also required to pay for clothing during the latter part of their confinement.

(m) Recreation

The recreation field was large enough to play soft-ball. It was merely an open space between the officer's barracks and the storage shed. It was cleared of brick and rubble by the men and aside from a few holes

and ruts it made a fairly good playground. A few individually owned books were brought into camp principally by the British prisoners and were given a limited circulation. There was no organized library. A vegetable garden was planted outside of the camp but did not prove very productive.

(n) Religious Activities

Religious activities during the first six months were limited to burial services and an Easter service conducted by the prisoner officers. There were no chaplains or priests available.

(o) Morale

The morale at the time of arrival in Mukden was at its lowest ebb. It slowly improved with better food, better organization and better discipline.

5 MOVEMENTS:

On July 1943 the entire camp was transferred to a new camp especially constructed for the P.O.W. This movement was accomplished by marching the able bodied men a distance of approximately four miles and transporting those unable to walk by truck. Heavy baggage was transported by truck and thoroughly searched by the Japanese.

SAIGON POW CAMP
SAIGON, FRENCH INDO-CHINA

1. LOCATION

Saigon prisoner of war camp was located on Jean Eudel Street in the city of Saigon about 200 meters from the river and about 600 meters from the canal. The camp was situated in the immediate vicinity of the Saigon port area in a farm which was infested with mosquitoes. The camp was surrounded by Japanese warehouses and store yards where ammunition, gasoline and kerosene was stored, thus making it definitely a danger zone and a military target. On *12 Jan 1945* the American Fleet bombed the port area of Saigon and the camp was narrowly missed. There were no distinguishing marks to show that this installation was being used as a prisoner of war camp. Saigon was one of the largest shipping centers in the South China Sea. The bulk of the Japanese supplies for Thailand and Indo-China came through this port area. The first prisoners to occupy this camp were English prisoners of war from Singapore. The camp was established in early May of 1942. In July of 1943 7 American prisoners of war were in this camp. These prisoners were members of the United States Army Air Force, 3 officers and 4 non-commissioned officers. American prisoners arrived at this camp in appreciable numbers April 19, 1944.

2. PRISONER PERSONNEL

Of the 1664 Allied prisoners of war interned in this camp 209 were Americans. There were 116 members of the U.S. Army, 85 U.S. Naval personnel and 8 U.S. Marines. Of the 1455 other Allied prisoners there were 500 British, 900 Dutch and 55 Australians. At various other places of internment in the city of Saigon there were Indian troops imprisoned. Lt. Ira H. Fowler, U.S.A., was Senior American Officer. There was only 1 other American officer interned at this time.

3. GUARD PERSONNEL

Japanese guard personnel changed from time to time. The Camp Commander was 1st Lt. Hakuzaki. For a short time Lt. Katagiri was Camp Commander. Warrant Officer Tomono Shungo was also a Japanese official at this camp and has been charged with beheading American U.S. Air Force personnel.

4. GENERAL CONDITIONS:

(a) Housing Facilities:

There were 7 barracks, approximately 150 feet long and 30 feet wide in the compound. However, it was not permissible to use all the barracks at all times but each man was allowed 2½ feet of sleeping space, thus some of the barracks were closed when men were transferred from the camp and opened again when new prisoners arrived. 4 of the barracks were bamboo and 3 were of old wooden frame construction. All buildings were of a "temporary" nature. The roofs of the 4 bamboo buildings were of attap. The three wooden frame buildings were of tile top. The floor of the bamboo buildings were of packed earth. Those of the wooden buildings were of concrete. Tiered shelves were installed for sleeping platforms. Some were of bamboo and some were of wooden boards. Men slept on either side of the barracks, feet toward the center with a passageway not more than 5 feet wide down the center. There were doors every 20 feet but no windows. During the evening hours electricity was provided but the lights were very dim. The hospital was installed in an abandoned warehouse. The compound area was approximately 150 yards by 150 yards. There were 2 fences inclosing the compound, one of barbed wire and one of bamboo 20 feet tall.

(b) Latrines:

The latrines were located about 100 feet from the cook-house. They were the Asiatic bucket type latrines. The latrines were considered extremely unsatisfactory.

(c) Bathing:

A concrete tank 10 feet long, 4 feet wide and 3 feet deep was provided, 1 for 2 barracks. The men dipped the water from the tank and poured it over their bodies for washing. A small amount of soap was issued from time to time.

(d) Mess Hall:

There were no mess halls in this camp which operated as such. There was an open cookhouse in the compound where the food was prepared under extremely adverse conditions. The Japanese furnished practically nothing in the way of cooking utensils except a few large vats for cooking rice. There were frequent shortages of fuel wood. In view of the fact that the latrines were located so close to the cookhouse, a great many flies were always present around the cookhouse. This resulted, not unnaturally, in many cases of diarrhaes.

(e) Food:

Sufficient rice was issued daily to keep the men from starving to death. Approximately 100 pounds per day for the entire camp. 100 pounds of meat including bones was also provided. The grade of rice was very poor. Approximately 200 pounds of vegetables was also included in the daily ration. The prisoners were able to supplement their rations by gifts of food from the native French population who brought it into the camp under cover. Also they were able to provide additional supplies of food in limited quantity with the money provided by the French sympathizers in French Saigon.

(f) Medicial Facilities:

Medical attention was given to prisoners of war by a limited number of prisoner personnel. However, very little could be done for them due to the fact that the Japanese authorities issued practically no medical supplies. Some medicine was received through the wire by French sympathizers and the local Red Cross was able to supply a few items to the prisoner of war hospital. In February of 1945 the Japanese authorities issued a few American Red Cross supplies and in the situation of hospitals, American Red Cross supplies were also issued to the prisoners of war.

(g) Supplies:

(1) Red Cross:

In May 1944 the first American food parcels were issued, 1 parcel per man. In December 1944 some Canadian and South African Red Cross parcels were issued. A few items of clothing were issued at this time also.

(2) Japanese issue:

No issues of any description whatsoever were ever made to the prisoners of war by the Japanese camp authorities at Saigon.

(h) Mail:

(1) Incoming:

During the 12 months Americans were in this camp no incoming mail was received by them.

(2) Outgoing:

Each man was allowed to send 1 postcard.

(i) Work:

The work in this camp, due to its location, consisted mainly of loading and unloading Japanese ships on the keys adjacent to the camp. Work also consisted in the construction of an airport, roads, construction of trenches, and Japanese military buildings at the airport. They worked on an average of 11 hours a day but many times they worked as many as 18 hours a day. The diet was inconsistent with the heavy manual labor that they men were forced to do at many times. The officers in this camp were in charge of work parties and held various administrative jobs in the camp.

(j) Treatment:

The treatment at this camp was better than many of the previous camps on the Burma-Thailand Railroad. However, the working conditions were harsh. The Japanese guards maintained the usual strict and rigid discipline and upon the slightest provocation would beat the men and inflict other tortures upon them. The usual amount of face slapping which has always been prevalent in the Japanese Army^{was carried out} There daily. were several attempts to escape, only 1 was successful. 2 Australian

officers who attempted to escape were beheaded.

(k) Pay:

(1) Officers were paid on a flat basis of 20 yen per month whether they worked or not.

(2) Enlisted men were paid as follows: non-commissioned officers - 20¢ a day, privates - 15¢ a day. Enlisted men were paid only when actually working. The comparative rate of exchange of French Indo-China currency and American currency is: 1 yen Indo-China currency equals 25¢ American currency.

(l) Recreation:

There were neither facilities nor time for recreation in this camp due to the long working hours.

(m) Religious Activities:

One service of 30 minutes duration was allowed each week at this camp.

(n) Morale:

Morale was comparatively good here due to the fact that they were able to make certain contacts with the French population and keep fairly well abreast of the current situation in the world. Cigarettes were given to the prisoners under cover by the French and toward the end of the war a canteen was established in the camp where certain commodities could be purchased. Certain men were able to leave the camp at night and visit with the French population and return before morning.

(o) Movement:

Movements from this camp were carried out in the usual overcrowded conditions in railroad box cars. During the move 1 meal of rice and 1 pint of water each 12 hours was provided.

5. CONCLUSION

This camp was considered a good camp in comparison with most of the other camps where American prisoners were interned, particularly the railroad kilo camps. Food was more plentiful, due to the fact that the native population of Saigon assisted in every way possible.

Reported by Lt. Roger Starr and Fred Heckel of the OSS, China Theater

Kunming, China

The radio operator of the B-24 handed Corporal Leith, who was squatting beside him, the extra set of phones and motioned him to put them on. Leith did. It was shortly after six o'clock, China time, on the morning of August 16th. Over the radio, Prime Minister Atlee was making the first announcement of the Japanese acceptance of the Potsdam terms, and the end of hostilities. Leith listened to the whole announcement, and then handed the earphones back. "I hope the Japs at Mukden know it's over," he shouted above the roar of the motors.

The Japs at Mukden didn't know it was over, Leith later learned. He learned it while looking into the ~~rifles~~ business end of their rifles, after he and five other members of his team had parachuted down on this heavily-guarded Japanese industrial center in broad daylight. Planned as a postwar rescue mission to speed the return of Allied prisoners of war from the prison camps of Manchuria, Leith's team arrived forty-five minutes too early, in a city whose Japanese rulers thought the war was still on. The ~~real~~ ~~ult~~ ~~was~~ somewhat dramatic. As ~~xxxxx~~ one of the rescued prisoners said later: "We'd often wondered just how our jail term would end, but the ~~xxxxx~~ real thing had our imaginations beat hollow. The ending was straight out of Hollywood."

The Hollywood ending was plotted three days before the end of the war, at a conference in Chungking between Lt. Gen. A.C. Wedemeyer, commanding all US forces in China, and Col. Richard ~~xxxxx~~ ^{Heppner,} Chief of OSS operations under ~~xxxxx~~ him.

Team of OSS men picked to jump into Mukden when hostilities ended, to rescue American prisoners.

Additional notes WICK

March,
Leader: Major James T. Hennessey, OSS since 1945. West Pointer
Doctor: Major Robert LeMar, 31 years old, 38 months overseas, just returned from South China to Kunsong. Second doctor to volunteer for parachute jumping in 1944. Had made 8 jumps up to this time, including one in Lae, New Guinea, in the first parachute operation of the South Pacific war.

Interpreter: Cpl. Fumio Kido, 21, of Honolulu, an electrician in civil life, native-born citizen of Japanese extraction with eight months of service with the OSS in Burma.

Radio interpreter: Cpl. Edward Starz; OSS Burma veteran, freshman at Wisconsin Univ. when he was drafted in 1942. Took two powerful transmitters with which to establish communications from Mukden to OSS, Kunning.

Russian speaking: Cpl. Harold Leith, 23 yrs. old, from San Francisco. Translator at L.C. Language training in Army Specialized Training Program. Spoke both Russian and Mandarin Chinese.

Chinese interpreter loaned by Chinese government: Ching Shih Wu

Team alerted on night of August 14. Each member received copy of letter from Gen. Wedemeyer to Jap commander, stating that hostilities were over, and outlining humanitarian nature of the mission. Started at 3 a.m., Aug. 15

Prison camp in midst of a number of fine industrial targets. An airplane parts factory, one of the largest in Manchuria, was only 500 yards ~~from the prison compound~~ to one side of the prison compound, and an immense tool and die works 800 yards from it on the other. Amer. photo reconnaissance had spotted the PW camp as an "unidentified industrial target," and a B-29 raid on Mukden in December 1944 ~~missed~~ the camp had deliberately but mistakenly been bombed by our own fliers with over 50 casualties.

Theater took over on 29 August, about 1500, when Theater processing team arrived in 3 planes (1 B-24 and 2 C-47's)

HOTEN P. O. W. CAMP
(HOTEN MAIN CAMP)
Mukden, Manchuria

LOCATION

Hoten P.O.W. Camp was first known as Mukden Prisoner of War Camp. When the American prisoners first arrived in Mukden on November 11, 1942 they were first quartered in a temporary camp until July 29, 1943 when the entire camp was moved into its new quarters. This new camp was located on a fertile plain on the outskirts of the city of Mukden. It was approximately three miles northeast of the walled city, on the railroad line to Harbin. It was situated in the industrial area facing a Japanese factory, this factory was known as the MKK Factory manufacturing airplane parts, a half mile down the road was the TKK Factory which was a steel plant manufacturing structured steel for bridges. Its coordinates are $41^{\circ} 50' N - 123^{\circ} 40' E$.

PRISONER PERSONNEL

The first occupants of this camp were a group of 1170 American officers and enlisted men who were captured in Bataan and Corregidor and 100 Australians and Britishers that had been captured in Singapore. The American senior officer was Major Stanley H. Hankins and the British senior officer was Major Robert ~~Peaty~~ ^{Peaty}. A group of 249 Americans and Britishers arrived 29 April 1945 from Korea and Japan. On 21 May 1945 a group of 316 senior officers and orderlies and 4 civilians came from the Prisoner of War Camp in Cheng Chia Tun. Major General George M. Parker, Jr. then became the senior American Officer. The number of prisoners here varied constantly due to deaths and transfer of personnel. The maximum age of the prisoners was 58, the minimum 22 and the average was 26. At the time of liberation there were 280 American officers and 1038 enlisted men, 176 British officers and 108 enlisted men, 58 Dutch officers and 7 enlisted men and 4 civilians making a total of 1671.

GUARD PERSONNEL

Camp Commander	-	Col. Matsuda
Executive Officer	-	Capt. Ishikawa
Medical Officer	-	Lt. Oki
Mess Officer	-	Lt. Nomuri
Supply Officer	-	Lt. Fukuzawa
Superintendent of Personnel	-	Lt. Inoue
Chief Interpreter	-	Lt. Murata

GENERAL CONDITIONS

As a whole the conditions at Hoten Camp were fair, the living conditions were satisfactory and the camp was comparatively a good one. It was considered a model camp and was occasionally visited by the representatives of the Red Cross. The Japanese authorities had never taken any precautions against air raids and on 7 December 1944 the area was bombed by American planes and Hoten Camp was hit. The Prisoners were lying on the surface of the ground and over 30 were wounded and 19 killed. After this incident the men were allowed to dig shelters.

Housing

The prisoners were quartered in three brick two story buildings with tiled roofs, they were very similar to the Japanese army barracks. The roofs were not marked in any manner but looked identical to the factory buildings in the neighborhood. The barracks had wooden floors and were divided into sections, six sections on each floor, each section was sub-divided into double decked bays. The length of each bunk was about 20 feet and six to seven men slept alongside of each other on straw mattresses. Little shelves were built back of each bed for prisoners to put their personal items. Officers and enlisted men were separated and put in separate sections.

All of the buildings had electric lights but the light bulbs were only of ten watts and made it very difficult for the men to read. Heat was supplied by means of a Russian stove known as a "Petschukas". They were approximately six feet high and installed in such a way as to heat two rooms. The barracks

were never too warm in the winter, oftentimes the temperature outside was 20° and 30° below zero. Fuel was rationed and one skuttle of coal was allowed per day. Aside from the living quarters there were separate buildings for the hospital, Mess hall, storeroom, bath, boiler room and a general workshop. The camp sewers were connected with the municipal sewerage system and water was supplied by a well in the camp. A water tower was built after the prisoners had been in the camp for quite a while. The entire camp was inclosed by an 8 feet brick wall surmounted by electrically charged wires. At the four corners of the wall, four guard towers were erected and Japanese guards were on duty 24 hours a day.

Latrines

The latrines were located in separate one story buildings connected at one end of the barracks. They were regular Japanese straddle type, hole in the floor. It was very unsanitary and usually in a very dirty condition. The Japanese had set up the rule that the latrine would be emptied by honey detail twice a week, but they failed to comply with these regulations. This same building also contained washrooms with running cold water and concrete sinks.

Bathing

The bathhouse was a separate building and was known as the best feature of the camp. It was typically Japanese and contained 22 showers and three concrete pools. These pools were about 10 feet square. One pool was for very hot water and the other two were for cool water. No one was allowed in the pools without first washing off. The men washed outside the pools, rinsed off and then soaked in the hot water pool. It was bad in the winter since the room was not heated. The hot water was piped from a small heating plant in the adjacent building and was available for the enlisted men every other day and for the officers every day.

Mess Halls

The mess hall in a separate building was used only as a kitchen and a bakery. The cooking was done in huge cauldrons on long stoves and the baking

in three large ovens. The preparations of the food was performed by the prisoners, the chief cook having had 24 years experience. All supervision was done by the Japanese. Section leaders would delegate prisoners to the kitchen for the food, it was carried back to the barracks in buckets and divided among the prisoners.

Food

The prisoners had three meals a day but the food was never varied, it consisted of corn meal mush for breakfast, soy bean or maize, vegetable soup and a bun for dinner and supper. Here, there was no rice and meat was provided about once every two months. The buns, made of corn meal and a wheat flour, was one of the principal foods. The prisoners' vegetable garden was a very large farm which supplied most of the vegetables. All the excess was stored in a cellar storeroom for future use. Water supplied by the camp well had to be boiled for consumption. Prisoners that worked received extra rations but in April 1945 when the second group of prisoners arrived the rations were cut and yet when the war was over there was enough food in the storehouse to supply the camp for three months.

Medical Facilities

A hospital was provided in a separate two story building and could accommodate 150 patients. This building was larger than the other barracks and not so crowded. Located on the second floor were the tubercular and isolation wards and a recreation room, on the ground floor was an x-ray room, consultation room, a pharmacy and a morgue. The medical equipment equalled that of the Japanese Army Branch Hospital. There was a considerable quantity of Red Cross medical supplies and it was issued very carefully in limited amounts. The prisoners had been vaccinated against smallpox and inoculations were given for dysentery, cholera and paratyphoid. When a patient went to the hospital an honest effort was made to help them. A Japanese doctor was in attendance and unlike the other officials he was kind and conscientious and rendered valuable service to the prisoners. On his staff were three NCO nurses, 3 soldier orderlies and 5 civilian nurses. There were ⁴ American and 1 Australian doctor with 29 NCO and soldier nurses. Captain Herbst was the senior medical officer.

Hoten Camp did not have a dentist until April 1945 but only extractions could be made due to the lack of dental equipment.

Supplies

Red Cross food packages were distributed in small amounts every other day or every two days. The cans were always punctured before they were issued so that it had to be eaten immediately. During the winter months adequate blankets and heavy clothing were issued, in the spring the heavy clothing would be recalled. A limited amount of summer clothing was issued to some of the prisoners. Officers had the privilege of purchasing some captured British clothing. Mosquito nets were furnished in the summer. There was a canteen in camp but it only consisted of a large glass case in the library containing numerous articles but the prisoners were seldom allowed to make any purchases.

Mail

The enlisted men were allowed to send three post cards a year and occasionally a radiogram. Officers were allowed to write three letters and three post cards per year. Very little mail was issued to the prisoners and letters were usually 7 or 8 months old. After the release of the prisoners some 65 bags of mail was discovered, they had been put in the storeroom by the Japanese, letters dating two years back were found.

Work

The enlisted men were forced to work in nearby factories, about 955 prisoners were assigned to factory work, this work consisted of making airplane parts, tools and dyes, carpentry, etc. The work was not too hard and the conditions that the men worked under were fairly good. The working day was usually eight hours per day and no work was required on Sundays. They had 1 hour for lunch and lunch was brought over to the factories in buckets from the camp. The officers were not forced to work but did the supervisory and administrative work in the camp. There were about 75 enlisted men assigned for the maintenance of the camp.

Treatment

The general treatment was fairly good so long as one strictly adhered to all rules and regulations. Any infractions of rules were severely punished,

face slapping was a common occurrence and about once or twice a day guards would walk through the barracks requiring everybody to stand at attention and bow to them. Smoking outside was forbidden and prisoners could only smoke in the buildings at specified times and no further away than three feet from an ashtray. The men who worked in the factories were searched upon their return from work. Revielle was at 0600 and lights out at 2130. Three Americans escaped in 1943, they were recaptured, court-martialled and sentenced to death.

Pay

The privates received 20 sen per day and the NCO's were paid 25 sen. Skilled workers non-commissioned officers received 60 sen per day while skilled workers privates received 55 sen per day. Pay day was the 15th of each month and the prisoners' funds were deposited in the Postal Savings account. The officers signed the payroll but never received more than 50 yen.

Recreation

There was a recreation hall next to the kitchen and the prisoners were permitted to have programs on holidays and Sundays. A phonograph owned by one of the British officers was allowed to be played one hour each week. There was a large number of American records and some Japanese records. Available to the prisoners were some 1000 YMCA books in the library. Card games were not allowed as the Japanese considered any type of card playing as gambling. For outdoor recreation there was a fairly large sports field one end was for baseball and the other end for volley ball and basket ball.

Religious Activities

Short services were allowed once or twice a month and every so often a Japanese minister would visit the camp to conduct services.

Morale

As a whole morale at this camp was good. The men working in the factories would receive news of the war from the Chinese in the factories.

Movements

A group consisting of 150 men were transferred on May 24, 1944 to Kamioka, Japan. In addition to the main camp, three (3) branch camps were established by the Japanese during the summer of 1944. These branch camps were located in of near the city of Mukden. The prisoners received medical attention at the

main camp and from time to time replacements were made by men from the main camp.

Branch Camp #1 was a tannery to which 150 men were assigned.

Branch Camp #2 was a textile factory to which 150 men were assigned.

Branch Camp #3 was a combination steel and lumber mill to which 125 men were assigned.

A U. S. Army parachute team landed near the camp on 17 August 1945 and after considerable discussion they were allowed in the camp. A few days later, August 20, the Russian army arrived and took over the camp.

The camp was under the command of Lt. Col. W. H. ... a British officer was the ... officer at the camp and the adjutant was ... Major ... was the medical officer.

OFFICERS

Lt. ... was the adjutant of all prisoners of war camp in ... Lt. ... was the camp adjutant. Captain ... was the camp adjutant. Lt. ... was the financial officer. Captain ... was the medical officer. ... was the camp interpreter and a ...

GENERAL COMMENTS

Conditions at this camp were generally fair.

FOOD

The prisoners were quartered in a large four story building with ... floors and ... each floor was divided into four rooms. ... late winter there was no heat. The lighting in the rooms was ... statements placed out of the ... type. In the summer the ventilation was almost ... and in winter the ... were often ...

Korea

KEIJO CAMP

Korea

LOCATION

This camp was situated in the southeastern part of Keijo, it was west of the 20th Division Parade Ground and formerly a disused silk factory. Its coordinates are 37° 38'N. - 126° 58'E.

PRISONER PERSONNEL

Keijo Camp was first opened on September 5, 1942 and its first occupants were the British captured in Singapore. At the time of liberation there were two American Officers, 15 Australian and 141 Britishers bringing the total to 158. Lt. Col. M. Elrington, a British Officer was the senior Allied officer at the camp and his adjutant was Captain Pague; Major Rigby, RAMC was the medical officer.

GUARD PERSONNEL

Col. Noguchi was superintendent of all prisoner of war camps in Korea. Captain Goto was the camp commandant. Captain Terada was the camp adjutant. Lt. Moritomi was the Finance Officer. Captain Uchida was the Medical Officer. Ushihara was the camp interpreter and a Medical Orderly.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

Conditions at this camp was generally fair.

Housing

The prisoners were quartered in a large four story building with wooden floors and stairs, each floor was divided into four rooms. Heating was satisfactory between December and the end of March but in early and late winter there was no heat. The lighting in the rooms were poor. All windows were glassed and of the ~~wooden~~ ^{shuttered} type. In the summer the ventilation was almost non-existent and in winter the inside temperature was often below zero at night. No beds were available and the prisoners

slept on straw mattresses. Cells used for punishment were 8' x 10', no windows and a small door about 2' x 3'. Ventilation was by means of spaced boards in the door and sections of the wall. The fence surrounding the camp was of six-foot pickets in close formation on top of which were sharpened bamboo sticks, crossed about three feet in length. The only entrance to the camp was a double main gate. The entire area was about 67,840 sq. ft. A small vegetable garden was under cultivation.

Latrine

There were two Japanese type lavatories with twelve cubicles in each. The feces were deposited in cement pits which was emptied periodically. There were also a sufficient number of the stand up type urinals but the drainage was very poor.

Bathing

Hot water was provided twice a week in tubs for pouring over oneself. Later twelve wash basins with four faucets were installed.

Mess Hall

The kitchen about 30' x 16' contained a baker's oven and ten huge boilers. It had a concrete floor and the windows were not screened. There was only one water faucet in the kitchen.

Food

The food was prepared by the prisoners and carried to the prisoners squad rooms to be eaten.

Medical Facilities

The hospital consisted of a small hut large enough for ten people. Camp beds, brought from Singapore were allowed to be used for the bed cases. The floor was of mud and requests to have it boarded was refused. In the winter the temperature would often be at the freezing point and many cases of illnesses were concealed and nursed in the barracks as conditions were more favorable there than in the hospital.

The Japanese medical supplies were very scarce. Some Red Cross and YMCA medical supplies arrived but were taken over by the Japanese. They were issued sparingly and only with the permission of the Japanese doctor. The Japanese medical staff consisted of an M.D., a sergeant and a private. There were three prisoner of war doctors and seven medical orderlies. Dental Service was given by a Japanese dentist once in 18 months.

Supplies

Six Red Cross parcels were received by the prisoners in 1943. In January 1944 each prisoner received one parcel from the American Red Cross. In November 1944 sufficient parcels arrived for the issue of one parcel per man per month. Upon arrival each prisoner was issued 6 blankets. An extra blanket would be issued for a prisoner over 40 years of age and two extras for prisoners over 50 years of age. As a whole the prisoners had sufficient clothing.

The Canteen had a limited supply of canned goods, toilet articles and cigarettes.

Mail

Nearly all the British prisoners received mail from England but no mail was received from Australia or South Africa. The prisoners were allowed to write letters.

Work

Work was voluntary for the officers. In the first year the prisoners were employed in loading and unloading at the Railroad station. Later they were working at the military warehouse and in the tailor and shoe repair shops, repairing for the Japanese.

Treatment

Face slapping was prevalent and varied in degree. The sentries took it upon themselves to be judge and jury.

Recreation

There was no recreation rooms and the prisoners would use their quarters for card games, chess and dominoes. The prisoners brought some books with them and in all there were about 230 books in the camp. There was an exercise area of about 900 sq. ft. and volley ball games would be played.

Religious Activities

Services were held every Sunday.

Morale

The morale was good.

Movements

The prisoners were liberated on 7 September 1945 and left Keijo 22 September 1945.

China

WARD ROAD JAIL

China

LOCATION

Ward Road Jail or more commonly known as Ward Road Jail was formerly the Shanghai Municipal Council Jail. It was built in 1934, a modern new five story concrete building and was situated on Ward Road. It was bounded on one side by K^Wen Ming Road and the other side by Pao Ting Road and just about a quarter of a mile north of the Whangpoo River in the Hongkew district. It was maintained by the Japanese as a place for political prisoners and criminals.

PRISONER PERSONNEL

In June 1942 there were about 8000 prisoners in this institution, out of this number there was approximately 100 foreigners. At no time were there more than 12 Americans. These Americans were the civilians, Navy and Marine personnel sentenced by the Japanese courts to penitentiary punishment.

GUARD PERSONNEL

When the Japanese first took over Shanghai a Japanese official was made governor of the jail but the British and Russian officials and warders who were in charge of the jail continued on in their various capacities. They had protested and asked to be relieved but it was a year before they were relieved and put into concentration camps. A Japanese civilian, Mr. Mori then became the head jailor and the Chinese and Sikhs continued to remain as guards.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

Due to the fact that it was a very modern type of jail conditions were good, except in the winter. There was no heat in the jail and the prisoners would remain in bed to keep warm.

Housing

The jail was a five story concrete building, separated into individual cells, each cell had an overhead electric light, a small table, a stove and a wooden bed about 10 x 5 feet. Due to the lack of fuel in the Shanghai area the entire building was never heated.

Latrine

Each cell contained a flush toilet and it was up to the occupant to keep his cell clean.

Bathing

On every floor there were wash rooms and at certain times of the day the prisoners were allowed to wash. A hot bath was available once a week.

Mess Hall

The kitchen was on the first floor of the jail and the ~~preparing~~ ^{preparing} of food was ~~done~~ ^{done} by the criminal prisoners. Other prisoners were never allowed in the kitchen. The guards served the food to the prisoners. ^{of war.}

Food

Only two meals a day ^{were} ~~was~~ served here, ^a at eight in the morning and at four in the afternoon ~~were the regular times.~~ Breakfast consisted of a cup of boiled barley, dinner was a watery soup, ^a about 16 ounces of bread was ^{per day} ~~furnished per man per day.~~ ^{or adequate} The food was never good but it gradually deteriorated both in quality and quantity. There was ample drinking water and tea was available twice a day.

Medical Facilities

Prisoners that required medical care ^{were} ~~was~~ attended by Chinese doctors from the Shanghai Municipal Health Department. These doctors treated the Americans very well when no Japanese officials were around.

Supplies

In the summer the prisoners were issued a jail uniform of white cotten. In the winter they were issued an old wool uniform. These uniforms had to be worn during their imprisonment. They were also issued blankets but during the winter months these blankets were not adequate. In 1943 the International Red Cross was able to supply the Americans with blankets and mattresses and through bribing the jailors, they were allowed to send in some canned food every month. Special books requested by prisoners were also sent in by the Red Cross.

Mail

Mail was received three or four times, prisoners were allowed to write a letter every three months and a postcard every month.

Work

The American prisoners were not forced to work but they volunteered for outside work. Outside work consisted of tending to the vegetable and flower gardens..

Treatment

The Americans were never treated inhumanely they managed to be on fairly good terms with the jailors and the officials. Chiefly through the efforts of Mr. Mori whose Mother was an American.

Pay

Through the Swiss Consulate \$700 CRB was deposited each month in the jail to the credit of each American prisoner. As the exchange grew higher the sum varied so that towards the end each prisoner received \$2400 CRB. The Japanese officials always took a cut of 30 to 40 o/o, and the prisoners had to sign a statement with a fixed exchange. The prisoners never saw the money but they would make a list of things that they wanted from the outside and the Chinese guards would draw the money from Mr. Mori and do their shopping.

Recreation

No games of any kind were allowed but an exercise period of one hour in the morning and afternoon was allowed. There was a fairly decent library and the prisoners had access to the books.

Religious Activities

A civilian Catholic priest was confined here and he was allowed to hold services every Sunday.

Morale

Good

Movements

In October 1944 eight marines, navy and civilian escaped from this jail. Three made their way to free China and five were recaptured and brought back.

China

WOOSUNG

China

LOCATION

Woosung camp is located 15 miles north of Shanghai and 5 miles north-east of Woosung Forts. It is next to a radio station and was formerly used as a Japanese army barracks. Its coordinates are 31° 22' N - 121° 30' E.

PRISONER PERSONNEL

The first group of prisoners to arrive in Woosung were the survivors of the USS "Wake" and the HMS "Peterel" and the personnel captured on Wake Island. They arrived on 24 January 1942. Up to the time of their arrival they were under the custody of the navy and at Woosung they were turned over to the army. On 1 February 1942, the prisoners from Tientsin and Peking arrived making a total of 1500 prisoners; 700 of them were civilians, 700 army, navy, marine corps and the rest made up of other nationalities. Col. Ashurst was the ranking officer and his assistant was Major Luther Brown.

GUARD PERSONNEL

The first Japanese commanding officer was 1st Lt. Takamoto. He was replaced about a week later by Col. Yuse and upon his death in September 1942, Col. Oters became the commanding officer of all Shanghai camps. The immediate camp was under Capt. Endo who was formerly the executive officer of Col. Yuse. Lt. Akiyama was in charge of the guards. Lt. Suzuki, quartermaster, Lt. Shindo (now Captain) medical officer and chief interpreter Mr. Ishihara.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

Conditions here were poor; health and sanitary facilities were inadequate, and from the first day written protests were filed by senior officers.

Housing Facilities

The camp was made up of seven old wooden barracks, one of the seven being a small barrack, the rest of them being approximately

210 feet long and 50 feet wide. These barracks were divided into sections holding about 36 men to a section. The men slept on raised platforms on bare boards. All the floors were of wood. The roofs were constructed of a metal covering camouflaged with paint. The windows were glass, and broken panes were never replaced. The officers were separated from the enlisted men at one end of the barracks. They had separate rooms with 2 to 4 in a room, depending on their rank. Each barracks housed about 230 men. The entire camp was surrounded by two electrically charged fences.

Latrines

The latrines were located behind the barracks about ten feet away. They were the usual type of Japanese latrines. The excreta was removed by coolies.

Bathing

There were two bathrooms, one for officers and one for the enlisted men. In each of these there was a large tub which contained hot water. The tub was approximately 5 feet high, 7 feet long and 4 feet wide. However, the prisoners were not allowed to get into the tubs. They were required to dip the water out of the tub and bathe from a bucket or other small container.

Mess Hall

A separate building housed the mess hall where the food was prepared by the prisoners. Cooking arrangements consisted of a number of large cauldrons set in brickwork. It had a concrete floor and was relatively clean. Section leaders detailed men to draw food from the mess hall and it was taken to the barracks where the food was served.

Food

Rations for the first two months were very meager. A small bowl of rice, a bowl of stew, and tea composed the diet. In April 1942 the rations were increased to about 650 grams of rice per man per day, plus a quarter pound of meat per man per day. Later the issue of meat was

discontinued. Fish (squid) was given to the prisoners on a few occasions.

In August 1942 the prisoners of war gardens began to produce, but the Japanese took most of the vegetables. The only potable liquid was tea served in cups 5 times a day. No arrangements were made for drinking water. The whole supply of water came from a surface well about 30 feet deep. All prisoners were warned not to drink the water.

Medical Facilities

Both medicine and accommodations were insufficient and inadequate. The administering of the sick was left to the three American doctors and the corpsmen. Captain Thyson was the senior American doctor. He brought with him a supply of drugs and they lasted until July 1942.

Supplies

In the beginning the Red Cross was not allowed to visit or send supplies, but when Col. Otera took over, clothing, medical and food supplies were delivered by the Red Cross. The American Association, through donations was able to equip the camp with a laboratory, x-ray room, infirmary and a dental room. The Japanese issued a few pairs of shoes, also some clothing to the men from Wake Island. Each man received four cotton blankets which was insufficient for the cold winter. The men from Tientsin managed to bring their blankets and clothing with them while the Wake Island prisoners only had tropical clothing. At first no soap was issued but later a bar of soap was issued every three months.

Mail

Letters were allowed to be written but had to follow a Japanese outlined form. The first mail to arrive in camp was September 1942. Up to this time they had been receiving only local mail.

Work

In the early part of April the enlisted men, and civilians, worked at levelling a field, which was to be used as a Japanese parade ground. The men also did farm work and repairing the roads. Later the enlisted men were ordered to polish empty shell cases. Col. Ashurst protested to the Japanese authorities and after much harangue this was stopped.

The officers were never forced to do manual labor, but in some cases they were made to supervise the enlisted men.

Treatment

The guards did not treat the men too well. Face slapping was a common occurrence. Mass punishment occurred on several occasions. The offenses of a few prisoners, as an object lesson to all, brought such inflictions as standing in the rain for many hours, the stopping of food for days, or close confinement. These punishments were inflicted upon groups of men regardless of whether or not they had anything to do with the particular breach of rule. All prisoners were ordered and forced to sign a pledge that they would not escape.

Pay

The officers received pay in accordance to the amount paid the Japanese officers of the same rank.

2nd Lt.	70.83	yen
1st Lt.	85.00	
Captain	122.50	
Major	170.00	
Lt. Col.	230.00	
Colonel	312.50	

Sixty yen was deducted for room and board:

Food	42.00	yen
Clothing	15.00	
Furniture and Electricity	<u>3.00</u>	
	60.00	

The enlisted men were divided into two classes, namely, a specialist and an ordinary class. The specialists received 15 sen a day, and an ordinary worker received 5 sen a day.

Recreation

The recreation facilities, as a whole, were considered satisfactory. The prisoners had soft ball teams and there was a soft ball diamond. They also had a small orchestra and a glee club, and frequently put on entertaining shows. After working hours they were allowed to play cards.

Religious Activities

Once a month a Japanese minister came into camp to perform services.

Morale

At this time most of the prisoners were optimistic and thought they soon would be exchanged.

Movement

On 18 September 1942, a group of men, about 70, consisting of laborers, technicians, specialists, etc. were transferred to Japan. On 6 December 1942, the entire camp was moved to Kiangwan. All Japanese officers and guards moved with them.