

DECLASSIFIED

Declassification Review Project:

NND 740063

RECORD GROUP

ENTRY

BOX

389

460A

2121

RG 389 RECORDS OF THE OFFICE OF
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL

American Pow Information Bureau
Records Branch

GENERAL SUBJECT FILE, 1942-46

CAMPS: CHINA

BOWEN ROAD MILITARY HOSPITAL
TO
STANLEY CAMP

BOX NO.
2121

E. 460A

HM 1991

Peking

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM SENT

TO: American Legation, Bern.
FROM: Secretary of State, Washington.
DATED: June 29, 1945.
NUMBER: 2183.

From the Special War Problems Division
DEPARTMENT OF STATE TO:
War-Col. Breese
Date: JUL 4 1945

With reference to your 3298 of June 23 please tell the Swiss that according to Egle what he describes as technical difficulties may lead to a delay before visits can be made to newly established prisoner of war camps in Peking and vicinity. Please ask Swiss to seek permission as soon as possible to visit these camps. The Swiss may desire to tell the Japanese authorities that the American authorities always permit neutral representatives to visit camps even when those camps are new.

Capt Clary

GREW
(ACTING)
(EAP)

711.93114A/6-2345

SWP:CM:Arcy:lmv

7/3/45

PEKING, CHINA

1. Date of your arrival at Peking
2. Please state its exact location if possible, or if this cannot be done, please describe its location with reference to other cities or prominent landmarks. Near East gate of City wall. Inside of the city in the corner where North and East Wall join.
3. When was camp first occupied by prisoners of war? Were the first occupants Americans, British, Dutch or Australians? IN JUNE 1945. AMERICAN Army Flyers.
4. Number of Americans in your group and name of senior American officers. Six Men / Commander Cunningham, U.S.N.
5. Please give figures on personnel in this camp to the best of your knowledge. Your own group should be included in these figures.
- | | | | |
|-----------|---------------|-----------------------|---------------|
| Americans | <u>11 MEN</u> | British | <u>NONE</u> |
| Army | <u>4 MEN</u> | Dutch | <u>NONE</u> |
| Navy | <u>2 MEN</u> | Australians | <u>NONE</u> |
| Marines | <u>4 MEN</u> | Chinese | <u>NONE</u> |
| Civilians | <u>1 MAN</u> | Any other nationality | <u>NONE</u> |
| | | Total | <u>11 MEN</u> |
6. Names and titles of Japanese camp officials. UNKNOWN.
Commanding officer was a Major.
7. Please describe the condition of the following facilities:
- a. Size of compound and type of fence. UNKNOWN
- b. Housing
- Number of barracks. UNKNOWN
 - Size of barracks. 300 feet long 50 feet wide.

3. Type of construction Brick

4. Type of roof Gable

5. Type of floor Wood

6. Type of interior construction: A walk in middle
with rooms on both sides

c. Latrines

1. Location in each room

2. Type bucket

d. Bathing

1. Location in wash house

2. Type regular tap bath

3. Size Ten feet long, five feet wide

e. Food

1. Type Soup Rice

2. Amount of food One cup of Rice, one cup of soup
one cup of water / three times a day

3. Preparation Boiled

4. Quality Very Very Little

f. Medical attention and type of hospital. No Medical attention

No Hospital

8. Type of work performed by prisoners of war.

a. Officers None

b. Enlisted men None

9. What were the working conditions?

10. Describe the conditions and restrictions on the sending and receiving of mail.

Could not send or receive

11. How much were the prisoners of war paid?

a. Officers Nothing

b. Enlisted men Nothing

12. Number of Red Cross parcels received and dates received. None

13. Clothing situation

a. What was issued by the Japanese and dates. Chinese pants and coat/Changed once a week

14. How was your treatment? It was hell.

15. How was morale? Hoping

16. What were the religious facilities? None.

17. Date of departure from this camp? 18th of August 1945

18. Number of Americans in this group? Seven Men

19. Conditions en route and names of towns through which you passed. Return

to American control in Peiping
America the Land I Love.

20. Destination. New York

21. A rough sketch of the camp's lay-out showing the approximate size of the buildings. Please make sketch on reverse side of check list.

22. Name, rank and address of other officers or enlisted men who can furnish information concerning this prisoner of war camp.

Capt. Cunningham U.S.N. / Sgt. R.L. Coulson U.S.M.C.

Sgt. C.W. Briemer U.S.M.C. / Sgt. C.G. Battles U.S.M.C.

Chief Phm. Mate. H.T. Brewer

23. Your name, rank, serial number, organization and home address.

Charles Albert Stewart Jr. Sgt. 280627

Maine Corps 3635 Humphrey St. Louis, Missouri

IF THIS FORM DOES NOT CONTAIN SUFFICIENT ROOM USE REVERSE SIDES.

NOTE: Any other information which in your opinion will be of interest to this office should be placed on the reverse side of the check list.

CHECK LIST

1. Date of your arrival at Nanking Jan. 19, 1945.
2. Please state its exact location if possible, or if this cannot be done, please describe its location with reference to other cities or prominent land marks. exact location unknown by me. Close to Yangsi river on North bank. Across the river was a mountain, on South bank. Was a large military prison. East by North was air field.
3. When was camp first occupied by prisoners of war? Were the first occupants Americans, British, Dutch or Australians? Some time in 1942 or 43 by American Army flyers of the Boe Little group.
-
4. Number of Americans in your group and name of senior American officers. 7 men: Comander Cunningham. U.S.N.
5. Please give figures on personnel in this camp to the best of your knowledge. Your own group should be included in these figures.
- | | | | |
|-----------|----------------|-----------------------|--|
| Americans | <u>11 MEN.</u> | British | <u>NONE.</u> |
| Army | <u>4 MEN</u> | Dutch | <u>NONE.</u> |
| Navy | <u>2 MEN</u> | Australians | <u>NONE</u> |
| Marines | <u>4 MEN</u> | Chinese | <u>there were Chinese, but they did not stay long. I don't know how many there were.</u> |
| Civilians | <u>1 MAN.</u> | Any other nationality | <u>NONE.</u> |
- Total 11 MEN.
6. Names and titles of Japanese camp officials. NAMES UNKNOWN.
A Captain was in charge. The rest were warrant officers or enlisted men.
7. Please describe the condition of the following facilities:
- a. Size of compound and type of fence. Never seen entire compound but I think it was about 3 or 4 acres. Brick wall around 18 feet high.
- b. Housing
1. Number of barracks. I don't know. Never ~~see~~ saw them all
 2. Size of barracks. 200 feet long 35 ft. wide.

3. Type of construction Brick wall / Gable roof.

4. Type of roof Gable.

5. Type of floor Wood.

6. Type of interior construction A walk in middle
with rooms on both sides

c. Latrines bucket.

1. Location in each room.

2. Type bucket.

d. Bathing Large tub.

1. Location in wash house.

2. Type regular soap baths were many men
bathed at one time / one tub of water for all prisoners

3. Size 14 feet long 8 feet wide

e. Mess

1. Type Soup and rice

2. Amount of food One cup of rice, one cup of soup
one cup of water / three times a day

3. Preparation Boiled

4. Quality Very Little

f. Medical attention and type of hospital. No Medical attention

No hospital

8. Type of work performed by prisoners of war.

a. Officers None.

b. Enlisted men None.

9. What were the working conditions?

10. Describe the conditions and restrictions on the sending and receiving of mail.

Could not send any mail. / Recieved letters about every four months.

11. How much were the prisoners of war paid?

a. Officers Nothing

b. Enlisted men Nothing

12. Number of Red Cross parcels received and dates received. None.

13. Clothing situation

a. What was issued by the Japanese and dates. Japanese uniform.

one for winter / one for summer / underwear one a month.

14. How was your treatment? It was hell on earth.

15. How was morale? Good.

16. What were the religious facilities? None.

17. Date of departure from this camp? August 1, 1945.

18. Number of Americans in this group? Six Men.

19. Conditions en route and names of towns through which you passed. Nanking Peiping railway. / The towns looked about the same as at 2 ways

20. Destination. Military prison Peiping, China.

21. A rough sketch of the camp's lay-out showing the approximate size of the buildings. Please make sketch on reverse side of check list. UNKNOWN. Did not see.

22. Name, rank and address of other officers or enlisted men who can furnish information concerning this prisoner of war camp.

Capt. Cunningham. U.S.N. / Sgt R. L. Coulson. U.S.M.C.

Sgt. C. W. Briemer. U.S.M.C. / Sgt. C. G. Battles. U.S.M.C.

PhM Cheif. A. T. Brewer U.S.N. / 1st. Lt. Barr. U.S.A. 1st. Lt. Neilson

U.S.A. Air Force / Sgt. Deshares. U.S.A. AF.

23. Your name, rank, serial number, organization and home address.

Charles Albert Stewart Jr., Sgt. 280627, Marine Corps.

3635 Humphrey. St. Louis, Missouri.

IF THIS FORM DOES NOT CONTAIN SUFFICIENT ROOM USE REVERSE SIDES.

NOTE: Any other information which in your opinion will be of interest to this office should be placed on the reverse side of the check list.

PRISONERS OF WAR CAMPS AND MILITARY HOSPITALSIN HONGKONG*Capt. Milner*

Visited on 16th December 1943, by Mr. R. Zindel.

From the Special War Problems Division

DEPARTMENT OF STATE TO:

On 16th December 1943, I inspected the following localities:-

*War Gen. Bryan*Date: **MAR 15 1945**Argyle-Streey (Officers) Camp
Shamshuipo Camp
Bowen Road Military Hospital

The Commander-in-chief of these camps, happened to be absent from Hongkong at the time of my visit, but his Adjutant, as well as several of his Officers, kindly accompanied me on my visits and showed me every courtesy.

Since my last visit to the Prisoners of War Camps, two substantial transfers of Prisoners of War from Hongkong Camps to Camps in other parts within the Japanese Empire had taken place, one in August and one in December, the latter only a few days prior to my visit. It is difficult to estimate the present total strength of the camps and hospitals visited, but there should now remain roughly 2,000 British Officers and Men.

1) Argyle-Street Camp:-

The location and facilities of this camp have been described in earlier reports and the only new acquisition, as far as I could ascertain, is a fair-sized Recreation and Concert Hall. The Camp made the usual clean and orderly impression, although some of the bunks in the barracks appeared somewhat the worse for wear.

I understand that most of the high-ranking Officers in the Hongkong Camps have been transferred to a Camp in Taiwan and I now estimate the Argyle-Street Camp strength to be around 400 Officers and Men, as compared with an estimated 500 on my previous visit in June.

There were 5 or 6 patients in the camp hospital, at least one of whom was suffering from pronounced Avitaminosis.

The Library in the Camp is well supplied with books of all kinds, but the need for replacement is nevertheless becoming apparent; it has therefore been suggested, and mean-while been acted upon, that periodical exchanges of books be made between the Argyle-Street and Shumshuipo Camps.

The spacious Recreation and Concert Hall contains a stage, on which the 30 musical instruments supplied through the Hongkong Delegation of the International Red Cross Committee were on display during my visit.

A Catholic Priest, Prisoner of War, is now in attendance at the Camp, whilst previously religious services of the Catholic Church were available only occasionally.

The large Garden-plot opposite the Camp is under active cultivation by the Prisoners of War, some 20 to 30 of whom are daily seen working in the garden.

Whilst my previous visits to the Argyle-Street Camp left me with the distinct impression that the Prisoners of War in this particular Camp were doing comparatively well, I found during my latest visit, that, generally-speaking, the Prisoners were looking noticeably thinner, while observation I took the liberty of bringing to the attention of the Camp Authorities.

2) Shamshuipo Camp:-

As a result of transfers to Camps in other parts of the Japanese Empire, the number of Prisoners of War in the Dhamshuipo Camp has been further reduced and the Camp on the day of my visit made a rather "empty" impression, which may have been enhanced by the fact that on this visit the Prisoners of War were again mostly confined to their barracks, whilst during the June visit they were permitted to follow their usual routine of work and play.

I estimate that the present number of Prisoners of War in the Shamshuipo Camp is between 1,200 and 1,500 Officers and Men, of whom between 200 and 300 are on the sick-list and being taken care of in the Camp Hospitals; this number of patients includes comparatively few serious cases; among lighter cases, many are actually able to move about. There are indications, however, that Vitamin deficiency still is one of the main problems in the Camp, although a large and well-run Hospital-Kitchen is doing excellent work in cooking for the patients as best it can under prevailing conditions.

I was permitted to inspect any of the premises in use in the Camp and was happy to notice a number of further small improvements to the Camp facilities, although, in general, my impressions were similar to those obtained during my last 1943 visit.

The Shoe-Repair and Tailoring Departments Have been functioning without interruption for many months, but the former appears to be somewhat handicapped by a shortage of suitable repair-materials.

The Pig and Poultry Farm had undergone a considerable extension since my June visit. In spite of the slaughter for Christmas-time of 18 fully-grown pigs, there were still about 80 pigs on the premises, of which some 60 were sucklingpigs.

Chicken-Breeding is also going on apace, whilst the eggs not used for hatching purposes are delivered to the Camp Hospital.

The Kitchens and Bakeries are functioning well. I understand that in order to stretch available supplies of flour, 40% of finely ground Rice is being added; the bread, however, remains quite palatable.

The Canteen was not as well stocked as during my previous visit, presumably indicating that POW have less money to spend partly no doubt as a result of the absence of pocket allowances from the International Red Cross Committee, owing to a temporary depletion of British Funds.

The Garden-Plot adjoining the Camp continues to be under active cultivation by the Prisoners of War; in addition, many small Vegetable-plots have sprung up inside the Camp, around the Barracks and along the roads, providing welcome extra-food.

The Barracks visited were clean and tidy.

Sports and Entertainment continue to be provided in adequate measure, whilst Religious Services of all Faiths are available regularly.

3) Bowen-Road Military Hospital:-

On the day of my visit, there were perhaps between 200 to 250 patients in the Hospital, of which about 10 were in the T.B.Ward. The Doctors and male nurses, all Prisoners of War, number about 70.

I was given to understand, that only a comparatively small portion of the patients represent really serious cases, whilst the majority are light or walking cases; Avitaminosis still appears to be the main cause of trouble.

The Dispensary continues to be well-stocked with most essential Medicines, whilst I have recently been able to provide the Hospital with X-Ray films, thanks to supplies received through the good offices of the Yokohama and Shanghai Delegations of the International Red Cross Committee.

The Library is well supplied with a wide assortment of Books and the person in charge of it appears to be very efficient and seems to take pride in his work.

The Recreation-Room is clean, well-lighted and appears to serve its purpose well.

4) General Remarks:-

The Weekly Parcel-Service to the Argyle-Street and Shamshuipo Camps and to the Bowen-Road Military Hospital has continued to function satisfactorily without interruption. However, owing to depleted sources of the senders, and as a result of the greatly increased cost of most articles usually sent to the Camps, the size and variety of the parcels has noticeably diminished during recent months and in many cases the dispatch of parcels had perforce to stop completely.

A large number of Educational Books have been sent into the Camps by Individuals, through the medium of this Office; this privilege has temporarily been suspended recently, but is expected to be resumed again before long.

The Mail-Service to and from the Camps has been functioning fairly satisfactorily, but mail from abroad is still subject to long delays.

In conclusion, I would like to express my gratitude to the Commander-in-Chief of the Camps, and to his Staff of Officers; nobody can deny that they are facing a difficult task, as Hongkong is in a particularly unenviable position under war-time conditions, depending as it does on the import by sea of most of its food-supplies. Supplementary supplies from Red -Cross sources, by one of the Exchange-ships, are therefore eagerly awaited particularly as no Redcross Store have been delivered here since the "Kamakura Maru" arrivals in October 1942.

Capt. Milnar

INCOMING CABLEGRAM
COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

From: INTERNATIONAL
DEPARTMENT OF STATE TO:
War - Gen. Byars
Date: FEB 6 1945

Ref. C/x

Date received: January 31, 1945

~~Cablegram received from:~~ Intercroixrouge
Geneva, Switzerland

1432 OUR DELEGATE HONGKONG VISITED DECEMBER 22ND 1944
HONGKONG POW CAMPS STOP HE FOUND CONDITIONS SIMILAR THOSE DESCRIBED
OUR 1185 EXCEPT FOR FOLLOWING POINTS

PRIMO SHAMSHUIPO ESTIMATED CAMP STRENGTH 1200 WHEREOF SOME 300
PATIENTS ACCOMMODATED 8 HOSPITAL BARRACKS ATTENDED BY 9 BRITISH
DOCTORS AND AMPLE MALE NURSINGSTAFF STOP LIBRARY CONTAINS 3,000
VOLUMES STOP FARMSTOCK CONSIDERABLY REDUCED DUE SHORTAGE FODDER

SECUNDO SHAMSHUIPO CAMP N ESTIMATED STRENGTH 400 WHEREOF SOME
30 ACCOMODATED CAMPHOSPITAL STOP LIVING ACCOMMODATIONS SUBSTANTIALLY
ENLARGED BY ADDITION SEVERAL BARRACKS LIBRARY CONTAINS 1500 VOLUMES
STOP SINCE PREVIOUS VISIT VEGETABLE GARDEN AREA GREATLY EXTENDED BUT
POULTRYFARM REDUCED TO 96 CHICKENS.

TERTIO BOWNEROAD MILITARY HOSPITAL ESTIMATED STRENGTH 150
PATIENTS INCLUDING 12 TB CASES SOME 20 EYECASES AND STILL SOME WAR-
WOUNDED ABOUT 60 DOCTOR AND MALE NURSES ATTEND STOP LIBRARY CONTAINS
3,000 VOLUMES STOP PREDOMINANT CAUSE SICKNESS VARIOUS CAMPS AVITAMIN-
OSIS MAINLY BERIBERI IN SOME CASES AFFECTING VISION BUT CAMP AUTHOR-
ITIES STATE MOST CASES MILD AND IMPROVING STOP SEVERAL CASES INFECT-
IOUS ENTEROCOLITIS ISOLATED STOP BELIEVE HEALTH CONDITIONS GENERALLY
IMPROVED SOMEHWAT COMPARED PREVIOUS VISIT AND UNDERSTAND MORTALITY RATE
CONTINUES LOW STOP BIMONTHLY PARCELSERVICE ALL CAMPS UNINTERRUPTEDLY
MAINTANIED STOP ALL CAMPS RECEIVE COPIES LOCAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE

NEWSPAPER STOP CANCEL OUR 1385 THIRDLY CONCERNING MONTHLY
CORRESPONDENCE WHICH REMAINS AS STATED OUR 1185 STOP GENERAL MAINTENANC
ALL CAMPS MAKES EXCELLENT IMPRESSION BUT NEED SUPPLEMENTARY PROTEIN-
FOODS FATS AND VITAMINS PARTICULARLY GROUP B UNDOUBTEDLY CONTINUES
STOP CAMP AUTHORITIES GRANT DELEGATION NECESSARY FACILITIES FOR
SUPPLYING RELIEF

INTERCROSS G9360

Incoming Cablegram IRC #1185, 6 September 1944
Received from Delegate, 11 September 1944

*Hong Kong -
China*

Visit: 10 August 1944

SHAMSHUIPO POW CAMP

ARGYLESTREET prisoners of war were transferred to Shamshuipo about the middle of May but are segregated from the remainder and called CAMP N.

Estimate 1700 officers and men
Patients - 300 Shamshuipo Hospital
40 Camp N

Majority of fit men are transferred to Japan.

The camp is well organized and disciplined, treatment good, morale fair, premises clean and tidy, clothing adequate but footwear poor. Ample living space and general accommodations are provided in one-storied brick-built well lighted and ventilated army barracks with concrete floors. Each camp has separate large vegetable garden, medium sized pig and poultry farms, dressing stations, kitchens, canteen, shower baths, and lavatories. Shamshuipo has modern dental clinic, shoe repair, tailoring and metal workshops.

Standard rations were unobtainable. Parcel deliveries have been modified to twice a month. Delegate unable to supplement food due to lack of funds. Canteen well stocked.

There are regular medical inspections. Medicines and dental supplies are provided by the camp authorities. The staff of doctors and male nurses are prisoners of war. Patients suffer mainly from enteritis, avitaminosis, few cases of malaria and TB - no diphtheria or epidemics.

Libraries are well provided and religious services are available.

Monthly mail allowance: 1 letter or post card (50 word maximum) for overseas and 1 post card for local use.

Condition of the camps is generally satisfactory and the delegate is convinced of the sincere goodwill and efforts of the camp authorities.

Intercroixrouge D9873

From: Special Division
Department of State
To: War Department(PMG)
5/3/43

TELEGRAM SENT

PLAIN

February 25, 1943

AMERICAN LEGATION.
BERN.

475, twenty-fifth.

Department's 1596, June 19, 2335, October 8.

AMERICAN INTERESTS, HONGKONG.

Information has been received by the Department that the Captain and the remaining crew of the Admiral Y.S. Williams are being held at Sham Sui Po prisoners of war Camp, Kowloon, Hongkong.

Investigation is to be made and reply expedited.

(HULL)

1596

TELEGRAM SENT

June 19, 1942.

Certain number of names from the 'Williams' was not included in list of Americans to be repatriated from Hongkong and Department wishes explanation and information concerning this. Whereabouts of these men is requested as this undertaking is to include all Americans at Hongkong.

(HULL)

af.- May 14, 1943

Copy of Telegram from:
INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE

1/21/44

Rec'd Jan 24, 1944

Delegate reports following concerning his visit December 16 to Argyle Street and Shamshuipo Prisoner of War Camps. Also Bowen Road Military Hospital.

Camp authorities permitted the delegate to inspect all premises of the camp. Estimated strength is about a little over 2,000 officers and men.

Camp conditions are satisfactory. There is extensive pig and poultry farming, vegetable gardening.

Prisoners have sports and recreation.

Weekly parcel service and canteens are working well. Morale is good.

INTERCROIXROUGE A19794

aif - 3/2/44

Incoming Cablegram IRC #1185, 6 September 1944
Received from Delegate, 11 September 1944

ok-file
L.

Visit: 10 August 1944

SHAMSHUIPO POW CAMP

ARGYLESTREET prisoners of war were transferred to Shamshuipo about the middle of May but are segregated from the remainder and called CAMP N.

Estimate 1700 officers and men
Patients - 300 Shamshuipo Hospital
40 Camp N

Majority of fit men are transferred to Japan.

The camp is well organized and disciplined, treatment good, morale fair, premises clean and tidy, clothing adequate but footwear poor. Ample living space and general accommodations are provided in one-storied brick-built well lighted and ventilated army barracks with concrete floors. Each camp has separate large vegetable garden, medium sized pig and poultry farms, dressing stations, kitchens, canteen, shower baths, and lavatories. Shamshuipo has modern dental clinic, shoe repair, tailoring and metal workshops.

Standard rations were unobtainable. Parcel deliveries have been modified to twice a month. Delegate unable to supplement food due to lack of funds. Canteen well stocked.

There are regular medical inspections. Medicines and dental supplies are provided by the camp authorities. The staff of doctors and male nurses are prisoners of war. Patients suffer mainly from enteritis, avitaminosis, few cases of malaria and TB - no diphtheria or epidemics.

Libraries are well provided and religious services are available.

Monthly mail allowance: 1 letter or post card (50 word maximum) for overseas and 1 post card for local use.

Condition of the camps is generally satisfactory and the delegate is convinced of the sincere goodwill and efforts of the camp authorities.

Intercroixrouge D9873

Clear - Hongkong

Dupl.

**From the Special War Problems Division
DEPARTMENT OF STATE TO:
War - Gen. - Bayan
Date: FEB 26 1945**

INCOMING CABLEGRAM
INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

Date
Received: February 13, 1945

Ref. C/x

Cablegram received from: Intercroixrouge
Geneva, Switzerland

1450 OUR DELEGATE HONGKONG VISITED DECEMBER 22 1944 HONGKONG MILDITARY
INTERNMENT CAMP KOWLOON SECTION ESTIMATED CAMP STRENGTH 124 CIVILIAN
INTERNEES WHEREOF ABOUT 5 AMERICANS 54 BRITISH 2 COSTARICANS 17 CUBANS
2 DUTCH 6 ECUADORIANS 5 GUATEMALANS 3 NICARAGUANS 23 PERUVIANS 7 STATELESS
WHEREOF 40 MEN 40 WOMEN 44 CHILDREN UP TO 18 YEARS STOP

CAMP COMPRISES HOSPITAL PORTION FORMER NATACHUNG REFUGEE CAMP
SITUATED ARGYLSTREET KOWLOON AND CONSISTS 21 STRUCTURES INCLUDING 13
WOODEN BARRACKS EACH CONTAINING 4 LARGE WELL LIGHTED AND VENTILATED ROOMS
SERVING LIVING QUARTERS WHILST REMAINDER BUILDINGS SERVING SURGERY CAMP
OFFICE STORAGE ROOMS ETC STOP WHEREVER POSSIBLE INDIVIDUAL FAMILIES
ACCOMMODATED SAME ROOM WITH MAXIMUM 6 PERSONS PER ROOM STOP EDUCATION
FOR 33 SCHOOL CHILDREN PROVIDED IN MODERN CHURCH BUILDING WITHIN COMPOUND
STOP

CAMP HEALTH GOOD BRITISH CAMP DOCTOR AVAILABLE STOP HITHERTO
NO RELIGIOUS WERVICES NOR CANTEEN BUT PURCHASES MADE BY CAMP AUTHORITIES
UPON REQUEST STOP VEGETABLE GARDENS AND SMALL POULTRY FARM AVAILABLE
STOP KITCHEN FACILITIES ADEQUATE IN CHARGE QUALIFIED INTERNEE STOP
LIBRARY AND RECREATION BEING ORGANIZED STOP

WEEKLY PARCEL SERVICE FROM RELATIVES AND FRIENDS AVAILABLE STOP
INTERNEES APPEAR CONTENTED AND OUR DELEGATE FEELS SATISFIED THEIR LIBERAL
TREATMENT BY CAMP AUTHORITIES STOP DELEGATION AT PRESENT PREPARING
DELIVERY BOOKS AND SUPPLEMENTARY FOODS STOP

HONGKONG

DELEGATE INFORMS US HE VISITED ALL POW AND CI CAMPS HONGKONG SAME
DAY AND PREVIOUS DAY HELD DISCUSSION WITH CAMP AUTHORITIES

INTERCROIXROUGE G9598



PRISONERS OF WAR CAMPS AND MILITARY HOSPITALSIN HONGKONG

Visited on ~~16th~~ December 1943, by Mr. R. Zindel.

copy to Milner

From the Special War Problems Division

DEPARTMENT OF STATE TO:

On 16th December 1943, I inspected the following localities:-

War - Col. Buesse

Date: **MAR 15 1945**

China
Argyle-Street (Officers) Camp
Shamshuipo Camp
Bowen Road Military Hospital

The Commander-in-chief of these camps, happened to be absent from Hongkong at the time of my visit, but his Adjutant, as well as several of his Officers, kindly accompanied me on my visits and showed me every courtesy.

Since my last visit to the Prisoners of War Camps, two substantial transfers of Prisoners of War from Hongkong Camps to Camps in other parts within the Japanese Empire had taken place, one in August and one in December, the latter only a few days prior to my visit. It is difficult to estimate the present total strength of the camps and hospitals visited, but there should now remain roughly 2,000 British Officers and Men.

1) Argyle-Street Camp:-

The location and facilities of this camp have been described in earlier reports and the only new acquisition, as far as I could ascertain, is a fair-sized Recreation and Concert Hall. The Camp made the usual clean and orderly impression, although some of the bunks in the barracks appeared somewhat the worse for wear.

I understand that most of the high-ranking Officers in the Hongkong Camps have been transferred to a Camp in Taiwan and I now estimate the Argyle-Street Camp strength to be around 400 Officers and Men, as compared with an estimated 500 on my previous visit in June.

There were 5 or 6 patients in the camp hospital, at least one of whom was suffering from pronounced Avitaminosis.

The Library in the Camp is well supplied with books of all kinds, but the need for replacement is nevertheless becoming apparent; it has therefore been suggested, and mean-while been acted upon, that periodical exchanges of books be made between the Argyle-Street and Shumshuipo Camps.

The spacious Recreation and Concert Hall contains a stage, on which the 30 musical instruments supplied through the Hongkong Delegation of the International Red Cross Committee were on display during my visit.

A Catholic Priest, Prisoner of War, is now in attendance at the Camp, whilst previously religious services of the Catholic Church were available only occasionally.

The large Garden-plot opposite the Camp is under active cultivation by the Prisoners of War, some 20 to 30 of whom are daily seen working in the garden.

Whilst my previous visits to the Argyle-Street Camp left me with the distinct impression that the Prisoners of War in this particular Camp were doing comparatively well, I found during my latest visit, that, generally-speaking, the Prisoners were looking noticeably thinner, while observation I took the liberty of bringing to the attention of the Camp Authorities.

2) Shamshuipo Camp:-

As a result of transfers to Camps in other parts of the Japanese Empire, the number of Prisoners of War in the Dhmshuipo Camp has been further reduced and the Camp on the day of my visit made a rather "empty" impression, which may have been enhanced by the fact that on this visit the Prisoners of War were again mostly confined to their barracks, whilst during the June visit they were permitted to follow their usual routine of work and play.

I estimate that the present number of Prisoners of War in the Shamshuipo Camp is between 1,200 and 1,500 Officers and Men, of whom between 200 and 300 are on the sick-list and being taken care of in the Camp Hospitals; this number of patients includes comparatively few serious cases; among lighter cases, many are actually able to move about. There are indications, however, that Vitamin deficiency still is one of the main problems in the Camp, although a large and well-run Hospital-Kitchen is doing excellent work in cooking for the patients as best it can under prevailing conditions.

I was permitted to inspect any of the premises in use in the Camp and was happy to notice a number of further small improvements to the Camp facilities, although, in general, my impressions were similar to those obtained during my last 1943 visit.

The Shoe-Repair and Tailoring Departments Have been functioning without interruption for many months, but the former appears to be somewhat handicapped by a shortage of suitable repair-materials.

The Pig and Poultry Farm had undergone a considerable extension since my June visit. In spite of the slaughter for Christmas-time of 18 fully-grown pigs, there were still about 80 pigs on the premises, of which some 60 were sucklingpigs.

Chicken-Breeding is also going on apace, whilst the eggs not used for hatching purposes are delivered to the Camp Hospital.

The Kitchens and Bakeries are functioning well. I understand that in order to stretch available supplies of flour, 40% of finely ground Rice is being added; the bread, however, remains quite palatable.

The Canteen was not as well stocked as during my previous visit, presumably indicating that POW have less money to spend partly no doubt as a result of the absence of pocket allowances from the International Red Cross Committee, owing to a temporary depletion of British Funds.

The Garden-Plot adjoining the Camp continues to be under active cultivation by the Prisoners of War; in addition, many small Vegetable-plots have sprung up inside the Camp, around the Barracks and along the roads, providing welcome extra-food.

The Barracks visited were clean and tidy.

Sports and Entertainment continue to be provided in adequate measure, whilst Religious Services of all Faiths are available regularly.

3) Bowen-Road Military Hospital:-

On the day of my visit, there were perhaps between 200 to 250 patients in the Hospital, of which about 10 were in the T.B.Ward. The Doctors and male nurses, all Prisoners of War, number about 70.

I was given to understand, that only a comparatively small portion of the patients represent really serious cases, whilst the majority are light or walking cases; Avitaminosis still appears to be the main cause of trouble.

The Dispensary continues to be well-stocked with most essential Medicines, whilst I have recently been able to provide the Hospital with X-Ray films, thanks to supplies received through the good offices of the Yokohama and Shanghai Delegations of the International Red Cross Committee.

The Library is well supplied with a wide assortment of Books and the person in charge of it appears to be very efficient and seems to take pride in his work.

The Recreation-Room is clean, well-lighted and appears to serve its purpose well.

4) General Remarks:-

The Weekly Parcel-Service to the Argyle-Street and Shamshuipo Camps and to the Bowen-Road Military Hospital has continued to function satisfactorily without interruption. However, owing to depleted sources of the senders, and as a result of the greatly increased cost of most articles usually sent to the Camps, the size and variety of the parcels has noticeably diminished during recent months and in many cases the dispatch of parcels had perforce to stop completely.

A large number of Educational Books have been sent into the Camps by Individuals, through the medium of this Office; this privilege has temporarily been suspended recently, but is expected to be resumed again before long.

The Mail-Service to and from the Camps has been functioning fairly satisfactorily, but mail from abroad is still subject to long delays.

In conclusion, I would like to express my gratitude to the Commander-in-Chief of the Camps, and to his Staff of Officers; nobody can deny that they are facing a difficult task, as Hongkong is in a particularly unenviable position under war-time conditions, depending as it does on the import by sea of most of its food-supplies. Supplementary supplies from Red-Cross sources, by one of the Exchange-ships, are therefore eagerly awaited particularly as no Redcross Store have been delivered here since the "Kamakura Maru" arrivals in October 1942.

Special Division
Department of State to:

EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

ETS
EMP
S
FE
LE

Col. A. T. Bruce

Date: 12/2/43

Chungking, November 27, 1943.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

No. 1863.

Subject: Report Concerning Internment Camp
Conditions at Hongkong and Shanghai.

L
Mad

BY

DECLASSIFIED
NND 740063
By CEZ NARS, Date 7/26/94

The Honorable
The Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I have the honor to transmit herewith a copy of a letter dated November 20, 1943, addressed to me by Mr. L. K. Little, Acting Inspector General, Chinese Maritime Customs, with which were enclosed copies of two reports prepared by members of the Customs staff who are now being repatriated on the M.S. Gripsholm. The first report is by Captain F. L. Sabel (American), Coast Inspector, and the second is by Mr. F. C. Oppen (British), Acting Commander; the former is being repatriated from Shanghai, the latter from Hongkong.

In Mr. Little's covering letter he states that he was gratified to learn that the Americans in the Chinese Customs Service were classified, for purposes of repatriation, as "quasi-officials" and, as such, were given certain priority. Mr. Little expresses his appreciation for this treatment and requests that similar treatment be extended to the few remaining members of the Customs Service if and when another exchange is made.

Mr. Sabel, in his report on camp conditions in Shanghai, states that overcrowding and an insufficiency of nutritive food is common to all camps; the handling and delivery of food products is unhygienic and disgustingly unsatisfactory; the water supply in the Lungwa and Yangchow camps is inadequate and is rationed. In the Chapei camp alone about 90% of the internees during the first seven months of internment suffered from diarrhoea of a dysenteric category, and beriberi and other ailments caused by insufficient nourishment are reported. Mr. Sabel believes that continued internment for any length of time can only end in disastrous results for the majority of those still remaining.

Mr.

This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Act, 50 U.S.C., 31 and 32, as amended. Its transmission or the revelation of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

11522

Mr. Oppen, in his report on conditions in Stanley Camp, Hongkong, during the period from January 1942 to September 1943, states that living quarters are exceedingly crowded, the average floor space being about 41 sq. ft. a person; that for the first six months more than one-third of the internees were obliged to sleep on bare cement or wooden floors. Everyone has suffered badly from lack of sufficient clothing; that although the arrival in November 1942 of clothing supplies furnished by the International Red Cross was of great assistance, the supplies did not include footwear and badly needed raincoats; that the majority of the internees are now barefoot or are wearing wooden clogs; that ever since the camp opened, food supplies have been entirely inadequate; and that over 200 cases of beriberi have been treated through outside assistance but medical supplies for the treatment of beriberi and other nutritional diseases will be exhausted by November 1943 and an increase of such diseases is therefore to be expected. It is stated in the report that the authorities in charge of the camp have provided no means of preventing or treating such diseases. In reply to a written request from the internees (August 1943) that a telegram be sent to the Swiss Minister in Tokyo asking him to arrange for urgently needed foodstuffs, Mr. Hattori, Chief of the Hongkong Branch of the Japanese Foreign Office, stated that his department "does not recognize that the Swiss Minister is in charge of British interests in Hongkong".

Mr. Oppen's report ends with the statement that before leaving the camp to embark for Goa, the internees were warned by the Japanese that if any "untrue" criticism of camp conditions was made public, it would have repercussions on the treatment of those remaining behind.

With Mr. Sabel's report were transmitted four enclosures as listed below, copies of which are attached.

Respectfully yours,


C. E. Gauss

Enclosures:

1. Letter dated November 20, 1943 from Mr. L. K. Little to the Ambassador;
2. Report prepared by Mr. F. L. Sabel dated October 16, 1943 to Mr. L. K. Little;
3. (Appendix A) Members of the Customs Staff now being repatriated;

Enclosures: (Continued)

4. (Appendix B) Distribution of the staff in the various camps;
5. (Appendix C) Concerning the arrest and imprisonment in Shanghai of American and British nationals on November 5, 1942;
6. (Appendix D) Letter dated October 16, 1943 from Mr. Oppen to Mr. Little enclosing his report (summarized above).

In single copy to the Department.

711.5

HBM/kky

Enclosures: (Continued)

4. (Appendix B) Distribution of the staff in the various camps;
5. (Appendix C) Concerning the arrest and imprisonment in Shanghai of American and British nationals on November 5, 1942;
6. (Appendix D) Letter dated October 16, 1943 from Mr. Oppen to Mr. Little enclosing his report (summarized above).

In single copy to the Department.

711.5

HHH/kky

Enclosure no. 1 to despatch no. 1863 of November 27, 1943 from the American Embassy, Chungking.

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL

Inspectorate General of Customs,
Chungking, 20th Nov., 1943.

Dear Mr. Gauss,

I enclose, for your confidential information, a copy of reports received on November 15th, 1943, from two members of the Customs staff who are being repatriated on the S.S. "Gripsholm". The first report is from Captain F.L. Sabel (American), Coast Inspector, and the second from Mr. F.C. Oppen (British), Acting Commander. Captain Sabel is being repatriated from Shanghai and Mr. Oppen from Hongkong.

In Appendix B of Captain Sabel's report is a list - made from memory, and not entirely complete - of some 143 members of the Customs Service and their families now remaining in internment in Occupied China and Hongkong. Of these, two employees are American citizens, Messrs. Preston Lee and W.H. Kuebel. In addition, there are 4 American citizens imprisoned at 372 Haiphong Road, Shanghai (vide Appendix C of Captain Sabel's report): Messrs. T. Daly, C.A. Craddock, L. Anderson and - Briggs. (This office has no record of Briggs, but our files are complete only up to June 1st, 1941, and it is possible that this man was engaged between that date and December 8th, 1941.) Furthermore, there are three American citizens, Messrs. J.D. Spencer, H.B. Beal and F.J. Keith, whose names, although not mentioned in Captain Sabel's report, still appear on our Service List, as corrected up to 1st June, 1941, and who are assumed to be also interned in Shanghai.

I was gratified to learn from Captain Sabel's report that the Americans in the Chinese Customs Service were classified, for purposes of repatriation, as "quasi-officials" and, as such, given certain priority. I should be glad if you would kindly transmit to the State Department my appreciation of this treatment of Customs officials, together with my request - which I hope you can support - that similar treatment be extended to the few remaining members of the Customs Service when the next exchange is made - especially in the case of the four men reported to be imprisoned.

You will notice that both Captain Sabel and Mr. Oppen emphasize the necessity of keeping their reports absolutely secret, in the interest of those remaining in Occupied China and Hongkong.

With kind regards, I am

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) L. K. Little
Acting Inspector General of Customs.

His Excellency

Mr. Clarence E. Gauss

CHUNGKING.

This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Act, 50 U.S.C. 31 and 32, as amended. Its transmission or revelation of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

Enclosure no. 2 to despatch no. 1863 of November 27, 1943 from the American Embassy, Chungking.

S.S. Teia Maru
Murmagao,
15th October, 1943.

The Inspector General
Chinese Maritime Customs,
Chungking, China.

Sir,

I beg to report my arrival at Goa, Portuguese India, on the 15th October, 1943, having been repatriated from Shanghai, China on the 19th September on board the "Teia Maru". Members of the Customs staff shown in Appendix A are also on board and they have requested me to report officially their presence here.

In the absence of definite instructions, all are proceeding to their home where they will await your orders as to further duties. Addresses where orders may reach them are given for your information.

All those listed were brought on board direct from internment or prison camps where they had been held for different periods. Living conditions and life in those camps have been such that many have suffered considerably and are now far from fit for normal duties. In the circumstances it is but natural that we look forward to a much needed opportunity for recuperation as well as the prospect of re-joining our families. However, the undermentioned members of the staff have signified their desire to return immediately to duty and requested me to notify you to that effect. For this reason, an attempt will be made to despatch the following telegram from Goa:

"Customs, Chungking. Repatriating unattached staff, Smidt, Hoffman, Jump, Gillmore, F.W. Daly, Petrie, Mitchem and Brezowar desire to report duty Chungking. If they are required arrange transportation and funds from Fort Elizabeth. Full report follows by air mail.
(signed) Sabel"

Concerning this request, my candid opinion is that some of these men are not now physically fit for the journey nor for the service for which they offer themselves. Their condition should, therefore, first be established by competent medical authority. If their presence at Chungking is desired, it would, of course, be necessary for you to make arrangements for passage, funds, visas, etc.

On our departure from camps, we were not permitted to bring along documents nor papers of any kind. Monies, except a small amount of local currency were also prohibited; foreign monies had previously been taken away from us and

not

not returned. The result is that all are much in need of funds for immediate as well as future requirements. Since this matter is urgent, I earnestly appeal to you to make some arrangements whereby funds for those listed may be made available immediately on arrival of this ship at New York. It would give us great satisfaction and ease our minds if a message of assurance on this point could be sent to the ship at Rio de Janeiro, a port of call, or to reach us before our arrival at New York.

For your information, I give herewith the names and whereabouts of other members of the staff insofar as it is known to those on board here. (See Appendix B)

I am enclosing a report from Mr. King, Acting Deputy Commissioner, which was handed to me by Mr. W.F. Daly of the River Police, who made his notes from memory after coming on board. (See Appendix C)

Mr. F.C. Oppen, Acting Commander, who was brought on board from Stanley Camp in Hongkong, has handed me a very interesting report which includes information from Mr. Pritchard. Mr. Oppen's report is submitted herewith in full. (See Appendix D)

I feel certain you fully realize the serious consequences which would follow should the camp authorities somehow receive indication that those left in their hands are in any way connected with these reports. Plainly, the result would be tragic to those concerned and, therefore, you will no doubt pardon me for emphasizing on the necessity of secrecy in this matter.

Life and living conditions in the various concentration camps in the Shanghai area differ to some extent but overcrowding and insufficiency of food of nutritive value is common to all the camps. As an example, Chapei Camp with 1050 internees, has about 41.2 sq.ft. floor space per person. Since no common room is available, meals are taken in the crowded dormitories. With the exception of rough shelves and a heating stove, the rooms are void of any furniture or conveniences. Beds, camp chairs, and a few card tables were brought in by the internees. Family groups regardless of sex or age, are necessarily crowded together. One room contained 34 men, women and children. Seven of the fourteen children in the room were under 2 years of age. This is a typical example of camp accommodation. Handling and delivery of food products is unhygienic and disgustingly unsatisfactory. All camp work is attended to by the internees without any outside assistance. In some of the camps, like Lunghwa and Yangchow, the water supply is inadequate and therefore, rationed.

Under such living conditions, it is but natural that the internees suffer from indifferent health, general weakness and lack of energy for the daily tasks.

Ailments

Ailments directly attributable to adverse camp conditions is common. In the Chapei Camp alone during the first seven months about 90% of the internees suffered from camp diarrhoeas of a dysenteric category. There were cases of Beriberi and other ailments caused or directly traceable to insufficient nourishment and lack of vitamins. Loss of weight is universal in the camp. Our Medical Authorities calculated that at the end of April, the calorific value of the food supplied us by the Japanese was about 1950 calories per person, against an estimated requirement of, I believe, 3500 to 4000 for those working. After April, the situation improved slightly by the arrival of held-up Red Cross parcels. Opportunity to supplement the rations by outside purchase was then granted, but these supplies were also of poor quality and limited in quantity. Sanitary and medical supplies were inadequate. It was only after continued pressure that certain medicines arrived from the outside. These deliveries were attended by obstructions and delays which were common. Under conditions as described, the continued internment for any length of time can only end in disastrous results for the majority.

Release and repatriation is foremost in the minds of those remaining and they believe that there would be a better chance for them if in the future exchange of enemy nationals a request for individuals be made by those in authority. In the present repatriation Americans in the Customs were grouped as quasi-officials and as such received slight priority over others. This is known to those left behind and they sincerely hope, that for their benefit, you may be able to effect an arrangement of this kind. I have been asked to bring the matter before you and I feel certain that you will give this urgent attention. There is nothing harder to bear than to stay behind and to watch others move away to freedom.

In closing I wish to apologize for the length and unusual form of communication but I believe that all is of interest to you, for the benefit of the staff in general and for service records.

I take the liberty of enclosing a communication from Mrs. K. Carlisle to Mr. Rolla Rouse.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(signed) F. L. Sabel
Coast Inspector

Appendix A.

Members of Customs staff now being repatriated.

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| ✓ Brezowar, J. (American)
Navy Y.M.C.A., Sand St., Brooklyn, N.Y. | Constable |
| ✓ Bridges, R.E. (American)
Brinson, Georgia, U.S.A. | Inspector |
| ✓ Daly, F.J. (American)
Navy Y.M.C.A., Sand St., Brooklyn, N.Y. | Sergeant |
| ✗ Gillmore, R.E. and wife (American)
(Initial given as "B" in original)
c/o Major R.A. Gillmore, 1150 Union St., San Francisco | Ch. Appraiser |
| ✗ Hess, C. and wife and 3 children (American)
100 Willoughby St., Newark, N.J. | Sergeant |
| ✗ Hoffman, M.B. (American)
c/o Mr. E.G. Hoffman, Chamber of Commerce, Bakersfield, Calif. | Examiner |
| ✗ McDonald, A. and wife and child (British)
169 High St., New Glasgow, Nova Scotia. | Sub-Inspector |
| ✗ Mitchem, L. (American)
Navy Y.M.C.A., Sand St., Brooklyn, N.Y. | Sergeant |
| ✓ Jump, F.S. and one child (American)
Pathfork, Harlan County, Kentucky. | Boat Officer |
| Oppen, F.C. and wife (British)
c/o Canadian Bank of Commerce, Niagara Falls, Ontario | Acting Commander |
| ✗ Petrie, C.E. (American)
c/o R.E. Bridges, Brinson, Georgia, U.S.A. | Sergeant |
| ✓ Sabel, F.L. (American)
325 El Cerrito Ave., San Mateo, Calif. | Coast Inspector |
| ✓ Smidt, G.T. (American)
337 W. 16th St., San Pedro, Calif. | Sr. Ch. Examiner |
| ✓ Weir, S.B. and wife (American)
c/o Mrs. L.L. Weir, 325 W. 3rd St., Long Beach, Calif. | Tidesurveyor |
| ✗ Mrs. K. Carlisle and child (wife of Deputy Commr.) (British)
(Mr. S.M. Carlisle still interned at Shanghai)
c/o Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp, New York. | |
| ✗ Mr. and Mrs. Burling (American) of the Customs are also on
board but I believe that he will submit his own report. | |

Enclosure no. 4 to despatch no. 1863 of November 27, 1943
from the American Embassy, Chungking.

Appendix B

Distribution of Staff in the various Internment Camps.

Weihhsien, Shantung.

Amer

Walsham, F.R.S. (British)	Chief Assistant	and wife
Burge, C.J. (British)	Ch. Tidesurveyor	and wife
Quinn, G. (British)	"	
Lane, A. (British)	"	and wife and 2 children
Townsend, J.C. (British)	Boat Officer	
* Lee, Preston (American)	"	* wife & child at Chinwangtao family in Manila
Muir, J. (British)	Appraiser	" " "
Dullam, L.F. (British)	"	" " "
Hall, C.W. (British)	"	" " "
Dreggs, C. (British)	S.Ch. Examiner	and wife and 3 children
Masters, T. (British)	"	
Jarrett, F. (British)	"	and wife and child
Jarvis, G. (British)	"	" " " "
Potter, J.H. (British)	Appraiser	" " " "
Broderick, W. (British)	Lightkeeper	" " " "

Also a Lightkeeper believed to be Mr. Broomfield, G. (British)

Chapel, Shanghai.

Nickless, H. W. (British)	Marine Dept.	and wife and 2 children
Flynn, G. (British)	Tidesurveyor	and wife and 3 children
Tucker, M. (British)	Ch. Examiner	and wife and 1 child

Pootung, Shanghai.

Amer

Lay, A. C. H. (British)	Dep. Commissioner	
Wiloraham, C.F.A. (British)	" "	
Hendry, M. (British)	Works Dept.	
Scott, W.A. (British)	Lights Mech.	
Fletcher, C. (British)	Harbor Dept.	
Ellis, G.E. (British)	Printing Dept.	
Shields, S.R. (British)	Appraiser	
Galvin, J.W. (British)	"	
Pedder, N. (British)	"	
Payne, A.J. (British)	Insp. Examrs.	
Smith, A.S. (British)	Asst. Tidesr.	
Whitmore, A.J. (British)	Sr. Ch. Examiner	
Finch, C. (British)	"	
Hyatt, H.C. (British)	"	
Owen, H. (British)	"	
Coates, L. (British)	"	
Martin, J. (British)	Ch. Examiner	
* Kuebel, W.H. (American)	Examiner A.	
Avison, C. (British)	River Police	
Knight, K. (British)	"	
Mitchell, H. (British)	Lightkeeper	
Gerharz, J.W.F. (Dutch)	"	

Columbia

Appendix B. (Continued)

Columbia Club, Shanghai.

Davison, A.R. (British) Architect and wife and child
 Ross, Mrs. R.S. (British) from Inspectorate, Hart Rd.

Lungwha, Shanghai.

Perry, J.H.P. (British) Act. Dep. Commr. and wife and child
 Wheeler, H.G.K. (British) ? " " "
 Mummery, W. (British) Surveyor " " "
 Appleton, G.B. (British) ? " "
 Mrs. King and 2 children (British) (Vide Appendix C)
 (List incomplete)

Yuyuen Road, Shanghai.

Mrs. B.K. Wallace and 3 children (British) (Vide Appendix C)
 (List incomplete)

Yangchow, Chinkiang.

Ashdowne (British) Commissioner and wife and 2
 children
 Russell, A.S. (British) Marine Surveyor and wife
 Perry, R. (British) Acting Commander and wife
 Mrs. Acheson (wife of Dep. Commr.) (Vide Appendix C)
 (List incomplete)

Stanley, Hongkong.

Pritchard, E.A. (British) Commissioner and wife & daughter
 Gilbert, G.E. (British) Dep. Commr.
 Fulker, W.J. (British) " " and wife
 Sanguinetti, E.N.H. (British) Act. Area Cmdr.
 Horden, A.F. (British) Commander
 Jones, T.W.C. (British) 1st Officer and wife
 Brown, A.D. (British) " " and wife
 Williams, L.H. (British) Act. 1st. Officer
 Duff, H.B. (British) Marine Surveyor
 Macintyre, A. " " and wife & 2 children
 Harloe, C.M. (British) 1st. Engr.
 Wallace, R.K. (British) " " and wife
 Wallis, C. (British) Act. 1st. Engr. and wife
 McLaughlin, W. 1st. Engr.
 Kemp, S. (British) Tidesurveyor and wife and 1 child
 Outdoor staff
 Fuller, C.H. (British) Appraiser
 Gutteridge, F. (British) Examiner wife and family in
 Kowloon
 Mezger, W.J. (British) Appraiser
 Ogden, R.M. (British) S. Chief Examiner
 Seraphina, W. (British) Boat Officer and wife and 4?
 children
 Stynes, J. (British) Tidesurveyor
 Ward, R.G. (British) Boat Officer and wife and 2?
 children

Mrs. Longworth (British), wife of Canton Harbourmaster.
 Mr. Hope has been in hospital in Shanghai for about ten
 months. He is suffering from tuberculosis but his condition,
 I believe, is not very serious. He is at present in the
 General Hospital.

Appendix C.

To Coast Inspector

Sir,

I am instructed by Mr. King (Acting Deputy Commissioner) to make the following report to you. The following named men were arrested, and imprisoned on Nov. 5th, 1942, at 372 Haiphong Rd., Shanghai:

British nationality.

King, W.H.	Act. Dpy. Commr.	Patterson*, R.	Tidesurveyor
Wallace, B.K.	" " "	Bolam, D.	Asst. H. Master
Acheson, M.M.	" " "	Hoydin	(name untraceable)
Abbott, H.	Tidesurveyor	Short, G.H.	R.P. Sergeant
Austin, P.J.	"	Cook*, W.G.	Printer (on contract)
Adlington, A.V.	Sep. Ch. Examiner		

American nationality.

✓ Daly, Thos.	Yardkeeper	✓ Anderson, L.	Asst. R.P. Sergeant
✓ Craddock, C.A.	R.P. Sergeant	✗ Briggs	R.P. Constable

*This man is now confined in Ward Rd. Jail Hospital and has been there for several months; in the meantime, he has had three ribs removed and one lung has been collapsed. In my estimation, this man will never be fit for duty again and therefore, should be invalided out of the service after the present war.

**This man is a printer and proof reader, was attached to the Inspectorate at Shanghai, China, under contract. His contract has expired since his confinement. What the Customs are going to do about this man, I do not know.

Mr. Austin's wife has been very seriously ill but is now improving.

Mr. Acheson also has been seriously ill and was removed to Ward Rd. Hospital for a while, but is now back at 372 Haiphong Rd.; is still in a weak condition.

I request that all these men now under confinement here should be released as soon as possible and every effort should be made toward that end as every one of them are loyal and have been unjustly arrested and imprisoned by the Japanese.

I would also request that all these men be given at least three months leave upon their release from Prison to recuperate their strength and health; the food they are getting is getting worse right along and is only keeping them alive. If these men return to duty as they are, in their present condition, they would not be able to do their duties properly, due to weakness, although I know they would return to duty at once if requested to do so, but I know they have not the strength.

Appendix C. (continued)

A few days after our imprisonment we were told by the Japanese Colonel in charge that we had charges against us as the Japanese Government considered us dangerous to the Japanese Army and Navy. None of these charges, whatever they are, have been brought forward. The confinement of these men is hard, both physically and mentally, and we would appreciate it if something could be done about it and that very soon.

I would like you to make a report of this to the Resident Secretary, 26 Queen St. London, and Mr. Hawkins (Commissioner retired) in the U.S.A.

Respectfully yours,

(signed) King, Act. Deputy Commr.

This report is made by F.W. Daly, River Police Sergeant, Shanghai under instructions from Mr. King.

The following named men were released from Haiphong Road for repatriation on M/S Teia Maru:

✓ Daly, F.W.	American	R.P. Sergeant
✓ Mitchem, L.	"	"
✓ Brezowar, J.	"	R.P. Constable

Your obedient servant,

(F.W. Daly)
River Police Sergeant.

Enclosure no. 6 to despatch no. 1863 of November 27, 1943 from the American Embassy, Chungking.

Appendix D.

S.S. Teia Maru,
At Muragao.
16th October, 1943.

Dear Mr. Little,

My wife and I are now en route to Canada from Hongkong. No other members of the Customs Staff in Hongkong or their families were so fortunate as to be included in this repatriation scheme, but it appears to be very probable that the women and children and possibly some of the men may be given a passage on this ship's next voyage.

Before leaving, Mr. Pritchard asked me to give you the following ten messages:-

1. Sincere congratulations on appointment.
2. Staff have managed to keep fairly well and have all pulled their weight in camp. All of us very much on the downward path now. Grossly underfed.
3. All staff very grateful for money received through Shanghai and the Red Cross. Made all the difference but nothing for a long time now.
4. I have not received a single letter from any Customs person since the war started except Maze's telling of our Hugh's death. Presumably letters to me stopped.
5. Experience is a ghastly one. All personal possessions lost.
6. Presume our full pay is being continued by government. Hope it is paid into home accounts with banks. Most necessary in many cases.
7. If we repatriated and you can ascertain port of arrival, e.g. Goa, grateful if you would arrange for orders to meet me there for all staff and sufficient money for various journeys inward.
8. If women only repatriated, money to my wife at port of arrival for all staff families would relieve anxiety.
9. My understanding of the next British repatriation is that it will be by selection. If this is so, I hope the claims of British Customs employees have been strongly pressed through the British Embassy as, if it is left too much to the British Colonial Office, the Chinese Customs is quite likely to be overlooked.
10. I am at your service but as you know my leave was refused three times - I would have missed all this had it not been - and I am long overdue. Also this experience and our Hugh's death have had their effect. I would appreciate some leave at home.

Mrs. and Miss Pritchard have not been well for some time and they have little chance of improving so long as

suitable

Appendix D. (continued)

suitable food and medicines are unobtainable. Mr. Pritchard is very thin but is still working hard and, amongst other things, runs Mandarin classes which are very popular. Their son's death has affected them all very much.

With regard to the rest of the staff and their families, they are as well as can be expected under present living conditions. Mr. Harloe has pellets of bullet in his knee which cannot be extracted until proper hospital facilities become available. Messrs. Macintyre, Harloe and Stynes have slight hernias. Mr. Fulker is suffering from acute deafness. Mr. Wallis has been off duty for some time with a fractured artery in the leg. Practically all the staff and their families are suffering from diseases directly caused by malnutrition, but provided suitable and sufficient food is supplied in the very near future, the doctors believe that eventual recovery to normal health is probable.

Messrs. Neprud, Flanagan and Wright have undoubtedly reported to you the conditions in Hongkong immediately after the surrender and how, owing to looting and the refusal of the Japanese to permit people to return to, or collect personal effects from their homes, everyone is entirely destitute.

During the war my wife was an auxiliary nurse and, after the ships were sunk, I took over the duties of Superintendent of the French Hospital, Causeway Bay, and continued working there until internment.

My wife and I have lost all our clothes, our personal effects and household effects, all my sea equipment including uniforms, instruments, books etc., and I would be very grateful of any immediate assistance you can give us.

I am very much run down, have lost over 40 lbs. weight and am suffering from a mild form of Beri-beri, but I hope that recovery will be very rapid once suitable foodstuffs and medical attention becomes available.

Life in Stanley camp has always been difficult and I am enclosing an account of the conditions that have prevailed there.

My address in Canada will be:-
c/o The Canadian Bank of Commerce,
Niagara Falls,
Ontario.

In conclusion, may I associate myself with Mr. Pritchard in sending you my sincere congratulations on your appointment.

Yours sincerely,
(signed) F.C. Oppen
Acting Commander

L. K. Little, Esq.,
Inspectorate General of Customs,
Chungking.

Appendix D. (continued)

Conditions prevailing in Stanley Internment Camp, Jan. 1942/Sept. 1943.

Accommodation

There are now about 2500 persons interned in Stanley. They are housed in foreign and native warders quarters, 6 bungalows and St. Stephens school buildings.

At Stephens, which was designed to house 180 boys, now has 289 men and women - in spite of 10 cubicles being uninhabitable owing to shell damage - plus 212 persons living in classrooms making a total of 501 persons. When the first internees were sent in, it was still showing the aftermath of war, i.e., blood and filth everywhere, broken desks etc., and people without beds and bedding, cleaning materials, cooking utensils, anything had to get along as best they could.

The bungalows, each designed for one family, now hold about 35 persons. Flats for a foreign warder and family now house 20/30 persons each.

Indian warders quarters were vacated as internees arrived. They were all indescribably dirty and wholly bug-ridden (Mr. Pritchard and family are living in this area).

For the first six months in the camp, more than one-third of the people were sleeping on bare cement or wooden floors. I think everybody is now lifted clear and most people have a minto or similar mattress to lie upon.

Lavatory and bathroom accommodation everywhere is entirely inadequate.

Overcrowding everywhere is bad and the average floor space per person is 41 sq.ft. whereas British regulations for troops stationed in South China demand a minimum of 80 sq.ft. per man.

Clothing

When people were sent to Stanley they were, generally speaking, without any possessions whatsoever, except the clothes they were wearing during hostilities and possibly a suitcase with a change of clothes. Later, in 1943, those who had baggage stored in Hotels or Cold Storage obtained some of their property. December, 1941, was warm and when the cold weather set in, everyone suffered badly. Also, as the weather during the war was dry, very few people had any rain protecting clothing and none has since become available. Conditions in the wet weather season are consequently, very bad, especially in food and water queues.

Some very poor quality rubber and leather shoes, also some shoe repairing material were sent in by an organization

in

Appendix D. (continued)

in town, but the supply was wholly inadequate and the majority of internees go around barefoot or wearing wooden clogs.

I.R.C. clothing which arrived from South Africa in November, 1942, was a very great help. It did, however, not include footwear or rain clothes.

Food

Ever since the camp was opened, food supplied to Internees has been entirely inadequate and it is thanks to friends outside who have arranged that money or parcels of food be sent in, that the camp is not in a worse state than it now is.

As an example, the approximate average rations supplied in ozs. per head were:

<u>Rice</u>	<u>Flour</u>	<u>Meat</u>	<u>Fish</u>	<u>Greens</u>	<u>Gourds</u>	<u>P'nut</u>	<u>Oil</u>	<u>Sugar</u>	<u>Salt</u>
---All 1942---									
7½	7½	3½	-	3½	-	---Small quantity---			
---July 1943---									
8½	4½	1½	2½	3½	2½	¼	¼	¼	¼

In Nov. 1942, parcels and foodstuffs were received from the International Red Cross and for a few months this made an enormous improvement in the general health and well being of the camp.

In this connection the chairman of the malnutrition medical panel in the camp reported in August, 1943:-

The rations provided by the Authorities were, in every way inadequate and unsuitable. Their total caloric value per head per day for the 1st. quarter of 1942 averaged 1385 calories, including only 44 grammes of protein and 104 International units of Vitamin B₁. There was some improvement during the summer of 1942 and the daily calories for the third quarter rose to over 2000, with 60 grammes of protein. Thereafter, there was slow steady deterioration (the average for the year being 1655) and the average for the first seven months of 1943 was 1611 calories with 48 gms. of protein. Nor was the quality satisfactory. The rice, the staple food (8 oz. per day) was "polished" and of poor quality, the meat predominately water buffalo beef. Much of the fish was Pacific Conger Eel and much of the vegetable Chinese "water-spinach", all articles of a kind and quality not usually considered fit for human consumption.

Loss of weight was general and considerable; it was accompanied by weakness and extreme fatigue. In a general routine medical examination in June, 1942, the overall average loss of weight (men and

women

Appendix D. (continued)

women) was 26 lbs. (or 17% of normal former weight) while 1000 fit' men showed an average loss of 23.5 lbs. or 14.1%. In July, 1943, the same 1000 men had lost an average of a further 4.2 lbs. (2.5%). Average blood pressures showed a fall of about of 20%. There were, moreover, 338 cases of famine Oedema during the summer of 1942.

The first specific deficiency disease to occur was Beriberi of which the first case was seen on March 18, 1942. The incidence rose at an alarming rate and by June, 1942, over 200 cases had been treated. Supplies of synthetic vitamin B₁ procured through Dr. Selwyn Clarks (Director of Medical Services, then living outside the camp) enabled us to treat these cases and commence general prophylaxis which has been continued ever since. Supplies, however, will be exhausted about November 1943 (no more obtainable locally) and further incidence of Beriberi must be expected. As a result, the epidemic rapidly declined and only 35 sporadic cases have occurred since July 1942. Neuropathic manifestations of B₁ deficiency have increased, showing mostly as muscular paralysis and "electric" or intensely painful feet (in all 317 cases to date). They also respond to Vitamin B₁ therapy.

Disease of the Pellagra group were early seen and have been very common, 256 cases of pellagrin stomato-glossitis (ulcerated mouths, etc.) having been treated to date: two only developing into full pellagra.

A happily less common but more fatal manifestation of deficiency in vitamin B₂ was tropical macrocytic Anaemia (15 cases, 5 deaths). There were also 86 cases of Nutritional Central Nerve Blindness.

The total number of cases of nutritional diseases treated in 1942 was 1040 and in the period January-June, 1943, was 1103.

The authorities provided no means of preventing or of treating such diseases. It is thanks entirely to the supplies of food and drugs derived from Red Cross organizations and other well-wishers that our morbidity and mortality has not been overwhelming.

When the supplies of synthetic vitamin B₁ and B₁₁ are exhausted, the mortality rate can be expected to rise immediately.

Many protests have been made regarding the fact.

In reply to a written request (August 1943) that a telegram be sent to the Swiss Minister in Tokyo asking

him

him to endeavour to arrange for foodstuffs, urgently required in Hongkong, to be shipped in Goa, and that the ship call at Hongkong on her homeward voyage and discharge this food, the reply from Mr. Hattori, Chief of the Hongkong Branch of the Japanese Foreign Office, contained the following messages:

"-----I wish to state that this department does not recognize that the Swiss Minister is in charge of British Interests in the territory of Hongkong, which is occupied by the Imperial Japanese Army.

-----Having looked over the text of your proposed cable, I would like to point out that this department, in spite of the extreme difficulty in getting food supplies in Hongkong under war conditions, has, up to the present, supplied to internees a larger ration of essential foodstuffs than has been allowed to ordinary third Nationals in town. (Note: He omits to mention that people in town can buy ample supplies of meat, fruit and vegetable, etc. Bankers held in town during liquidation of Banks, only recently interned, said they were able to obtain adequate supplies providing they had the money, before internment).

I wish to emphasize that I feel very strongly that it is essential for all internees soberly to realize the above facts and circumstances and not merely argue about the deficiency of nutritional value in the food-----"

Cooking and Baking

No facilities of any kind have ever been supplied by the Japanese, and boilers, bakeries, etc., had to be made from bricks taken from damaged buildings and mud. They refused to supply cement for such purposes. Private cooking is practically out of question as all fuel and grass that can be found and cut is required for communal use and the monthly allowance of electricity per head was 9 units (including lighting) at the time of our leaving.

Hospital

A block of Indian Warders Bachelor Quarters was used during the war as a Casualty Clearing Station. This was turned into a hospital when the Internment Camp opened and has 74 beds. Upon the cessation of hostilities, all medicines and equipment were removed from the hospital and the Japanese have refused many requests to supply or return any single item. Consequently, operations have to be done with improvised tools. It is entirely thanks to sympathizers in town and the Red Cross, who have managed to obtain

Appendix D. (continued)

a few essentials for the hospital that it can carry on at all. In 1942, some 1600 cases were admitted including 410 Bacilliary dysentery, 14 Amoebic dysentery, 935 acute diarrhoea, 143 malaria, etc.

For a period, a few patients were taken out at times for X-Ray, but that has been stopped for some months, now, and there are over 70 cases on the waiting list.

All requests for an isolation hospital have been turned down and tubercular patients live side by side with surgical and other cases.

The Nipponese have occasionally allowed out for a too short period in a too limited area, men to perform anti-malarial work. Owing to lack of attention, this district which was practically free of malaria in 1941 is rapidly becoming very dangerous. New cases in the camp this year were: June 44 cases, July 50 cases, August 71 cases, September (1st to 20th inclusive) 73 cases. The peak season is usually November.

Dentistry

No equipment of any description supplied but a Dental Mechanic managed to obtain some of his equipment shortly after the camp was opened. He has since done extractions and rough and ready fillings but shortage of amalgam does not permit of his attending to any but urgent work. He also obtained material for making dentures and in this respect has done some very fine work. Unsuitable food is responsible for very serious dental deterioration throughout the whole camp.

Equipment Supplied

It is perhaps easier to table what had been supplied by the Nipponese authorities up to July, 1943, than continually to mention what has not been given. The list is as follows:

2 typewriters	a few bags cement
30 school desks	small quantity window glass & bedding
6 galls. disinfectant,	rubber tires for shoe repairs
50 beds for hospital	150 blankets
1 water butt	500 mintois
30 wooden dustbins	
20 doses anti-diphtheria serum (after a case had been diagnosed)	
calf lymph for vaccination (ordered by Japanese authorities)	
loan of HK\$300,000 (less 30% discount) used HK\$52.50 per person to purchase food and other necessities and balance to buy equipment for camp.	

(This list is, I think, complete but may omit an odd item as I had to commit it to memory)

Appendix D. (continued)

It will be noted that no tools for gardening, digging refuse trenches, digging graves, cutting wood and the many other camp tasks have ever been supplied.

The Japanese Gendarmarie carry out terroristic methods as elsewhere and some 20 odd British civilians have been removed to prison without any reason being made public. These include: Sir Vandeleur Crayburn, General Manager of Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, who died of Cardiac Beri-Beri when in prison according to Japanese officials; Dr. Selwyn Clarke, Director of Medical Services; Mr. Edmondston of Hongkong & Shanghai Bank; Mr. Fraser, Defence Secretary, etc.

Before finally leaving the camp, we were all warned by Mr. Nakazawa, the Japanese Camp Superintendent, that if any "untrue" criticism of camp conditions was made public, it would have repercussions on the treatment of those remaining behind.

Special War Problems Division
Department of State,
To: War Department (PMG)
7/12/44

H. H. H. H.

Via Air Mail Pouch

Bern, 1 June 1944

No. 8362

Subject: American Interests - Hongkong.
relief payments to American prisoners of
war and contents of comfort parcels.

According to letter dated 18 February 1944, from Swiss Legation at Tokyo, Mr. Zindel has sent report according to which 19 Americans have been interned in the prisoner of war camps at Hongkong.

In this group are 18 seamen from the Admiral Y. S. Williams.

Since April, 1943, Mr. Zindel has been able to send relief supplies and comfort parcels to prisoners of war.

In addition, pocket money has been given to the 19 prisoners.

Amount of pocket money has been fixed at 25 yen per prisoner and per month, but it is impossible to obtain receipts.

(Names and contents of comfort parcels in original - Relief, Far East.)

HONG KONG, CHINA

(POW Camp Williams)

CONFIDENTIAL

REPORT ON PRISONER OF WAR CAMPS AT HONGKONG

ARGYLE STREET (Camp "N")
SHANGHAIPO (Camp "S")
BOWEN ROAD (Camp "A")

in the Special Division
Department of State to:

Camp Commander - Colonel Tokunaga

Star (PMB)

HOUSING

Date: *Dec. 17, 1943*

These camps are located in a fairly healthy district. However, there are mosquitoes present, as mosquitoes are now everywhere in Hongkong and Kowloon. There is no immediate danger of bombing. The Argyle Street camp was used originally to hold Chinese who took refuge in Hongkong from the Japanese three or four years ago. The Bowen Road camp was a British military hospital and still serves as a hospital for the prisoner of war camps.

Orders are given in English.

PROPERTY

The prisoners have not been permitted to retain possession of their personal effects. Such money as they had on their persons was taken away from them.

POSTAL COMMUNICATION

The prisoners of war have not been able to communicate with their relatives for nearly a year. They are generally permitted to dispatch one printed card of about fifty words in length each month. Sometimes the printed words on the card are as many as one hundred. No additional facilities are permitted officers.

The local inhabitants are permitted to send comfort parcels to the prisoners of war. One parcel may be sent each man each week. However, only a few of the men receive parcels in this way. Some parcels were distributed last year which originated abroad. There has been complaint that some parcels have been lost or stolen.

Correspondence with the United States and the British Empire requires eight to eighteen months in transmission.

The prisoners can at times correspond with the military authorities and with the protecting Power. The exercise of this privilege depends upon the cooperation of the interpreter. It is known that one bad interpreter stopped all communication for one year.

FOOD

The food does not compare in quality and quantity with that given reserve troops. The informant thinks that each prisoner receives less than one pound of rice or two pieces of bread weighing one-half pound daily.

Occasionally

Occasionally a small amount of bully beef is given to them. Two meals of rice and vegetable stew are served each day. The allowance of sugar and fat is infinitesimal. One eye witness saw a man at Shamsuipo eat his dry bread. The man spread a newspaper to catch the crumbs that might fall and then made a funnel of it to pour the crumbs into his mouth. Canteens have been established but prices are very high and the enlisted personnel have no money to spend. The profits of the canteen go to the Japanese.

CLOTHING

The Japanese have not issued sufficient underclothing and outer clothing and many of the men are forced to go barefooted.

SANITARY ARRANGEMENTS

There have been many deaths in the camps and the representative of the International Red Cross Committee has not been able to get the names of the dead or other particulars concerning this matter. It is believed that for the most part deaths are the result of beri beri, dysentery and diphtheria.

Dental care is not good as all dental material in Hongkong is running very short.

PAY

Officers are paid the same salaries as Japanese officers of similar rank. It is possible for the officers to send money to their families if the families are residing in Hongkong. This privilege is not always granted, however.

USE OF FREE TIME

The informant knows of no walks permitted the men outside the camp.

The Red Cross has supplied books which they have obtained from donations and by purchase. Prisoners are anxious to receive additional technical books, foreign language grammars, etcetera.

There has been no showing of motion pictures in the camps and no radio is available to the prisoners.

DISCIPLINE

The whole camp is usually punished for infractions of the rules. There have been attempts to escape, but the number of attempts, both successful and unsuccessful, and the punishment given the men who have attempted to escape is unknown to the informant. There are two roll calls per day.

47. There have been three attempts to escape. Two Australian officers (a Major and a doctor) tried to escape together with eight orderlies; all were recaptured; the orderlies were returned to camp, but the two officers, after being compelled to dig their own graves were beheaded, each at the edge of his grave (date and names are given in the list furnished the Swiss Consul in Saigon).

A second attempt was made by seven orderlies; four of them escaped; the other three were shot while running away.

A third attempt of ten orderlies - three months ago - succeeded completely. Lieutenant Hughett, American Air Force, is free at present, in hiding in a rubber plantation near Saigon and belonging to French; he is safe. Lieutenant Hughett owes his freedom to a small group of devoted French. The leader, being a French mining engineer called Godard, came from Malaya.

Note: The writer knows of the Swiss Consul's attempts to visit the war prisoner's camp. Every time permission to do so was refused with the excuse that this was only a "temporary" camp, but that permission would be granted as soon as the permanent camp would be functioning. Until the writer's departure, September 29, 1943, no attempts were made by the Japanese to establish a permanent camp. The temporary camp is functioning for the past seventeen months.

All attempts of the French Archbishop to visit the camp failed.

All attempts of the International Red Cross to visit the camp failed.

Once, in a letter the Japanese wrote to the Swiss Consul, they called his attention to the fact that they were not bound by the Geneva Convention relative to the prisoners of war, which they never signed nor ratified.

Attached four photographs, taken by Telephoto, by a French from the house opposite the camp.

The one marked No. 1 shows one prisoner stripped of his clothes, wrists tied to his ankles in the hot sun for a whole day.

The one marked No. 2 shows a group of undernourished orderlies.

The one marked No. 4 is the picture of Frolick, Hughett, and Stevenson.

Godard, the mining engineer above referred to, is above every praise. He succeeded several times in taking officers at night out of camp and entertaining them at some out of the way restaurant, bringing them back to camp before daybreak, without ever being detected.

Copy

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

DMI/3751/50/GSI(e).
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, INDIA.
General Staff Branch,
NEW DELHI, the 28th Nov. 42.

Attached is the latest information available about conditions in camps in HONG KONG and SHANGHAI. Much of it was obtained from Messrs. FENWICK and MORRISON of the HONG KONG and SHANGHAI Banking Corporation who left HONG KONG on 18th October.

/s/ R. T. Hutton, Col.
fr Brigadier.
D.M.I.

This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Act, 50 U.S.C., 81 and 32, as amended. Its transmission or the revelation of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

Distribution:-

D.D.M.I. (P/W) War Office (by fast air-mail).
D.M.I. Melbourne.

P.S.V.
P.S.C.

D.M.I.
G.S.I.(a).
G.S.I.(b).
G.S.I.(q).
I.S.L.D.

D.P.W.
P.W.2.
Red Cross Commissioner. (through P/W.2.)

D.M.S.
Naval Intelligence.
S.O.I., R.I.N.
C.I.O., R.A.F.

Sec. Defence Dept.
D.I.B.
Colonel Osmun.

FILE
PMGO
Date 1-20-43
Initials H+13

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Act, 50 U.S.C., §§ 31 and 32, and its transmission or revelation of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

A. Hong Kong.

1. TRANSFER OF PRISONERS.

- (a) At least two parties have been shipped away:-
 - (i) About 1,000 P/W, including 600 regulars, from SHAM SHUI PO.
 - (ii) About 1,800 who left on 26/10/42.
- (b) In addition, our information is that roughly 600 had been sent away on about 10/10/42.
- (c) On 8/10/42 it was learnt that no volunteers had gone, but it was reliably reported that they were to leave.
- (d) The HONG KONG News of 12/10/42 reported that the LISBON MARU was torpedoed with 1,816 prisoners on board; this figure presumably refers to the party mentioned in (a) (i) above. The report was headed "MOJI", where the survivors, including 900 prisoners, were said to have just arrived. The following names were given as being amongst those missing:-

MAJOR M. GREENWOOD
MAJOR W. WRENBROOK
MAJOR S. WALKER.

The following were given as survivors:-

-/-Commander HORSWELL
Lt-Colonel JACKSON
Capt. WOODCOCK
Capt. HOUGHTON (R.E.?).
Lt. C.D.W. BROWN (Signals).

- (e) Messrs. FENWICK and MORRISON, of the HONG KONG & SHANGHAI Bank, now on their way to the U.K., also report many rumours of the transfer of prisoners: but they have no certain knowledge. / They did, however, see the statement in the HONG KONG News that HORSWELL had later died of dysentery.
- (f) The following list of names has been obtained from the TOKYO British and Australian War Prisoners Hour Broadcasts:-

Andrew SIMON. Lance Corporal, R.A.
Clifford TURNER. Gunner, R.A.
Arthur ROGERS. Gunner, R.A.
Alexander HAYLEY BURTON. Corporal, Royal Corps of Signals.
Charles Henry BULLEY. Signaller, Royal Navy.
George Victor KENT. Leading Signaller, HONG KONG Naval Volunteer Reserve.
Robert HARRIS. Sergeant, Royal Scots.
Thomas McCLEEDY. Lt. Royal Navy.
Edgar GILBEY. Pte. British Army Medical Corps.
Montague PRESCOT. Corporal, British Army.
Harry BUTLER. Leading Seaman, British Navy.
Alec RAMFORD (?), Lance Corporal, Royal Corps of Signals.
Arnold HORTMAN HARDWICK. Formerly of HONG KONG Signals.
Leslie HODGES, Royal Corps of Signals.
Thomas BURNHAM. British Army.
James Hendley. Stoker Petty Officer, British Navy.
Albert LAY. C.Q.M.S. British Army.
Gordon JOHNSON. Gunner, British Army.

~~SECRET~~

Nearly all the above report having been torpedoed by an American submarine whilst in the LISBON MARU and after some hours in the water were picked up by the Japanese Navy who took them to SHANGHAI where they were reclothed before proceeding to OSAKA P/W Camp, JAPAN.

2. LETTERS INTO THE CAMPS.

(a) A special postcard can be bought at the Main Post Office and the message - which should not exceed 50 words - must be printed or typed. The name and address of sender has also to be filled in.

(b) This regulation, which came into force at the end of August, applies to all P/W Camps and to STANLEY Internment Camp. (Source: FENWICK and MORRISON - also confirmed by refugees).

(c) Money can now be sent into the Camps: into STANLEY through the Japanese Civil Administration, and into the P/W Camps through the I.R.C. The officers in ARGYLE STREET CAMP can send money out.

RED CROSS.

(a) ZINDEL, the representative of the International Red Cross has done nothing for the welfare of either the Internees or Prisoners of War.

(b) EGLE, the Manager of the Swiss firm of SIEBER HEGNER & Co. and the Red Cross representative in SHANGHAI visited HONG KONG during the summer and toured the military and Civil Camps. On being requested to inspect the SUN WAH Hotel he excused himself on account of pressure of work. Comment by Messrs. FENWICK and MORRISON:-

"It was a well known fact that EGLE spent a considerable period in HONG KONG during which time he dined, wineed and generally enjoyed himself at the expense of free Scandinavians. On his departure an article appeared in the Japanese controlled press in which he wrote up the conditions in the camps in the most glowing terms."

4. SHAM SHUI PO.

Most of the Chinese volunteers who were released in early September are now working in the Anti-epedimic Bureau of the Medical Department. Although all of them were on parole, five have already reported at WAICHOW. One of these, Pte. Pinky LAM, a former member of No. 4 Coy. H.K.V.D.C. supplied the following information:-

(a) The sentry posts and sentry towers are occupied night and day. By day there are in addition two sentries, one patrolling the north boundary of the Camp and one the south boundary, both outside the wire. By night, there are more of these patrolling sentries; the number is not known exactly, but Pte. LAM is certain that the south, north and west boundaries are all patrolled, and says that there are two sentries on the south boundary.

This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Act, 50 U.S.C., 31 and 32, as amended. Its transmission or the revelation of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

(b) It is reported that every day about 120 British troops are taken from SHAM SHUI PO to KAI TAK to work as labourers in the demolition scheme in progress there. This has been going on at least since 1/9/42 and takes place each day unless it is raining. The working party is taken on board the launch MAN KUNG (YUMATI Ferry Co.) and landed at the pier opposite KOWLOON City Police Station. The men are marched under escort to the place of work where they are joined by an Officer from ARGYLE STREET sent to superintend the work. This Officer is changed every day. The area where the work is done is guarded by sentries, four of whom stand in 30 ft. high wooden towers similar to the ones round the P/W Camps. Hours of work are from 0900 hours to 1800 hours with a break at midday.

(c) Generally, the health of the prisoners would seem to be better as it is reported that they are able to stand up to several hours hard work on the aerodrome and in addition they have on occasions been marched back to the camp a distance of about four miles. For sometime past the prisoners have been observed playing football, hockey and cricket. In a recent football tournament, the winning side, a team chosen from the Royal Scots, was presented with a silver cup, either by General MALTBY or by the Japanese Governor.

NORTH POINT.

It is now known that this camp is closed. Some of the prisoners were shipped to JAPAN, probably in the LISBON MARU and others to FORMOSA while the remainder were transferred to SHAM SHUI PO.

This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Act, 50 U.S.C., 31 and 32, and its revelation or unauthorized disclosure in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

6. MA TAU CHUNG CAMP.

Shortly before leaving FENWICK was informed by DHUN RUTTONJEE that he had been able to visit this camp and had gathered the following information:-

(a) 1,100 Indian prisoners have been sent out of HONG KONG, 800 going to CANTON and 300 to HAINAN. There now remain not less than 2,500 in the Camp who have all been asked by the Japanese to co-operate. Their answers are said to have been as follows:-

- 250 willing to fight for the Japanese.
- 1,700 willing to go on guard duty.
- 600 completely unwilling.

(b) RUTTONJEE has obtained permission to send presents to the Camp and the Indian community now contributes to a fund for the prisoners.

(c) Capt. ANSARI who was reported in DMI/3751/50/GSI(e) of 26/10/42 to have died from the inhuman treatment he received from the Japanese is now stated to be alive but to be suffering from a paralysis of his lower limbs.

7. BOWEN ROAD HOSPITAL.

(a) This is now a forbidden area but FENWICK and MORRISON know that Doctors DURRAN and ANDERSON are there with some R.A.MC. Orderlies, who were recently sent M.Y. 1,000 on GIMSON'S (the former Colonial Secretary of the HONG KONG

administration) instructions.

(b) The Bankers were able to send eggs, tea and vegetables to the patients in the Hospital, and from the amounts they were allowed to send they estimate that there are 150-160 patients there. The only men they know to be there are:-

A. K. MACKENZIE. (almost certain to lose his sight).

S. BERG.

H. ODELL.

(c) The enemy have been particularly strict about this Hospital ever since the escape of GORDON KING from the University.

(d) Colonel SYMPSON, D.M.S., HONG KONG, and Major SHACKLETON were here until May when they were transferred to ARGYLE STREET.

(e) Major Charles BOXER is still in the Hospital, and is slowly recovering from a badly wounded arm. He is very much liked by the Japanese and is being exceptionally well-treated.

8. STANLEY CAMP.

Neither FENWICK nor MORRISON was interned, for as employees of the HONG KONG & SHANGHAI Bank, the Japanese forced them to continue in their original capacity. The following report is based on information gathered from their conversations with a number of internees recently released under guarantee.

(a) Food.

(1) There has been an improvement in the food supply since the hungry days experienced when the camp was first opened. When the informants left, the bread ration was half a pound per head per day and there were occasional issues of meat and fish. The children get milk from the Dairy Farm Co.

(11) HONG KONG residents who are free were allowed to send in parcels of foodstuffs and clothing twice a week.

(b) Clothes.

Clothes are wearing out and are one of the present problems.

(c) Morale.

Internees are known to be attending concerts and dances, and during the latter summer months they were allowed to swim. Morale, on the whole, is good and internees are cheerfully accepting their position.

This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Act, 50 U.S.C. §§ 51 and 52, as amended, and the transmission or revelation of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

~~SECRET~~

(d) Finances.

Money can now be sent into the camp through the Foreign Affairs Department.

(e) Accommodation.

Overcrowding has always been one of the bad features of the camp. This was relieved in a small degree by the repatriation of the Americans.

(f) Medical.

(1) At the time of the informant's departure, Dr. SELWYN CLARKE was being allowed to bring out two or three patients daily for X-Ray examination at the French Hospital.

(ii) The general health of the camp was reported to be quite good in the circumstances, and there had been no malaria. Dr. MACKIE (Hongkong Govt. Malarialogist) had his own coolie gangs inspecting drainage outside the camp. Dr. MACKIE is free and is doing a good job of work.

(iii) The HONG KONG Bank was able to finance Dr. SELWYN CLARKE to enable him to buy drugs and medicines to send to STANLEY as well as to the Military Camps. This was done by selling sterling and rupees surreptitiously to loyal Indians and Chinese.

(g) Committee.

It is now known that GIMSON, Colonial Secretary is in full charge of the camp, and that the Committee formally charged with the internal management has been done away with. From reports this has been a great change for the better, and GIMSON is very highly spoken of by those released.

B. SHANGHAI.

Prisoners are known to be situated at:-

- (a) KIANGWAN
- (b) TA CHIANG
- (c) LUNGHWA
- (d) WOOSUNG

The only information available is about the last named. This information has been obtained from Commander MITCHELL R.N. (repatriated from this camp) and signalmen CAUNTER who was free in SHANGHAI.

This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C., Sec. 793 and 794, and the transmission or revelation of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

~~SECRET~~

~~SECRET~~

1. LOCATION.

The Camp is about 5 miles inland from WOOSUNG village, and is adjacent to a radio station with a number of conspicuous masts. It was originally a Japanese army barrack, and consists of several long wooden barracks, with camouflaged metal roofs, forming accommodation for prisoners, outhouses for offices, galley, bath-rooms and quarters for camp personnel. The Camp is surrounded by a low "live wire" fence, with barbed wire on either side, and an inner "live wire" and barbed wire fence enclosing the barracks.

2. PERSONNEL IN THE CAMP.

- (a) Crew of H.M.S. PETEREL.
- (b) Crews of captured CHINA coasters.
- (c) Officers and men of the BEN NEVIS (captured off HAINAN).
- (d) The Governor of HONG KONG, Sir Mark YOUNG (since reported to be in FORMOSA).
- (e) UNITED STATES Marines from PEKIN and TIENTSIN.
- (f) UNITED STATES Marines and other personnel (including civilians from WAKE ISLAND).
- (g) Crews of PRESIDENT HARRISON, MALAMA and one other ship.

Of these, one member of the UNITED STATES Marines was repatriated on some pretext concerning consular status.

3. ACCOMMODATION.

- (a) Each barrack houses about 250 officers and men, the Officers' quarters are at the ends of the buildings, but adjacent to those of the men. Officers live 2 to 4 to a room (depending on their rank and the size of the room). The Commanding Officer of U.S. Marines from TIENTSIN, his second in command, and the Commanding Officer of H.M.S. PETEREL have rooms to themselves. The Former Governor of HONG KONG, Sir Mark YOUNG, has two rooms. Merchant service officers, although in separate rooms, live under the same conditions as their men. All ratings and the majority of civilian workers from WAKE ISLAND occupy all the remaining available space, using sleeping platforms with mattresses touching.
- (b) Barracks are divided into sections with raised platforms covered with matting, and straw mattresses for sleeping. Mess tables and benches are placed between the platforms. Shelves are provided over the platforms.

4. SANITATION.

- (a) Sanitary conditions are bad; partly owing to an insufficiency of lime and partly due to the fact that the Japanese style lavatories, situated about ten yards away from each barrack, are emptied only once every five or six days.
- (b) Open air toilets equipped with cold running water are placed between the barrack rooms and latrines but separate bathrooms for officers and men are situated outside the inner live wire fence and hot water is supplied for the officers. Showers were constructed in July.

This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C., Sec. 793 and 794, and the transmission or the revelation of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

~~SECRET~~

5. MEDICAL.

(a) A "hospital" is set apart at one end of No. 4 barrack, consisting of a few small rooms with no special arrangement, and no separate latrines. No beds are provided, but separate bunks have been arranged by dividing up the sleeping platform. No special linen is provided - patients use their own. Accommodation is insufficient even for serious cases, and all available empty rooms in other barracks are being utilised.

(b) An operating theatre has been extemporised. There is no operating table - sheets, towels, rubber gloves etc., are not provided. The supply of (local only) anaesthetics is insufficient. In spite of these deficiencies, operations have been successfully carried out.

(c) The daily sick parade is of about 150 men consisting of cases suffering from malaria, dysentery and diarrhoea with fever. In addition, there are about 10 very serious cases in need of hospital treatment. Frequent requests to have these removed to the hospital in the International Settlement have been refused.

(d) A Japanese doctor is attached to the camp, with a number of sick attendants. Under his supervision three U.S. Naval doctors are allowed to deal with all patients.

6. DIET.

This consists of a very meagre ration of rice, fish, tea and cigarettes. Parcels of food and luxuries may be sent in by friends outside but only by means of the British Relief Administration or directly through the Japanese Gendarmerie. It is known that the latter gentry exercise a certain "squeeze" as not all the parcels have reached their destination.

7. SECURITY.

(a) A declaration as follows was put by Japanese before all prisoners of war for signature.

"I swear

- (i) That I absolutely obey all orders, and
- (ii) That I will never attempt to escape, or resort to any act of lawlessness

Name

Date.....

To Commander, Special Landing Party of Imperial Japanese Navy in SHANGHAI."

(b) Paragraph (a) was produced for prisoners to sign as a direct consequence of an attempt made by Commander KENNEDY and an American officer to escape. They were recaptured some distance from the camp and sentenced to ten years imprisonment. Sir Mark YOUNG thereupon lectured the P/W on the inadvisability of signing any such document reminding them of their duty to escape as members of the fighting services. Both Sir Mark YOUNG and Commander KENNEDY set a great example to all P/W in their uncompromising attitude to the Japanese.

This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Act, 50 U.S.C. 31 and 32, and its transmission or the revelation of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

8. LETTERS.

Each P/W is allowed to write one letter a week and the following is a copy of a document given to Prisoners of War concerning letter writing.

Reference for Letter Writing.

- a) Your daily life (the routine of camp).
- b) The supplies provided in camp, and also the regular camp facilities.
- c) The present condition of relief articles, what articles are needed, and what method of payment in the future would be best.
- d) The conditions of your easy work, and how it will help your physical health.
- e) How you spend your free time (amusements, religion, reading books, playing cards, baseball games, etc.)
- f) Criticism of the treatment you are receiving.
- g) How Japanese internees should be treated in your own country.
- h) Your personal hopes regarding the length of the war.

Note:- Letters should be addressed to relatives or acquaintances of high social position or influence.

9. ATTITUDE OF CHINESE P/W.

The Chinese prisoners who had been engaged by the U.S. Navy, became very uppish at one period, their attitude being described as "we don't take orders from you now, we take them only from the Japanese". This attitude became so pronounced that the Japanese stepped in to the extent of issuing orders that the Senior Naval Officer (British) was in charge, and that the Chinese had to obey his orders. The Chinese prisoners who had previously been engaged by the British, behaved excellently, and had not a good word to say for the Japanese. British officers have Chinese boat boys as personal servants.

10. TREATMENT.

In general it can be said that the Japanese treatment of prisoners here has been tolerable, but any misbehaviour such as the attempted escape of Commander KENNEDY, has been harshly punished. On occasions blows have been dealt with the butt of a rifle and prisoners have been forced to stand for hours in the sun as punishment.

11. REPRISALS.

It may be mentioned that at the time of the departure of the repatriation ships, a notice appeared in the press warning those about to be repatriated of the consequences that would recoil on the heads of those remaining should there be any talk of Japanese atrocities.

This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C., Sec. 793 and 794, and the transmission or revelation of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

COPY OF INCOMING CABLEGRAM:
INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS
DELEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES

Ref. C/x

Date received: February 13, 1945

Cablegram received from: Intercroixrouge
Geneva, Switzerland

1450 OUR DELEGATE HONGKONG VISITED DECEMBER 22 1944 HONGKONG MILITARY
INTERNMENT CAMP KOWLOON SECTION ESTIMATED CAMP STRENGTH 124 CIVILIAN
INTERNEES WHEREOF ABOUT 5 AMERICANS 54 BRITISH 2 COSTA RICANS 17 CUBANS
2 DUTCH 6 ECUADORIANS 5 GUATEMALANS 3 NICARAGUANS 23 PERUVIANS 7 STATELESS
WHEREOF 40 MEN 40 WOMEN 44 CHILDREN UP TO 18 YEARS STOP

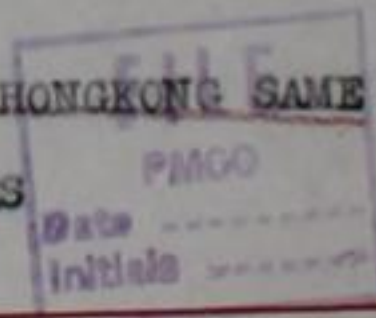
CAMP COMPRISES HOSPITAL PORTION FORMER NATACHUNG REFUGEE CAMP
SITUATED ARGYL STREET KOWLOON AND CONSISTS 21 STRUCTURES INCLUDING 13
WOODEN BARRACKS EACH CONTAINING 4 LARGE WELL LIGHTED AND VENTILATED ROOMS
SERVING LIVING QUARTERS WHILST REMAINDER BUILDINGS SERVING SURGERY CAMP
OFFICE STORAGE ROOMS ETC STOP WHEREVER POSSIBLE INDIVIDUAL FAMILIES
ACCOMMODATED SAME ROOM WITH MAXIMUM 6 PERSONS PER ROOM STOP EDUCATION
FOR 33 SCHOOL CHILDREN PROVIDED IN MODERN CHURCH BUILDING WITHIN COMPOUND
STOP

CAMP HEALTH GOOD BRITISH CAMP DOCTOR AVAILABLE STOP HITHERTO NO
RELIGIOUS SERVICES NOR CANTEN BUT PURCHASES MADE BY CAMP AUTHORITIES
UPON REQUEST STOP VEGETABLE GARDENS AND SMALL POULTRY FARM AVAILABLE
STOP KITCHEN FACILITIES ADEQUATE IN CHARGE QUALIFIED INTERNEE STOP
LIBRARY AND RECREATION BEING ORGANIZED STOP

WEEKLY PARCEL SERVICE FROM RELATIVES AND FRIENDS AVAILABLE STOP
INTERNEES APPEAR CONTENTED AND OUR DELEGATE FEELS SATISFIED THEIR LIBERAL
TREATMENT BY CAMP AUTHORITIES STOP DELEGATION AT PRESENT PREPARING
DELIVERY BOOKS AND SUPPLEMENTARY FOODS STOP

DELEGATE INFORMS US HE VISITED ALL POW AND CI CAMPS HONGKONG SAME
DAY AND PREVIOUS DAY HELD DISCUSSION WITH CAMP AUTHORITIES

INTERCROIXROUGE G9598



Comité International
de la Croix Rouge à Genève, Suisse
Délégation aux Etats-Unis
d'Amérique



International Committee of the Red Cross
in Geneva, Switzerland
Delegation to the United States
of America

1645 Connecticut Ave. N. W.
Washington 9, D. C.

February 13, 1945

MEMORANDUM

To: General B. M. Bryan
Assistant to the Provost Marshal General
War Department
Washington, D. C.

*Camps
Japan*

For your information I am herewith enclosing a copy of a cable we have received from the International Committee of the Red Cross in Geneva concerning:

No. 1450 Camp report: HONGKONG MILITARY INTERNMENT CAMP
KOWLOON SECTION.

Mare Peters

THE DELEGATE IN THE UNITED STATES
of the
INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

By Air Mail

9th December 1943



Note No. 3199

War Organisation
BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY,
Foreign Relations Dept.,
Clarence House, St. James's
L O N D O N S.W.1.

Attention of Miss S.J. Warner

Subject : Camp Report and financial situation HONGKONG

Dear Sirs,

We wish to inform you that Mr. Zindel paid a further visit to CAMP STANLEY on the 24th November 1943 (See our cable No. S.B. 480 of the 7th Dec.43).

He states that the Camp Community Council fully acknowledge the beneficial effect which the extra foods such as soya beans, peanuts, bran and lard, which have been supplied through his office, have had upon the inmates, and he greatly stresses the importance of the continuation of such distribution pending the arrival of further redcross stores by exchange ships.

Our Delegate points out that, at the time of cabling, the available funds he had in hand were inadequate to permit the continuation of purchases or the payment of pocket allowances, of which he had paid early in November Sw. frs. 60,000 to internees and 25,000 to POW. He therefore begged us to hasten the transmission of further remittances. This information is obsoleted by further transfers remitted to Mr. Zindel.

Yours very truly,

For the International Committee
of the Red Cross,

(Signed) H. WASMER

Manager of the Relief Division



Cf. Cable from Mr. Zindel registered 29th Nov.43. No. 07421

By Air Mail

9th December 1943

Note No. 3200

To the War Organisation of The
British Red Cross Society and Order
of St John of Jerusalem, FOREIGN
RELATIONS DEPT., Clarence House,
St. James's, LONDON S.W.1.

S8/I/200

EXO DM/AR

Attention of Miss S.J. WarnerSubject: Rosary Hill Home for Dependents, HONGKONGRef: Addendum to our letters of the 15th and 26th
November 1943

Dear Sirs,

We have now received further information from Mr. Zindel concerning the Rosary Hill Home for Dependents, previous details of which have been given in our letters of the 15th and 26th November 1943.

As far as the administration of the interests and welfare of the dependents is concerned, their removal to Rosary Hill can be considered as very advantageous; during the past year and a half, much of Mr. Zindel's time had to be devoted to interviews and the supervision of the interests of individual dependents to the detriment of the amount of time that could be allocated to POW and civilian internees. Now that these dependents are all grouped together, Mr. Zindel was immediately able to devote more time to the latter two categories which is naturally more satisfactory for all concerned, as the absence of a Protecting Power in Hongkong and the resulting tasks falling to his lot were two factors that added enormously to his work. Whilst his interest and work for the dependents will naturally not lessen, he will have more time to carry out his manifold duties.

We are informed that at the end of November there was a total of 670 inmates at Rosary Hill, this total consists of the following nationals :

British (by marriage)	128	Czech	7
Eurasian	215	Iranian	6
Portuguese	182	French	5
Chinese	84	Esthonian	4
Russian	17	Swiss	3
Indian & West Indian	11	Irish	3
American-Chinese	2	Latvian	1
Columbian	1	Stateless	1

Yours very truly,

For the International Committee
of the Red Cross,

(Signed) H. WASMER
Manager of the Relief Division

COPY OF INCOMING CABLEGRAM:
INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS
DELEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES

Ref. C/x

September 6, 1944

Date received: September 8, 1944

Cablegram received from: Intercoixrouge
Geneve, Suisse

1185 OUR DELEGATE HONGKONG VISITED AUGUST 10 SHAMSHUIPO WARPRISONERS
CAMP ALSO BOWENROAD MILITARY HOSPITAL STOP ARGYLESTREET WARPRISONERS
TRANSFERRED SHAMSHUIPO MIDDLE MAY BUT SEGREGATED FROM REMAINDER AND
CALLED CAMP N STOP ESTIMATE COMBINED STRENGTH 1700 OFFICERS AND MEN
BUT EXACT NUMBER AND COMPOSITION NATIONALITIES ALSO PARTICULARS PRESENT
STANDARD
RATION NOT DIVULGED NECESSARY REFER QUESTION TO OFFICIAL BUREAU STOP
FOLLOWING PARTICULARS APPLY ALL CAMPS QUOTE CAMPS WELL ORGANIZED AND
DISCIPLINED TREATMENT GOOD MORALE FAIR PREMISES CLEAN AND TIDY STOP
CAMP AUTHORITIES PROVIDE ESSENTIAL MEDICINES AND DENTAL SUPPLIES ALSO
EACH MAN MONTHLY ONE BAR EACH TOILET AND WASHING SOAP ONE PIECE
UNDERWEAR ALSO REGULARLY TOWELS TOOTHBRUSHES TOOTHPOWDER TOILETPAPER
STOP CLOTHING ADEQUATE BUT CONDITION FOOTWEAR POOR STOP REGULAR
MEDICAL INSPECTION AND RELIGIOUS SERVICES AVAILABLE STOP MONTHLY
CORRESPONDENCE PERMITTED ONE LETTER OR POSTCARD MAXIMUM 50 WORDS FOR
OVERSEAS ALSO ONE POSTCARD FOR LOCAL USE STOP LIBRARIES WELL PROVIDED
AND DURING LAST YEAR AUGMENTED BY ABOUT 800 TECHNICAL AND EDUCATIONAL
BOOKS SUPPLIED BY LOCAL RELATIVES STOP CANTEENS OPEN DAILY SELLING
CIGARETTES SYRUP SOYAMILKPOWDER DAILY NECESSITIES ETC STOP SINCE
PREVIOUS VISIT PARCELSERVICE SATISFACTORILY MAINTAINED WITHOUT
INTERRUPTION HOWEVER DELIVERIES MODIFIED TWICE MONTHLY EACH CAMP STOP
SPORTS AND RECREATION FACILITIES REMAIN ADEQUATE THOUGH LESS UTILIZED
THAN FORMERLY STOP CEMETERIES SUITABLY MAINTAINED STOP ESTIMATE NUMBER
PATIENTS SHAMSHUIPO CAMP HOSPITAL ROUGHLY 300 CAMP N 40 BOWENROAD
HOSPITAL 200 MAINLY ENTERITIS AVITAMINOSIS BESIDES SMALL NUMBER MALARIA

COPY OF INCOMING CABLEGRAM:
INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS
DELEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES

Date received:

Cablegram received from: Page 2 of cable No. 1185

AND TB CASES HOWEVER BELIEVE MORTALITY HITHERTO LOW STOP NO DIPHTHERIA
OR EPIDEMIC OF ANY KIND STOP ACTUAL NUMBER SICK REMAINS ABOUT SAME
PREVIOUS VISIT DUE PARTLY LONG INTERNMENT PARTLY EXCEPTIONALLY TRYING
WEATHER PAST SEVERAL MONTHS AND PARTLY OUR INABILITY ADEQUATELY PROVIDE
SUPPLEMENTARY FOOD ACCOUNT SHORTAGE FUNDS BUT NUMBER APPEARS
PROPORTIONATELY LARGER OWING TRANSFERS MAJORITY FIT MEN TO JAPAN STOP
ALL PATIENTS SUITABLY ACCOMODATED AND ATTENDED BY SUFFICIENT NUMBER
DOCTORS AND MALE NURSES ALL WARPRISONERS STOP SHAMSHUIPO AND BOWENROAD
DISPENSARIES APPEAR WELL PROVIDED WITH ESSENTIAL MEDICINES INCLUDING
WELLKNOWN JAPANESE BRANDS STOP SHAMSHUIPO AND CAMP N PROVIDE AMPLE
LIVING AND GENERAL ACCOMODATION IN ONESTORIED BRECKBUILT WELL LIGHTED
AND VENTILATED ARMY BARRACKS MOSTLY WITH CONCRETE FLOORS STOP BOTH
CAMPS HAVE SEPARATE LARGE VEGETABLE GARDENS UNDER ACTIVE CULTIVATIONN
BESIDES MEDIUMSIZED PIG AND POULTRY FARMS ALSO ADEQUATELY PROVIDED WITH
DRESSINGSTATIONS KITCHENS CANTEEN SHOWERBATHS LAVATORIES STOP SHAMSHUIPO
HAS MODERN DENTAL CLINIC ALSO SHOEREPAIR TAILORING AND METAL WORKSHOPS
STOP BOWENROAD HOSPITAL INSPECTED ALL WARDS OPERATINGROOM XRAYROOM
DISPENSARY DENTAL CLINIC MASSAGEROOM CANTEEN LIBRARY RECREATIONAL
STAFFQUARTERS STOP WARDS WELL LIGHTED AND VENTILATED WITH AMPLE BEDSPACE
STOP SUMMARIZING OUR DELEGATE CONSIDER\$ CONDITIONS CAMPS GENERALLY
SATISFACTORY FEELS CONVINCED SINCERE GOODWILL AND EFFORTS CAMP
AUTHORITIES UNDER PREVAILING DIFFICULT LOCAL CONDITIONS NEVERTHELESS
OWING ABSENCE TEIAMARU GOODS DELEGATE ANXIOUS CONTINUE MUCH AS POSSIBLE
DELEGATIONS SUPPLY SUPPLEMENTARY FOODS PARTICULARLY PROTEINS FATS AND
VITAMINRICH FOODS

INTERCROIXROUGE D9873

From the Special Division
Department of State to: 9584

War Department (PMG)

PLAIN
Date:

Bern December 1, 1942

Dated November 24, 1942

Rec'd 4:30 a.m., 25th



Japan

HRL

Secretary of State,
Washington.

5402, twenty-fourth

AMERICAN INTERESTS PRISONERS OF WAR CHINA.

Swiss Consulate General Shanghai telegraphs

November 21 following:

"Swiss Consul Canton reports arrival Canton 27
October four American aviators who participated raid
Hong Kong. Japanese authorities refuse information
regarding these prisoners war."

HARRISON

RR

FILE
PMGO
Date 12-3-42
Initials HJ

CANTON, CHINA

From: The Special Division of the State Department
To: War Department (Info. Bureau.)

January 28, 1943

TELEGRAM RECEIVED.

PLAIN, BERN.

Dated: January 13, 1943

Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.
285, thirteenth.

AMERICAN INTERESTS. - PRISONERS OF WAR, CHINA

Department's 2761, December 7; Legation's 6036,
December 21.

International Red Cross Geneva writes January 11.

Delegate Zindel, Hong Kong has been instructed to visit
four American aviators who are reported prisoners in Canton.

Visit is impossible as activity of delegate is now con-
fined exclusively to Hong Kong. Paravicini Tokyo is requested to
intervene with the Japanese authorities in order to obtain an
authorization for a visit.

HARRISON.

af.- February 5, 1943

7164

Copy to Clary

Col. Breese

HB

From the Special Division
Department of State to:

PLAIN

Bern,

War Dept. PM6

Dated April 10, 1943

Date:

4/14/43

Rec'd 10:30 p.m.

*Glen Bryan
natl print
ag*

Secretary of State,

Washington,

2266, 10th.

AMERICAN INTERESTS FAR EAST PRISONERS OF WAR

Department's 2761, December 7. Legation

Tokyo telegraphs "According communication from
Japanese Foreign Office two officers two non-coms
participating raid on Delolo in American plane
captured Japanese interned Glenro Camp. Treated
as Prisoners of War basis participation military
operations".

HARRISON

MKW

FILE
PMGO
Date
Initials

jd

GLENRO CAMP

971

REPORT ON NAVAL PRISONER OF WAR CAMP, KIANGWAN, SHANGHAI.

DECEMBER, 1941 - JUNE, 1942.

A. LOCATION AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

B. PERSONNEL AND ORGANIZATION.

1. Japanese personnel

2. Prisoners.

C. ACCOMMODATIONS.

D. DISCIPLINE

E. MEDICAL

F. WORK, RECREATION AND RELIGION.

G. FOOD, ISSUES AND PAY.

1. Food.

2. Issues.

3. Pay.

H. MAILS AND PARCELS

I. GENERAL REMARKS.

NAVAL POW CAMP, KIANGWAN ROAD, SHANGHAI, CHINA

A. LOCATION AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION

(i) The camp was situated in the compound of No. 2 (?) Meteorological Station, formerly a Chinese hospital, on North Kiangwan Road in Honkew.

(ii) It consisted of a three-storey building and a small plot of ground, used for exercise. The building was surrounded by a high barbed wire fence; a live wire fence was added later.

B. PERSONNEL AND ORGANIZATION

1. Japanese Personnel

(i) The camp was run by the Special Naval Landing Party, Shanghai, under the supervision of a Lieutenant-Commander DANBARA, I.J.N. The Commandant was Lieutenant AIKAWA, I.J.N., a Commissioned from Warrant Officer (TOKUMU=CHUI), who was assisted by a Warrant Officer and a First Class Petty Officer. The guards consisted of 5 Petty Officers and about 30 Seamen and Stokers.

(ii) Lieutenant Commander DANBARA was disliked, but only visited the camp about once a week; so far as possible contact with him was avoided. Lieutenant AIKAWA was an old man, who was generally quite pleasant, but he had little influence with his superiors and was often disregarded by his subordinates. The Warrant Officer was rarely seen. First Class Petty Officer SATO ran the camp in practice, and was helpful and understanding; he could be relied upon to check abuses by the guards and insisted on proper treatment of prisoners. But, owing to the shortage of Japanese Naval personnel in Shanghai, he was rarely seen and prisoners were entirely in the hands of Second and Third Class Petty Officers and men.

(iii) Each Petty Officer took his turn to act as Duty Petty Officer and had his own ideas of orders and enforcing discipline. Though prisoners sometimes suffered from these conflicting ideas, they really profited by the confusion and general inefficiency.

(iv) In general the guards were polite and kind. In April, 1942, a number of Third Class Seamen, aged 19 were given duty as guards. With few exceptions these youths were thoroughly unpleasant and enjoyed their power over foreign prisoners. After many complaints they were removed and older men were usually kept on guard with them.

(v) Prisoners came into close contact with the guards, who spent a lot of time in the prisoners' rooms, particularly that of the Naval Liaison Officer, who was the only Japanese-speaking prisoner; as there was no interpreter permanently attached to the camp, all interpreting was carried out by him. Guards were naturally elated over Japan's successes, but usually agreed that it would be a long war.

2. Prisoners.

(1) Prisoners, the total number of whom varied between 70 and 120, consisted of the following:-

- (a) Commander J.B. Wooley, R.N., Senior Naval Officer,
Shanghai.
The Commanding Officer and survivors of H.M.S.
"PETREL", including Chinese.
The Commanding Officer and Ship's Company of U.S.S.
"WAKE",

(The above personnel, who were brought to the camp
on 9th December, 1941, were transferred to the Army
Camp at Woosung on 14th of January, 1942.)

Officers and Ratings from Shore Establishments
at Shanghai.

Officers from captured British and Allied Merchant
Ships.

(Some of the above were transferred to Japan
in connection with Prize Court proceedings and
later were sent to Woosung Camp. They included
British, Norwegians, Russians and an
Esthonian.)

(b) In March, 1942, the officers and part of the crew
of the S.S. "PRESIDENT HARRISON" were brought to the camp; a
week or two later some members of the crew and unlicensed officers
were released and allowed to live in the International Settlement.

(c) About 31st May, 1942, a new prisoner arrived, and
the Naval Liaison Officer was informed that a special armed guard
would be placed over this man, with orders to shoot at once any
prisoner who endeavored to communicate with him in any way or
even make signs to him. Later it was found out that he was Mr.
George Edward Sands, a British Lighthouse Keeper; subsequent in-
quiries from the China Maritime Customs showed that he had been
stationed in Amoy. Extra food was smuggled to him with the conn-
ivance of the guard, who allowed the Naval Liaison Officer to
speak to him. It was not, however, possible to get any information
from Mr. Sands, but he appeared to be quite cheerful and in good
health. The matter was reported to the Inspector General of
Customs, now believed to be in Chungking, but it is not known
whether he proposes to take any action about Mr. Sands, who is
presumably entitled to immunity under International Law.

(ii) On 3rd of June, 1942, majority of prisoners was
transferred to the Army Camp at Woosung. Four Russian Officers
from British ships were left behind and released a few days later.
It is not known whether Mr. Sands was released or is still being
detained.

(iii) All prisoners in this camp had hopes of release,
either under an exchange agreement or in the case of Merchant Ship
personnel, on parole in Shanghai. Chinese ratings from H.M.S.
"PETREL" and "WAKE" (U.S.S) submitted a request that they might
be released and return to their homes. The Commandant recommended
that the Naval Staff should approve this request.

(iv)

(iv) In view of their hopes of release, all prisoners behaved very carefully and there was little trouble in the camp, except over one or two cases of slapping and unreasonable orders from guards. Some trouble was, however, experienced from Chinese ratings from the U.S.S. "WAKE", who refused to obey orders from foreign Petty Officers, and they stated that they would only take orders from the Japanese and not from white men. The matter was settled by referring it to Petty Officer SATO who at once issued orders that they were to obey orders from Naval Liaison Officer and Petty Officers working under him. No trouble of this sort from the Chinese from H.M.S. "PETREL", who detested the Japanese and hoped for employment in British ships after the war.

C. ACCOMMODATIONS.

(i.) Only the first two floors of the building were in use, ratings and Chinese being accommodated downstairs and Officers upstairs. Rooms were about 15 feet square and the maximum at any time in one room was six men; generally the number did not exceed four. Officers of Commander's rank were given rooms to themselves, Lieutenants were two to a room and Merchant Ship officers were from 1 to 4 in a room.

(ii) Rooms were whitewashed and furnished with beds and mattresses, large wooden shelves, small desk or table and one chair. Commanders' rooms had extra furniture.

(iii) Officers' heads consisted of three normal water-closets and a urinal, and the ratings' heads were Japanese style, but had running water. Drains were bad and pipes became clogged for days at a time. In rainy weather drains overflowed around the building.

(iv) Bathroom contained about 8 foreign style baths of stone. Plenty of hot water from a boiler during bath hours, 1600 to 1900.

D. DISCIPLINE

(i) Discipline was lax when the camp first opened and prisoners were free to do as they liked inside the building. There was no fixed routine or roll call. Electric lights, however, were burned all night inside the rooms.

(ii) After escapes from the Army Camp in March, 1942, rules were tightened up, new restrictions were imposed and the guard posted. Building was surrounded by a live wire fence. A sentry was placed inside the building in the corridors, one upstairs and one downstairs. Prisoners were not allowed to visit in rooms, nor to talk with each other except during exercise period, but this rule was not enforced as it was possible to talk in the corridors, heads, etcetera. Commandant admitted it was stupid to forbid visits to other rooms, since plans could be made during the exercise periods, but the Naval Staff would not relax the rules. As time went on, restrictions became more and more rigid, and, in spite of the more uncomfortable living conditions, most prisoners preferred the comparative freedom of the Army Camp.

(iii) Morning and evening muster was observed at approximately the same time daily, but no fixed routine was observed. This muster was carried out by the Duty Petty Officer.

(iv) It was not necessary to salute or bow to any Japanese except Senior Officers. On the contrary, guards often saluted officer-prisoners on meeting them in the morning, and stood while prisoners remained seated.

E. MEDICAL

E. MEDICAL

(i) When the camp was first opened, a Japanese doctor and sick-berth rating attended the camp daily to treat wounded from the H.M.S. "PETREL" and others. All wounds healed nicely.

(ii) In March, when numbers of the sick decreased, prisoners requiring medical and dental treatment were marched under escort to the Naval Landing Party Hospital, about a half a mile away. More serious cases were visited by the doctor.

(iii) One death nearly resulted from lack of medical attention. The prisoner, a Russian officer, had a sore throat which after some months of casual treatment became septic; he also had tuberculosis but whether this was a result of lack of care is not known. After frequent requests that he be sent to the hospital, which were denied, he nearly died after serious haemorrhages one night. This case alarmed the authorities, and medical treatment was improved in the future.

F. WORK, RECREATION AND RELIGION

(i) No work, other than cleaning, was carried out by the prisoners until the middle of April, when some of the ratings and Chinese were employed in the grounds of a new Japanese shrine. The work was easy for the men and they were paid 10 sen per day.

(ii) No attempt was made to give work of this sort, outside, to officers and Merchant Ship Officers. Some attempts were made to make officers carry coal, but it was successfully resisted. However, Merchant Ship officers were made to cut grass and weeds on several occasions.

(iii) Prisoners were supposed to have an hour's exercise in the morning and afternoon. They were not allowed out if it were wet, or even damp, and excuses were made to avoid posting the necessary extra guards. In March, no exercise was given for 12 days and, in spite of good weather, there were periods of 4 or 5 days with no exercise. The exercise ground was large enough for a volley ball court with enough space to walk around it.

(iv) No religious services were ever held.

G. FOOD, ISSUES AND PAY.

1. Food

(i) Food issued in the Naval camp was generally less and poorer than that in the Army camp, and prisoners depended on weekly private parcels and supplies from the British Residents Association. Officers were supposed to have better quality food than the other prisoners, but there was little difference in practice.

(ii) Breakfast consisted of barley made into porridge, and coffee. Dinner consisted of rice, fish or vegetable stew, and sometimes meat. Supper was the same as dinner except that 2 or 3 scones were issued instead of rice. Meat consisted of beef (occasionally), horsemeat, pork and whalemeat. Fish included squid, salted Chinese fish (which was sometimes too bad to be eaten), and other varieties. Vegetables were mostly carrots, spinach, and horseradish or turnips. No bread was supplied. The coffee appeared to be a soy-bean product and had a unique taste. Fortunately a lot of food supplies, not required by the Japanese, were brought from the "WAKE" and these supplied a number of extras.

(iii) In spite of requests, no canteen facilities were allowed.

2. Issues

(i) Prisoners were issued four or more blankets on arrival, but, though these were thick and heavy, they were not as warm as wool. No pillows were issued. Mosquito nets were issued in May.

(ii) Regular issues of toilet articles were made, such as towels, toilet soap, laundry soap, tooth paste or powder, tooth brushes, needles and thread. Ten cigarettes, of good quality, were issued daily, free.

(iii) Plain clothes were worn by all prisoners.

3666Pay

(i) No pay was given to officers or men outside of the 10 sen a day paid to ratings working outside camp.

(ii) However, prisoners were allowed to bring money into camp and sometimes the guards would buy food and cigarettes for them, although it was against regulations. Repairs to boots had to be paid for.

H. MAILS AND PARCELS.

(i) Prisoners were allowed to write one letter per week to relations or friends in Shanghai. No letters were allowed to destinations outside of Shanghai. Letters received were not limited but all letters were censored.

(ii) Prisoners were allowed to receive parcels of food, clothing etc., once a week, on Fridays. They were searched in the mornings and delivered to the prisoners the same day. Thus, the prisoners could get fresh food for several days.

I. GENERAL REMARKS.

(i) Prisoners were informed that they would be treated in accordance with International Law, meaning the Hague Convention of 1907. Lieutenant Commander DANBARA was supplied with a book apparently giving the text in both English and Japanese, but requests for a copy were refused. Prisoners had only a slight idea of their position and rights under the International Law.

(ii) On arrival in the camp officers and ratings from H.M.S "PETREL" and U.S.S. "WAKE" were given a short questionnaire, which included questions on their opinion of the Japanese Capital Ship Construction; it is believed that another question asked was whether there was any means of locating Japanese warships by radio, but this is not certain. In January they were questioned individually by an officer. No compulsion was used and the questions were of little interest. No information was obtained as to whether the "PETREL" had been warned or was prepared for the attack. Officers and ratings from shore establishments were not given questionnaires as above.

(iii) Shortly after arrival in the camp officers and ratings from shore establishments were ordered to sign a form, one of which promised that they would not attempt to escape or resort to any lawlessness, and that they would absolutely obey all orders. The Naval Liaison Officer informed them that they were not to sign without orders from him. The Japanese were informed that they would not sign as they had diplomatic status and that such an undertaking was against International Law. After many long arguments, some of the Japanese officers lost their heads and a few cases of slapping and threats became evident, also shaking occurred. Finally the form was signed under military compulsion without any way regarding it as binding. An attempt was made to sign by printing names, but the

(v) In view of hopes of eventual release held by all the prisoners in camp, every endeavor was made to prevent incidents which might result in their chances of release being prejudiced. It was ~~found~~ found that far more could be done through good will of Petty Officers and guards than through the Commandant, whose orders were frequently disregarded. The Naval Liaison Officer was informed that requests for relaxation of certain rules would only result in further restrictions being imposed by the Naval Staff, all of whom believed reports of ill-treatment of prisoners in Allied hands. It is known that the treatment of prisoners by the Commandant and guards was much better and easier than that laid down in the local regulations.

(vi) In general, the treatment in the camp was better than had been anticipated, but apart from the fact that the prisoners had more comfortable quarters, the Army camp was considered preferable. The continual close proximity of guards who watched one's actions through glass set in doors, and kept coming into rooms was very trying. Officers with rooms to themselves, were almost in solitary confinement, particularly on days when there was no exercise, since it was forbidden to play games or talk in other rooms. In this connection, the Naval Liaison Officer was kept in solitary confinement in his room under guard for 17 days during the visit of 4 U.S. officers from Wake Island to the camp, to prevent him from obtaining any information from them.

[1 OF 2]

Incoming Cablegram
International Red Cross Committee
Delegation in the United States.

From: Geneva.

Date received: January 28, 1943.

SHANGHAI PRISONERS OF WAR CAMP REPORT

305.. Delegate visited the Shanghai Prisoners of War Camp on January 13, 1943. This camp's postal address Field Post Office Box 106, but the camp has been moved to a new site nearer and more conveniently located to Shanghai.

Amenities of other camp have been maintained and in some respect even improved. The state of health of the internees is good.

Daily rations: 150 grams meat, fifty grams of fish, four ounces of bread and vegetables. While this is larger than rations supplied by detaining power to members of its own forces, it is considered desirable to supplement rations to insure the continued health of internees. With the consent of the Camp Commander I (the writer) am increasing deliveries of ham, bacon and fresh fruit.

Barracks are well heated and supplying additional quantities of clothing, shoes, gloves, handkerchiefs. Sewing and washing machine also supplied.

With consent also of Camp Commander an experiment is being made to provide funds to Senior Officer Prisoner so he can purchase directly at camp from farmers additional eggs and vegetables. If the experiment is successful contributions will be enlarged.

Christmas celebration great success, thanks to the facilities and cooperation given by the Japanese authorities. POW thankful for the gift parcels from home and deliveries made possible through funds from Amcross and help from local residents.

Prisoners of War granted permission from Japanese authorities to have newspaper. Printing outfit and supplies from IRCC.

Camp Commander and Officers showing kindness and understanding for wishes and suggestions made by POW.

Present total - 1532, comprising 721 Americans Army and Navy. 750 Merchant Marine and Wake Island civilians.

INTERCROSS 324

af.- January 30, 1943

KIANGWAN, CHINA

(FOLDER I)

Incoming Cablegram
INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE
Delegation in The United States.

From: Geneva.

Date received: January 28, 1943

307... For Prisoners of War Camp in Shanghai Egle recommends substantial quantity of canned beef and bovril or similar product. Also blades for Gem Razors and dental floss be included in next relief shipment as these items cannot be obtained in locality.

Asks if Amcross could place at his disposal additional forty to fifty thousand francs for purchasing and stocking non-perishable foodstuffs and clothing for further use. Purchase later may be difficult or impossible. ICRC could transmit these funds without loss of time.

INTERCRIXROUGE S244

af.- January 30, 1943

Kiangwan

CONFIDENTIAL

SECTION III:
INDIVIDUAL CAMPS.

This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Act, 50 U.S.C., 31 and 32, as amended. Its transmission or the revelation of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

AMERICANS IN P/W CAMPS
KANGWAN CAMP
(near Shanghai)

1. LOCATION, DESCRIPTION, ETC.

Situated outside Kiangwan, nr Shanghai. Newly constructed wooden barracks, same style as neighboring Japanese military establishment. Camp is on open road leading to Tazang, 2 miles due south of airport. Capacity 1800, prisoners, all Americans, transferred from Woosung Camp, now closed. Roomy, well heated, lighted, lavatory primitive but adequate. Food probably sufficient quantity, lacking quality, no refrigeration. Growing signs of food insufficiency reported. Clothing principally undersized cotton khaki, poor quality. Ps/W work in vicinity at road building, drainage, ground levelling, etc. (perhaps at airport). Religious services, library, limited gardening facilities. Camp Commandant seemed well disposed toward prisoners, but some subordinates rather harsh.

2. PERSONNEL.

Camp Commandant.....	Col. Otera
Senior American Officer.....	Col. Ashurst, assisted by Major Brown, both Marine Corps.
No. US Ps/W.....	721 Army, Navy and Marine Corps, plus 811 civilians from Wake Island
No. Allied Ps/W.....	None

3. GENERAL REMARKS.

Discipline and morale generally good. Camp makes a FAIR to GOOD impression according to Japanese standards.

Date. 16 June 1943.....

CONFIDENTIAL

TELEGRAM RECEIVED

Plain,
Bern,

Dated: February 17, 1943

SECRETARY OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

1119, Seventeenth

AMERICAN INTERESTS - CHINA. - POW CAMP.

Legation's 731, February 1.

Swiss Consulate in Shanghai telegraphs that he has endeavored to obtain further information regarding POWS but Commander of Kiangwan Camp is very reticent and stated that the information requested was obtainable only through the POWS Bureau in Tokyo.

It was ascertained that Tokyo would telegraph a list of the prisoners. It is estimated that there are about 1500, including 1400 American civilians and sailors from Wake Marine Corpsguard Tientsin Peiping crew gunboat Wake and crews of several commercial ships.

HARRISON.

af.- March 11, 1943

From: Special Division of the State Department

To: War Department (PMG)

Report on Camp Kiang Wan (See No. 305)
(attached)

February 1, 1943

Date received: February 2, 1943

Secretary of State,
Washington, D. C.

731, first.

AMERICAN INTERESTS - CHINA PRISONERS OF WAR CAMPS.

Legation's 376, January 16.

Swiss consulate in Shanghai telegraphs the first information regarding this Prisoners of War Camp. It was visited by Schilling delegate Swiss Consulate Shanghai.

Camp was formerly Woo Sung and was transferred December 1942 to Kiang Wan near Shanghai.

Prisoners are suitable lodged in heated wooden barracks. Health and morale relatively good.

Rations of prisoners generally correspond with those of the Japanese soldiers, except that bread takes the place of rice. These rations are insufficient for the white men and lack variety. Supplementary rations were requested by Colonel Ashurst (Senior officer) and the doctors. Meat and fruits were especially requested, but the camp commandant refused for fear the improvement would bear repercussion from Japanese soldiers.

It is believed that the camp commandant would not object to prisoners receiving packages of foodstuffs through the International Red Cross.

Swiss Consulate adds: "Propose use this purpose funds which prisoners entitled paragraph twenty-two memorandum March

---paragraph twenty-two memorandum March 24 (Department's 1202, February 14) but Japanese authorities do not permit Prisoners of War sign promissory notes."

Instruction requested as to whether Department is disposed to authorize advances to prisoners without notes. This system followed several months British Prisoners of War interned with American Prisoners of War.

"Colonel Ashurst urgently requested American Government examine possibility repatriate about fifty aged and infirm American civilians interned in Kiang Wan."

HARRISON.

TELEGRAM RECEIVED FROM BERN,

DATED FEBRUARY 1, 1943.

af.- 2/9/43

Incoming Cablegram

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE

July 17, 1943

Geneva.

495 PRISONERS CAMP SHANGHAI VISITED MARCH 24 STRENGTH
AMERICANS ARMY NAVY OFFICERS 34 WARRANT OFFICERS 4 NON COMMISSION
ED OFFICERS 228 PRIVATES 330 MERCHANT MARINE OFFICERS 31 NOW
(OR) 57 CIVILIANS 694 TOTAL AMERICANS 1378 BRITISH ARMY AND
NAVY OFFICERS 4 WARRANT OFFICERS 1 NON COMMISSIONED OFFICERS
18 NOW ("OR") 15 OTHER NATIONALITIES 25 TOTAL BRITISH 80
DELEGATE INTERVIEWED AMERICAN PRISONERS INTERNED DECEMBER 6 1942
ALLERS HOWARD PILOT LEWIS MUNAY NAVIGATOR WEBB PAUL ~~MAXIEXTORXX~~
SGT ENGINEER YOUNG JAMES SGT ENGINEER ARE SATISFIED TREATMENT
STOP WATER SUPPLY ADEQUATE 50 METAL RESERVOIRS - 45 ILTRES -
DRINKING WATER REQUESTED PROBABLE PRICE ABOUT 25,000 CHINESE
DOLLARS DELEGATE DISTRIBUTES LARD HAM SAUSAGES REQUESTED LAST
DISTRIBUTION AUTHORIZED IN APRIL 2000 LBS HAM ALSO DISTRIBUTES
ORANGES BUT FEAR CHOLERA DISTRIBUTION PROBABLY SUSPENDED STOP
HAS DISTRIBUTED 50 SCAKS OF WHITE FLOUR AUTHORITIES WILL FURNISH
SALT AND SUGAR STOP AUTHORITIES FURNISHING SHOES BUT SMALL
QUANTITIES AND SMALL SIZES STOP IMPRESSION GOOD MORALE EXCELLENT.

INTERCROIXROUGE 8025

Incoming Cablegram

INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE

July 14, 1943

Geneva.

495 PRISONER CAMP SHANGHAI VISITED MARCH 24 PERSONNEL
AMERICAN ARM. AND NAVY OFFICERS 34 WARRANT OFFICERS 4 NCO 228
PRIVATES 330 MERCHANT MARINE OFFICERS 31 OR 57 CIVILIANS 694
TOTAL AMERICANS 1378 BRITISH ARMY AND NAVY OFFICERS 4 WARRANT
OFFICERS 1 NCO 18 PRIVATES 23 MERCHANT MARINE OFFICERS 18 OR 15
OTHER NATIONALITIES 25 TOTAL BRITISH 80 DELEGATE INTERVIEWED
AMERICAN PRISONERS INTERNED DECEMBER 6, 1942 ALLERS HOWARD PILOT
LEWIS MUNAY NAVIGATOR WEBB PAUL SGT ENGINEER YOUNG JAMES SGT
ENGINEER ARE SATISFIED TREATMENT STOP ASKING 50 METAL RESERVOIRS
HOLDING 45 LITRES OF WATER POSSIBLE PRICE AROUND 25000 CHINESE
DOLLARS STOP DELEGATE DISTRIBUTES ORANGES BUT FEARS CHOLERA
DISTRIBUTION PROBABLY INTERRUPTED STOP HAS DISTRIBUTED 50 SACKS OF
WHITE FLOUR AUTHORITIES FURNISH SALT AND SUGAR STOP AUTHORITIES
FURNISHING SHOES BUT SMALL QUANTITIES AND SMALL SIZES STOP
IMPRESSION GOOD MORALE EXCELLENT.

INTERCROIXROUGE 8025

af.- 7/20/43

COPY OF INCOMING CABLEGRAM:
INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE
DELEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES

Ref: R/2/1

Date received: July 5, 1943

Cablegram received from: Geneva, Switzerland

Jap. Camps
2 camps
copy to Milner

477 WE RECEIVE FROM OUR DELEGATE FOLLOWING CABLE ON POW
|| CAMP VISIT SHANGHAI 19 JUNE || QUOTE SATISFACTORY CONDITIONS
AS PREVIOUSLY REPORTED GENERALLY MAINTAINED PRISONERS IN
CHEERFUL SPIRITS STOP COMPOSITION AS FOLLOWS THIRTEEN-
HUNDREDSSEVENTYEIGHT (1378) AMERICANS THIRTYONE OTHER NATION-
ALITIES RECENTLY ARRIVED FROM SOUTHCHINA STOP IN ORDER
X COUNTERACT THREATENING DETERIORATION HEALTH DUE CLIMATIC X
CONDITIONS SHANGHAI I AM MAKING STRONG EFFORTS INCREASE
BY DONATIONS SUPPLEMENTARY FOODSTUFFS ESPECIALLY TO COMBAT
SHORTAGE VITAMIN B FULLSTOP ALSO VISITED HAIPHONGROAD CAMP ||
CONTAINING SIXTYFIVE AMERICANS STOP CAMP UNDER CONTROL
MILITARY AUTHORITIES BUT HAS CHARACTER OF CIVILIAN
INTERMENT CAMP STOP HOUSING FOOD TREATMENT AND GENERAL
ARRANGEMENTS OF VERY HIGH STANDARD RELATION BETWEEN CAMP
AUTHORITIES AND INMATES EXCELLENT STOP FULL REPORT MAILED
UNQUOTE.

INTERCROIXROUGE 666I

FILE
PMGO
Date
Initials

[2 OF 2]

Kiangwan

THE PACIFIC ISLAND EMPLOYEES FOUNDATION, INC.

ROOM 417 IDAHO BLDG. - P. O. BOX 1562
PHONE 3596

BOISE, IDAHO
October 4, 1943

J. W. CROWE, President
R. H. YOUNG, Vice President
TOM S. HOSKOT, Secretary-Treasurer

IN REPLY REFER TO:

*Miss Muller
at file*

Col. Howard F. Bresee
Assistant Director
Prisoner of War Division
Office of The Provost Marshal General
Washington, D. C.

Dear Col. Bresee:

We thought the attached copy of general letter covering prison conditions at Kiang Wan, Kobe, and the Philippines might be of interest to you.

1 2

Very truly yours,

THE PACIFIC ISLAND EMPLOYEES FOUNDATION, INC.

By

Tom Hoskot

Tom S. Hoskot
Secretary

TSH:MB
Enc.

KIANGWAN, CHINA

(FOLDER II)

THE PACIFIC ISLAND EMPLOYEES FOUNDATION, INC.

ROOM 417 IDAHO BLDG. - P. O. BOX 1562

PHONE 3596

BOISE, IDAHO
September 30, 1943

J. W. CROWE, *President*
R. H. YOUNG, *Vice President*
TOM S. HOSKOT, *Secretary-Treasurer*

IN REPLY REFER TO:

TO THE WIVES, MOTHERS, CHILDREN AND RELATIVES OF FORMER EMPLOYEES OF CONTRACTORS, PACIFIC NAVAL AIR BASES, WHO WERE ON WAKE, GUAM AND AT CAVITE:

During the latter part of August and the fore part of September, 1943, many families received letters from Shanghai and Kobe while cards were received from several Philippine prison camps from employees who were at Cavite. The Shanghai letters are dated early in January, 1943 while the Kobe letters bore dates as late as the latter part of March, 1943. The Philippine cards are all undated.

We do not know by what means these communications reached this country as mail was not expected until the Gripsholm returned from the present exchange trip. The mail apparently was received at some point on the East Coast and it is possible a Russian ship carried it from Japanese points.

Many letters from Shanghai stated the January letter was the third one written - one having been written in September, 1942. None of these September letters have been received so it is possible they may be on the Gripsholm. The Shanghai letters are universally cheerful. We have separated the letters from the Wake, Guam and Cavite camps and have classified the information as far as possible. We have included, at the end of this letter, some general information which may be of interest.

EXCERPTS FROM SHANGHAI LETTERS

The following information is taken from letters from former employees on Wake who are interned near Shanghai. Anything appearing in quotation marks was taken directly from a letter.

PRESENT CAMP:- In December, 1942, the men were moved from Woo Sung to Kiang Wan War Prisoners' Camp. "We have been moved to a new camp with more adequate facilities so even if it gets a little colder we shouldn't suffer from the cold" - "I believe we are interned in the best prison camp in the world" - "To all appearances this winter will not be so rigorous as last since we have better clothing, better barracks and stoves" - "We have moved to a new camp and it is by far the best of the two" - "We have a better hospital than before" - "We have stoves in our barracks this winter" - "We moved into another camp at the beginning of winter and the conditions here are much better than they were at the other camp" - "The Red Cross furnished us with stoves and fuel" - "Our camp is well run, a good hospital (even X-Ray) fine doctors" - "We have the best equipment for hospitalization and can take care of almost any emergency" - "We moved to a new camp December 3rd" - "We also have stoves this winter which we are allowed to use from 7:30 AM to 9:00 AM and 4:30 PM to 7:00 PM so everything is better than last winter" - "The barracks are warm and nice" - "Conditions in our camp have much improved over one year ago" - "We are working hard to make our new camp as nice as possible" - "This year is going to be much better than last for us all" - "Conditions here have been exceptional for a prison camp" - "Recreational facilities have not yet been set up" - "The Japanese have taken much interest in fixing up our camp for living and recreation" - "We have our own barber shop now" - "Fortunately they (Japanese) are trying to make this a model camp".

HEALTH:- "I have been sick some time but now I am better" - I am heavier in weight than ever before" - "I have gained back 45 pounds since April (1942) I am back to normal now"

"We have regular Marine doctors and dentists in camp besides a Japanese doctor for whom there can never be enough praise" - "We are in good condition in every way now" - "I am in good health" - "Am enjoying good health and feel good" - "We are in the best possible health" - "My health is swell" - "We are in very good health, our spirit is fine and we are doing nicely" - "I am feeling fine and am as well off here as at home except that I miss you all so much" - "Have gained 10 pounds since my last letter home in September" - "The men's morale in camp is very good and we have very little sickness" - "Other than being bothered with rheumatism now and then I am doing fine" - "I have never felt better (nor had less) so don't worry" - "Morale is far above one's imagination. The health and life of the camp as a whole is far above average" - "The general well being of all men is good".

TREATMENT BY JAPANESE:- "Incidentally, the cooperation of the Japanese in the distribution of these packets (Red Cross food packages) was commendable" - "I am being treated all right" - "I am receiving good treatment" - "The Japanese officers were very kind and considerate to us and extended us many privileges" - "The Japanese officers are all right and treat us good as long as we do what we are told to do" - "We are being treated with great kindness" - "Our treatment here is very good" - "The Japanese authorities allowed us*** many other privileges (during Holidays) such as not having to work, keeping late hours and having two stoves to each section of men with the necessary fuel and many other similar things" - "The cooperation of the Japanese helped to make our Holidays a happy one - they granted us special privileges and did all they could to make us happy" - "We are receiving good treatment from the Japanese and hope that they are receiving as good treatment in the U. S." - "The Japanese officials are continuing their kind treatment of us" - "we're certainly well treated and well cared for here" - "I feel fine and we are being well treated" - "So far our treatment here by the Japanese Army has been very good" - "The Japanese were very generous" - "I do not misrepresent when I say the Japanese officials are good to us" - "I take a ride on their bicycle now and then" (He is speaking of Japanese guards) "Do'nt let any one tell you we are being badly treated. We here in this camp are being fairly and squarely treated as prisoners of war" From a Captain, U. S. Marine Corps - "We are getting along fine here. The Japanese treatment has been consistently bettered and we are quite comfortable".

WEATHER:- "This winter has been mild, just like good old southern California" - "We have certainly had a grand winter so far - lots of nice sunshine and warm days" - "The winter is rather mild here - a good deal like Portland, Oregon" - "We have been having nice weather - cold nights but warm days" - "Just a little more frost than Los Angeles - clear and dry" - "It is freezing weather here but I dont mind the cold like I did last winter" - "We have had very good weather to date and hardly need a coat outside. It gets much colder in a month or two and the rainy season starts" - "The winters here are very mild, snow is unusual" - "It hasn't been very cold here yet this winter and the Red Cross has given us some winter clothing" - "The climate here is comparable to the Texas Panhandle" - "The climate here is very similar to that of western Oregon" - "We have had a very nice summer and fall - some rain" (speaking of 1942) - "The temperature here has been slightly below freezing - perhaps 20 degrees Fahrenheit at the coldest".

WORK:- "We are getting our garden ground ready for Spring planting" - "I should be a good gardener when I get home" - "Yes we work but we do not have to work very hard" - "Work about 5½ hours a day carpenter work and the Japanese pay us Yen for our labor. It is not very much compared to our money back home but it comes in handy" - "Our days are quite busy, various work details, all outside in the weather" - "We are still working at our trade around camp" - "We ride on a train to work and get to see how the Chinese live and work. It is all very interesting and we are lucky to be allowed such freedom" - "Recently we have been going out of the compound to work. We walk through a very interesting village and then ride the train several miles. It is quite a treat after being so confined so long" - "Sometimes we go several miles from camp and I find these trips very interesting" - "Every one has certain work to do during the day" - "We are starting to make another garden, which is not only a good pastime but pays dividends" - "When we return to work I will be with the survey crew. At

present we are busy in the compound" - "The survey crew is still together and we handle all the work around camp" - "Breaking ground for the new farm" - "You should see me sew. I alter the boys pants, make gloves - I can even make a pair of pants" - "We do pick and shovel work on ditches and roads outside" - "On one project we go to and from work by train and see interesting sights en route" - "I have been working on construction work this winter" - "We work with picks, shovels and Yo Yo poles - I manage to get by with the minimum of effort".

EXCHANGE:- "There are still tentative plans for repatriation of enemy nationals here in the Orient" - "We all hope to get home this year" - "We are hoping and wishing for an early exchange of prisoners and internees so believe we will soon be home" - "I am surely looking forward to the time when I can get back where I can park my feet under your table" - "Although we are really civilians and did not fight the Japanese, being on the front line of defense we are classified as prisoners of war" - "I trust and hope and pray that we will be repatriated some time in the near future" - "We still have hopes of returning before all is quiet again" - "I live for the day when I can sail away toward home and you" - "We still have hopes of being repatriated and all hope so" - "When I land in America I want you to meet me" - "Perhaps the next (exchange ship) will include us but I am afraid we're here for the duration" - "As far as I am able to ascertain, we are being held as prisoners of war and not eligible for repatriation; therefore with a lot of luck I'll see you sometime after the war's end" - "A year has passed with us serving in the role of internees or prisoners of war - we are not sure which" - "Since we are non-combatant civilian prisoners of war, it seems to be a 'rugged justice' that we are still being retained and have not as yet received preferred listing on the repatriation schedule between Japs and the United States" - "Some of the fellows have hopes of repatriation but I don't" - "I hope I'm half through my stay here - I doubt it - but even so there is nothing to worry about".

LETTERS AND PHOTOS:- "All of us Basque boys have received letters now except****. Angie has received several" - "As yet I have not received any mail" - "I haven't received any letters since I have been here so please tell everyone my address" - "Most of the men in camp have received mail from home altho some have not" - "Certainly a person can't explain, or even imagine, the joy I experienced on receiving those few words" (a letter from his wife) - "It certainly had a tendency to close the gap of the few thousand miles that have separated us" - "I was feeling blue at the time and when I received word I had a letter everything seemed cheery" - "I can't tell you how much a letter is appreciated in the camp" - "Mail day is a grand occasion for us over here" - "Tell all my friends I would love to hear from them" - "Receiving a letter is just like being home- almost" - "I can receive all the mail you send" - "My happiness in hearing from you is beyond description" - "You know trivial happenings, insignificant to you, are news to me so be sure to write as often and lengthily as possible including snap shots of everyone" - "Your fine letters are read by the whole section - everybody is so hungry for news" - "Of course here every one nearly reads other letters" - "The pleasure and thrill of getting mail here is indescribable" - "The Red Cross brings mail here twice a month" - "I want to hear from all of you so don't forget to write" - "Tell me some of the late local gossip" - "I thirst for news of home and my friends"- "Wish you would write and tell all the news and send some pictures" - (Note- Pictures may be sent with letters. The pictures must be unmounted with plain background and no writing is permitted on front or back) - "I know it is difficult to get mail through now but you can try more often" - "I would certainly like to have a photo of all of you" - "I want you to send me some snap shots of you and Sis" - "Get some group pictures and send" - "I was certainly glad to get them (letters) they sure help" - "I was very glad to receive your pictures" - "Do not forget to write and send me pictures" - "Send me pictures of the car" - "Mom, next time you write, please write a longer letter***get some one to type your letter so you can say more" - "Tell the people to write because here we like to hear from anybody around home" - "Be sure and send some snap shots" - "Send as many letters as possible and send pictures in each" - "Please send some snap shots of every one"

PACKAGES:- "The Red Cross boxes that came over on the first repatriation ship reached us before Christmas making it a very Merry Christmas and Happy New Year"-

Excerpts..4..1943

"Previous to Christmas we received two Canadian Red Cross boxes. On Christmas a regular CCC kit and an American Red Cross box and on New Years another American Red Cross box" - "Some of the men have received packages from home" (Note:- We do not know how these arrived unless they were on the first trip of the Gripsholm and went forward before Permits were required) - "It is a racket, this prisoner package business. If I retain the fillings in my teeth I will be fortunate" (Note:- This is the only comment of this nature.) - "These packages (Red Cross) do a lot of good and you cannot imagine how we enjoy them" - "Several of the boys received packages from their folks. One got a package with a pair of shoes in it which he certainly appreciated" - "After one year of imprisonment we are now at last receiving Red Cross food parcels from Canada and the States" - (Note:- Each man up to January 1, 1943 had received two Canadian Red Cross and two American Red Cross food packages and a CCC kit with razor and toilet articles. There were additional Red Cross packages to be issued each two weeks. Practically all letters mentioned these packages. Among the things mentioned as being especially desirable in packages sent from home are - vitamin tablets, hard candy, tobacco, plenty of cigarette papers, pipes, powdered milk, cocoa, sugar, salt, canned butter, buillon cubes, cheese, chocolate bars, concentrated coffee, dried fruit, chewing gum, peanut butter, dehydrated soups, canned meats, heavy shoes, shorts, gloves, knitted things, wool socks, woolen underwear, Levis (overalls), sweaters, mirror (not over 6 inch), razor blades.

BROADCASTS:- A few of the letters mention that some of the men have made two broadcasts. The broadcasts are made by transcription. "I made a Christmas greeting radio transcription in mid-November that was sent out to the States" - "I broadcasted over the radio on Sis' birthday".

MONEY:- "Also send me a little money, send it through the Red Cross" (Note:- Money cannot be sent at this time.) - "We have got nothing from the Swiss Consul but I have no purse so it is just as well" - (Note:- Contractors, Pacific Naval Air Bases early last year authorized the Swiss government through the State Department to give \$5.00 per month to each man. This was the maximum amount the State Department thought advisable)

HOLIDAY SEASON, 1942, GENERAL:- "You would be surprised to know at this moment how enjoyable a Holiday season we are enjoying. The Japanese have allotted 4½ days for us to enjoy rest and relaxation before we begin next year" - "The people in Shanghai gave us a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year too" - "Our Holidays here were very satisfactory" - "I sincerely hope your Holiday Season was as pleasant as ours" - "Right now we are having four days off for New Years and I've been doing my washing and sewing my clothes" - "The Japanese allowed us to have everything except freedom and liquor" - "We have nice cedar trees all around our barracks which we decorated in real Christmas fashion" - "I have taken advantage of it (Holidays) to wash all my clothes, blankets and mattress covers" - "We are now enjoying a five day New Years holiday and we are making the most of it by washing, sewing, bathing, arguing, playing cards, chess and drinking hot chocolate"

CHRISTMAS (1942):- (Note:- There is a great difference of opinion in the letters on who furnished the Christmas dinner - some letters say American Red Cross; some the International Red Cross; some both the Canadian and American Red Cross; some the American and British civilians in Shanghai and some the American Relief Association of Shanghai) - "I think it was the most enjoyable Xmas dinner I ever experienced" - "We had turkey, sweet potatoes, gravy, dressing, cranberries, pie, candy, cigars, cigarettes" - "We had a most delightful Christmas so much better than was expected" - "The Red Cross in cooperation with the Japanese authorities surely gave us a nice Christmas" - "The Japanese also gave each of us a box of candy" - "There were turkeys enough so that every five men had one to divide amongst them" - "I don't remember ever having enjoyed Christmas so much" - "One thing I can say we had one swell Christmas" - "We had a very good Christmas and I never saw men appreciate anything so much" - "All in all every one enjoyed this Christmas tremendously" - "I never enjoyed a meal so much in my life" - "They were precooked and

one 7 to 9 pound turkey for each five men - the meat was super delicious or something like that" - "Speaking of Christmas dinner 'nothing like home' but still wonderful" - "The American girls in Shanghai sent each a Xmas card" - "They sent tree decorations and everything was like Xmas at home - almost" - "We sang Christmas carols, sat up most of the night doing stunts and talking" - "It was the first all American food in a year - you may be sure it was deeply appreciated" - "We were just like a bunch of kids turned loose in an ice cream fountain" - "I had the most appreciative Christmas I have ever had but as you can guess far from the most enjoyable" - "The Japanese don't celebrate Christmas but New Years instead" - "Just before dawn one of the Marines came through the barracks blowing a bugle and hollering a Merry Christmas to all" - "A surprise was a Christmas card for every man signed by an American girl in Shanghai".

NEW YEARS:-"The camp authorities permitted music and revelry while seeing in the New Year"- "Because of the generosity of the Red Cross we were also able to eat a sumptuous spread of American food" - "Last night I was up to 2:00 AM drinking coffee and eating corned beef bread and butter" - "Had plenty of noise last night until one o'clock this morning" - "Of course I'm sober but even that's not such a bad feeling once you become used to it" - "We were permitted to stay up till one o'clock the morn of the first - we sang songs and had quite a good time" - "We saw the New Year in with lots of noise, had a show among ourselves and had a general good time in our own way" - "I woke up this morning and didn't have a hangover - I was surprised" - "For New Years we had quite a midnight parade - Old Man '42 going out and Baby '43 being carried in".

RED CROSS:- (Note:- Practically all letters spoke of the wonderful work the Red Cross at Shanghai was doing for them) - "We have received several American and Canadian Red Cross boxes" - "The Red Cross and Japanese are cooperating together which is making life in camp much easier" - "The benevolence of these people is overwhelming and will never be forgotten" - "Mother write to the Canadian and American Red Cross Societies and thank them for the food and clothes we have received here" - "Boy, no more will I ever say anything about the Red Cross" - "The Red Cross are still making deliveries twice a month which consists of clothes, food etc" - "Words cant express my thanks to the Red Cross for what they are doing for us and thanks to the Japanese for allowing us to enjoy it so much" - "Red Cross supplies from Canada and the States came just in time with lots of medical supplies, winter caps and many other things" - "The Red Cross has furnished us with all kinds of athletic equipment which helps to pass the time" - "The Red Cross is helping us a lot now" - "I have a different feeling for the Red Cross than I used to have I assure you" - "It is unbelievable how much that food (Red Cross packages) has changed the morale of the men in this camp" - "The Red Cross sends out stuff twice a month consisting mostly of clothing, food and fuel" - "Please convey my sincere regards and thanks to the American and Canadian Red Cross" - "The Red Cross has been marvelous - their help in small ways makes life just a little easier" - "The Red Cross really has been a Godsend insofar as making our living conditions here more enjoyable" - "And I want to bless the people of the Red Cross of America and Canada for the thought in packing such a wonderful and compact package to be eaten with our rice and stew" - "The Red Cross is doing a wonderful work. Unfortunately, one does not realize it until he gets into a predicament like this".

RELIGIOUS:- "We had Rosary on both Christmas and New Years Day" - "We haven't had a priest out here yet but have hopes for one soon" - "We were also allowed religious services for all denominations" - "The Japanese minister held services on Xmas and they sang carols and it was very nice" - "We Catholics were allowed to say the Rosary in a body on Christmas and New Years Day. This was very nice as there are a lot of Catholics here" - "I fully realize in a time like this we all remember WHO to call on when the going is tough, but find it so easy when the times are smooth to forget HIM and all HE stands for" - "We have a Rosary every Sunday morning" - "Major Devereaux said the Rosary at our services on Xmas and New Years" - "A church in Shanghai donated an Estey organ to the camp and yours truly is the officiator for shows, church and funerals" - "In the PM (Xmas) Mr. Nokayama, Japanese minister, held Protestant services".

PHILOSOPHICAL:- "During times of adversity a person's sense of perspective changes. Ideas and ideals are transitional. Fallacies of various phases of life are realized. I hope to God I can live up to the ideals and goal I have sworn to myself to attain when this chaos is over" - "In view of our momentary spot in time, one wonders when the next punctuation will occur to change the story and present a new scene; and most of all bring into actuality 'Peace on Earth and Good Will to Man'" - "God gave us a lovely world. Greed has marked its face with slaughter houses and despair" - "I hope to come home without bitterness but with a greater insight into life" - "I manage to keep my mind occupied which I find is the secret of real contentment and mental peace in a place like this" - "This war and confinement has taught me something I could learn no other way - an appreciation of simple things" - "I have been working in the Japanese office and rather enjoy the contacts I make there - they only show that men are men regardless of color, race creed or nationality - human nature is the same the world over".

GENERAL:- "Although we haven't all the comforts of home, we are a great deal better off than we should expect at any rate" - "The morale is exceptionally high among the men" - "We are exactly 16 hours ahead of you" - "It's been a long time since I have had a drink - over a year, boy oh boy" - "Have made a lot of close friends and some of their kind acts I will remember all my life" - "We are incommunicado and permitted to write for each ship only" - "Suppose all you folks are being restrained and limited in many ways, but I don't think it will be much longer" - "We have radios and I am librarian - about 4000 good books" - "I know little about the war" - "Another thing I miss is the hunting season" - "We have plenty of recreation to pass the time away" - "What a kick you would get to see the trades we make on our eats and smokes" - "The Japanese are supplying every one in need of glasses" - "I have had all I want of China" - "Conditions have much improved in the last ten months and every one is in the best of spirits" - "I was privileged to go through the city (Shanghai) some time ago, it is quite a place" - "We don't know anything here but hear a lot of guesses" - "We get the radio news and music every day" - "The Chinese houses, dress, bound feet, customs, graves, farming etc are entirely different from ours" - "I received a pair of eye glasses which I needed greatly and appreciate very much" - "The fellows seem to think 'Home Sweet Home' should be adopted as the national anthem" - "This is no fun but I'm getting along O.K." - "During my spare moments I spend mostly reading (a large selection of books being available here in camp), playing cards, listening to the radio, reading newspapers etc" - "Right now we have lights out at 9:00PM and get up at 7:00 AM" - "Three meals a day. One meal a day we have a small loaf of the best bread given to us. Quite often we have cracked wheat mush for breakfast and at least one meal a day of soup with rice" - "I have been studying Japanese with fair results" - "Major Devereaux, U.S.M.C. who was Commanding Officer on Wake is in camp here with us" - "Our year as prisoners has passed quickly" - "I would like to know what our last baby was and what you named it" - "The break from Wake Island to China was abrupt and uncomfortable but the Japanese authorities with the aid of the Red Cross have steadily improved conditions until now they are much better than we had hoped for" - "Each of us has plenty of heavy clothing" - "I have played more poker in the last year than I ever dreamed of doing" - "Be sure to have your ice box well stocked upon my return as this is a very dry place" - "The past year has whistled past but things that happened a year ago seemed to have happened in the dark ages" - "My hair is kind of slipping but otherwise I am not faring bad at all" - "I've seen and had everything the average man 100 years old would not have, from the bottom to the top and still going strong" - "In the past few months we have had opportunity to see rural China while on work detail - bicycle, rickshaw, wheelbarrow and walking are the means of transportation" - "When I am free again I'll never want to look at rice again" - "Japanese food is plentiful enough but not what we are used to" - "We hear that the people back there are having a bad time but keep your chin up and do not worry" - "On Christmas the Japanese authorities gave me two (2) new pair of glasses which I am very grateful for - one pair

is for reading and one pair a distance glass" - "What I have seen of China is very interesting but I would sell out my interest here very cheap" - "Two years away from home this Spring - seems like two centuries" - "When you write the St.L Mo. blonde, Mom, tell her I have vanished into Tibet" - "I hope Pat's firm is doing all right and wish I was in a position to lend a hand although I imagine he will not lack assistance" (Note:- Pat is in the Navy) - "We heard through some letters that the Government took over our wage problem"- "The Japanese authorities also issue us regular summer and winter clothing".

UNREPORTED MEN WHO WERE LEFT ON WAKE:- Several letters were received from men who were left on Wake when the men interned at Shanghai left Wake. Two of the letters are from Yokohama, Japan and are dated in March, 1943. An official Japanese card was received from another party who was previously reported a casualty on Wake. It is dated December 22, 1942 and he states he is interned at Camp Branch #2, Tokyo, Japan. The cards and letters do not speak of camp conditions but state the writers are well and safe but have had no home news. One of the recently received letters from Shanghai says "I'm sorry I can't tell you what happened to **** but we were separated and we were not told where the rest of our men were taken - possibly Japan. He was O.K. when I last saw him" (January 12, 1942). During the current month a couple of encouraging short wave broadcasts from Tokyo have been intercepted. One of these broadcasts by one of the unreported men was intercepted about the middle of the month. We quote the broadcast as it came to us;

"If any of the Bechtel boys or Morrison-Knudsen are listening, this is to advise them that all of the Wake Island boys are all right".

This is most encouraging and gives greater hope that before long names and locations of the missing Wake men will be made known.

GUAM

We have not received very many copies of letters from the Guam men who are interned at Kobe, Japan. The letters we have received are dated as late as March 27, 1943 with a few dated in February, 1943. The letters are very short and do not give much information. It is evident the letters were limited to approximately 100 words and that there were restrictions on the contents. There are not enough letters nor information to classify the data as was done with the Shanghai letters so we will list excerpts that seem to be of general interest.

EXCERPTS FROM GUAM LETTERS

"There is not much I can write about at this time so will wait until my next letter" - "Would like to get home once again but have given up hope of getting home until peace is made" - "This is the second letter since we were given the privilege of writing monthly" - (Note:- We are not sure whether the writer means that they have only been allowed to write two letters since internment or whether other letters have gone before.) "I am in good health and manage to keep myself occupied" - "Have spent most of the time reading" - "Set out some house plants that look like they could do with some sunshine" - "Have spent some time repairing the border fence and cleaning out the flower garden" - "Patiently waiting for the isolationist to un-isolate me" - "Health O.K., weight down, teeth fair" - "Swiss Consul says hope of exchange for us slight - too many women, children in Orient" - "It is hard for us to get shoes on account of big feet and our Red Cross is just out" - (Note:- The Gripsholm is taking over a great many pairs of shoes.) - "Spring has made me feel better" - "If I don't cut this short the censor will" - "Received food kits from the Red Cross" - "Thank Red Cross for food kits which were real bless-

Excerpts..8..1943

ing-they made our Christmas" - "Send some snap shots" - "Am enjoying splendid health"-
"Devoting most of my time to studying Spanish".

As you can see there is very little information to be gathered from the letters which, unlike the letters from Shanghai, sound as though the men had received some discouraging news - possibly news that their exchange was going to be delayed. A few mentioned receipt of letters from home and one as having received a cable through the Red Cross. Possibly the Gripsholm will bring letters of a more encouraging tone.

On August 17, 1943 a cable was received through the International Red Cross from one of the men who said, among other things, "Contractors' men alright. Anxious evacuate". It should be reassuring to all of you to know that the men were all right as late as the middle of last month.

CAVITE

The lack of direct news from the men who were at Cavite continues. The Japanese so far have not permitted a delegate, either from the International Red Cross or the Swiss government, to visit prison camps in the Philippine Islands, so accurate information is not available. The location of a good percentage of the men is known and no doubt the rest are interned in some presently unknown camp.

A few cards bearing the imprint of the Imperial Japanese Army have been received from three different camps by families of the men interned in them. These are printed cards on one side of which seven items of news are printed and the man sending the card is permitted to cross out the information which does not pertain to him. For example, printed line 2 reads "My health is excellent; good; fair; poor." If his health is excellent he crosses out the other three words. While the card is reassuring as to present health and safety it does not take the place of a long letter.

GENERAL

The Gripsholm sailed from the east coast early on September 2, 1943. It will be good news to those who received permits to send packages and were fearful the package would arrive in New York too late for the Gripsholm, to know that the following information has been received from the War Department, Prisoner of War Division;

"All of the prisoner of war parcels arriving in the New York post office after the sailing of the Gripsholm were dispatched by plane on September 10 to be placed aboard the Gripsholm en route."

The Gripsholm is expected to meet the Japanese ship Teia Maru on or about October 15, 1943 at Mormugao, Portuguese India and effect an exchange of American and Japanese nationals. Unfortunately, the Wake, Guam and Cavite men are not included in this exchange.

However, vast quantities of supplies for the interned men comprise practically the entire cargo of the Gripsholm. Of the 1400 tons of relief supplies about 55% is marked for American prisoners in the Philippines; 6% Dutch East Indies; 12% China and 27% Japan. Next of kin parcels made up a bulky part of the cargo. The Red Cross made up and shipped 2500 parcels for military prisoners and civilian internees for whom no packages were received from next of kin so every one will receive a package from home. The International Red Cross delegate in Tokyo was cabled a description of the Gripsholm's cargo so plans for the distribution of the supplies could be made in advance of their arrival.

February 8, 1943

5880

Y
Nav Dept. (PMB)

Date:

March 23-1943

Report on the Activities of

Mr. Egle, Delegate of the International Committee

of the Red Cross at Shanghai .-
(dated October 16th.1942)

The Office of the International Committee of the Red Cross delegation at Shanghai was inaugurated at the beginning of April 1942.

Civilian Message Service-

One of the first steps was to arrange the civilian message service in accordance with the system as it is operated through the ICRC at Geneva with practically all countries of the world.

As messages must be of a purely personal or family nature, excluding all references to politics, conduct of the war, and so on, they are censored to this effect in our Shanghai office before being handed over to the Post-Office for transmission. In order to facilitate the work of the censor at the Post-Office, all messages must be written in English or when another language is used, a translation in English has to be attached. The Shanghai office having a staff conversant with the following languages: Japanese, English, German, French, Italian, Russian, Spanish, Portugese, Chinese, has been able to render valuable assistance to those senders of messages who were unable themselves to make a correct translation of the message to be mailed. All messages are mailed from Shanghai to the ICRC at Geneva who attends to retransmission to the addressees in the different countries.

The number of messages mailed up to the 30th of September 1942 from Shanghai is 33,750 for the following countries:

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| Australia | Irish Free State |
| Argentina | Iceland |
| Austria | Italy |
| Belgium | Indo-China |
| Bulgaria | Java |
| British India | Luxemburg |
| Brazil | Latvia |
| Bermuda | Lithuania |
| Bolivia | La Reunion |

FILE	
PMCO	
Date
Initials

Croatia	Madagascar
Channel Islands	Mexico
Ceylon	Mautitius Island
Canada	Norway
Chili	New Zealand
Denmark	Poland
Estonia	Portugal
Ecuador	Palestine
Egypt	Paraguay
France	Peru
French North Africa	Rumania
Finland	Ruthania
Faroe Islands	Slovakia
Germany	Sweden
Greenland	Spain
Greece	Switzerland
Great Britain	Union of South Africa
Hungary	United States of America
Holland	Yugoslavia

Up to the 30th of September 1942, 12,870 incoming messages were received emanating from the same countries.

The number of incoming messages is steadily increasing; they are distributed as far as possible with the help of various national organizations at Shanghai. The number of messages for which the addressees could not be traced is very small and does not constitute more than one percent of all messages received.

Telegram Service for Civilians-

This service operates in a manner similar to the civilian message mail service, but it is of course on a much smaller scale, as the high cost of the telegraphic transmission excludes the possibility of lengthy messages and the service automatically gets restricted to short messages of an urgent nature. The number of such outgoing cable messages varies from 5 to 30 a day with a slightly larger number of incoming messages. Messages must be in the English language, but in exceptional cases, where for some reason transmission in another language is important, our delegate has generally been able to obtain the approval of the authorities by filing a translation in the English language with the Censor. The telegraphic messages are sent from Shanghai to Geneva from where they are redirected to their final destination. Senders are requested to make a cash deposit covering the approximate transmission of the message from Shanghai to Geneva and from Geneva to destination and for trans-

mission of the reply (if a reply is asked for). An individual statement of expense is given to every sender after the actual cost of the transmission is known. The Shanghai office staff is always willingly at the disposal of persons desiring to send cables and advises them of the best and shortest way to compile the messages so as to render them concise and clear and reduce the expense of transmission to the lowest possible minimum.

American Red Cross-

The American Red Cross had for many years imported large quantities of foodstuffs and medicaments for distribution to charitable institutions in China. As the American Red Cross was no longer in a position to function, and its resident representatives were due to be evacuated, we took over its remaining stocks with the approval of the Japanese authorities in order to effect distribution. These stocks consisted of:

15,900	bags	of	50	lbs.	each	of	cracked	wheat
25,360	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	rice
13,000	"	"	49	"	"	"	"	flour
2,010	"	"	100	"	"	"	"	farina
224	"	"	50	"	"	"	"	"
2,050	"	"	100	"	"	"	"	rolled oats
400	"	"	50	"	"	"	"	"

111 cases of medical bandages
plus a varied stock of medicaments.

Owing to the danger of deterioration, the immediate distribution of the 15,900 bags of cracked wheat was decided upon, and the schedule of distribution was submitted to and approved by the resident representatives of the American Red Cross before they left Shanghai. Our delegate had to be guided in this respect almost entirely by the recommendations of the resident representatives of the American Red Cross themselves to assure a fair distribution to various deserving institutions.

The expenses for storage, transportation, permit fees and so on, on these 15900 bags of cracked wheat, amounted to CRB\$41,782.20 the greater part of which was refunded to our delegate by the beneficiaries in proportion to the number of bags which they received.

As regards the 25,360 bags each of 50 lbs. of rice, the authorities did not consider it expedient that distribution should be effected, considering that rice falls within the range of

commodities, the distribution of which is under the control of the municipal authorities. The authorities therefore decided to acquire the rice against payment of Shanghai military yen 164,001.31 and by instructions received from Headquarters of the American Red Cross, these funds were to be employed for relief measures amongst American prisoners of war and civilian internees at Shanghai and other places in East-Asia.

The 13,000 bags of flour likewise were acquired by the authorities since the distribution of flour is also under control of the municipal authorities. However, with our delegate's approval, the authorities handed over in July 3,000 bags to the Jewish Relief Committee who were in utmost difficulties at that time to save some 10,000 people from starvation. Of the stock of farina and rolled oats, 14,950 lbs. of farina and 9,475 lbs. of rolled oats were handed over to the American Civilian Relief Committee, the rest being distributed amongst various institutions.

The 111 cases of medical bandages are still in our delegate's possession except for a small quantity delivered to the camp of the prisoners of war at Shanghai. The remainder of this stock will be utilised from time to time wherever the greatest need for it arises. As to the stock of medicaments, small quantities were delivered to the camp of the prisoners of war at Shanghai.

Inquiries concerning prisoners of war, civilian internees and civilians in East-Asia

Immediately after our delegate had established his office, he was deluged with inquiries from Shanghai residents and also through Geneva from other parts of the world, inquirers being anxious to have some news of their relatives or friends at Hongkong, the Philippine Islands, Singapore, ex-Netherlands Indies, Borneo, etc.

The absence of any communications from Shanghai to those places made it extremely difficult, in most cases entirely impossible, to secure any information. Up to the end of September 1942, our delegate has been able to give reliable information against 980 inquiries which he had received, but this is only a fraction of the many thousands which are still pending. As far as Hongkong is concerned, the problem was solved fairly satisfactorily after our Hongkong office was established.

Through the Japanese Consulate general at Shanghai, our delegate also secured a number of reports about persons in the Philippine Islands, but he cannot hope to achieve any satisfactory result until the Japanese Government has sanctioned the appointment of a delegate of the ICRC for the Philippines. Even then, owing to lack of frequent mail communications, his work is bound to be slow and tedious. As far as the other ports in East-Asia are concerned, our delegate regrets extremely that he has so far found it impossible to do anything to relieve the anxiety of the thousands of persons who handed in to him their inquiries, as he has no facilities whatsoever to communicate with those places either by letter or by cable. The International Committee, as it is known, has made repeated requests to the Japanese Government at Tokio to obtain approval of the appointment of delegates at Singapore, Batavia and Borneo, but it appears that for reasons of military exigencies, it has so far been impossible to grant such permission.

Service for Prisoners of War at Shanghai

Ever since the camps for prisoners of war were established at Shanghai, relatives and friends of prisoners of war have done their utmost to ease their condition through the supply of comfort parcels containing foodstuffs, clothes, toilet articles, medicaments, books, indoor games, musical instruments, radio, etc. Up to middle of June 1942, this service was handled by the British Residents Association and the American Residents Association with the assistance of the Press Bureau of the Japanese Army who arranged for transportation from time to time of the parcels from Shanghai to the camps. This service was taken over by our office, middle of June. The British Residents Association and the American Residents Association however, continued to collect gifts and to purchase other needed articles with contributions raised amongst their respective nationals. The support which these two national organizations have given to this service has been simply wonderful, considering especially that the majority of the British and American nationals at Shanghai had themselves only very limited means to meet their own living expenses. Since the middle of June all donations received through these two national associations are collected at our Office, where all items are duly registered and delivery to the camps is made by truck every two weeks or more often if large quantities of donations accumulate. Interim deliveries are also made if donations consist of perishable goods or of live stock in respect of which prompt deliveries are essential. Gifts sent to the prisoners of war camps include a great variety of articles, such as various foodstuffs, sweets, tobacco, clothes, games, etc. Our Shanghai Office also supplied to prisoners of

war 1700 khaki shirts, 1700 khaki shorts and 1700 blue cotton shirts, substantial quantities of medical supplies and equipment were also placed at the disposal of the medical officers in charge of the camp, including a complete X-ray equipment and a fairly comprehensive dental unit, including chairs, drillers and cabinets. Some of the medicaments supplied to the camp were bought locally, others were donated, and in this connection special thanks is due to the French municipality for their gift of 20,000 tablets of Quinine, 2,000 tablets of sulfanilamide, ammoniated mercury and elixir paregoric. This contribution was all the more highly appreciated as it was given promptly on urgent requirement. Our delegate had also been able to supply a large number of books kindly donated by local residents of all nationalities, so that the camp now possesses a library of over 5,000 volumes. Letters and post-cards written by POW are posted directly by the camp authorities and do not pass through our delegate's hands, except occasional communications to local residents. On the other hand, he is able to transmit to POW letters which are sent to his office and up to end of September, approximately 4,000 letters have been delivered by him to POW.

Visit to Camp of Prisoners of War-

With the consent of the Japanese authorities, our delegate visited the camp of POW on the 18th of August 1942. It does not fall within the scope of his report to go into details. We wish however to make particularly some reference to the farming section. Besides the few animals our delegate has been able to donate, the authorities had already previously provided a number of goats, chickens, and pigs, so that the farm is now fairly well stocked although it could do with considerably more. The farm work provides genial, healthy and productive occupations for a great many of the prisoners.

Hongkong-

Although Hongkong does not officially fall under the territory in care of our Shanghai office, we consider that in view of the close connection between the two ports, some reference regarding our delegate's activities on behalf of the POW, the civilian internees and non-interned civilians at Hongkong is indicated. He received right after he had opened his office, a large number of inquiries from Shanghai residents about their relatives and friends at Hongkong, the number of such inquiries at one time having gone over the 1000 mark. Owing to the disruption of the mail service, and the non-existence at Hongkong of an office of the ICRC, practically all of these inquiries had to be kept in suspense until our delegate received

permission to proceed to Hongkong. However, after he arrived there, thanks to the cooperation of the authorities at Hongkong, he soon had our new Hongkong office under the direction of our delegate Mr. R. Zindel, in full working order. Some 500 messages which he brought from Shanghai could immediately be delivered to POW and civilian internees, and on his return trip, the authorities allowed him to take along over 3,000 messages from civilian internees for transmission to addressees at Shanghai and abroad. A regular delivery service of parcels, correspondence and funds to civilian internees and POW has since been in operation, deliveries to civilian internees at Stanley being effected through the medium of the foreign affairs section of the Hongkong Government, whilst donations to POW are made weekly direct to the respective camps. Our Hongkong office, under the direction of Mr. R. Zindel, is now functioning as a separate unit under direct authority of Geneva, but close contact and cooperation is of course maintained by Mr. R. Zindel with the other delegates of the ICRC in East-Asia.

To the many inquiries from Shanghai residents as to whether parcels may be sent from Shanghai to civilian internees and POW at Hongkong, our delegate had to reply in the negative, owing to the impossibility of forwarding parcels from Shanghai to Hongkong. On the other hand, he could inform inquirers that through the Yokohama Specie Bank Limited, money in amounts not exceeding Hongkong military yen 100.- may be sent to civilian internees at Hongkong, remittances to be made to addressees c/o the Foreign Affairs Section of the Hongkong Government. As to remittances to POW, he suggested to inquirers that payments should be made to his office for transmission through our delegate at Hongkong, as the limit of donations which POW were allowed to receive monthly had tentatively been fixed by the camp authorities before his departure from Hongkong, at Hongkong military yen 20.- for anyone prisoner, and it would be somewhat awkward to send such small donations through a bank, while the postal money order service of the Post-office to Hongkong is not functioning. Any donations for POW at Hongkong received by our Hongkong delegate will be delivered by him to the prisoners concerned after having obtained the approval of the Commander of the Japanese forces in charge of the camp for each respective case.

Reverting to donations for civilian internees, Mr. Egle undertook, at the request of many senders at Shanghai, the remittance of such funds to our Hongkong delegate for transmission to the beneficiaries, the remittances being effected once or twice a month by telegraphic transfer through

the Yokohama Specie Bank Limited, subject to the necessary permits being granted by the Finance Control Office. The main advantages to have such funds for the civilian internees remitted through our office to the delegate at Hongkong are the following:

1) A great many contributions by Shanghai residents are in small amounts of Yen 10.--, 15.--, 20.--, etc. individual contributions very seldom exceeding Yen 100.--. It saves a good deal of trouble both to the Yokohama Specie Bank Limited and to the senders if the money can be transmitted once or twice a month in one lump sum instead of having to handle hundreds of small remittances.

2) As soon as telegraphic remittances have been made, our Hongkong delegate is advised by cable of the persons to whom the money has to be paid as well as the respective amounts. In this way, internees can receive the funds much quicker than if the individual small remittances had to be forwarded by mail.

3) When our Hongkong delegate receives instructions to pay a certain amount of money to a civilian internee or a POW, he first makes inquiry with the beneficiary whether he wishes to receive all or part of the amount in cash, or whether he prefers that the Hongkong office of the ICRC purchases for him certain articles in the Hongkong market. In many cases, civilian internees and POW prefer to receive certain goods or articles of necessity or comfort rather than cash. This work entails an extensive and complicated shopping service to be operated by our Hongkong office, however, this service is well organized and it is gladly given for the benefit of the civilian internees and the POW.

Relief Service at Shanghai for other Nationals.

Mr. Egle has been appealed to in hundreds of cases by residents, other than of British or American nationality, to secure remittances for them from abroad. There are for instance a great number of people who formerly received monthly remittances from their relatives and friends in the USA, and these remittances have of course ceased since last December. For many of these people, the small payments of US\$10.- to US\$25.- a month mean all the difference between being able to live on a moderate standard or abject misery. Then, there are dependents of crews of merchant steamers, owned or operated by companies of enemy nationality. Formerly, these dependents could draw every month from the Shanghai office of the respective companies certain amounts,

being part of the wages of their husbands, brothers, or sons who served on these steamers, but since the outbreak of the war in East Asia, these payments have stopped. The majority of the victims under this category are Russians, Latvians, Lithuanians, Estonians, who are now absolutely destitute with no organization existing at Shanghai to which they could appear for support. There are several hundreds of such cases, and the lot of these people is all the harder as in addition to being deprived of all means of existence, they are burned with anxiety about the fate of their breadearners, since practically in no instance has it been possible to trace their present whereabouts or to ascertain whether they are dead or alive.

One of the biggest problems are the 10,000 to 15,000 Jews who are on the point of starvation. Up to last December, the local Committee used to receive funds from the Joint Distribution Committee at New York; for the months of December-May, the local Committee managed to raise locally loans for a total of US \$180,000.- against guarantee for repayment by the Joint Distribution Committee at New York, but since that time, no further support could be obtained from New York, either in the way of actual remittances or guarantees for repayment of loans raised at Shanghai by the Jewish Relief Committee.

Distress was also acute amongst the Polish Jewish refugees, but this has been since relieved temporarily by a remittance sent from Geneva. These funds are being paid over in installments to the Polish Aid Society, and accounts and receipts have to be submitted through our office to the Japanese authorities.

Great distress also prevailed amongst some 50 Greek civilians and about an equal number of stranded Greek seamen, but this has also been temporarily eased through a small remittance sent from Geneva and 7 of the seamen managed to get berths on steamers which sailed to Lourenco Marques.

+

+

+

S E C R E T

DMI/3751/50/GSI(e).
GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, INDIA.
General Staff Branch,
NEW DELHI, the 28th Nov. 42.

Attached is the latest information available about conditions in camps in SHANGHAI. Much of it was obtained from Messrs. Fenwick and Morrison of the HONG KONG and SHANGHAI Banking Corporation who left HONG KONG on 18th October.

/s/ R. T. Hutton, Col.
fr Brigadier
D.M.I.

This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Act, 50 U.S.C., 31 and 32, as amended. Its transmission or the revelation of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

Prisoners are known to be situated at:-

- (a) KIANGWAN
- (b) TA CHIANG
- (c) LUNGHWA
- (d) WOOSUNG

The only information available is about the last named. This information has been obtained from Commander MITCHELL R. N. (repatriated from this camp) and signalman CAUNTER who was free in SHANGHAI.

LOCATION.

The Camp is about 5 miles inland from WOOSUNG village, and is adjacent to a radio station with a number of conspicuous masts. It was originally a Japanese army barrack, and consists of several long wooden barracks, with camouflaged metal roofs, forming accommodation for prisoners, outhouses for offices, galley, bath-rooms and quarters for camp personnel. The Camp is surrounded by a low "live wire" fence, with barbed wire on either side, and an inner "live wire" and barbed wire fence enclosing the barracks.

2. PERSONNEL IN THE CAMP.

- (a) Crew of H.M.S. PETEREL.
- (b) Crews of captured CHINA coasters.
- (c) Officers and men of the BEN NEVIS (captured off HAINAN).

- (d) The Governor of HONG KONG, Sir Mark YOUNG (since reported to be in FORMOSA).
- (e) UNITED STATES Marines from PEKIN and TIENTSIN.
- (f) UNITED STATES Marines and other personnel (including civilians from WAKE ISLAND).
- (g) Crews of PRESIDENT HARRISON, MALAMA and one other ship.

Of these, one member of the UNITED STATES Marines was repatriated on some pretext concerning consular status.

3. ACCOMMODATION.

(a) Each barrack houses about 230 officers and men, the Officers' quarters are at the ends of the buildings, but adjacent to those of the men. Officers live 2 to 4 to a room (depending on their rank and the size of the room). The Commanding Officer of U.S. Marines from TIENTSIN, his second in command, and the Commanding Officer of H.M.S. PETEREL have rooms to themselves. The Former Governor of HONG KONG, Sir Mark YOUNG, has two rooms. Merchant service officers, although in separate rooms, live under the same conditions as their men. All ratings and the majority of civilian workers from WAKE ISLAND occupy all the remaining available space, using sleeping platforms with mattresses touching.

(b) Barracks are divided into sections with raised platforms covered with matting, and straw mattresses for sleeping. Mess tables and benches are placed between the platforms. Shelves are provided over the platforms.

4. SANITATION.

(a) Sanitary conditions are bad; partly owing to an insufficiency of lime and partly due to the fact that the Japanese style lavatories, situated about ten yards away from each barrack, are emptied only once every five or six days.

(b) Open air toilets equipped with cold running water are placed between the barrack rooms and latrines but separate bathrooms for officers and men are situated outside the inner live wire fence and hot water is supplies for the officers. Showers were constructed in July.

5. MEDICAL.

(a) A "hospital" is set apart at one end of No. 4 barrack, consisting of a few small rooms with no special arrangement, and no separate latrines. No beds are provided, but separate bunks have been arranged by dividing up the sleeping platform. No special linen is provided - patients use their own. Accommodation is insufficient even for serious cases, and all available empty rooms in other barracks are being utilised.

This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Act, 50 U.S.C., 31 and 32, as amended. Its transmission or the revelation of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

(b) An operating theatre has been extemporised. There is no operating table - sheets, towels, rubber gloves etc., are not provided. The supply of (local only) anaesthetics is insufficient. In spite of these deficiencies, operations have been successfully carried out.

(c) The daily sick parade is of about 150 men consisting of cases suffering from malaria, dysentery and diarrhoea with fever. In addition, there are about 10 very serious cases in need of hospital treatment. Frequent requests to have these removed to the hospital in the International Settlement have been refused.

(d) A Japanese doctor is attached to the camp, with a number of sick attendants. Under his supervision three U.S. Naval doctors are allowed to deal with all patients.

6. DIET.

This consists of a very meagre ration of rice, fish, tea and cigarettes. Parcels of food and luxuries may be sent in by friends outside but only by means of the British Relief Administration or directly through the Japanese Gendarmerie. It is known that the latter gentry exercise a certain "squeeze" as not all the parcels have reached their destination.

7. SECURITY.

(a) A declaration as follows was put by Japanese before all prisoners of war for signature.

"I swear

- (i) That I absolutely obey all orders, and
- (ii) That I will never attempt to escape, or resort to any act of lawlessness

Name.....

Date.....

To Commander, Special Landing party of
Imperial Japanese Navy in SHANGHAI."

(b) and Paragraph (a) was produced for prisoners to sign as a direct consequence of an attempt made by Commander KENNEDY and an American officer to escape. They were recaptured some distance from the camp and sentenced to ten years imprisonment. Sir Mark YOUNG thereupon lectured the P/W on the advisability of not signing any such document reminding them of their duty to escape as members of the fighting services. Both Sir Mark YOUNG and Commander KENNEDY set a great example to all P/W in their uncompromising attitude to the Japanese.

8. LETTERS.

Each P/W is allowed to write one letter a week and the following is a copy of a document given to Prisoners of War concerning letter writing.

This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, Title 18, U.S.C., Sections 793 and 794, and the transmission or the revelation of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

Reference for Letter Writing.

- a) Your daily life (the routine of camp).
- b) The supplies provided in camp, and also the regular camp facilities.
- c) The present condition of relief articles, what articles are needed, and what method of payment in the future would be best.
- d) The conditions of your easy work, and how it will help your physical health.
- e) How you spend your free time (amusements, religion, reading books, playing cards, baseball games, etc.)
- f) Criticism of the treatment you are receiving.
- g) How Japanese internees should be treated in your own country.
- h) Your personal hopes regarding the length of the war.

Note:- Letters should be addressed to relatives or acquaintances of high social position or influence.

9. ATTITUDE OF CHINESE P/W.

The Chinese prisoners who had been engaged by the U.S. Navy, became very uppish at one period, their attitude being described as "we don't take orders from you now, we taken them only from the Japanese". This attitude became so pronounced that the Japanese stepped in to the extent of issuing orders that the Senior Naval Officer (British) was in charge, and that the Chinese had to obey his orders. The Chinese prisoners who had previously been engaged by the British, behaved excellently, and had not a good word to say for the Japanese. British officers have Chinese boat boys as personal servants.

10. TREATMENT.

In general it can be said that the Japanese treatment of prisoners here has been tolerable, but any misbehaviour such as the attempted escape of Commander KENNEDY, has been harshly punished. On occasions blows have been dealt with the butt of a rifle and prisoners have been forced to stand for hours in the sun as punishment.

11. REPRISALS.

It may be mentioned that at the time of the departure of the repatriation ships, a notice appeared in the press warning those about to be repatriated of the consequences that would recoil on the heads of those remaining should there be any talk of Japanese atrocities.

This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Laws, 50 U.S.C., 31 and 32, as amended. Its transmission or the revelation of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

Excerpts...9..1943

In the cargo there are 7,125,000 multavitamin capsules which will be sufficient to provide one tablet a day for seven months for each American war prisoner or civilian internee in the Far East. Among other things there are millions of cigarettes, large quantities of tobacco, pipes, soap, chocolate bars, hard candy, chewing gum, tooth powder, shaving cream, nail files, tooth brushes, pocket combs, plastic razors, razor blades, sewing kits, wool mufflers, wool mittens, magazines, victrola records, playing cards, undershirts, drawers, trousers, sneakers, handkerchiefs, heavy pajamas, wool socks, heavy sweaters, flannel shirts, 2,000 cases of mens shoes, 215 cases shoe repair kits. The food parcels, of which there are 160,000, include more meats than the packages sent last year. Vast quantities of medicines, medical supplies and equipment are included in the cargo. Distribution to the interned men should take place in November or early December.

It is important to remember that a package will be permitted to be sent only to an officially listed internee and only on a permit issued by the Office of Provost Marshal General, Prisoner of War Division, Washington, D.C. This means that until the name of an internee has been submitted by the Japanese to the International Red Cross, which in turn forwards the name to the American Red Cross which lists the name with the Provost Marshal General, labels for parcels are not issued to next of kin and without labels parcels cannot be sent. After you have received official notice that your relative is interned at some particular point it is very important that you keep the Office of Provost Marshal General, Prisoner of War Division, Washington, D. C. informed of any change in your address.

Very truly yours,

The Pacific Island Employees Foundation, Inc

By 

Tom S. Hoskot
Secretary

Comité International
de la Croix Rouge à Genève, Suisse
Délégation aux Etats-Unis
d'Amérique



International Red Cross Committee
in Geneva, Switzerland
Delegation to the United States
of America

2500 Que Street, N. W.
Washington, D. C.

No. 492 Ref: P/3/e
No. 495
Ref: P/3/b

July 15, 1943

MEMORANDUM

To: Major General A. W. Gullion
The Provost Marshal General
The War Department
Washington, D.C.

For your information I am herewith enclosing a copy of a cable we have received from the International Red Cross Committee in Geneva concerning 1) new quarters in construction at camp Tamazato, completing 487. 2) The visit on March 24, 1943 of an internment camp in Shanghai.

Maud Peters

THE DELEGATE IN THE UNITED STATES
of the
INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE

Shanghai

Capt. Clary

**COPY OF INCOMING CABLEGRAM:
INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE
DELEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES**

Ref: P/3/b

Date received: July 14, 1943

Cablegram received from: Geneva, Switzerland

495 CAMP PRISONNIERS SHANGHAI VISITE 24 MARS EFFECTIF AMERICAINS
ARMY NAVY OFFICERS 34 WARRANT OFFICERS 4 NCO 228 PRIVATES 330
MERCHANT MARINE OFFICERS 31 OR 57 CIVILS 694 TOTAL AMERICAINS
1378 BRITANNIQUES ARMY NAVY OFFICERS 4 WARRANT OFFICERS 1 NCO
18 PRIVATES 23 MERCHANT MARINE OFFICERS 18 OR 15 AUTRES NATIO-
NALITES 25 TOTAL BRITANNIQUES 80 DELEGUE INTERVIEWA PRISONNIERS
AMERICAINS INTERNES 6 DECEMBRE 42 ALLERS HOWARD PILOT LEWIS
MUNAY NAVIGATOR WEBB PAUL SGT ENGINEER YOUNG JAMES SGT ENGINEER
SONT SATISFAITS TRAITEMENT STOP APPROVISIONNEMENT SUFFISANT
DEMANDE 50 RESERVOIRS METALLIQUES 45 LITRES EAU POTABLE PRIX
PROBABLE ENVIRON 25000 DOLLARS CHINOIS STOP DELEGUE DISTRIBUE
LARD JAMBON STOP DISTRIBUE EGALEMENT ORANGES MAIS CRAINTE CHOLERA
DISTRIBUTION PROBABLEMENT INTERROMPUE STOP A DISTRIBUE 50 SACS
FARINE BLANCHE STOP AUTORITES FOURNISSENT SEL ET SUCRE STOP
1000 LBS POWDRE SAVON DESIRES STOP AUTORITES FOURNIRENT CHAUSSURES
MAIS PETITES QUANTITES PETITES POINTURES STOP IMPRESSION GENERALE
BONNE PRISONNIERS EXCELLENT MORAL

INTERCROIXROUGE 8025

CC

May 23, 1945

7 p.m.

No paraphrase necessary
(SECRET)

for Capt Meluan's files

AMLEGATION,
BERN.

From the Special War Problems Division
 DEPARTMENT OF STATE TO:
 Mr. Gen. Bryan
 Date: MAY 26 1945

This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Act, 50 U.S.C., 31 and 32, as amended, the transmission or the revelation of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

1871, Request Swiss Government to transmit textually to Japanese Government on urgent basis the following:

The United States Government has been informed that the Japanese Government is removing the prisoners of war from the Kiangwan camp in Shanghai and that they were due to depart on May 7 for Pentagi situated on the Shanghai-Peking Railroad about 15 kilometers south of Peking.

The United States Government demands assurance from the Japanese Government without delay that it is not planning to quarter these prisoners of war in the vicinity of the railroad junction and Military installations at Fentagi in violation of the humane provisions of Article 9 of the Geneva Convention which states QUOTE No prisoner may, at any time, be sent into a region where he might be exposed to the fire of the combat zone nor used to give protection from bombardment to certain points or certain regions by his presence. END QUOTE The United States Government expects to receive the Japanese Government's solemn assurance that the camp to which the prisoners of war are being removed is situated outside the zone of danger. In observance of its commitments the Japanese Government is further obligated to guarantee that the camp is

provided

-2-#1871, May 23, 7 p.m. to Bern

provided with suitable barracks and an adequate hospital and is not deficient in the necessary sanitary facilities and camp equipment.

The United States Government also demands that the Japanese Government report to this Government at once the names of the prisoners of war who are transferred and inform this Government of the exact location of the place of their transfer.

The United States Government further more demands that the Japanese Government issue authorization to the representatives of the protecting Power and the International Red Cross Committee to visit the camp where the prisoners of war are detained and to report to this Government without delay the conditions under which they held.

GREW
(Acting)

711.93114A IR/5-945

This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Act, 50 U.S.C. 31 and 32, as amended. Its transmission or the revelation of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

CC

May 23, 1945

7 p.m.

No paraphrase necessary
(SECRET)

*Kiangwan
Camp*

This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Act, Title 18, Section 793, and 794, as amended. The transmission or revelation of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

From the Special War Problems Division
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
War - C. B. Bee
Date: **MAY 26 1945**

1871, Request Swiss Government to transmit textually to Japanese Government on urgent basis the following:

The United States Government has been informed that the Japanese Government is removing the prisoners of war from the Kiangwan camp in Shanghai and that they were due to depart on May 7 for Fentagi situated on the Shanghai-Peking Railroad about 15 kilometers south of Peking.

The United States Government demands assurance from the Japanese Government without delay that it is not planning to quarter these prisoners of war in the vicinity of the railroad junction and Military installations at Fentagi in violation of the humane provisions of Article 9 of the Geneva Convention which states QUOTE No prisoner may, at any time, be sent into a region where he might be exposed to the fire of the combat zone nor used to give protection from bombardment to certain points or certain regions by his presence. END QUOTE The United States Government expects to receive the Japanese Government's solemn assurance that the camp to which the prisoners of war are being removed is situated outside the zone of danger. In observance of its commitments the Japanese Government is further obligated to guarantee that the camp is

FILE
Date _____
Initials _____

provided

KIANGWAN PRISONER OF WAR CAMP, SHANGHAI

-2-#1871, May 23, 7 p.m. to Bern

provided with suitable barracks and an adequate hospital and is not deficient in the necessary sanitary facilities and camp equipment.

The United States Government also demands that the Japanese Government report to this Government at once the names of the prisoners of war who are transferred and inform this Government of the exact location of the place of their transfer.

The United States Government further more demands that the Japanese Government issue authorization to the representatives of the protecting Power and the International Red Cross Committee to visit the camp where the prisoners of war are detained and to report to this Government without delay the conditions under which they held.

GREW
(Acting)

711.93114A IR/5-945

This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Act, 50 U.S.C., 31 and 32, as amended. Its transmission or revelation of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

File No. *12181* to despatch No. *12181*
July 20/45 from the American
 Legation, Bern.

SHANGHAI WAR PRISONERS CAMP

11 December 1944

The following named officers of the U.S. Marine Corps, U.S. Navy and the U.S. Army, hereby acknowledge receipt of Central Reserve Bank notes in the amounts set opposite their respective names; advanced by Colonel W.W. Ashurst, U.S. Marine Corps.

NAME	RANK	AMOUNT	SIGNATURE
ASHURST, W.W.	Colonel USMC	\$150.00	<i>W.W. Ashurst</i>
THYSON, I.C.	Comdr USN	150.00	<i>I.C. Thyson</i>
BROWN, I.A.	Major USMC	150.00	<i>I.A. Brown</i>
DEVEREUX, J.P.S.	Major USMC	150.00	<i>J.P. Devereux</i>
GREEY, E.B.	Lt-Comdr USNR	150.00	<i>E.B. Greey</i>
HESTER, J.R.	Captain USMC	175.00	<i>J.R. Hester</i>
WHITE, J.A.	Captain USMC	175.00	<i>J.A. White</i>
CLIMIE, J.F.	Captain USMC	175.00	<i>J.F. Climie</i>
FREUIER, H.C.	Captain USMC	175.00	<i>H.C. Freuiier</i>
THARIN, F.C.	Captain USMC	175.00	<i>F.C. Tharin</i>
PLATT, W.M.	Captain USMC	175.00	<i>W.M. Platt</i>
GODBOID, B.D.	Captain USMC	175.00	<i>B.D. Godboid</i>
POLLARD, E.G.F.	Lieut USN	175.00	<i>E.G.F. Pollard</i>
ALLERS, H.C.	1st Lieut USA	300.00	<i>H.C. Allers</i>
BARNINGER, C.A.	1st Lieut USMC	300.00	<i>C.A. Barninger</i>
KESSIER, W.M.	1st Lieut USMC	300.00	<i>W.M. Kessier</i>
LEWIS, W.W.	1st Lieut USMC	300.00	<i>W.W. Lewis</i>
NEWTON, G.R.	1st Lieut USMC	300.00	<i>G.R. Newton</i>
HOUSE, R.R.	1st Lieut USA	300.00	<i>R.R. House</i>
STAHL, B.A.	1st Lieut USA	300.00	<i>B.A. Stahl</i>
WEBER, R.D.	1st Lieut USMC	300.00	<i>R.D. Weber</i>
WOOD, H.J.	1st Lieut USA	300.00	<i>H.J. Wood</i>
FOLEY, W.T.	Lieut(jg) USN	300.00	<i>W.T. Foley</i>
KAHN, G.M.	Lieut(jg) USN	300.00	<i>G.M. Kahn</i>
ROBINSON, J.B.	Lieut(jg) USN	300.00	<i>J.B. Robinson</i>
BISHOP, I.S.	2nd Lieut USA	360.00	<i>I.S. Bishop</i>
GREELEY, R.W.	2nd Lieut USMC	360.00	<i>R.W. Greeley</i>
HANNA, R.M.	2nd Lieut USMC	360.00	<i>R.M. Hanna</i>
HUIZENGA, R.M.	2nd Lieut USMC	360.00	<i>R.M. Huizenga</i>
KINNEY, J.F.	2nd Lieut USMC	360.00	<i>J.F. Kinney</i>
LEWIS, M.L.	2nd Lieut USA	360.00	<i>M.L. Lewis</i>
McBRAYER, J.D.	2nd Lieut USMC	360.00	<i>J.D. McBrayer</i>
McALISTER, J.A.	2nd Lieut USMC	360.00	<i>J.A. McAlister</i>
POINDEXTER, A.A.	2nd Lieut USMC	360.00	<i>A.A. Poindexter</i>
TOWNSEND, A.I.	2nd Lieut USA	360.00	<i>A.I. Townsend</i>
WASH, G.T.	2nd Lieut USA	360.00	<i>G.T. Wash</i>
DAVIS, J.J. Jr.	Ensign USN	360.00	<i>J.J. Davis</i>
WALSH, P.C.	Ensign USN	360.00	<i>P.C. Walsh</i>
WILLIAMS, B.M.	Ensign USN	365.00	<i>B.M. Williams</i>
LEE, W.A.	ChMG USMC	365.00	<i>W.A. Lee</i>
HAMAS, J.	MarGun USMC	415.00	<i>J. Hamas</i>
McKINSTRY, C.B.	MarGun USMC	415.00	<i>C.B. McKinstry</i>
CARLSON, A.W.	QMClk USMC	415.00	<i>A.W. Carlson</i>
WILLIAMS, R.I.	PayClk USMC	415.00	<i>R.I. Williams</i>
		<u>\$12,820.00</u>	

(SIGNED DUPLICATE)

檢閱済
 12181
 11 Dec 1944

SHANGHAI WAR PRISONERS CAMP.

10 January 1945.



The following named officers of the U.S. Marine Corps, U.S. Navy and the U.S. Army, hereby acknowledge receipt of Central Reserve Bank notes in the amounts set opposite their respective names; advanced by Colonel W. W. Ashurst, U.S. Marine Corps.

NAME	RANK	AMOUNT	SIGNATURE
ASHURST, W.W.	Colonel USMC	\$150.00	W.W. Ashurst
TIMMON, I.C.	Comdr USN	150.00	I.C. Timmon
BROWN, I.A.	Major USMC	150.00	I.A. Brown
DEMBREUX, J.P.S.	Major USMC	150.00	J.P.S. Dembreux
GHEEY, E.F.	It-Comdr USN	150.00	E.F. Gheey
HESNER, J.B.	Captain USMC	175.00	J.B. Hesner
WHITE, J.A.	Captain USMC	175.00	J.A. White
CLIMTE, J.F.	Captain USMC	175.00	J.F. Climte
FREUER, W.C.	Captain USMC	175.00	W.C. Freuer
THARIN, F.C.	Captain USMC	175.00	F.C. Tharin
PLATT, W.M.	Captain USMC	175.00	W.M. Platt
GONROLD, B.D.	Captain USMC	175.00	B.D. Gonrold
DOLIARD, E.G.F.	Lieut USN	175.00	E.G.F. Doliard
ALLERS, W.C.	1st Lieut USA	300.00	W.C. Allers
RABTMAGER, C.A.	1st Lieut USMC	300.00	C.A. Rabtmager
KEGGLER, W.M.	1st Lieut USMC	300.00	W.M. Keggler
LEWIS, W.W.	1st Lieut USMC	300.00	W.W. Lewis
NETTON, G.F.	1st Lieut USMC	300.00	G.F. Netton
POISE, R.R.	1st Lieut USA	300.00	R.R. Poise
STAHL, B.A.	1st Lieut USA	300.00	B.A. Stahl
WEPER, F.D.	1st Lieut USMC	300.00	F.D. Weper
WOOD, W.T.	1st Lieut USA	300.00	W.T. Wood
POLEY, W.T.	Lieut(jg) USN	300.00	W.T. Poley
KANN, G.W.	Lieut(jg) USN	300.00	G.W. Kann
ROBINSON, J.B.	Lieut(jg) USN	300.00	J.B. Robinson
BISHOP, I.S.	2nd Lieut USA	360.00	I.S. Bishop
GHEELEY, R.W.	2nd Lieut USMC	360.00	R.W. Gheeley
HANNA, R.M.	2nd Lieut USMC	360.00	R.M. Hanna
HUTENGA, R.M.	2nd Lieut USMC	360.00	R.M. Hutenga
KIMNEY, J.F.	2nd Lieut USMC	360.00	J.F. Kimney
LEWIS, M.I.	2nd Lieut USA	360.00	M.I. Lewis
McBRAYER, J.D.	2nd Lieut USMC	360.00	J.D. McBrayer
McALISTER, J.A.	2nd Lieut USMC	360.00	J.A. McAlister
POINDEXTER, A.A.	2nd Lieut USMC	360.00	A.A. Poinxter
TOWNSEND, A.I.	2nd Lieut USA	360.00	A.I. Townsend
WALSH, G.T.	2nd Lieut USA	360.00	G.T. Walsh
DAVIS, J.J.Jr.	Ensign USN	365.00	J.J. Davis
WATSON, R.C.	Ensign USN	365.00	R.C. Watson
WILLIAMS, D.M.	Ensign USN	360.00	D.M. Williams
LEE, W.A.	ChMG USMC	360.00	W.A. Lee
HAMAS, J.	MarGun USMC	415.00	J. Hamas
McKINSTRY, C.B.	MarGun USMC	415.00	C.B. McKinstry
CARLSON, A.W.	QuCk USMC	415.00	A.W. Carlson
WILLIAMS, R.F.	PayCk USMC	415.00	R.F. Williams
		<u>12820.00</u>	



211202

OMORI NEAR TOKYO - INTERIOR OF BKS

2

F

SIGNAL CORPS PHOTO
PLEASE CREDIT

RELEASED BY AUTHORITY
OF THE BUREAU OF PUBLIC RELATIONS
OR BY THEATRE PRESS CENSOR

AIRGRAM

From the Special War Problems Division
DEPARTMENT OF STATE TO:

Was - Col. Breeze

Date: 12/23/44

FROM

Bern

Dated December 5, 1944

Rec'd December 14, 6p.m.

Secretary of State,
Washington.

A-782, December 5, 3 p.m.

American Interests - China

Legation's 6675 and airgram 503 November 24, 1943

Foreign Office note December 1 states Fontanel
Swiss Consul General Shanghai visited pow camp of
Kiangwan November 26 and reported as follows:

About 1000 pows now detained in the camp,
namely 900 Americans, 50 British and 80
Italians. Camp installation has been im-
proved and the general impression is
satisfactory.

Health of pows is good but 78 elderly men
the majority from Wake who are suffering
from Chronic illnesses require constant
care. Thanks to important deliveries of
foodstuffs by Intercross and packages
from the United States the food is more
or less sufficient. Furthermore as this
camp is under the military authorities,
as is the Haiphong Road camp, the food
is better than that given to the camps
depending upon the civilian authorities.

Fontanel's visit took place under better
conditions than in November 1943, but
nevertheless he was not accompanied by
an assistant.

All information given in Swiss note set forth
above. Legation considers foregoing as Kiangwan Camp
Report No. 3.

Ext.
Sou. West. Pac

#3

FILE
PMGO
Date _____
Initials _____

HUDDLE

Shanghai
Y.M.

COPY OF INCOMING CABLEGRAM:
INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS
DELEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES

Dupl.

Réf. C/x

Date received: le 3 mars, 1945

Cablegram received from: Intercroixrouge
Genève, Suisse

1487 OUR SHANGHAI DELEGATE AND ASSISTANT VISITED TENTH FEBRUARY 1945
SHANGHAI POW CAMP STOP PRESENT COMPOSITION 877 AMERICANS 67 BRITISH 5
NORWEGIANS 82 ITALIANS 13 OTHERS TOTAL 1044 STOP IN PRESENCE OFFICERS
DETAINING POWER WERE ALLOWED TO CONVERSE WITH SENIOR OFFICERS WHO ACT AS
CAMP REPRESENTATIVES AS WELL AS WITH OTHER INMATES STOP FOOD SITUATION
SATISFACTORY DETAINING POWER MAKING GENUINE EFFORTS TO OVERCOME DIFFICULTIES
CAUSED BY HIGH PRICES OF COMMODITIES BUT HOPES WE COOPERATE BY NOT REDUCING
QUANTITY OF OUR DONATIONS, CONSIDER THIS VERY IMPORTANT FOR MAINTENANCE
PRESENT SATISFACTORY CONDITIONS, BREAD BAKED IN CAMP BY INMATES GOOD QUALITY
ADEQUATE QUANTITY STOP CLOTHING SITUATION SATISFACTORY EXCEPT SHORTAGE SHOE
REPAIR MATERIALS, ESPECIALLY SOLE LEATHER HOWEVER THIS TEMPORARILY OVERCOME
THROUGH DONATION BY JAPANESE AUTHORITIES SUBSTANTIAL QUANTITY VERY GOOD
QUALITY SOLE LEATHER, REQUIREMENTS OF ITALIAN POWS SHOES CLOTHING ALSO
ADEQUATELY MET THROUGH DONATIONS BY JAPANESE AUTHORITIES, POWS HOWEVER WILL
REQUIRE ADDITIONAL SUMMER CLOTHING ESPECIALLY SHORTS SHIRTS STRAW HATS FULL-
STOP

INMATES INOCULATED THRICE YEARLY AGAINST TYPHOID CHOLERA ONE AGAINST
SMALLPOX STATE OF HEALTH SATISFACTORY, INFIRMARY AT PRESENT HAS 60 BEDS
BUT HAS ACCOMMODATION AND EQUIPMENT FOR TOTAL 120 BEDS, XRAY AND OTHER
APPARATUS IN GOOD CONDITION DELEGATE STILL ABLE OBTAIN XRAY FILMS BUT
QUALITY OF LOCALLY MADE DEVELOPER UNSATISFACTORY, 160 POWS RECEIVING MEDICAL
TREATMENT MOSTLY MINOR AILMENTS SIXTY OF THEM IN INFIRMARY OF WHICH 12
DYSENTERY 10 MALARIA 10 TUBERCULOSIS 9 BRONCHITIS 4 EARTROUBLE 4 HEART
DISEASE 4 VENERIAL, DURING 1944 5 DEATHS ONLY, CAMP AUTHORITIES FEEL THAT IN
EVENT REPATRIATION 10 TUBERCULAR PATIENTS 4 MENTALLY AFFECTED AND ABOUT 60
OLD INMATES MOSTLY MARINE MERCHANT OFFICERS SHOULD HAVE PRIORITY, DENTAL
SECTION PERFECT CONDITION, MEDICAL SERVICE PROVIDED BY JAPANESE DOCTOR
ASSISTED BY FOUR AMERICANS 1 ITALIAN 1 BRITISH 29 MALE NURSES RELATIONS
BETWEEN JAPANESE AND OTHER DOCTORS EXCELLENT STOP POWS WORKING FIVE HOURS
DAILY MAINLY VEGETABLE FIELDS AND ROAD IMPROVEMENTS BUT AGED PEOPLE EXEMPT
AVERAGE DAILY WAGE LOCAL DOLLARS 2.75 WHICH CAMP AUTHORITIES ADMIT
INSUFFICIENT AND NOW TRYING TO OBTAIN PERMISSION FROM TOKIO TO INCREASE,

SHANGHAI, CHINA

POWS ENGAGED ./. /

COPY OF INCOMING CABLEGRAM:
INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS
DELEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES

Date received:

Cablegram received from: p. 2, cable no. 1487

ON CAMP DUTIES GETTING SAME WAGES BUT WORKING SIX HOURS DAILY STOP PROTESTANT SERVICES HELD BY JAPANESE PASTOR ONCE MONTHLY CATHOLICS NO PRIEST IN CAMP BUT ON CHRISTMAS EASTER SERVICES CONDUCTED BY PRIEST FROM IRISH MISSION STOP DURING SECOND HALF YEAR 1944 MONTHLY AVERAGE INCOMING LETTERS OR POSTCARDS 1265 OUTGOING APPROXIMATELY 1000 STOP RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES WELL MAINTAINED, DURING WINTER MOSTLY INDOOR GAMES PINGPONG CHESS CARDS BUT OUTDOOR SPORTS WILL BE RESUMED SOONEST POSSIBLE, OCCASIONALLY CINEMA SHOWS AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT FOR WHICH CAMP BANK IMPROVED THANKS TO DONATIONS INSTRUMENTS BY YMCA STOP CAMP ENJOYED ADEQUATE HEATING ESPECIALLY INFIRMARY OPERATING ROOM AND OFFICERS QUARTERS STOP LIBRARY WELL KEPT REPAIRS BEING EFFECTED BY CAMP INMATES ADDITIONAL BOOKS BEING SUPPLIED BY YMCA AND OURSELVES STOP INMATES STATE CHRISTMAS JOYFUL AFFAIR SPECIAL DINNER MINSTREL SHOW STOP INMATES VERY GRATEFUL TO CAMP COMMANDANT FOR HIS SPECIAL KINDNES ON THIS OCCASION STOP

OWING LIMITED PURCHASING POWER OF INMATES IMPOSSIBLE OPERATE CANTEEN REGULARLY HOWEVER THIS IS NOT MATTER OF GREAT IMPORTANCE AS LONG AS STANDARD OF MEALS CAN BE MAINTAINED AND ALSO IN VIEW OF RECENT ARRIVAL AMERICAN AND BRITISH COMFORT PARCELS STOP INMATES GRATEFUL RECENT ARRIVAL RELIEF GOODS MEDICAL OFFICER STATES COMPOSITION MEDICAL SUPPLY BETTER THAN LAST TIME SUBSTANTIAL QUANTITY MEDICAMENTS AMERICAN DRUGS ASSORTMENT II/B ESPECIALLY APPRECIATED STOP HAVE BEEN FAVOURABLE IMPRESSED BY NEATNESS CLEANLINESS ALL SECTIONS CAMP CHEERFULNESS OF INMATES STOP CONSIDER CAMP COMMANDANT AND HIS OFFICERS MERIT PRAISE FOR THEIR KINDNESS AND EFFORTS MAINTAINING CAMP ON HIGH STANDARD

INTERCROIXROUGEG9947

PREFACE

The attached report has been written by the following repatriates on board the M. S. Gripsholm:

Reverend Charles B. Murphy	Ft. Francis Xavier Seminary, Scarboro Bluffs, Ontario, Canada.
Mr. R. D. Gillespie	Disembarked at Port Elizabeth, South Africa. Address, c/o Imperial Chemicals Ltd., London England.
Mr. William Buchanan	186 Beach Drive, Victoria, B.C.
Mr. E. D. Robbins	RR No. 1, Sidney, B.C.
Miss Nell E. Elliott	119 Erskine Avenue, Toronto, Canada
Dr. A. V. Greaves	c/o Dr. Tisdall, 14 Whitney Avenue, Toronto, Canada
Dr. H. J. Mullett	299 Queens Street, West, Toronto, Canada
Mr. David Mann	c/o W. C. Marshall, B.C. Electric Co., Vancouver, B.C.
Mrs. George L. Andrew	150 St. George Street, Toronto, Ontario

Father Murphy, 31 years of age, is a Canadian Catholic priest who was studying at the Maryknoll House in Hong Kong at the outbreak of the hostilities in 1941.

Mr. Gillespie is a business man of long residence in the Far East.

Mr. Buchanan is a Canadian connected with Butterfield & Swire & Co., in Hong Kong.

Mr. Robbins is a Canadian who was a health inspector in the Hong Kong Colonial Government.

Miss Elliott is a Canadian who was with the Y.W.C.A. in Hong Kong for many years.

Dr. Greaves is a bacteriologist who served the Hong Kong Colonial Government for a number of years.

Dr. Mullett is a Canadian dentist attached to a mission in the interior of China who was caught in Hong Kong at the outbreak of war.

Mr. Mann was a member of the Hong Kong police force.

Mr. Andrew - with Bank of China

STANLEY CAMP (CIVILIAN AND MILITARY CAMP, HONGKONG, CHINA)

DECLASSIFIED
NND 740063
By UEE
NARS, Date 7/26/94

REQUIRED

By State Department, Special Division
Memorandum of August 26, 1943

This document contains information affecting
the national defense of the United States within
in the meaning of the Espionage Act, 50 U.S.C.,
31 and 32, as amended. Its transmission or the
revelation of its contents in any manner to an
unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

From the Special Division
Department of State to:

Paul Bryan

Date: *Jan 8/44*

Internment of American and Allied Nationals
at Stanley Internment Camp, Hong Kong

From _____
Samuel Sokobin

American Consul

On board
M. S. Gripsholm

Date of completion: November 30, 1943

Date of mailing: December 1, 1943

REQUIRED

By State Department, Special Division
Memorandum of August 26, 1943

*Miss Fuller
check for
names
ay*

~~_____~~
From the Special Division
Department of State to:

War Bureau

Date:

Jan 5/44

Internment of American and Allied Nationals
at Stanley Internment Camp, Hong Kong

From _____ American Consul
Samuel Sokobin

On board
M. S. Gripsholm

Date of completion: November 30, 1943

Date of mailing: December 1, 1943

PREFACE

The attached report has been written by the following repatriates on board the M. S. Gripsholm:

Reverend Charles B. Murphy	Ft. Francis Xavier Seminary, Scarboro Bluffs, Ontario, Canada.
Mr. R. D. Gillespie	Disembarked at Port Elizabeth, South Africa. Address, c/o Imperial Chemicals Ltd., London England.
Mr. William Buchanan	186 Beach Drive, Victoria, B.C.
Mr. E. D. Robbins	RR No. 1, Sidney, B.C.
Miss Nell E. Elliott	119 Erskine Avenue, Toronto, Canada
Dr. A. V. Greaves	c/o Dr. Tisdall, 14 Whitney Avenue, Toronto, Canada
Dr. H. J. Mullett	299 Queens Street, West, Toronto, Canada
Mr. David Mann	c/o W. C. Marshall, B.C. Electric Co., Vancouver, B.C.
Mrs. George L. Andrew	150 St. George Street, Toronto, Ontario

Father Murphy, 31 years of age, is a Canadian Catholic priest who was studying at the Maryknoll House in Hong Kong at the outbreak of the hostilities in 1941.

Mr. Gillespie is a business man of long residence in the Far East.

Mr. Buchanan is a Canadian connected with Butterfield & Swire & Co., in Hong Kong.

Mr. Robbins is a Canadian who was a health inspector in the Hong Kong Colonial Government.

Miss Elliott is a Canadian who was with the Y.W.C.A. in Hong Kong for many years.

Dr. Greaves is a bacteriologist who served the Hong Kong Colonial Government for a number of years.

Dr. Mullett is a Canadian dentist attached to a mission in the interior of China who was caught in Hong Kong at the outbreak of war.

Mr. Mann was a member of the Hong Kong police force.

Mr. Andrew - with Bank of China

INTRODUCTION

On January 15, 1942, the Japanese authorities issued a proclamation to all enemy nationals in Hong Kong City, below Moy Road level, to report at Murray Parade Grounds, in the center of Hong Kong. They told enemy nationals to bring what they could carry--enough clothing to last a few days. Nobody thought what was ahead of them, for the proclamation did not specifically state that the purpose of registration was for internment. From the parade grounds the people were marched through Queens Road Central, thence to dirty, unkempt Chinese hotels which were actually nothing more than brothels consisting of cubicles, with no windows, air or light. Here internees remained until January 20 to 21, 1942, under the most trying and difficult circumstances. Five and six men were allotted to a cubicle; males and females were indiscriminately billeted haphazardly together, with the poorest facilities for cooking or living.

On January 21, 1942, internees were transported to Stanley, 12 miles distant, in crowded buses, on ferry boats and junks, and then began internment. Internees could bring in what food they had with them, which was of necessity most limited because they could only take what they, themselves, could carry. If they had money with them they could take it, but few had any money.

On January 25, 1942, the Peak residents (500) received notice to report to Station Square, carrying sufficient baggage for a few days. They had to walk 4 1/2 miles, no buses being provided.

As far as enemy nationals were concerned, there were no exceptions; all had to report to the gendarmes and be interned. Third party nationals and those claiming to be such were allowed to stay out and given passes to go about with some degree of freedom.

The sick, who were in the hospital, i.e. Queen Mary Hospital, were transported to the improvised hospital in camp by ambulances, with not the most gentle care. Sick could not be domiciled outside camp. No exceptions were made for women, or because of age. One case of an aged lady, nearing her eighties, who was blind, made representations to have her Chinese girl, who was the lady's eyes for many years, to remain in camp with her, and the request was refused flatly. This lady is still in camp. No one resisted internment and even many third party nationals, after a few months under Japanese regime, applied for admission but were refused.

Mr. Cheng, a Chinese, was camp commandant at first. He, being a Chinese, was hampered, even though he spoke Japanese fluently. He was asked for a coffin for the dead and replied he could not obtain one from the Gendarmes. He was told where wood could be obtained, but still he was unable to get it or give permission to the internees to get it. Never since has a coffin been produced for burial.

He was replaced by two Japanese commandants, a Mr. Nakazawa, and his assistant, Mr. Yamashita. The former is of

the

the educated class of Japanese, is cultured and more efficient and more congenial in his dealings with the internees. Always courteous and prompt, he always tries to help if it is at all possible. The latter is more of the gendarme type, erratic and temperamental, given to fits of rage and tantrums. He has his favorites and on some days is quite congenial, while at other times is most nasty. He prods the Chinese superintendents to mix with the foreigners and bring back to him the feelings and expressions of feelings of the internees. All in all, both are not too bad, but of the two Mr. Nakazawa is the more efficient and courteous towards the internees. They are responsible to the Foreign Office officials, Mr. Meijima and Mr. Hattori.

On January 22, 1942, internees were transported to ...

On January 23, 1942, the first ...

As far as enemy nationals were concerned, there were ...

The sick who were in the hospital, I. E. Queen ...

Mr. ... was ...

...

...

I. LOCATION

Name and exact location of camp with description of distinguishing features of surroundings (so as to be identifiable from the air):

Number of internees broken down by sexes, nationality, race, age groups.

This civilian internment camp is the only one on the island of Hong Kong. The prisoner of war camps are situated on the mainland, viz. Kowloon. Stanley is on the southern end of the island, some eleven miles from the center of the city and the business section of the colony. The locality of the camp is on a peninsula known as the Stanley Peninsula, with an irregular coastline dotted with bays and inlets. There are several sandy beaches, one on the eastern shore of Tytam Bay called Stanley Beach; another still on the eastern shores behind the Hong Kong Prison called Tweed Bay Beach, which was formerly used by the governor of the colony. The third is on the western shores of Stanley Bay which is used by the fisherfolk of the village.

The peninsula begins at sea level by a narrow stretch of land and rises to a rather steep slope whereon are situated the Stanley Fort barracks, easily identified from the air.

The camp consists of some fifty acres of land entirely encircled by barbed-wire, with sentry posts placed at regular intervals manned by Indian guards. There is one main entrance into the camp which is guarded by Japanese gendarmes and Indian guards. As one enters the main entrance he proceeds along the highway directly to the Hong Kong prison which is at the termination of the road; the prison is not part of the internment camp; another branch of the road leads off to the buildings known as the "Married" quarters.

In all, there are twenty-seven buildings comprising the camp. All have red tile roofs. St. Stephen's College buildings are comprised of three large buildings and six bungalows surrounding it, formerly used as masters' homes and servants quarters. The European prison officers' quarters numbering eight buildings are all of a cream or light buff color with flat roofs of red tile. The Indian Officers' Quarters are constructed of red brick, and number seven in all. There is also the Tweed Bay Hospital built of the same material as the Indian quarters; the hospital is at a little distance from the other buildings.

The most distinguishing feature which could be seen from the air is the Hong Kong Prison. As already stated, the prison is not part of the camp. This structure is about 1,000 feet square and is surrounded by a high white cement wall. Another feature is the cemetery on the western side of the peninsula, surrounded by a low red brick wall, with many tall pine trees. Still another feature is the cement pier or jetty jutting out into the bay to the west of the cemetery.

NUMBERS

NUMBERS. There are still over 2,500 internees, men, women and children, in Stanley Camp. The majority is naturally British. Approximately twenty United States citizens remain. These include:

2 Catholic fathers of the Maryknoll Society:
Fathers Meyer and Hessler.

Nance family - father, mother and three children.

Mr. Searle and his wife, who is British. He has lost his passport.

Mrs. Margaret Boulton and her British husband.

Mr. Jones - with him is a woman claiming American citizenship.

Mr. Edward Shanks.

Mr. Kiely and wife; the latter is British; with daughter and son also British.

Captain Miller; has American papers but no passport.

Mr. Paul Gregory with Chinese wife and child. Wife and child not interned.

Mrs. Liu with three children.

In the camp there are approximately fifty-two Dutch nationals, forty-five Norwegians and some ten Belgians. Most of the men in camp, with the exception of those formerly in the Hong Kong Police Force, of whom there are 260, are in after middle age. Women and children number approximately 1,200.

A list of internees at Stanley is attached.

II. DESCRIPTION

Kind of buildings (e.g. barracks, abandoned factories, school or college buildings): estimate of square and cubic feet per internee; lighting and heating facilities (hours when available); kind and amount of bedding provided. Beds and nets.

The buildings in the camp are described below:

Group 1. St. Stephen's College.

Two main buildings known as Blocks 8 and 9.

Block 8 - All men billeted. Since the last repatriation, this block is not overcrowded, but it must be stressed that there is no space for storage of the limited supply of baggage. This baggage is put back on bed during the day. Formerly the small rooms were used as students' rooms with 2

occupants

occupants; now 3 or 4 are billeted in these same rooms. The larger rooms were classrooms, and here we have 8 to 12 in rooms. Eight-people rooms are fairly adequate in space, whereas the rooms in which 12 are lodged are definitely overcrowded.

Block 9 - Somewhat similar to Block 8, but due to bombed-out rooms in this section, space is more limited, and one case existed wherein a family of 15 (mixed) members were billeted in a room of the 8 or 10 person size. In this building men and women and children were using the same toilet and washing facilities. Two toilets for 50 or 60 people; 5 showers and 10 taps; another part, 14 people for 2 toilets and 1 shower.

Lower - 8 rooms housed 64 of whom 5 were females.

<u>W.C.'s</u>	<u>Urinals</u>	<u>Showers</u>	<u>Taps</u>
3	3	3 or 4	4 or 5

Upper - 18 rooms housed 85 of whom 10 were females.

	<u>W.C.'s</u>	<u>Urinals</u>	<u>Showers</u>	<u>Taps</u>
14	2		1	2 (basins)
71	2	2	5	11 or 12

Tower - 4 rooms housed 15 of whom one was a female.

Block 10 - Another college building, one large classroom accommodated 30 men - space was fairly reasonable, however. This room, however, had suffered from shell fire. Glass was given by the Japanese late in the spring of 1943 to replace broken windows. All upstairs rooms, with one exception, were small rooms and were formerly used as students' rooms - 2 to a room; these now house three adults each. There should really only be two persons in these rooms, because for extra space during day one bed always has to be put away.

Science Block or Block 11 - More than fifty-two people were billeted here. This building originally had no living quarters, since it was the science building for the college. It consisted of four large rooms and four small rooms. The larger rooms were typical science classrooms. One with gradines, and people used sacks and bags for screening. The other rooms were not too crowded. One toilet served the entire population of this building. People used several of the laboratory taps for water. They improvised a shower for themselves with gunnysacks as a shower screen. Men and women, single and married, and families, were lodged here all together.

The Bungalows - They were probably the most convenient quarters, except for the fact that both sexes had to use the same bathing and toilet facilities. In peace time these bungalows were built to house families of five. Now they are utilized to accommodate 28 to 35 persons. Most of the bungalows house married people, but in one bungalow, "C", there were both men and women. Each bungalow contains two bathrooms; one toilet foreign style, one Chinese style.

Group 2. Former European Officer's Quarters.

Six buildings in number.

These premises could be best described as consisting of apartments, each containing 4 rooms each, one about 12' x 12', the other three smaller, about 8' x 8'. Some had a bathroom and 2 toilets, others only a bathroom and 1 toilet; a kitchen about 5' square, a pantry about 5' square, one sink per apartment. In each of Blocks 2, 3 and 4 there are six apartments. Each apartment also had two servants rooms, approximately 5' x 8 1/2' wherein 2 persons, usually a married couple, were billeted. These apartments also had a Chinese toilet and a boiler room. Later many kitchens were converted into living quarters for married couples. Each apartment housed from 25 to 30 people. In some of the larger rooms there were as many as 9 people billeted. In one large room there was a family of ten. This room had been damaged by shell fire prior to the internment.

Some of the kitchens were also utilized as clinics - food and medical. Two rooms, both large, were used as offices for the B.C.C. (British Communal Council) and Colonial Secretary's office (C.S.O.)

Prison Officers' Club Quarters - Consisted of canteen, lecture hall, two large rooms, a kitchen, one toilet, outside on ground floor. Second floor had four toilets used by men and women. In this block there were over 50 persons - not overcrowded.

Group 3. Tweed Bay Hospital

The ground floor consisted of an office about 15 feet square, a very small pantry and a small dispensary (each about 4 feet square), a men's surgical ward with 9 beds; an outpatient department 5' x 15'; a large medical ward with 14 beds; operating theater about 10' x 15'; a linen room approximately 4' x 6'; kitchen approximately 15' square; a rice boiling shed about 6' x 5' built by internees. For this entire floor there were three toilets.

First Floor - One ward for women's medical ward - 9 beds; one large ward for medical (men) 14 beds; a women's surgical ward consisting of 13 beds, although at times as many as 16 had to be used; a maternity ward of 6 beds. These rooms approximately same size as those on ground floor. Toilets, men and women - 4; no bathrooms; 4 showers in use.

Second Floor - (Nurses' floor) housing 52 nurses, consisting also of four rooms. The first room 20 feet square, contained 13 nurses' beds and baggage; there was no cupboard space whatever. The second room 40' x 20' housed 24 nurses and all their baggage, etc. The third room 20' x 20' housed 11 persons and baggage.

Toilets - 6; bathrooms - none; showers - 6

No laundry facilities whatever existed in the hospital. Washing was done outside in the yard by the nurses, and

hung

hung on improvised lines, or laid on the grass to dry.

The hospital has running cold water, but hot water for washing patients, for hot fomentations, for tea, for any kind of heat treatment and for boiling of instruments, etc., was provided by one electric boiler on the ground floor and one wood boiler outside. There is one sterilizer in the theater, and one in outpatients' department, each about 20" in length. The sterilizer drums had to go to Hong Kong and were kept away sometimes a month before an operation could be performed. Sometimes operations had to be done without any sterile dressings.

Group 3. Indian Quarters

All buildings in this group are identical. Each building has 6 flats, each flat of 2 rooms, 10' x 12' and 8' x 12', occupied by 3 and 4 people respectively. Each double flat had 1 W.C. (native) and 1 small kitchen, with a cold water tap. Placing persons in one of these rooms meant overcrowding, since there was no baggage space.

Group 4. Leprosarium

Housed 19 doctors and assistants. Not overcrowded, but no extra space.

Group 5. Headquarters

Used by camp Japanese superintendents and Chinese superintendent. Modern houses, one half of one bombed beyond use. Each had modern toilets and bath rooms with shower facilities. In one building there were 2 Japanese and servants and about five superintendents (Chinese). In the other, about 5 or 6 Chinese superintendents; 2 lady superintendents.

Space - On the average each internee had about 41 cubic feet of space, which is inadequate.

Lighting - Each person is allowed a quota of nine units of electricity per month; further restrictions are inevitable with the supply of coal steadily decreasing. Up to date the cost of the current has not been collected from the internees.

Heating - There is no ration of electric heating as such. The Japanese authorities ration firewood for cooking purposes only; this ration is one catty or one and one-third pounds per head per day. "Lights out" at 10 p.m., after which hour nobody is permitted to turn on the lights for any reason whatever. Usually when an air raid occurs a blackout occurs.

Bedding - At the beginning the Japanese provided no beds to the internees. There were a few beds already in the buildings when the internees arrived and Dr. Selwyn-Clarke, a local physician, managed to send in to the internees a number of camp cots. There are still a number of people who sleep on the floor. Once, the Japanese

supplied

supplied 600 "mintois" which is of the nature of a comforter. Only one out of every four persons or a quarter of the camp's population obtained one of these comforters.

Mosquito nets - These were never supplied by the Japanese authorities, although requests were frequently submitted to them.

The one and only issue of camp beds and blankets was made by the authorities just one year after internment; this issue consisted of 500 of each. Many persons are still sleeping on floors, boards, doors, and other makeshift articles.

III. SANITATION

(Prepared by E. L. Robins, Health Inspector, Hong Kong Medical Department)

Facilities for washing, bathing, laundry, sewage and garbage disposal, etc. Number and kind of toilets. Supply of toilet paper.

GENERAL

The general sanitation of the Stanley Camp was under the direct supervision of Dr. N. Macleod, Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Director of Health Services of the Hong Kong Colonial Government. The actual work was undertaken by his staff, consisting of 26 qualified health inspectors, while one veterinary surgeon and food inspector inspected all fresh foodstuffs coming into the camp.

The inspectors handled the cleansing of drains, sewers, pavements, weekly inspections of the insides of buildings, daily cleaning of communal water closets, disposal of refuse, chlorination of drinking water, eradication of smoke, fly breeding and other nuisances, daily inspection of all communal kitchens, and a strict anti-malarial campaign.

Due to the fact that this area had been under heavy shell fire, many buildings were badly damaged, and with the refusal of the Japanese authorities to supply building materials, such as cement, wood, etc. for repairing purposes, many persons were housed in untenable quarters, exposed to the elements. There was much overcrowding. The average floor space per person was slightly under 24 square feet, whereas the minimum requirements are 36 square feet per person, under Public Health Service standards. The sanitary task was accordingly a very onerous one.

WATER SUPPLY

Boiled drinking water, for 450 internees was supplied from Blocks 2, 3, 4, and 5 had two such boilers; in the Indian quarters blocks there were 2 electric boilers and one grass boiler for 750 people.

In

In American Blocks A-1, 2, and 3, one electric boiler supplied water for 250 people.

In St. Stephen's - One electric boiler served 350 people.

In the hospital there was one electric boiler and one wood and grass burner (built by internees). Bungalows obtained their boiling water from their electric stoves, but in September 1943, owing to electricity curtailment, it appeared some other method would have to be found by internees for boiling water.

WASHING AND BATHING

In "Married" quarters and bungalows, each apartment had one bathtub and one shower over tub for every 25 to 30 people.

In Indian quarters there were no bathing facilities. There were no showers but each double flat improvised its own system of shower from its tap.

The hospital had 10 showers, but no baths, and about four sinks. St. Stephen's had showers.

No part of camp had hot water facilities for bathing or washing.

Laundry - no facilities provided. Few people had their own electric irons; could use if quota was not exhausted.

Internees provided their own equipment and simply washed their clothes in such buckets and sinks as were available. Clothes, dishes and personal toilet were accomplished in a single basin by hundreds. The Japanese never supplied any soap (or toilet paper) and as time passed the problem of soap became a difficult one.

SEWAGE AND GARBAGE DISPOSAL

The drainage of the camp consisted of a three-way system. All sewage was disposed of by septic tanks, of which there were seven in number. Of these only three were accessible, the remainder being outside the barbed-wire fencing. Due to the serious overcharging of these tanks, it was found necessary to by-pass them directly to the sea. All sullage water drains were eventually joined to the storm water drains and flowed through one main drain into the open sea.

The disposal of refuse was the chief problem of the Sanitary Department in the camp. Incineration was first attempted, but because of the lack of adequate fuel, proved unsatisfactory, consequently disposal by burying was adopted but here again difficulties were encountered due to the shortage of lime necessary to cover the refuse. Because of the close proximity of the Stanley Village the fly nuisance became worse, as no sanitary work was being undertaken there, and the internees' staff was unable to obtain permission to go there and cope with the nuisance. When the camp was opened for the internees, many bodies of

soldiers

soldiers who had been killed were found in a badly decomposed state; some were partially covered, while others were totally exposed. The job of the Sanitary Department was to bury properly all such corpses. The presence of these corpses coupled with a mild winter gave an impetus to the fly nuisance. In addition, there were many bodies outside the barbed-wire boundary with others which had been washed up on the beaches and which could not be attended to. These naturally made ideal breeding places for flies.

FLY AND MOSQUITO ERADICATION

As a result of the fly nuisance the first summer in camp saw an epidemic of fly-borne diseases, chiefly dysentery. In the summer of 1942 there were reported 410 cases which were treated in the hospital, while there were only 4 cases of typhoid. In 1943, up to August 31st, these figures were reduced to 65 dysentery cases and to 1 typhoid case. No cholera cases were reported, although there was a cholera epidemic in Hong Kong at the time.

With the ever-increasing number of malaria cases, 143 for 1942, and 213 up to August 31, 1943, a strong anti-malarial campaign was inaugurated. After many attempts, permission was finally obtained from the authorities for a squad of men to go outside the boundary once weekly to fill in holes likely to hold water, to spray ponds and pools above high water level. These measures have to some extent retarded the disease and the breeding of anopheles mosquitoes.

INSECT ERADICATION

Despite the fact that washing and bathing facilities were very meager, (approximately one tap per 15 persons) only three cases requiring delousing were reported. On the other hand, due to the type of buildings, to the lack of disinfecting materials, and to the lack of adequate supplies of soap, there were few buildings that were free from bugs during the summer months. The only methods possible for eradication of bugs was the exposing of infected bedding, etc. to sunlight.

TOILETS

The buildings making up the camp were enclosed in an area of approximately 50 acres, and were originally built to house European, Chinese, and Indian jail wardens, as well as students and masters of the St. Stephen's College. The water closet accommodation for the entire camp averaged 1 w.c. per 12 persons. The population of the whole camp was in August 1943, 2572 persons. In the Indian quarters, housing 750 persons, there was 1 native type w.c. for every 22 persons, while in the "Married" quarters, one for every 6 persons; in the European "Married" quarters, housing 750, one European type w.c. served 22 persons, while in the Science Block, 1 European type w.c. served 56 adults. The only urinals were those in the buildings of Stephen's College, originally a boy's school. These buildings were

finally

finally kept segregated, with a few exceptions, for men. Emergency dry earth pits were constructed, but due to the sandy nature of the soil and the lack of wood for cribbing, these pits constantly caved in and were found unsatisfactory.

The lack of hot water, except that rationed for drinking purposes, plus the difficulty of obtaining adequate soap supplies made washing facilities very difficult. One issue of 500 pounds, 6 dozen brooms, and 50 gallons of disinfectant was the only one ever made by the Japanese authorities. Soap, toilet paper, etc., were only obtainable through the canteen or provided by the Camp Welfare Committee, which purchased such necessities from profits made in the canteen.

IV. FOOD AND CLOTHING

Facilities for and method of preparing food. Sources and handling of food. Food and clothing provided by Japanese. Relief supplies from International Red Cross; gift packages. Purchase of food and clothing by internees with their own funds. Post exchanges and canteens. Influence of local food situation on diet provided by the Japanese.

FACILITIES FOR AND METHOD OF PREPARING FOOD

The camp was subdivided into sections for housing and cooking arrangements, and whilst one or two locations for cooking were already installed, others had to be built. The Japanese supplied nothing in the way of material. Fortunately, electric stoves and an odd cooking fireplace, the property of the Hong Kong Government or of their employees or of St. Stephen's College, were well in condition to operate when the internees entered the camp. In the Indian Prison Guard quarters, no kitchen functioned and in this section of the camp the Japanese housed 750 Britishers, men, women and children. For a few days, these people were temporarily fed from another section of the camp. A kitchen was erected by the internees in the open garage for which all material had to be collected from around the hillside. Cement blocks from air-raid shelters, bricks from damaged buildings and red earth from the hillsides (used as cement) were collected by the internees and used by them in constructing the kitchen. The Japanese supplied nothing. Improvised tools were made and salvaged in the camp.

A number of large and of small rice fireplaces for the cooking of rice, meal and vegetables were built. Rice boilers and pots and pans were sent in from Hong Kong through the good offices of the Internees' Welfare Organization and not by the Japanese.

After the last of the Indian guards had vacated the camp, the Indian quarters' kitchen was moved from the open garage to the vacated building. Again materials were gathered together by the internees. Cement promised by the Japanese was never supplied.

SOURCES

SOURCES AND HANDLING OF FOOD

All food was supplied by the Japanese authorities and brought into camp daily by motor-truck. The meat was examined by a former Hong Kong Government veterinary surgeon. All food was inspected and weighed and thereafter divided on a "per capita" basis among the different sections of the camp. Labor gangs carried the food from the delivery point to their own cookhouses. All labor was supplied by internees.

The inspection of fresh foodstuffs was carried out daily on their arrival from Hong Kong by one food inspector and one veterinary surgeon. Rejections of diseased meat or of any foodstuffs considered unfit for human consumption were made by the inspectors. Such rejected foods were never replaced by the authorities.

FOOD AND CLOTHING PROVIDED BY JAPANESE

a) Clothing: Nothing was supplied by the Japanese. They simply were not interested and offered no facilities for anyone to acquire clothing. Clothing supplied later through non-Japanese organizations is dealt with elsewhere in this report.

b) Food: Rations were issued daily on a "per capita" basis. Weight in ounces, only sufficient to cover two very meagre meals daily: Rice, 8.4 ounces, flour 4.2 ounces meat 3.3 ounces or fish 5.4 ounces sugar 0.29 ounces, salt 0.32 ounces firewood 21.3 ounces, vegetables 6.6 ounces (Meat and vegetables frequently short of content weight.)

Meat, usually buffalo, was of very poor quality. The meat supply was half buttocks and half ribs. The per capita weight of 5.4 ounces included heads, bones and waste and was always of inferior quality.

Vegetables - the poorest quality of water spinach, watermelon, pumpkin, chives, etc. were supplied. At odd times there were also supplied a few sweet potatoes. Two, sometimes three, different vegetables were served. There was a limited supply of milk for the children under three and for a few of the sick.

c) Meatless days: There was one meatless day per week but on such days the vegetables served were increased by 50 percent over the usual supply.

d) No condiments were supplied by the Japanese. Tea, coffee, milk, jam, etc. were not supplied by the Japanese.

RELIEF SUPPLIES FROM INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

Fortunately, British Red Cross parcels reached the camp in November 1942, on the return of the first repatriation ship, just when the supplies and health of the camp

were

were at their lowest point. Each of these parcels had 15 or 16 different food items. Bulk supplies were also received and over a period, each person received 23 tins of bullybeef or meat and vegetables, 11 pounds of sugar, 2 pounds of tea, 1 pound of cocoa, and dried fruits.

Clothing, consisting of khaki cloth cardigans, underwear, socks, khaki shirts, and men's hats were received at the same time. These supplies arrived just before the winter and saved the camp, without the least doubt. Shoes, it was stated, were sent by the International Red Cross, but, if so, were never received. Tobacco and cigarettes were not received.

The International Red Cross and Informal Welfare Organization have been able to supplement the rations lately with beans (not many) for all internees and other items for the sick and for children.

The Informal Welfare Organization, as it was designated by the internees, was started by Dr. Selwyn-Clarke in the early days following internment. It was composed of Chinese friends and third party nationals in Hong Kong who desired to help their friends in the internment camp. Dr. Selwyn-Clarke was not interned, probably because of his knowledge of Hong Kong public health problems. His freedom enabled him to do as much good for the internees as was at all possible. The Informal Welfare Organization would send in to the camp through Dr. Selwyn-Clarke food supplies, beds and comforters. Through this organization the camp's internal welfare organization was supplied with funds and other needs.

Other sources of relief:

The Camp's Council arranged a loan of H.K. \$300,000 in April/May 1942: The Japanese agreed but deducted 30 percent as exchange loss on "big money", i.e., \$300,000 - big money equalled \$210,000 - in spending power. Each internee was allowed to order food or clothing to the value of \$52.50 (U.S. \$13.12), and received in cash \$17.80 (U.S. \$4.45). The balance remaining in hand was disbursed on condiments for use in the kitchen. Parcels came in over a period of 10 weeks and during the period when the order for the \$52.50 parcels were being filled, the prices of articles soared and the last to acquire such parcels suffered the most.

In addition the internees received:

From His Holiness, the Pope: H.K. \$5.80 per head
(U.S. \$1.45)

From British Residents' Association, Shanghai: \$15.00
(\$3.75 U.S.) per head during the second half of 1942.

The International Red Cross in the period between February and September 1943, has paid each internee three payments each of Military Yen 20, and three payments each of Military Yen 25. The reason given by the Japanese for the differences in the accounts is that they could not agree to a definite monthly allowance, as the Japanese Government was responsible for the internees and would only

sanction

sanction payment when they considered it advisable to do so. Each payment must be sanctioned every month. Apparently this was on the basis of an agreement between the British and Japanese Governments, with the International Red Cross as the medium of payment.

IRISH RED CROSS

For some time, foodstuffs were sent to the camp and distributed to the Irish nationals, to those who were ill and to those in the hospital regardless of nationality. This service from the Irish has been suspended by the Japanese.

GIFT PACKAGES

Parcels of food started coming into the camp about March 1942, but reached only a small number of internees. Chinese friends and third party nationals sent in such parcels every week but it can safely be stated that only about 15 percent benefited from such gifts. These were stopped after a few weeks as a punishment for some alleged infringement of camp rules. Of course, with soaring prices in Hong Kong and the scarcity of goods, fewer parcels now arrive. The Informal Welfare Organization sent one parcel of food to many of those (not all) who had never previously received such a parcel from any other source. A few internees never received a parcel from any source.

PURCHASE OF FOOD AND CLOTHING BY INTERNEES WITH THEIR OWN FUNDS

Very few internees were in a position to purchase food or clothing and very few had anything to dispose of. Nearly a year elapsed before secret means of obtaining money from Hong Kong were found. American dollar or Sterling cheques were given in exchange for military yen. The rate of exchange for such transactions:

One military yen equals one U.S. dollar
" " " " 5/ - Sterling

It was imperative for some people, especially for those in poor health, to take advantage of this channel. Purchase of foodstuffs in the canteen could then be made. This source of supply of cash does not now exist. Prices were high and kept soaring, as the following will show:

Bullybeef	12 oz. tin	8 1/2 Yen or U.S.	\$8.50
Lard	1 lb.	7 " "	7.00
Eggs	each	1 1/2 " "	1.50
Jam	12 oz.	2.85 " "	2.85
Peanuts	1 lb.	3.30 " "	3.30
Toilet soap,	small cake each	2.80 Yen or U.S.	\$2.80
Sugar	1/4 lb.	.90 Yen or U.S.	\$0.90

(Very little sugar was available).

Other prices were similarly high. Nothing whatever has been imported by the Japanese and pre-war stocks must be low. Eggs and bananas only came in during the past year and were purchased through the canteen. The supplies are very irregular at present.

POST EXCHANGES AND CANTEEN

The canteen is operated by the camp with the Japanese's permission. The capital of approximately H.K. \$20,000 - was raised amongst the internees shortly after their arrival in camp. The staff are internees; goods are ordered from town but are not always available. Prices are rocketing and it can safely be said that as time goes on supplies will cease and the Japanese will not be interested. The canteen opens twice a week for the sale of the very little tinned foodstuffs it is able to purchase and resell.

INFLUENCE OF LOCAL FOOD SITUATION ON DIET PROVIDED BY JAPANESE

This can be summed up in two words, "Slow starvation". The diet provided by the Japanese lacks protein, etc., and has had serious effects on many internees. Such ailments as beriberi, defective eyesight, pellagra, and skin trouble have resulted. In addition, there are internees who are suffering from tuberculosis, while others have hernia.

V. MEDICAL AND DENTAL CARE

Availability of physicians and specialists. If Japanese physicians assigned to camp, their professional ability and training. Hospitalization outside camp, whether in occidental or oriental hospitals, quality of treatment and care. Who pays fees.

MEDICAL

The internees are fortunate in having among themselves physicians and surgeons who are available in the camp. Specialists are available, but they do not have much equipment with which to practice. No Japanese physicians have been assigned to the camp. No effort whatsoever has been made by the Japanese to provide medical service for the camp. All medical services are provided by the effort of the internees. All equipment in use is that which has been provided by private effort of individual physicians and that which was brought in by Hong Kong Government medical officers despite the Japanese.

Anything in the way of medical supplies has been obtained by the internees through their organizations outside the camp. These supplies have been procured with difficulty and paid for by the internees. The camp hospital was improvised from an empty building, is crowded, inadequate, short of supplies and equipment. No outside hospitalization is provided for or allowed.

DENTAL CARE

Japanese authorities made no attempt to provide facilities for dental treatment to internees. They did

allow

allow some equipment to be brought in to camp, and also from time to time permitted inadequate amounts of dental materials for emergency or temporary treatment to be brought in. All such supplies were secured through the efforts of the internees' own medical-dental departments, and had to be paid for by the internees. The dental treatment available was provided by the dentists interned in the camp.

VI. SUPERVISION OR INSPECTION BY

Swiss Government Officials
International Red Cross
Vatican Delegate
Local Relief Societies

The Japanese authorities stated categorically that they did not admit that the Swiss Government officials had any standing whatever in Hong Kong. A request to be allowed to communicate, through the Japanese, with the Swiss Minister in Tokyo was refused, as was also a request for a visit from the Swiss Consul in Canton.

The International Red Cross Delegate (Mr. Zindel, a Swiss) was allowed to function to a limited extent. He was given no diplomatic privileges or immunity of any sort. He was obliged to obtain special permissions every time he visited the camp; he visited the camp on an average of about once a month. During his visits he was not allowed to move freely about the camp, and a Japanese was always with him. His outgoing telegrams had to be approved by the Japanese and he also admitted that he had been obliged to send some which gave a misleading and false impression of conditions at Stanley.

Because he had his wife and family in Hong Kong his position was made very difficult.

No Vatican delegate was allowed to visit the camp. Bishop Valtorte of Hong Kong came in twice by special concession, but just before the present repatriation he asked to see Father Murphy and was refused.

An informal welfare committee was formed in town by Dr. Selwyn-Clarke, former Director of Medical Service who was not interned but allowed to remain in Hong Kong. Funds were provided by Chinese, Indian and other well-wishers and the committee did invaluable work. Drugs and equipment were brought in to the hospital. Except for 50 iron beds and a few doses of anti-diphtheria serum, the Japanese provided the hospital with absolutely nothing.

Milk, eggs, fruit juices, etc., were provided for children and for the sick, the Japanese making no provision for these articles. The committee also sent to camp a quantity of clothing, footwear, beds, bedding, toilet articles, etc., as many people were completely destitute in respect to these things.

Dr. Selwyn

Dr. Selwyn-Clarke was allowed to visit the camp at irregular intervals and in doing so availed himself of the opportunity to bring supplies with him in the ambulance. The Japanese made no objection thereto, but they were always suspicious as to the source of his funds and eventually, on May 2, 1943, Dr. Selwyn-Clarke was arrested. Since his arrest, the International Red Cross delegate has, as far as possible, continued his work with funds supplied through Geneva.

A group of Irish friends were able to send occasional parcels to Irish nationals in camp.

No local residents were permitted to visit internees.

VII. WELFARE AND RECREATION

Facilities for recreation
Comfort allowances
Personal funds (loans, etc.)
Passes and temporary releases
For what purposes issued and to what extent
Package lines. - "Vacations".

Sports consisted of:

Very little badminton and tennis. (One court for badminton, football, softball, darts.)

The equipment and funds supplied by I.R.C. were used chiefly for softball, football, and darts. Private subscriptions were taken up in camp for further supplies.

Sport facilities:

Two damaged tennis courts, one indoor badminton court, one miniature football field, one small field used for softball.

Swimming:

The camp had from the months of May 1942 to October 1943, the privilege of using the Tweed Bay beach. However, due to the meagre diet of the internees, the majority in 1943 found swimming too vigorous an exercise. The medical authorities were obliged to advise internees to stop such sports as football, due to the general debility of the internees as a whole.

Comfort allowances:

Internees were the recipients of small irregular allowances from various sources, i.e. friends in Hong Kong (Money - Informal Welfare - Checks.)

Internees received H.K. \$52.50 (U.S. \$13.12) as food and clothing allowance as well as a cash payment through a loan arranged by the camp's council of H.K. \$12.80 or U.S. \$4.45, during April and May 1942. In addition, they

received

received H.K. \$5.80 from His Holiness the Pope; H.K. \$15 (U.S. \$3.75 per head from the British Residents' Association of Shanghai during the second half of 1942. Between February and September 1943, the International Red Cross paid each internee three payments of Military Yen 20 and three payments of Military Yen 25.

After much negotiation, the Japanese authorities finally assented to the issuance of passes to enable patients requiring X-ray treatment to proceed to the city. Such passes were granted to a comparatively few patients, and the privilege was entirely withdrawn just prior to the present repatriation.

VIII. COMMUNICATIONS

How often may letters and cards be sent by internees, restrictions on length and contents. Regularity of receipt of mail. Transit time. Particularly important are facts which may be quoted indicating where delays may have occurred.

In May 1943, 17 months after the cessation of hostilities, permission was given by the Japanese to write one letter of 200 words per month to families abroad. This was later amended to one letter of 200 words in one month, and one postcard of 75 words the following month. Internees were not allowed to criticize the camp in any way, nor to use slang, nor say anything which might have a double meaning, nor to quote the Bible, nor to discuss the prosecution of the war. Internees were allowed to write only on personal matters, and on their health. The internees were asked by their own governments to avoid anything which might be used by the Japanese as propaganda for them.

Letters from England took anywhere from eight to fifteen months to arrive, and it was evident that only a small percentage of letters written reached the camp. The first English mail arrived in Stanley on November 16, 1942. Canadian mail reached Stanley about fourteen months after dispatched, and no letters at all reached Stanley from the United States, except a few relayed through London. Very little Australian mail was received in camp. Mail came very irregularly, in small batches, with no correct sequence of dates, and with many letters missing.

Red Cross messages came through with varying success. Some arrived within six months of dispatch, but others, obviously the first inquiries instigated by relatives in England, Canada, etc., were not received until eighteen months later. Many instances are known where Red Cross messages which were dispatched were never received at all. Cables through the International Red Cross were sometimes six months in transit, although some have been delivered in Stanley within a fortnight or three weeks of dispatch. These were in a very marked minority, however.

Communications between prisoner of war camps and next of kin in Stanley Civilian Internment Camp were scandalously bad. No list of survivors of the war was ever published in Stanley Camp, despite repeated requests from the British authorities. Women interned at Stanley were without news of husbands and brothers who were in the Hong Kong military forces from the cessation of hostilities until the first postcards were received from prisoners of war at Christmas 1942. Countless women were without knowledge of the survival of their next of kin until one year after the surrender of Hong Kong. On that occasion, Christmas cards of 10 words only were allowed between Stanley and prisoner of war camps. In January 1943, civilian internees were allowed to send one 10 word postcard per month to next of kin and close relatives in prisoner of war camps, but cards were not received in Stanley until February 1943; presumably, prisoners of war were allowed to write at the same time as internees at Stanley. Postcards from prisoners arrived in camp very irregularly and there was no confidence in the camp that all postcards dispatched reached their destination. This caused untold anxiety and heartache in the camp, for when mails were received from the prisoner of war camps many women who expected word from their husbands failed to get it. Wives whose husbands were sent to Japan in October 1942, and January 1943, have received no word at all from them, although the men who were sent to Japan in January 1943, were able to send the 10 word Christmas greetings. Approximately six post cards only have been received in Stanley from prisoners of war sent to Japan; thus, there is a large percentage of women in Stanley who have had no word at all from their husbands in nearly two years. The anxiety felt in the camp is particularly heartrending for those women who know that their husbands left Hong Kong in October 1942, aboard the Lisbon Maru, which was torpedoed between Hong Kong and Japan. An account of the torpedoing was published in the Hong Kong newspapers and, despite requests, no information from the Japanese military authorities or any casualty list has ever appeared in the newspapers. Specific inquiries received most unsatisfactory replies, e.g. "Your husband's name appears on no lists available in Hong Kong" or "So-and-so is not on any casualty list", etc. The result was that with each passing month, when no post cards from Japan were received, women internees became more and more uncertain about the fate of their husbands.

One year after the departure of the Lisbon Maru, when the Canadians left Stanley, there were women in Stanley Camp who did not know if their husbands were alive or dead. There was also no assurance from the Japanese in Hong Kong that this nerve-wracking state of affairs would be improved.

Next of kin in Stanley were never notified of the death of relatives in prisoner of war camps, unless specific inquiries were made through Mr. Zindel, International Red Cross Delegate in Hong Kong. With the delivery of postcards so uncertain, women naturally waited some months before making these inquiries. Just prior to the repatriation of the Canadians, a batch of postcards was received in Stanley. Many of these cards had been six months in transit from Kowloon to Hong Kong, but some were dated the month before receipt in Stanley.

There

There is no question but that the delay in delivery of mail is due almost entirely to the difficulties of censorship. However, this does nothing to ease the anxiety and nervous strain of internees and prisoners of war in the Far East.

IX. LABOR

Where and what kind performed. Voluntary or paid for; mode of payment, that is, money or kind, food, etc. If wages paid with money, what could be purchased. What compensation to those who were injured during course of labor.

All manual and clerical work in camp was performed by internees, and was entirely voluntary. The Japanese made several requests that internees go to Hong Kong and work for them at a given salary, but in most cases these requests were not met with. Occasionally they asked for an internee professional to do a particular piece of work involving some technicality with regard to machinery, etc. Mr. Gimson, the commandant of the British section, usually acceded to such requests, although at times he refused to allow internees to go. Usually such internees were taken from camp by automobile to their destination, did their work of repair, and were well treated, because it was usually at the request of the Foreign Affairs Section of the Military Administration that they went. During these excursions, the internees were usually allowed to make any purchases they wished, if they had the necessary cash.

In Bungalow "B", a four-roomed bungalow which normally housed one family, 32 people were housed, made up as follows.

1) Able-bodied men	8
2) Sick or elderly men & women	10
3) Women	7
4) Children	7

The able-bodied men did all the work (except cooking) connected with the bungalow and in turns performed the following fatigues:

Rice-boiling.
Collecting and splitting firewood.
Assisting the women cooks and cleaning utensils, kitchens, etc.
Digging refuse pits.
Collecting rations from distribution center.
Cleaning latrines and drains, etc.
Garden work.

The women in turns cooked the rations.

All work was entirely voluntary.

The question of compensation to those injured during the course of labor was never discussed. A few cases of

hernia

hernia developed, in all probability as a result of labor, but the internees merely went on the sick list and compensation was not even thought of.

Any cleaning away of debris or the construction of any new project of the internees was done by the internees themselves, after permission had been sought for and granted by the Japanese authorities.

Anti-malarial work was done by the internees' medical and sanitary department, as is stated under "Sanitation".

Cooking, chopping firewood, vegetable cleaning, and every phase of labor was conducted by the internees.

X. PUNISHMENT

Penalties prescribed for Americans, particularly for attempts to escape. What proceedings for accused. What disciplinary measures rather than penalties prescribed by quasi-judicial proceedings.

Internees in Stanley were extremely fortunate in that the internal administration of the camp was left largely in the hands of internees themselves. Consequently, infringements of camp rules were met by punishments meted out by a special disciplinary tribunal appointed by the camp community council. As a result, internees in their daily routine of camp life were comparatively free from interference by Japanese gendarmes, except in cases of violations of regulations promulgated by the Japanese.

At the time of internment these latter regulations were few in number but as time passed, new additions thereto were constantly made, usually following incidents occurring in the camp. Constant warnings were issued that failure to observe the regulations would result in adverse repercussions on the camp in general, while individual delinquents would be dealt with by the gendarmerie in accordance with Japanese military law, but no information was divulged as to the specific penalties to which offenders would be subjected. Offenses, however, for which individual internees are known to have been arrested include attempted escapes, looting of go-downs, surreptitious communications with friends in town, and possession of a radio.

There have been two organized attempts at escape from Stanley, both taking place during the first few months of internment. The first one, involving a party of seven persons, proved successful. Repercussions in the camp include the adoption of a stricter roll call procedure twice daily, the installation of perimeter lights and additional barbed-wire fences around the camp, and also an increase in the number of Indian and Chinese guards. The second attempt, which occurred in April 1942, proved unsuccessful as the four men were recaptured while still on Hong Kong Island. They were subsequently seen being marched handcuffed through the streets of the town and presumably taken

to gendarmerie headquarters where they were kept for two or three months prior to their transfer to Stanley Prison. All were then in a very emaciated physical condition. In fact, one of the prisoners was in such a serious state that for a while he was permitted the professional services of a camp doctor and government nursing sister. On several occasions the other three were seen exercising in the prison compound, but during the past year nothing further has either been seen or heard of them beyond Japanese assurances to the effect that "prisoners in the gaol are in good health and are being well treated."

Several successful escapes into unoccupied China have been effected from Hong Kong by "non-interned" allied nationals but these, with one exception, have not led to retaliation against internees in Stanley. The exception involved a former internee who, for medical reasons, had been permitted by the Japanese to enter the French Hospital in Hong Kong as a resident patient. From this hospital he made his escape on August 12, 1942. Until this time medical cases in camp requiring X-ray attention had been taken into the French Hospital, where the internees usually remained a day or two, during which time they were often visited by friends from town. After this escape the visits of X-ray patients to the French Hospital were immediately suspended. They were, however, resumed again several months later but were permanently stopped when one of the patients was discovered carrying a considerable amount of money while returning to Stanley. The money was confiscated by the gendarmerie who later also took the patient into custody.

During the first twenty-one months of internment approximately 25 arrests of internees have been carried out by the gendarmerie in Stanley while a further number of British, American and other nationals of European extraction resident in Hong Kong have also been taken into custody. Some have been released, but the majority remain imprisoned and despite numerous inquiries, no official information whatsoever has been vouchsafed to internees, friends or relatives regarding the charges against, or sentences imposed on the prisoners who, incidentally, are not permitted any visitors.

In April 1942, eight internees are arrested for looting a go-down of food supplies which had been stored there by the former British administration. They were all taken to the gendarmerie station in Stanley Village where they were confined in one cell, measuring approximately 12' x 6' and 12' high, for a period of 11 days. Three blankets were provided for the eight men and as no bed boards were supplied, they had to take turns sleeping on the concrete floor. Food consisted of two meals daily; there was plenty of rice with a small portion of vegetables sometimes and only water for a beverage, but for one period of 36 hours no food or water was issued. The prisoners were only permitted out of their cell to visit a water closet, or when they were taken out separately for interrogation. During the interrogation they were usually knocked down and subjected to kicks by their Indian jailers.

In May 1943, five arrests were made in the camp in one day. It is believed that it was due to information obtained through third degree methods that four further arrests were made some three weeks later. Those arrested included the Defense Secretary and the Chief of Police under the British administration, but the latter was released within a few weeks. Two of the other individuals were implicated in a case concerning the possession and use of a radio, as one of the arrested men was accompanied by the gendarmes to a certain location in the camp where he was provided with a spade and forced to dig. After nearly two hours work in the hot sun he finally uncovered a radio set which was generally believed to have been buried at the beginning of the year and consequently not in use since that time. After the set and location had been duly photographed, the unfortunate internee was taken with the radio to the gendarmerie station.

Punishment meted out to the camp in general included the suspension at various times of the receipt of all private parcels from friends and relatives in town and the banning of all public meetings, lectures and concerts over certain periods.

From the foregoing it will be readily seen that while it has been impossible to obtain information regarding the judicial processes of Japanese military law as practiced in Hong Kong or to set down the penalties prescribed for specific offences against that law, the treatment accorded civilian internees and enemy nationals arrested by the gendarmerie includes subjection of those individuals to physical brutality, humiliation, slow starvation and long confinement under the worst possible conditions, in some cases even without trial by a judicial court.

In passing, it might be of interest to mention here some repercussions on the camp resulting from raids on Hong Kong conducted by the American Air Force in China. When Hong Kong experienced its first raids during the latter part of October 1942, 250 unattached men in Stanley between the ages of 18 and 45 were compelled at nights to sleep in cells in the Hong Kong Prison. They entered the gaol premises at 6:30 p.m. each evening and left again at 7:00 a.m. every morning. This lasted nearly until Christmas. The Japanese stated that it was a precautionary measure intended to prevent escapes during the hours of darkness when the camp was completely blacked out. When a bombing raid at the end of August 1943 destroyed Hong Kong's gasoline supplies stored at the Laichikok installation, the Japanese were forced to suspend all public bus and truck traffic in town. It was intimated by them that as a result, the transportation of food rations to Stanley might also have to be suspended for a period of three days. Fortunately, this threat was never carried out and rations continued to arrive in the camp on the daily ration lorry.

XI. SUPPLIES FOR INTERNEES

What supplies sent by Red Cross or other organizations reached camps, nature of supplies, date
of

of arrival, method of distribution. What possessions were taken away from internees without receipts being given.

At the inception of the camp a certain amount of Hong Kong Government supplies were brought in and these supplies were used as a very necessary supplement to the regular supplies granted by the Japanese. Subsequently, in November 1942, a small quantity of British Red Cross food was distributed by the Japanese. This lasted until the early part of the present year (1943) when the general health of the camp swiftly began to deteriorate.

Private parcels from friends of the internees in town were permitted by the Japanese at irregular intervals; these were few and far between in recent months. In spite of the assistance given the internees by the Informal Welfare Committee in town and later by the International Red Cross, the position during the whole period was one of scarcity of supplies. At no time were the quantities sent to the internees sufficient to satisfy their needs. For this reason, it was necessary to form an organization whereby the requests of the internees were carefully investigated and the goods distributed, both food and clothing being given only to those in most urgent need. This distribution was done by the International Welfare Committee in the camp, with the assistance of the Block Welfare officers and their helpers appointed by them, also assisted by the camp relief fund.

The Japanese have stated officially that they recognize no property rights on the part of Europeans in Hong Kong.

XII. PERSONAL TREATMENT OF INTERNEES

In general, it is desired to know whether any internee has been exposed to violence, insult or public curiosity.

In describing the treatment accorded civilian internees in Stanley it is perhaps best to explain here that at the commencement of internment, language difficulties led to the appointment of numerous Chinese supervisors through whom Japanese orders and regulations were relayed to internees. Later, after the appointment of a camp administrative body these orders were relayed through the camp commandant and consequently internees in general had no contact with the Japanese other than the Gendarmerie. The Gendarmerie was responsible for the enforcement of regulations and maintenance of order amongst internees, also with the supervision over the Indian and Chinese guards. It was perhaps inevitable that, until the adoption of a regular routine, certain incidents should arise involving individual internees in a certain amount of unpleasantness with the gendarmes and also with some of the Indian guards.

One of the main causes of friction was the Nipponese assertion that all Japanese in uniform represented the Emperor and therefore in keeping with the usual etiquette practiced in all conquered or occupied territories, internees should remove their hats or bow in a dignified manner when meeting or passing uniformed Japanese in the camp. In several instances failure to observe this formality resulted in internees being slapped, but as time went on, while some internees adopted the policy of avoiding uniformed Japanese whenever possible, the Japanese employed in the camp appeared to relax their own insistence on the observation of this ritual.

Another cause for infliction of this form of punishment was the constant fear exhibited by the Japanese of unauthorized individuals observing the activities of their armed services, including those of the Gendarmerie. This led the Japanese to forbid internees to look into the gaol compound and on numerous occasions internees had their faces slapped whenever they were found in locations from where they could overlook the Prison.

On several occasions the camp commandant was forced to lodge official protests with the Japanese civil authorities in charge of the camp over the behavior of both Japanese gendarmes and Indian guards. In view of the sympathetic reception and action accorded these complaints, it was evident that the Japanese were anxious to keep the number of incidents down to a minimum, while keeping internees as contented as possible under the circumstances.

One incident occurred during the early stages of camp life when the concentration of so large a number of European internees was still a novelty and the camp was consequently subjected to frequent sight-seeing visits from Japanese officials, troops and gendarmes. One night a Japanese gendarme attached to Stanley Prison visited the camp while in a very intoxicated condition and entered one woman's bedroom. Upon hearing her shouts for help, her Block Chairman rushed to her assistance only to have the Japanese threaten him with his revolver; fortunately, the Block Chairman was able to disarm the Japanese without much difficulty. The resultant protest over this incident had the effect of preventing any similar occurrences.

On another occasion, due to the visit of a high Japanese official to Stanley Prison, the Japanese authorities closed the main road running through the camp without any prior warning or notification being given to internees. One elderly British doctor while approaching the road was knocked down and brutally kicked by an Indian guard. A protest over this incident resulted in internees being instructed that in future occurrences of this nature a full report should be submitted through the camp commandant to the Japanese, together with the identification numbers of any guards concerned.

The only incident which comes to mind in which an internee has been exposed to public curiosity was when a camp doctor received permission from the Japanese authorities to carry out anti-malarial work beyond the barbed-wire

fences in order to destroy the breeding grounds of mosquitoes just outside the camp. While busily engaged in this occupation he was discovered by a Japanese gendarme who took the internee to Stanley Village where he was forced to remain standing beside a post in the hot sun for over an hour while subjected to the gaze of curious Chinese passers-by.

Condensed Report on Medical Examination, Completed
September 1943, Stanley Camp by Panel Government
Doctors and Private Practitioners

Number Internees - 2572. Approximately 50 percent women, children of mixed nationalities and races.

1038 - Men examined. Out of these none is known to have been ailing before internment.

Findings - There are only five percent (0.5%) fit men if judged by pre-internment standards. It is doubtful if anyone would pass a severe medical test such as for Pilot's License B. Sixty-five percent of these men are fairly good (camp standard of classification). Thirty-five percent fair to poor health.

The average loss of weight throughout is 27 pounds or 16.6%. This includes a further loss of weight of 4.2 pounds or 2.5% since July 1942. One hundred thirty one (12.7%) have Vitamin B deficiency. Two hundred twelve (20.4%) have Vitamin B.2 deficiency.

The women are looking better, judged by externals, than the men. This is thought to have physiological significance. The men are walking skeletons, pitiful to see. The adolescents of both sexes are not developing. Nothing specifically characteristic but all go down with malaria, dysentery, boils and general malnutritional symptoms.

Figures - 1942

Figures 1943 to end of August

Malaria	143	213
Malnutrition	1040	1460
Dysentery	410	65
Typhoid	4	1
Tuberculosis	35	11

Malnutrition figures include 280 beriberi (1942), 35 beriberi (1943), 84 central nerve blindness (1943).

Hospital described by Japanese camp superintendent as "very un-modern" is three story brick building formerly Indian prison guards' quarters-stripped of everything-it

can accommodate 70 patients. Always filled. No conveniences of any sort for personnel who live in overcrowded dormitory and are doing fine work under grimmest possible conditions. Surgeons have done some amazing operations in blackouts with torches to light their work.

All drugs, equipment (1942) provided by Dr. Percy Selwyn-Clarke D.M.S., now incarcerated in the prison for whose devotion to duty and noble work no praise can be enough. International Red Cross Delegate, Zindel, has taken Selwyn-Clarke's work in hand since his imprisonment since when all have felt the draught.

Patients are all lumped together, only sex segregation possible. New babies brought into the world beside dying T.B. patients. Typhoid nursed in bed next severe dysentery. When the latter becomes slightly epidemic in camp, dysentery patients are put on the floor awaiting emptying of other beds. Beds are iron (Indian quarters) or camp beds. Vaccines only supplied by Japanese until recent death following anaesthetic when they agreed to supply oxygen. Drugs are getting scarce and prophylactic measures will soon cease. No laboratory facilities and since Selwyn-Clarke left French Hospital, Hong Kong, there have not been any permits issued for X-ray visits to town.

Malaria is on the increase. June (1943) 44, July, 50, August, 71 cases. Japanese withdrew their permission to allow anti-malarial parties from the camp to work the swamps outside barbed-wire and have done nothing to alleviate the condition themselves. No larvicides. There are 1,400 internees without mosquito nets, although continual representations have been made to Japanese and I.R.C. delegate, Zindel. Thank God there has been no serious epidemic. It would be a calamity in view of overcrowding (in hospital in general) debility and lack of all supplies.

We are protected by regulation vaccinations against smallpox, typhoid and cholera. As most of the symptoms which the medical men encounter have resulted from causes hitherto unprecedented it is difficult for them to prejudge their seriousness or if they will be permanent.

This blindness and its after-effects cannot possibly be judged as it is also unprecedented, except in such circumstances as the present. In conclusion it is due to Dr. Percy Selwyn-Clarke that we are even as we are today for, with the exception of six gallons of disinfectants supplied by the Japanese, he has, from his own stores at French Hospital, supplied soap, bedding, utensils, tools, milk, food and bread throughout 1942 and far into 1943. Now Delegate Zindel is doing the minimum for us. He should be replaced. A visit from representative of Swiss Embassy, Tokyo, is long overdue.

Deaths in 1942 were 30 persons. In 1943, to end of August, 31 persons. The birthrate is keeping up rather miraculously!

The cemetery is kept up by voluntary labor grave diggers (Hong Kong police, headed by Inspector C.I.D.) who have done all burials including many half-buried, killed in

action since first death 1942. There is one false-bottomed communal coffin made from middle part of a three-compartment wardrobe. Bodies are buried in winding sheets made of old sacks. Japanese presented one pukka coffin for burial of American Vice-Consul Engdahl. Never since.

Housing - Stanley Camp (50 acres, all barbed-wired in) European and Asiatic prison wardens' quarters, dormitories, classrooms. Floor space per head 40 square feet. Most everything was removed by the looters - many rooms remain empty except for camp beds and improvised necessities. In 1942 many slept on concrete floors; some are still. 1943 - most people have acquired some sort of bed. There are NO common rooms. Families, sexes, races, married couples with young girls, all live higgledy-piggledy with amazing psychological results and reactions - nervous strain immeasurable. This gross overcrowding dangerous point of view epidemic. Sir Arthur Blackburn, British Embassy, Chungking, lived in a room with nine others. Consequences to his and Lady Blackburn's health and nerves were such that doctors caused billeting officers to billet them elsewhere. A few quarters where whole families dwell unfit habitation - blitzed rooms, leaking roofs, etc.

Electric lighting, toilets, washing facilities are fair to medium. Water mains, supply, unpurified source. Boiled and chlorinated in camp. No hot water for washing or bathing. No soap or toilet paper supplied by Japanese. Bugs prevalent and increasing. Lice, rare. Personal hygiene and general appearance and morale medium to good. Some remarkable exceptions.

School - 150 attend.

Food - Very poor. Going from bad to worse in quantity and quality. Hattori, number one Foreign Affairs Department, late Charge d'Affaires, Melbourne and before that at Washington, states flour situation acute and awaits aggravation rice problems.

Rations now provided quantitative basis. Beef, 400 catties (catty equals 1 1/3 pounds) four times weekly. Fish, 650 catties twice weekly. One meatless day.

Although Japanese held out hopes of greater quantities to begin in August last, receipt substantially less and quality getting worse.

Vegetables - (Water spinach, 1 ounce, sweet potatoes, gourds and few bean sprouts) 800 catties plus 200 extra on meatless days. In ordinary times, water spinach is generally kept for pigs.

Daily rice - 8 ounces per head. Flour (dead, full of weavils and maggots) 4 ounces. Salt, 1/3 ounce. Sugar, 1/4 ounce. Oil 1/5 ounce. No tea, no coffee, ever. Beef, water buffalo (suspected many times old horse); cuts to great waste, poorest quality. Fish, cheapest, i.e. horse-mackerel and conger eel; although we live on shores of a great fishing ground the ration is often condemned by doctors and camp goes without.

The following figures show total calories and grammes protein from February 1942 to end of August 1943:

<u>Month</u>	<u>Calories</u>	<u>Grms., Protein</u>	<u>Calories</u>	<u>Grms., Protein</u>
January	Nil	Nil	1926	58.43
February	1341	43.80	1976	65.13
March	1430	45.44	1356	42.11
April	1710	52.49	1368	41.53
May	2073	59.95	1581	47.10
June	2113	60.81	1606	43.15
July	2080	57.84	1564	44.34
August	2221	60.25	1576	43.11
September	2139	60.20		
October	2056	59.24		
November	1939	56.60		
December	1822	55.41		

Totally inadequate even for sedentary work. Results in health obvious.

International Red Cross parcels, November 1942, are exhausted with no immediate (although promises of) relief in sight.

Last I.R.C. stores were greatly reduced owing to certain lines having been tapped i.e. oats, powdered milk, and there is no guarantee that this will not happen again in a greater degree.

Of the foodstuffs ex. Kamakura Maru each internee in Stanley received the following: Cocoa 1 1/2 pounds, dried fruits 3 1/2 pounds, sugar 20 pounds, tea 2 pounds, meat and vegetables 13 tins (1 pound), corned beef 20 tins (12 ounce), corned beef 2 tins (8 ounce), Red Cross Parcels 1 3/4 each. Caramels (Vitamin A) 1 pound.

As all wearing apparel was marked (with few exceptions) "Made in Hong Kong" and were Chinese sizes and therefore quite unsuitable, it is the assumption that British woven goods also found themselves in other hands. There is no way now of supplementing the rations. Up-to-date internees have received five allowances of approximately M.Y. 25 per head. Food supplies in town are decreasing, prices are soaring. Twelve-ounce tin of corned meat costs M.Y. 8, cocoa, M.Y. 33 per lb. Everything available is on the same rising ration.

Japanese supply no special food or milk for babies or invalids, thus a diet kitchen for the sick and "under three's" is maintained from unofficial sources and a very depleted Welfare Department operates if funds or stocks allow. It is to be expected that permanent damage to health of all will result from vitamin and calcium lack and general degeneration.

Dental Clinic Report - From February 1942 to August 1943. Nine thousand one hundred fifty cases seen of which 1,241 were extractions and the remainder re-constitutional. Dental condition due lack of essential diet. Receding gums and gingival troubles. Gums show tendency to become septic due lowered vitality. Preventative measures are impossible.

Increasing

Increasing need for extractions of permanent teeth in the young. Over 100 patients without dentures. Many others need full mouth extractions.

One of the greatest deprivations is the barbaric manner in which the Japanese handle communications between prisoner of war camps and wives, sons, fathers, mothers, daughters in Stanley. Many instances where they have refused to report a death at prisoner of war camp for more than a year. Unreasonable restrictions are imposed and idiotic censorship of subjects not bearing upon prosecution of war. Wives can get no regular word of husbands and, at time of Lisbon Maru sinking, were left in agony of mind regarding their men. Stacks of mail for Stanley internees lie at Tokyo and other places awaiting whimsical Japanese benevolence. Letters mostly take 12 to 14 months to arrive! The men who have been taken from Stanley on strange charges have been held on remand for over two months, herded in small spaces, food put in hands or on floor, becoming lousy awaiting "trial". Their whereabouts is not vouchsafed to the Colonial Secretary nor are the sentences or charges made known.

Ever since the tragic death of Sir Vandekur M. Grayburn we still do not know which of the nine men (Chief of Police and Assistant, Harbour Master Whant were released on pain of death all round if they spoke) are alive and where they are. We never see any European prisoners (including Selwyn-Clarke) any more although people on balconies hear constant agonies emanating from Prison Hospital, presumably kept for "best prisoners (the Chinese just die, very suddenly, and get incinerated) which gives rise to fears for our men's well-being.

Concluding remark on medical report, "We are being starved. Outlook serious. Morale good although constant hunger wearing us down.

If it is Imperial (British) Government's wish that we stay here and perish, we accept that fate, provided we KNOW that a full and true report is in the hands of Mr. Churchill, Mr. Eden and Lord Moyne. If, on the other hand, due to statements made in letters received, the reports are untrue or garbled, we do not feel disposed to lay waste to the lives of the wretched citizens of Hong Kong and others caught here without an effort to state our cases from the people who, although branded as "mentally unbalanced" are normal as such conditions warrant. In the event of outbreak of hostilities we would be powerless to protect ourselves and our young. But in view of the imminent repatriation of Canadians and that of Americans last year, we logically assume that Great Britain and the other dominions wish to safeguard their people and care for them as the United States and Canada cared for and are caring for theirs.

It is surprising to see reasonably fit (camp standard) men and women being in the category for immediate repatriation ahead of the sick, dying (both young and old) aged and infirm and we cannot but feel that due to reports known

to have reached Whitehall and I.R.C. Headquarters, Switzerland, being erroneous (almost rosy in hue) that our sick and dying would have been exchanged first.

On the occasion of our many appeals for additional rations, the Japanese civil authorities have stated that, in their eyes, we, as civilian internees, have no status and are not entitled to any more than the Japanese deem necessary for our existence. Consequently, we are forced to use this irregular means of communication as all contact with the outside world is denied us and even Mr. Zindel, the International Red Cross Delegate, does not seem able to inform Geneva or our Government of our true state.

COPY OF TELEGRAM

From International Red Cross Committee, Geneva,
To Delegate, London.



Previously reported

Sent: 13.7.43.

Received: 17.7.43.

Col. Damison

ELT INTERCROSS LONDON

F.R.	HEAD-QUARTERS	D.D.P.W.	NEW	F.O	AMH	REPT.
5		1	1	1	1	1

Prisoners' Camp Shanghai Visited 24 March Strength
Americans Army Navy officers 3 4 Warrant Officers 4
Non-commissioned Officers 228 Privates 330 Merchant
Marine officers 31 now ("or") 57 Civilians 694
Total Americans 1378

British Army Navy Officers 4 Warrant Officers 1
Non-commissioned Officers 19 Privates 23 Merchant
Marine Officers 18 now ("or") 15 Other nationalities
25 Total British 80

Delegate interviewed American ~~intercross~~ prisoners interned 6 December 42 Allers Howard, Pilot, Lewis Munay, Vavigator, Webb, Paul, Sergeant Engineer, Young, James, Sergeant Engineer Are satisfied treatment. Water supply adequate 50 metal reservoirs - 45 litres - drinking water requested Probable price about 25,000 Chinese dollars. Delegate distributes lard ham. Sausages requested Last distribution authorised in April 2000 lbs ham. Also distributes oranges but fear cholera distribution probably suspended. Has distributed 50 sacks white flour. Authorities provide salt and sugar. 100 lbs soap powder wanted. Authorities will provide shoes but small quantities small sizes. General impression good. Morale of prisoners excellent.

Murray?

INTERCROIXROUGE 802 4.

With Compliments

19.7.43



[2 OF 2]

THIS REPORT IS COMPLETED
AND COPY IS IN CAMP BOOK

KIANG WAN, CHINA


(FOLDER I)

FROM- Murray L. Lewis
2nd Lt.
Barracks No. 0
Room No. C-10

TO- Mrs. Etha Lewis
Terry, Mississippi
U.S.A.

NY PW 20240

NY PW 20240

上海俘虜收容所	
檢閱濟	

Shanghai War-prisoner's Camp.

Dear Mother, This is the second letter that I have been permitted to write. The first was written in January of this year. I hope you have received it, but in case you haven't I will review a bit. I was shot down on a raid over enemy territory in October. After an attempted escape we were captured. The pilot, Lt. Allers was wounded and our progress was slow. We were sent to this prison camp in time to spend Christmas with some fellow Americans. A very nice Christmas was furnished by the Red Cross and the Americans and British in town. Was very glad to be here with Americans on that occasion. In the compound we have a library, hospital, clinic, ball diamond, garden, and a pen where we raise chickens, goats, pigs, rabbits and ducks. Our barracks are adequate. But we have our ups and downs too. Have done a lot of reading since I've been here, but must watch my eyes. Can't overwork them. Am studying Spanish and have made quite a progress. The teacher is Peruvian and an untiring worker--as a Spanish teacher. It keeps me busy and makes the time pass much more rapidly. Time has seemed to pass pretty fast. Maybe it's because I've learned to be patient. That is one of the first things I had to learn when I came to Asia. You pick up the slowness and nonchalant ways of the Oriental and you are much better off for it. There is a strange allure and mystery about Asia that is intriguing. Some say they have seen all they want to see of China but I would like to see more of it. Would like to retrace my leaps (hardly call them steps) back home. The news has brought an interest in geography and I am more anxious to see more of this strange world. Easter has just passed. We had a chicken dinner furnished by the Red Cross. A very good meal considering the circumstances. I recall Easter of last year. I suppose it was the happiest Easter that I can recall. Being at home after such a long absence. Was quite a joy. The winter weather is leaving us now and we have started our planting. Going to raise some tomatoes, corn, cabbage, lettuce, pole beans, eggplants and cucumbers. We officers have a small garden that we work in. It's a very good diversion, sometimes. News is limited of course but we are able to keep up with the general trend of affairs. Hope the machine will get on the grade and get a good start. Hope this thing won't last too long. Are Russell and Sister still in school? Hope Russell can go on to Ole Miss or State. How are Bubber and Tiny doing in their new jobs? Should have a promotion or two by now. Does Tiny have to work as hard as last year? Did Joe get in or is he still in business? How is the Miss Shealy, does she ever stop by to see you or is she too busy? She seemed to be doing her part the last time I heard from her. Still as sweet and cute as ever I suppose. Give her my love and tell her to write. I used to enjoy her letters very much. How are y u getting along? You know you never did say what your plans were for the year. You didn't say whether or not you were expecting to have your job or what you were going to do. In fact I can't even imagine what is going on since I left. So many changes could have been made. How is Maggie getting along? Hope she didn't have a hard time this winter. Give all the family and friends my best wishes. LOTS OF LOVE* YOUR SON. Murray Lee

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SPECIAL NOTICE --- This contains information taken from private communications, and its extremely confidential character must be preserved. The information must be confined only to those officials whose knowledge of it is necessary to prosecution of the war. In no case should it be widely distributed, or copies made, or the information used in legal proceedings or in any other public way without express consent of the Director of Censorship.

BYRON PRICE, Director.

CONFIDENTIAL

(Classification)

ENCLOSURES

COPY NO.

(For Record Section only)

CONFIDENTIAL JICA/CBI REPORT. DRG/r/c
MILITARY INTELLIGENCE DIVISION W. D. G. S.

MILITARY ATTACHE REPORT CHINA

Subject: Prisoners of War and Internees
(Brief descriptive title)

(Country reported on)
I. G. No. 8950

From: ~~W. D. G. S.~~ Chungking Report No. 5902 Date 24 August 1944

Source and degree of reliability: C-2

Source: Chinese (Through OWI, Chungking)

Ref: JICA Reports 5901, 5903, 5904, 5905 and 5906.

SUMMARY.— Here enter careful summary of report, containing substance succinctly stated; include important facts, names, places, dates, etc.

The attached report consists of a series of excerpts taken from a lengthy report on various subjects prepared by a Chinese newspaper reporter who left Shanghai in the early spring of 1944. The reporter is from a responsible Chinese family, and is believed to be an accurate and trustworthy individual. He was employed on the Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury.

ROBERT H. GIVENS, JR.,
Colonel,
Field Artillery,
O-in-C, JICA/CBI Br., APO 879

JIARC; JICA, APO 885; G-2, FE; JICA, APO 465 (2) (one for XX Bomber Command); JICA, APO 627.

Distribution by originator:

Routing space below for use in M. I. D. The section indicating the distribution will place a check mark in the lower part of the recipient's box in case one copy only is to go to him, or will indicate the number of copies in case more than one should be sent. The message center of the Intelligence Branch will draw a circle around the box of the recipient to which the particular copy is to go.

AGF	AAF	ASF	AC of S G-2	Chief IG	EUR/Asst	Fer East	NA/Asst	Air	Dissem.	AIC	FLBR	OSS
MA'Sec.	CIG	Rec. Sec.	OWI	BEW	CWS	ENG.	OPD	ORD	SEC	State	QMG	

Enclosures: none

NOTE: This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Act, 50 U. S. C., 31 and 32, as amended. Its transmission or the revelation of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law. It may not be reproduced in whole or in part, by other than War Dept Agencies, except by permission of the A C of S, G-2, W. D. G. S.

- MIS 54338
- *Pol - 2
- CPM 1
- Lib 1
- Domestic Sps 1
- Int Div 2
- ONI 3
- OSS 2
- FFA 1
- HQAAP 1

CONFIDENTIAL
(Classification)

CONFIDENTIAL

This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Act, 50 U. S. C., 31 and 32, as amended. Its transmission or the revelation of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

CONFIDENTIAL

The Japanese have finally "liberated" all Italians with the exception of 23 civilians and 6 marines who have preferred internment to Japanese "liberation".

The Italians who have been interned include Vittorio Alessi of the "Corrier della Sera", Messrs. Crespi, Travella, Petiti of the local Italian bank, Russo (lawyer), Galimberti (Stefani), Perme (advertisement and business), Anderson (marine), Coenidli (navy), Pantechi, Toscani, Minarolo, Jesu, Lavinaro (tailor), Speve (consul), Sulinas, Frederici, Petit (banker), Bonette (Lloyd L.), Beddoni, Ruccodussi, Chieri, Fischer, Guzzo, Maggi, and two woman members who are the wives of two of them. The Italian diplomatic bunch have been given their freedom, but none of them enjoy any power. Boss of the Italians now is Lieut. Bordandini Baldarassi, of the Italian marines, who claims to be a family friend of Benito Mussolini. While bowing to the Japanese he lords it very much over his erstwhile military and diplomatic superiors.

American prisoners of war who are housed in Kiangwan are said to be fairly well treated, according to some Italian seamen who were interned with them and who have been recently released. However, the American prisoners have been forced to do hard work, and have been seen on several occasions passing through the city's streets on trucks on their way to wharves to unload cargoes. They have also taken the place of Chinese laborers at coal unloading points.

However, civilian American and British persons who have been interned are not being well treated. This is seen from the fact that there have been quite a large number of them sent to hospitals due to poor food. The amount of food which can be sent to them from outside by friends has been cut from 20 lbs. to 10 lbs. and three months ago all canteens in the camps were closed down and the monthly allowance of \$700 (which is a very small amount in view of the present prices and especially of the prices exorbitantly charged in the camps) has been stopped.

The most miserable conditions imaginable exist now at the war prisoners' camp near Tazan, Kiangwan, and the seven civilian internment camps. The rations of food in all these places have been drastically cut down, while the war prisoners are forced to perform heavy labor, regardless of their health condition, and even those that are sick must work. Parcels of food which are sent in to the internees -- especially to the war prisoners -- are stolen from them. It was stated by a person released with a large group of nationals recently, that when the food and other parcels arrive at the war prisoners' camps, the senior enemy officer (American) is made to sign a receipt for it, after which the parcels are never seen again.

From all accounts, it seems that the I.R.C. delegate, Mr. Edward Egle, is closing his eyes to all the nonsense that is being perpetrated and which is causing hardships to the internees. It certainly does appear as though he is too quick and ready to offer praise for the "excellent and kind treatment" allegedly given.

Many of the internees who have recently been visited by relatives are reported to be in very poor physical condition. Some persons have dropped weight from 160 to 125 lbs. They are constantly hungry, they say. This condition, as well as their other difficulties, is pretty general knowledge in the city, and it seems odd that Egle does not seem to know about it, or is unable to do anything at all.

From JICA/CBI Br., Chungking China. Report No. 5902. Date 24 August 1944.

DRC/rlo

CONFIDENTIAL

832

This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Act, 50 U.S.C., 31 and 32, as amended. Its transmission or the revelation of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law. It may not be reproduced in whole or in part, by other than War Dept. Agencies, except by permission of the A.C.S., G-2, W.D.G.S.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

In regard to the Italians who have been released, the majority of them now say that they are sorry they did not remain in the internment camp, for their position as "free persons" is indeed very poor. Also many of them hope that the Allies will finish the war as soon as possible. They say that when they were interned they received really friendly treatment from the American prisoners. They revealed also that an engineer of the resident arrison, aged about sixty, is forced to do very hard work in spite of the fact that his health is not too good.

The 23 Italians alleged to have been "in communication" with the Soviet government, as well as some others of this number who allegedly conducted "black market" business transactions, were sent to Tsinanifu where they will be interned together with American and British nationals from North China.

According to some Italians working formerly on the scuttled ship Conte Verde, they said during the period when they were interned, the American prisoners of war in Kiangwan camp treated them very friendly. When they were first sent to the camp, the Americans gave them clothes which they spared, and shared their food with them. They were very much impressed by such hospitality.

It was also told that the Japanese knew beforehand that the Swiss concerned with the welfare of the internees would pay a visit to the camp on the day following the Meiji Anniversary. So on that day, the internees had all the good food which was prepared for the Meiji occasion and instead, on the Meiji Anniversary day they had the hash.

For a period of time in Shanghai it was rumored that a rape case had happened in the Yuyuan Road Camp. However, it was cleared up later, through a letter smuggled out from the camp, written by a British officer of the former B.M.P. He said that the rumor is untrue so far as he knows, though he cannot definitely deny it. He also said that the internees are very anxious for the news of the Allies, since news is scarce and any news is very precious. Some of them have heard the news of the Allied Victories over the Gilbert and Marshal Islands and all are concerned with the progress of the war.

Many people know the name of the Bridge House, but very few know the name of the Labor Regiment. Labor regiments were established in the occupied area long before December 8th. Among the Labor Regiments, the one at Hehsien is the biggest. The internees inside the Hehsien camp are mostly the captured soldiers who total 1,200 altogether. Out of the 1,200, 50% are soldiers and the other half are arrested political workers.

The once famous "Doomed Battalion" which fought in the Shanghai War and later was concentrated in Kidonow Park, was also imprisoned there. Once the Japanese made an announcement that the internees would be released, if they have the following requirements: a. They were not anti-Japanese elements; b. In the labor regiment they were proved to have been reformed in thought, and, c. They have worked hard in the regiment.

However, all these requirements are meaningless and once they are sent to the camp their hope of being released is gone.

Their work in the camp is unloading coal. Every day early before daybreak they carry the coal from Chiu Lung Shan to Lu Si Kow. Their load of coal is never less than 200 catties.

Their food is poor. For each meal an internee was only allowed a bowl of rice and a cup of water mixed with salt.

From JICA/CBI Br., Chungking, China. Report No. 5902. Date 24 August 1944.

Lut/rlc

This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Act, 50 U.S.C., 31 and 32, as amended. Its transmission or the revelation of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

NOTE: This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Act, 50 U.S.C., 31 and 32, as amended. Its transmission or the revelation of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law. It may not be reproduced in whole or in part, by other than War Dept. Agencies, except by permission of the Chief of Staff, W.D.C.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL

For the prevention of escape, the internees are not allowed to go out at night with their clothes on. Nevertheless, escape did happen a couple of times. Once a mass escape was planned and thirty of the runaways were killed by the Japanese sentries' machine guns right on the spot. It was learned that recently an escape happened. The runaways first snatched the sentries' machine guns and killed all the Japanese and then they made good their escape. A Chinese traitor helping the Japanese there is Lan Lai-chi.

NOTE: This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Act, 50 U. S. C., 31 and 32, as amended. Its transmission or the revelation of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law. It may not be reproduced in whole or in part, by other than War Dept Agencies, except by permission of the A C of S, G-2, W. D. G. S.

From JICA/CBI Br., Chungking, China. Report No. 5902. Date 24 August 1944.

DRG/rlc

CONFIDENTIAL

This document contains information affecting the national defense of the United States within the meaning of the Espionage Act, 50 U. S. C., 31 and 32, as amended. Its transmission or the revelation of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

CONFIDENTIAL

TELEGRAM SENT

December 12, 1942

AMERICAN LEGATION

BERN

1. Bridge House, Shanghai

More than fifty-three Americans have been imprisoned for varying periods up to over six months in Gendarmerie prison, Bridge House, where they were crowded into vermin-infested cells with common criminals, some of whom suffered from loathsome contagious diseases. Sanitary facilities were primitive and inadequate, food was far below standard necessary to maintain health, no heat was supplied from December to June and medical care was virtually non-existent. Americans were compelled to sit by day and to sleep by night, provided only with filthy and inadequate blankets, on cold floors. They were not allowed to converse with each other or smoke at any time. An outstanding example of effects of incarceration in this prison is condition J. B. Powell, who through lack of medical attention developed gangrene and lost front half of both feet.

*Completed and Report
his in Camp 1300
P.M.C.*

BRIDGE HOUSE JAIL
SHANGHAI, CHINA

BISHOP, Lewis S., Mr., (Major, American Volunteer Gp.)

(KIANGWAN - SHANGHAI WAR PRISONERS CAMP)
Prison Train En Route North from SHANGHAI

BRIDGEHOUSE JAIL, SHANGHAI

Physical Lay-Out

The BRIDGEHOUSE JAIL is the headquarters of the Japanese Gendarmerie, to the best of Mr. BISHOP's knowledge, for the SHANGHAI area. He believes it is located in the section of the city designated as HONGKU. The building in which he was quartered is "L" shaped, both sides of equal length, with the corner rounded. It is a seven-story building of stone construction, with wood and steel girders for the rooms and skeleton framework. Each level has an outside balcony on the back side of the jail near the courtyard. The jail proper is located on the ground floor of one wing. Formerly servants' quarters, it was reconstructed and made into cells by the Japs for political and military prisoners. In this particular jail, there are ten cells for prisoners. Six large ones of equal size accommodate approximately 25 prisoners, however, usually in the neighborhood of 35 to 40 prisoners and sometimes more were crowded into them; the four small cells are approximately 10 feet square. All cells were totally bare with the exception of a light in the ceiling of each cell.

The BRIDGEHOUSE JAIL is in the heart of SHANGHAI, and is bounded on the street side by buildings housing shops. The building is just off a main street running through SHANGHAI. There is a wooden fence approximately ten feet high on one side of the jail, which is used to prevent observation of the jail from the street. On the other side of the end of the wing are other buildings which serve as a wall. Behind the jail is a fair-sized courtyard, which is about 125 yards long and 40 yards wide, and which is walled in by buildings. These other buildings were utilized by the Jap forces for housing Gendarmerie troops. The buildings are of two-story construction and once in a while of three-story construction. Right outside the entrance to the jail is a brick wall, eight feet high, passage through which is made possible by an iron gate. On top of the wall, broken glass was put in the cement as it hardened. All the floors above that housing the prisoners are utilized by the Gendarmerie. Whenever subject did go topside, only for Jap convenience, he was always taken to the same room, which he believes is on the 5th floor.

Cells

The cells were totally bare, except for an electric light and in some, a container which was used as a latrine. Some cells are of wooden construction, with concrete bulkheads between. The small cells in Jail #1 have wooden floors, with timbers placed from floor to ceiling about one and one-half inches apart. There is a small door in the lower left hand corner, facing south outside for admission. All cells had only one electric light in the center of the ceiling, which burned continuously at night. The large cells that face the windows, cells 1, 3 and 5, receive natural light through the windows during the daytime. Cells 7, 8, 9 and 10 receive no natural light and the electric lights are burned during the daytime for the most part. The same applies for cells 2, 4 and 6, where sometimes the lights were turned on during the day and off at other times.

The men slept on the floor. The only other article in the rooms, aside from electric lights, was a latrine bucket (comparable to a 50-pound wooden lard bucket), one each in cells 1 to 6 inclusive. This bucket had to be emptied by the inmates each day. In cells 7, 8, 9 and 10, the latrine consisted of a small rectangular box, which was in the corner of the cell near the front and which slid out from under the floor. Access to the latrine was made by opening two small doors in the corner of the cell, opening upwards and out. The men were not permitted to sleep at any time during the day unless extremely sick and the guard tended to be extremely lenient. The prisoners were issued one, thin Japanese blanket during the summer, which was spread on the floor to be slept on. During the day the guards made the prisoners sit down in a cross-leg or kneeling position or made the prisoners stand in the corner facing the wall; sometimes they were permitted to walk about the cell for exercise and to increase circulation. Sometimes there was enough room for all of the prisoners to lie down and sleep and sometimes there was not, the prisoners having to crowd up and lie cramped against and on one another. During the winter, the prisoners were given three, very thin Jap blankets, which were totally inadequate for comfort against cold weather. There was no heat in the cells; often it was many degrees below zero, and the ice froze in the water faucets. The prisoners made the best of conditions in the winter by pooling their blankets and sleeping together, regardless of sex, race or creed. There was no discrimination among races or sexes. Approximately 40 men, women and children were thrown together in the cells which were intended to hold 25 prisoners. Fifteen people were crowded in smaller cells which would have been crowded with half that number.

Strength

In the first six cells, 270 people were incarcerated, with 60 in the other four cells, or a total of 330 prisoners in Jail #1. In Jail #2, the first time subject entered it, there were 22 prisoners in his cell, the number decreasing until there were approximately 14 prisoners in the cell. Subject never got an opportunity to see in the other cells, but through the grape-vine system learned the maximum strength of Jail #2 was about 250 prisoners. The prisoners were Chinese civilians and military, British businessmen, Russians, American military as well as naval personnel captured on gunboats, political prisoners, etc. There were many women prisoners, none American, however, he believes British women were interned at the outset of hostilities. Benjamin J. B. POWELL, a newspaperman, was also one of the Americans taken in SHANGHAI when the war began; he has since been (~~liberated~~) rather repatriated. To the best of subject's knowledge, the eight TOKYO raiders and himself were the only American fighting men in the jail.

Camp Control

The entire camp was controlled by the Japanese Gendarmerie, coming under the direct command of the Jap general in charge of the military police in the SHANGHAI area. Once in a while, a Jap inspection party passed through the camp, subject witnessing three of these parties, the members of which were Gendarmerie generals, one holding the rank equivalent to that of a major general in the American army. Guards were also members of the Gendarmerie. At Jail #1 there was a corporal of the guard, plus five other guards on duty at all times, patrolling back and forth and making sure that the prisoners were not talking when they should be sleeping, standing when they should be sitting, etc. The prisoners were continuously kept on the alert; even at night, the Japs often awoke the prisoners and made them pace the floor. Their attitude was extremely barbarous, and they took advantage of the prisoners. The guards were very brutal to a lot of prisoners, both men and women, and there were several beatings. For instance, if a prisoner was caught going to the latrine when he should have been sleeping or sitting, he was beaten with

a three-foot, one and one-half inch in diameter, bamboo rod, which was split one-half way down and then taped so it would not split further. The guards hit the prisoner on all parts of the body, wherever the rod happened to fall.

One Guard Humane

Subject managed to bribe one guard (name unknown), a lance corporal. Subject had nothing to offer him, however, the guard was very sympathetic, spoke fairly good English, was neat-appearing and was above the other types of Japs. He permitted subject to smoke now and then, which was prohibited at all times, and even furnished the cigarettes. Also, he smuggled in two Shanghai Times newspapers and allowed subject to read them; too, he brought in Jap newspapers, read them and gave subject the English translation of the news. Subject especially remembered the descriptions of the battles of ATTU and KISKA given him by the Jap. Often this guard brought subject extra rice and bread; unfortunately, however, the guard was transferred after having served a short time. Later on, when some of the prisoners were on a detail in another prison camp, they met this guard who asked the prisoners about subject, was very much concerned about his health and asked that his best wishes be conveyed to subject.

69 Days in Solitary

Ten days after arriving at the BRIDGEHOUSE JAIL, subject was taken out of his cell and then photographed, this being about 14 July. Returned to his cell, he was kept in solitary for 69 days. For three weeks he was not permitted to wash, not even his hands or face, nor was he permitted any exercise in Jail #1, except for walking around his cell for 15 to 20 minutes at a time in the small 10-foot square room. There were no books to read, however, a couple of weeks after arriving he was furnished a notebook in which he was to keep a diary. About ten entries were made, but this was discontinued in October 1942. In the diary, the Japs asked him to write about his condition, what he thought of the place, his thoughts, etc.

Medical Care

Medical attention was practically non-existent. Chinese, on becoming ill, were left to die; five died while subject was there. Lt. HOLOMARK, and American army pilot, contracted dysentery, lost a lot of weight and almost succumbed; he was finally given some medical treatment by the Japs in a room upstairs, but this proved to be insufficient. Subject had beri-beri and found it extremely difficult to breathe; his body was swollen from head to toes, so much so that it was difficult to distinguish the last three toes on his feet. One night in his cell, unable to breathe, he began complaining and called for the guard. He tried to explain to the guard that he wanted a doctor and after much complaining the guard finally brought a make-shift interpreter to his cell. Subject put across to the interpreter what was the matter with him, and the interpreter told him to stay where he was that night and that the next day a doctor would examine him. Subject relaxed and managed to pull through that night. The next day the doctor examined him. Subject, whose body was still swollen, then had a Japanese nurse sent to him, and the nurse administered vitamin B1 intramuscular injections, three in each arm. At the same time, every other day, he received intravenous glucose shots of 25 ccs each time, and a total of 14 shots. This aided in curing subject of beri-beri, but he began to lose a tremendous amount of weight. This was in the latter part of December 1942. He found it very difficult to walk, and he tried to exercise as much as possible to increase circulation, but he tired very easily. He could make about 15

circuits of the small cell in which he was confined, and then he would have to rest. At the same time he had diarrhea, and he had no medical attention inspite of his continuous requests. At one time, just before getting beri-beri, he complained about stomach trouble and that he was having trouble passing stools. They gave him a powder of which he was to take about six doses.

When he moved to Jail #2, in the latter part of January 1943, his condition became more serious. Nothing was done for him until about 10 March 1943, when he became so weak that everytime he had to leave the corner of the cell and go to the latrine he fainted. On or about 20 March 1943, a female Chinese prisoner in the cell, about 20 years old, called a guard when subject had fainted on the floor. The guard brought the Jap nurse, who had previously cared for him, and the next day she returned and gave him a shot of intravenous glucose of 25 ccs. While injecting this into subject's veins, he passed out, and when he regained his senses he was lying on his back. The nurse was frantically rubbing his chest around his heart and talking to her assistant, who gave her a needle which was used to give subject an adrenalin injection. As subject's condition was deteriorating, the Japanese gave subject a small portion of cooked oatmeal to eat in view of the fact that he could not eat the bread or the rice, which was the daily diet. Subject stated that no patients, however ill, were ever removed from the cells to a hospital. Such treatment as was administered the sick, was given in the cells, and this was only given to a very few people.

Prisoners who had been incarcerated for two months or longer were very low in health. The condition of each prisoner depended upon how long he had been a prisoner and upon his individual constitution. However, in all cases health dropped off, as it naturally would due to the conditions under which the prisoners existed. Five deaths occurred in Jail #1 when subject was there, these being all Chinese men; no deaths occurred in Jail #2 that subject knew of. One of the deaths in Jail #1 was that of one of subject's cell mates, who died of starvation; another Chinese was deliberately starved to death.

Food

Breakfast was comprised of a bowl of rice and tea was sometimes served afterwards. On rare occasions some dried fish heads could be found in the rice. Sometime the rice would have a fish chowder soup poured over it. The lunch and supper for all prisoners who were not Asiatics was supposed to be one-half of a 10-ounce loaf of bread. If the prisoners ate this, they could not have rice. In view of the fact that the bread was always stale and hard to digest, by complaining to the guards and refusing the bread, non-Asiatic prisoners would be given a bucket of rice, about three inches in diameter and two inches deep. The rice being loosely packed. Sometimes, in addition to maybe dried fish heads or fish chowder, a small bit of a green vegetable resembling spinach was put in with the fish. There was never any meat, margarine or cheese served the prisoners. The rice was semi-polished but was very dirty. Sometimes the rice was prepared in a "soupy" fashion and at other times was very dry; sometimes it was cooked with old fish and could not be eaten.

Parcels

The prisoners never received any Red Cross parcels to supplement their diet, however, some of the internees received parcels from friends and relatives in town and they shared the contents with other prisoners. Twice, a friendly Jap guard gave subject pieces of tasty, Jap hard-tack.

Sanitation

Subject received two baths in nine months, but he stated that some of the prisoners never had baths. The number of baths permitted prisoners depended upon the Japanese attitude towards a particular prisoner and the reason for which he was incarcerated. For the first ten days of subject's imprisonment he was permitted out each morning to wash in the wash bowl situated in the corridor. For the next four weeks he was not permitted to wash at any time and for 69 days, while held in solitary confinement, was not once permitted out of his cell. Fifteen to 20 Chinese girls were moved out of the cell, when subject moved in, ten days after arriving at the jail. The only thing he had in his room with him was his khaki shirt and trousers, an under shirt and shorts, and an outer sport shirt furnished him by the Japs. He used the sport shirt to wipe perspiration from his body during the months of July and August, when he was in solitary. The toilet paper provided subject by the Japs resembled sand paper. There was a tremendous amount of lice, mosquitoes, cock roaches, centipedes and one rather poisonous insect, which was about one and one-half inches long, having many legs, a sort of tail and resembling a centipede. Nothing was done to try and rid the cell of the insects. Slop buckets were used for latrines and they had to be emptied each day by the prisoners.

There was no canteen for the prisoners, and as stated before, the only things prisoners could receive were parcels sent in by relatives and friends in the SHANGHAI area. He stated: "The BRIDGEHOUSE JAIL was a detention jail and not a P/W camp." The only clothing furnished subject was a pair of under shorts and a sport shirt.

Mail

Shortly after arriving at the BRIDGEHOUSE JAIL, the Japs had subject write a letter to his wife, which he is quite positive was never sent. It was a two-page letter, written on one side only. Subject knows his wife did not receive this letter, as well as the others he sent from KIANGWAN P/W camp. No other letters could be written by him from the BRIDGEHOUSE JAIL. When he wrote in the diary, which the Japs asked him to keep, he implored on the Japs for a chance to write to the Red Cross in SHANGHAI for aid; he also asked to be sent to a P/W camp in the SHANGHAI area, however, nothing ever came of his requests. If any communications arrived at the BRIDGEHOUSE JAIL for an inmate, the prisoner was informed by the Japanese, by word of mouth, of the message. Subject stated he never received any communication. No visits were permitted in the camp except those made by the Jap Gendarmerie officers, and then the Japs controlling the BRIDGEHOUSE JAIL were skeptical about letting them in.

OCCUPIED CHINAShanghai Area

Jessfield Road Police Station and Bridge House are Gendarmerie interrogation centers used by the Japanese to extract information (often involving torture) from POW believed to have it. Bridge House, which is the headquarters of the Special Service Section of the Japanese Gendarmerie, is located in the Hongkew district, north of Soochow Creek and behind the new Asia Hotel and the Chinese post office. It is a POW detention point said to be used for civilian internees as well. The American flyers who took part in the raid on Tokyo in 1942 were detained at Bridge House. 7 American flyers out of a group of 12 interned at Hanoi by Vichy French authorities, have been transferred to Shanghai, presumably for interrogation.

Ward Road Jail, at 372 Haiphong Road, is a prison maintained by the Japanese for disciplinary action. This jail is situated at the northeastern end of Shanghai where Ward Road crosses Yangtazepoo Road (a continuation of Broadway), and was formerly the Shanghai Municipal Jail. When it was taken over by the Japanese they used it chiefly for internees or Prisoners of War who had committed offenses, such as smuggling messages and attempted escape. British and American Army and Marine personnel who tried to escape from the Shanghai War Prisoners Camp at Woosung in the summer of 1942 are now serving 2 to 8 year prison sentences here.

The Japanese foreign office has officially stressed that the Japanese Government cannot authorize the transfer of Americans detained at Ward Road Jail to a Shanghai POW camp because they were "condemned in accordance with penal regulations". Red Cross delegates have made repeated application to the Japanese to visit and to be allowed to send comfort parcels to the POW. Both requests have been consistently refused, and Swiss Consulate visits have also been stopped.

No. Known POW: 13. Composed of 11 Americans and 2 British.

On Yu Yuen Road near the Tifeng Road intersection and west of the International Settlement is the newly reported Tifeng Road POW camp. Twenty miles south of Shanghai, on the road to Minghong, is the Kiangsu Middle School. This is also newly reported as a POW camp, but no further data has been received. The Shanghai Civic Center is reported as a probable POW camp.

Summary of Known POW - Shanghai Area

Americans	1,100 (location of 205 not confirmed)
British	70
Italian	29
Norwegian	<u>6</u>
Total	1,205

820-3rd Ave.,
Devils Lake, N.D.
March 25, 1946.

Wassell
1) Karywan
2) J. J. ...
3) ...
4) ...
5) ...

To: Captain Willard A. Smith
Chief Liaison & Research Branch
American PW Information Bureau.

From: Edwin F. Hossing, 244037, Platoon Sgt. U.S.M.C.

I have no diary, pictures or documents that were gathered by me during the time I was a prisoner of war. Such material, in fact, any English written material was considered dangerous by the Japanese, and in their numerous "shake-downs" it was always confiscated. I did have a little data but it was lost in the hasty scramble for a plane out of the country. I am of the opinion that Platoon Sgt. Joe M. Stowe, U.S.M.C. may have a diary. The only pictures taken in any camp in which I lived were taken by Platoon Sgt. Bernard O. Ketter U.S.M.C.

When captured I was a member of Bty "H" 1st Defense Bn., on duty at Wake Island. I was captured 23 Dec 1941, along with about 430 military personnel and

THIS REPORT IS COMPLETED
AND COPY IS IN CAMP BOOK

KIANG WAN, CHINA

(FOLDER II)

about 1200 civilians.

Jan 12, 1942 I among about 420 military personnel and 900 civilians were placed aboard the Nita Maru, and after touching at Yokohama, arrived in Shanghai

Jan 24, 1942.

① From Jan 24, 1942 until Dec 5, - 8, 1942 I lived in The Woosung War Prisoners Camp, about 8 or 10 miles west of Shanghai.

The personnel of this camp were composed of about 420 military personnel and about 900 civilians from Wake Island, some 200 U.S. Marines from Peiping China, and a few, perhaps 20 American Merchant Marine officers and men.

From Jan 24, 1942 until Dec 5, 1942, to the best of my memory, 4 men died. 1 by starvation: he refused to, or could not eat the Japanese food. 2 were electrocuted by coming into contact with an electric fence around the camp. 1 by rifle fire. This man was shot by a Jap sentry when the latter made a mock bayonet lunge toward the man.

The mess in this camp was poor. The galley and equipment were of the typical Jap style. Dirty iron pots, dirty buildings and no sanitary facilities. And the Japs were not interested in any direct measures for improving the situation. The food was prepared by the prisoners but it was of the very poorest quality and insufficient in quantity. Our food consisted of rice and stew three times daily with an occasional 6oz loaf of bread in lieu of the rice. Most of the prisoners could have eaten twice the amount of rice served. The stew consisted, as a rule, of a watery mixture containing little or no meat, some cabbage, carrots, tops and all, onions tops and all, and perhaps radish. This stew must be seen to be appreciated.

The medical facilities in this camp for the first 6 months amounted to a building where they

doled out charcoal and aspirin for all complaints. The situation was somewhat relieved by a small amount of medical supplies donated to the camp by the Red Cross of Shanghai during June or July of 1942.

The housing consisted of Jap army barracks. One storey structures about 25 ft. wide and 220 ft. long. Badly lighted, cold in winter and hot in summer. Articles like brooms, mops, rags and soaps for cleaning were unheard of. Nine men slept shoulder to shoulder on a platform 7 ft. wide and 12 ft. long. These barracks were the free stamping ground of all Japs who wished to cause trouble or army who desired to relieve their personal misery or grudges by inflicting pain, misery and humiliation on others.

The latrines were of a primitive type much used in China. The greatest complaint against them was

the lack of material to maintain cleanliness and eliminate flies.

Recreation facilities and library were not too bad. The Red Cross of Shanghai furnished the gear and books.

No Red Cross parcels were received during the period of Jan 24, 1942 to Dec 5, 1942.

We were allowed to write once a month. Messages of 20 words in block letters. To the best of my knowledge, as long as a letter contained nothing derogatory to the Camp or nothing pertaining to the ill health or treatment of the sender, the letters at least left the Camp. All incoming mail was censored at the Camp. A very slow business which was often postponed at the fancy of the interpreter for as long as three months. Any difficult-to-read mail fell to the waste basket.

The work at the Woosung Camp consisted of garden work. Six to eight hours daily except Sundays. The

work was not unpleasant nor difficult.

In Aug. or Sept. of 1942 about 350 war prisoners from this Camp left for Japan to work in factories and plants. These were men who professed to have some technical knowledge.

The camp officials and guards were better known to me by nick-names, however, a few I do remember:

Col. Yuse - Died Aug or Sept 1942

Col. Otara - C.O. until June 26 or 27, 1945

Capt. Enels -

Sgt. Shindo - Dr.

Ishi Wara - interpreter

Kaigwan

During the period Dec 5 to 8, 1942 I and the other prisoners of the Woosung War Prisoners Camp were transferred to the Kaigwan War Prisoners Camp about 3 or 4 miles west of Shanghai. It was supposed to be better than the one we left: in fact a model camp.

The Kaigwan Camp was little better than the Woosung Camp. We had the same old Jap army barracks, the same stinking latrines and the same dirty galley. We did have

a better hospital and dispensary. Equipment and medical supplies arrived from the U. S. in Dec of 1942.

In the Kainywan Camp the food was a bit better as regards quality. The camp officials allowed the Red Cross of Shanghai to deliver a small amount of food to the camp twice a month. This made the food in general more palatable, but we were always hungry. The Jap mess - Sgt. reduced the quantity of the Camp ration in proportion to the amount delivered by the Red Cross.

During my stay in this camp from Dec 5, 1942 to May 9, 1945 I received, I believe, 17 Red Cross parcels, all in good condition. Seven of them I received during the period of Dec 1942 - Feb 1943. Six during the period Feb 1944 - Nov 1944. Four during the period Jan 1945 to May 1945.

The work in this camp from Dec 1942 until May 1944 was very bad. Dec 1942 and Jan 1943 we went out in large groups to repair roads. It was far too cold for

the clothing we had and we were always hungry.

In Feb 1943 the entire camp was set to building a rifle range. The back-stops, firing-lines and wind-breaks were to be built of dirt. It was our task to dig the dirt from nearby fields, load it on carts and then push the carts on rails to the place under construction. We always left camp between 0600 and 0800 in the morning, depending upon the season of the year, and never returned until 1600-1800 in the evening. We had to walk about 2 miles to and from work. Noon lunch was taken along.

A day's work was always calculated in so many loads from the field of digging to the point under construction. As the work progressed the digging became more distant from the construction and the pushing more difficult due to the increased elevation of the project. And as the work progressed more loads "up the hill" were added to our daily quota. With everlasting hunger,

fatigue and abuse this project became a nightmare to the men in the camp.

In May 1944 this job was completed and the men set to other tasks. Some were put to work in a garage near Shanghai and the remainder, myself included, worked at an open-air fuel dump. We dug holes in which to place gas and oil drums.

From Dec 1942 to May 1945, 8 men died in camp. Five from T.B. and three from natural causes.

Col. Otara was in command of this camp.

Fengtai. On May 9, 1945 the men in Kaingwan War Prisoners Camp were transferred by box car to Fengtai.

We arrived at Fengtai on May 14, 1945. The camp was located 15 to 20 miles west of Peiping in what appeared to be a large supply base for the Japanese army. Our barracks consisted of one of the large brick warehouses. Our bunks, or straw ticks were placed on a floor of

brick and packed red clay. The lights were very poor. There was no ventilation except one large door and this was closed at night in spite of our protests. No brooms or other cleaning equipment was furnished. We made a few of our own, but despite all our efforts the dust and flies were terrible.

The galley was a low straw-mat covered building with earth decks. No screens were available so flies swarmed over the filthy place. Our food was transported from the galley to the barracks in 3 to 5 gal. wood or metal buckets. These buckets were always washed in an inadequate supply of warm water, at times no warm water available, and then placed on open-air racks. Nothing was provided to keep dust and flies off these buckets between meal hours.

We were fed 3 times daily. A meal consisted of a tea-cup of rice, maize or millet and about $1\frac{1}{2}$ tea-cups

of vegetable stew. The same rotten stinking vegetables and meat the Japs always furnished us. A detachment 60 Jap soldiers received more meat and vegetables than 900 prisoners. As a rule the daily supply was picked over by the Jap cooks, and what they rejected or could not use, was given to us. I believe the Chinese farmers in the vicinity were not interested in selling the Japanese any food they could dispose of in their markets. One day I saw the Jap mess-sgt. pay a Chinese farmer for some vegetables with a box of soap. It appeared there was no money, so after much argument the Chinese was forced to accept the soap. The first week or ten days in the camp we did receive enough food for some strange reason but after that period we were hungry again.

The hospital and dispensary were located in one end of the warehouse. There were wood bunks and mosquito-

nets for the patients and we did have a small supply of medicine which was moved from Shanghai.

about June 1, 1945 the number of diarrhea cases had increased so greatly at the camp as to endanger the health of the camp and exhaust our small supply of drugs. The flies which lived and bred in the open-air latrine, and swarmed over our bunks and the galley, were probably responsible for this condition. When the Japanese were finally convinced of the gravity of the situation they allowed us a few extra sticks of wood with which to heat water for washing food buckets and mess gear. The diarrhea patients they isolated in another part of the barracks:— in the end where the make shift Carpenter shop and store room was located. The traffic in there was ideal to keep a cloud of dust and dirt flying at all times. The condition of this isolation ward and the patients was appalling.

Again there were no facilities: nothing to clean with. The patients were forced to place their straw pads on the brick deck, some of them under a mosquito net. But all of them lay on their bunks covered with dirt, sweat and traces of excrement, too miserable in their illness even to brush off the flies.

The latrine in Fengtai consisted of 3 straddle trenches about 25 feet long surrounded by a wall of straw mats about 6 ft. high. It was parallel to, and about 30 feet from the barracks. With nothing to fight flies they prospered in the filthy place and swarmed over our camp.

Despite the proximity of the latrine, an electric fence around the camp and the heavy Jap guard by night, we were not allowed to use the latrine at night. Instead we were forced to place 5 gal. cans in the barracks for any night runs.

As to recreation - we had a small amount of soft ball equipment, and we did play a few games,

but the Japs were always around to heckle and annoy.

We received no Red Cross parcels in Fengtai. Mr. Egle or Engle, Red Cross representative from Shanghai, did manage to send us a bit of bulk food.

As far as I can remember, we sent no letters nor did we receive any while at Fengtai. A few stray letters addressed to Shanghai came to the Fengtai Camp but no others.

The work at Fengtai was not too difficult nor were the hours too long. Seven hours per day, 6 days a week would cover it. The work consisted of digging ditches or moving material around the warehouses. On a whole it was rather simple because the Jap sentries were in a complete state of confusion and fear. A few prisoners had escaped from the train during our trip from Shanghai to Fengtai and all the sentries desired in Fengtai was to keep us close together so we could not escape.

Fengtai Camp existed from May 17, 1945 until June 19,

1945. There were no deaths among the prisoners while in this camp.

June 19, 1945 the prisoners from Feng tai were placed in box cars and sent to Fusan, Korea. From there to various camps in Japan. I was sent to Hokodate No. 3.

Hokodate No. 3

July 7, 1945 - I arrived at Hokodate No. 3. With me were some 309 other prisoners. 385 military personnel, 20 American Merchant Marine officers and men and 5 British Merchant Marine. Of these, none died while we were in that camp.

The barracks consisted of one long wooden building that probably was the sleeping quarters of some miners before we occupied it. Fleas and bed bugs over ran it, and the odor from the open-pit latrines at both ends pervaded the building. Our bunks, or straw ticks were placed on the decks. We were given no blankets and the one we brought from Feng tai (a Red Cross blanket) was inadequate to keep us warm even in July.

The barracks and small compound was always

heavily guarded and the prisoners molested and annoyed to the maximum. Day and night these pigs roamed thru the barracks with their dirty shoes soiling the boards on which we had to eat and sleep and stumbling over our bedding. They found and invented more reasons to humiliate and slap the prisoners than I could even begin to record.

The galley was fairly clean as Jap standards go, but the food was worse than in Fengtai. Rice and stew 3 times per day. Both were rationed by the tea-cup. The stew was always terrible. It was made of sea-weed, a form of radish, or some weed gleaned from the mountain side.

The hospital, a one bed affair, and dispensary were in one small room with a cpl. of the Japanese army medical Corps in Command. All medicine and equipment had been furnished by the Red Cross, and we had a naval doctor with us, but still this cpl. was the supreme lord of the dispensary. The doctor diagnosed no case nor prescribed

any medicine without his approval. From members of our own medical personnel you may obtain proof of what we all knew in the camp: that this Cpl. sparingly doled out medicine to the prisoners that there might be more for him to steal. I have no proof of this statement.

There was no recreation at Hakodate No. 3. except Cards, Chess etc, but the days on which, and the hours during which these games could be played were so restricted that they contributed hardly anything to the welfare of the men.

No Red Cross parcels of any description were received in Hakodate No. 3.

To my knowledge no mail was received in the camp. We were allowed to write one letter. This was written in block letters, and of course, could contain no military information nor any derogatory statements as to the camp or its personnel.

For some strange reason we did no work at Hakodate No. 3. for the first 30 days we were there except tinker around in a garden or about the barracks. On Aug 20th 9,

1945 we were all set to work. Even the old men (over 60) and those declared unfit for work by the doctor were given some task. 60 to 70 percent of the men were sent into the coal mines. Half of them worked on the day shift from 0800 until 1700 with every tenth day a day of rest. The other half had the night shift. Working hours, 1700 until 0300. The mine was very old, mud and water were everywhere and the timbers old and rotten.

Aug 15, 1945 was our last day of work. The picture changed from that day on. We left Hakodate No. 3 at about 2100, Sept 15, 1945.

Edwin J. Cassin,
Maj. Sgt. U.S.M.C.

From: Special Division
Department of State
To: War Department (Inf. Bur.)
March 23, 1943

Shanghai

See pp 2+3

February 8, 1943

Report on Activities of
Mr. Egle Delegate of the International Committee
of the Red Cross at Shanghai.
(dated October 16, 1942)

Office of the International Committee of the Red Cross delegation at Shanghai was inaugurated at the beginning of April 1942.

CIVILIAN MESSAGE SERVICE

One of the first steps was to start a message service for civilians in accordance with the system as it is operated through the ICRC at Geneva with practically all countries of the world.

Messages must be of a purely personal nature and contain nothing pertaining to politics or conduct of war. These are censored in office at Shanghai before they are passed on to the Post Office for transmission. Messages must be written in English or a translation attached if another language used. In case of no translation, Shanghai office has staff conversant in languages for this purpose. Messages are sent from Shanghai to ICRC at Geneva who attends to transmission.

Number of messages mailed up to the 30th of September 1942 from Shanghai is 33,750. Countries receiving these messages were either allied nations or neutral countries.

Up to 30th of September, incoming messages received were 12,870, from same countries. (for details see message dated February 8, 1943)

Number of incoming messages is increasing and distributed with help of various national organizations at Shanghai.

TELEGRAM SERVICE FOR CIVILIANS

This service operates on similar manner as that of mail service, but on a smaller scale. High cost of transmission of

messages excluded lengthy ones. Service is restricted to short and urgent messages. Number of such outgoing messages varies from 5 to 30 a day with a slightly larger number of incoming messages.

Messages in English, but exceptions are made in some cases. Cash deposit must be made by the sender to cover the transmission and answer, if any.

AMERICAN RED CROSS

American Red Cross had imported for many years, food stuffs and medicaments for charitable organizations in China. ICRC took over when it was found that the representatives of the American Red Cross were to be evacuated. Stocks were taken over with the approval of the Japanese authorities and distributed (such stocks which could not keep). Most of the fees for storage, transportation and such were refunded by beneficiaries in proportion to the number of bags which they received.

Most of the medical bandages are still in the possession of the delegate, except for small amount delivered to prisoners of war at Shanghai.

Inquiries concerning prisoners of war, civilian internees and civilians in East-Asia.

Absence of communications from Shanghai to places in Far East and East-Asia made it almost impossible to respond to the inquiries received by delegate, but up to end of September, 1942, delegate has been able to answer about 980 inquiries, although this is only a small fraction of those coming in.

Service for Prisoners of War at Shanghai

Up to middle of June 1942, service for prisoners of war was being taken over by relatives and friends of those interned with the assistance of British Residents Association and the American Residents Association. Since the middle of June, same year, service was taken in hand by ICRC and donations are taken up through these two national organizations and turned over to the ICRC where they are registered and delivered to camps.

Most letters and cards written by prisoners of war are posted directly by camp authorities and do not pass through hands of delegate. On other hand, delegate is able to transmit letters to prisoners of war which are sent to his office. Up to end of September he had delivered approximately 4,000 letters to prisoners.

Visit to Camp of Prisoners of War.

Delegate visited this camp, which is a farm, with the consent of the Japanese authorities on August 18, 1942. Besides a few animals delegate has been able to contribute, Japanese have stocked it well.

HONG KONG

Large number of inquiries came from Shanghai residents regarding relatives and friends in Hong Kong, but, owing to lack of communication delegate was unable to reply until service had been resumed. Hong Kong office was established with Mr. Zindel as delegate and Mr. Egle had sent about 500 messages from Shanghai. In return, he was able to deliver about 3,000 messages from those in Hong Kong. Although packages could not be sent from Shanghai, money in small amounts could be transmitted to those in Hong Kong. Any donations to prisoners of war will be delivered to prisoner after receiving permission from Commander of Japanese forces in charge of camp. Civilian internees are also allowed to receive money in small amounts.

Relief Service in Shanghai for other Nationals.

Delegate has had appeals from any number of persons, other than British or American nationality. Remittances have ceased since December 1941 and some of them had been in dire need. One of the biggest problems are the 10,000 to 15,000 Jews who are on the point of starvation. They used to receive funds from New York (Joint Distribution Committee) .

Latvians, Lithuanians, Russians and Esthonians are among those affected also.

Details of above, see report dated February 8, 1943)





TELEGRAM SENT

Joseph

AMERICAN LEGATION,

BERN.

March 18, 1943

No. 664.

This refers to American interests in occupied China.

Swiss Consul General at Shanghai to comment on report that has come to the attention of the Department. It was reported that 58 British and American prisoners committed suicide, were murdered, or died between March 10 and 17 in an internment camp under the control of the Japanese authorities near Shanghai.

HULL

af.- March 30, 1943

By Lt. Col. John A. White

KIANGWAN

LOCATION

This camp is located five miles northeast of the International Settlement.

PRISONER PERSONNEL

There were 600 prisoner personnel in this camp, all have been moved from Woosung.

GUARD PERSONNEL

Colonel Otera, camp commander from Woosung.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

Housing

The entire compound was surrounded by a wall, which was approximately 250 yards square, within the compounds ^{there were} five large barracks. One was a hospital barracks, one Japanese administration building, one a mess hall, one a library and one a warehouse. The barracks lived in were approximately 210 feet long by 50 feet wide. These barracks were not divided into platforms as was the situation in Woosung. The officers and enlisted men were in separate barracks. In the officers barracks they were separated into rooms. In some cases one officer to a room according to the rank of the officers up to three officers to a room. The roof was metal and the floor wooden.

Latrines

They were the usual Japanese latrines. Located outside the living quarters.

Bathing Facilities

They had two bathrooms, one for the officers and one for the enlisted men. In each one of these bathrooms they had one large tub which contained hot water. The tub was approximately 5 feet high, 7 feet long and 4 feet wide.

The prisoners were compelled to dip the water out and take a bath out of a bucket or container. They were never allowed to get into the tubs.

Mess Halls

The mess hall was used only as a place to prepare the food. It was of relatively light construction with flimsy roof. Representatives were sent from each one of the barracks to draw the food from the mess hall and taken back to the men and served in the barracks. All of the food was prepared in big cauldrons.

Food

The food situation in this camp was fair. The prisoners were issued rice twice a day and a loaf of bread for the other meal. This generally comprises five loaves of bread per week per man. In addition to this they had stew, which was made up of vegetables and sometimes meat. On a few occasions the amount of meat or fish issued ran to 150 grams a day per man.

Medical Facilities

The medical facilities in this camp were a little bite better than they were in Woosung. In December 1942, a shipment of medical supplies arrived, which helped the situation a great deal. The administering of medicine was performed by American doctors and corpmen, plus one Canadian doctor who did outstanding work.

Supplies

A - Red Cross - Red Cross came in on 6 December 1942 when the detail first arrived in Kiangwan. The first shipment amounted to 6 2/3 boxes per man. On the 16 March 1944 a second shipment of Red Cross supplies came in, which amounted to 6 boxes per man, plus medical supplies, shoes, clothing, shirts and toilet articles. In January 1945 a third shipment of Red Cross supplies arrived.

Mail

The first mail received from the U.S. came into this camp in December 1943. It was not all distributed until April of 1944. Prior to that time the prisoners had been receiving local mail quite regularly.

For their outgoing mail the prisoners were allowed to send one letter every three months, which comprised about 600 words. They were also allowed to send one card about every month about 25 words, except the month they send the letter.

Work

The officers did the general policing around the camp area. They also worked on camp farms every day except Sunday. In many cases they had their own personal gardens within the compound, which kept them quite busy. The enlisted men worked in the garage, they worked around the camp interior, in the mess halls and from January 1943 worked in building Japanese recreation mount, which was considered by the prisoners as the hardest work they had ever ran across. The work consisted of building a mount 200 yards long, 50 ydst wide and 12 yards wide, which was called by the prisoners, as Fujiama, minature of the mount of Fujiama.

These men were given extra food for this work.

Treatment

The treatment in this camp was considered rather severe. There was a great deal of slapping and beating. On March 21 there was an inspection party made by Japanese officers, which caused a let up of the mistreatment of the prisoners.

Pay

The officers received pay.

2nd Lt. received 70.83 yen per month of which 60 yen was deducted for room and board which left only ten yen. 1st Lt. received 85; Captain, 122.50; Majors, 170; Lt. Col., 230; Colonels, 312.50 all have 60 yen deducted for room and board. The following are the amounts of deduction which arrive at the figure 60:

Food	42	yen
Clothing	15	
Furniture and electricity	$\frac{3}{60}$	yen

The enlisted men received a little more pay. For specialists classes they received 27 Chinese dollars or about 5 yen a month, and 15 to 20 dollars a month for ordinary laborers. Some of the NCO's received about 23 dollars a month, which was about $4\frac{1}{2}$ yen.

Recreation

They had softball, volleyball, excellent library facilities and movies about four times early in 1945.

Morale

The morale in this camp was very high. Re

Religious Activities

Religious activities were not forced in this camp, although a Japanese minister came out once every month and performed services.

When every there was a death the Japanese allowed formal funeral ceremonies. They actually blew taps.

MOVEMENT

On the 4 May 1945 the first group moved from Kiangwan to Fengtai. The last group was moved on the 9th of May. Twenty-five men were left behind, because they were, too, sick to be moved. The rest were all moved of which there were 923. Seven escaped on the way to Fangtai.

Kans' (4-1-46)

an, of
Senate
lay he
nners-
Senate
es up
Mon-

ion to
not
e for
dded:
a bill
held
on so
nt for
ould
whole
to the

ution
Con-
s to
n in
lege.

ment
trict
en's
tury
nate
pitol
ers-

the
lse-
nu-
bor
n-
is,
e's
he
he



JAP SOLDIER DEMONSTRATES HOW DOOLITTLE FLYERS DIED—Japanese Warrant Officer Mayama (no further identification) kneels at Shanghai's First Cemetery grounds and demonstrates how three Doolittle flyers had their hands tied to crosses and then were shot in the head after their plane crashed on the China coast. Watching are Lt. Col. John H. Hendren of St. Louis and Capt. R. T. Dyer (right), Rochester, N. Y.

Woodsung
Kiangwan
Fengtai

HAKODATE WAR PRISONERS' BRANCH CAMP NO. 4
NISHI-ASHIBETSU, HOKKAIDO, JAPAN

10 September, 1945

FENGTAI, CHINA

RECORD OF INTERNMENT

1. The following report refers to Prisoners of War previously interned in Shanghai area, and covers the period from 1 February 1942 to date. This report is of a general nature since all records including files of official correspondence between the Delegate to the International Red Cross Committee and the Japanese Authorities and the Intermediary were confiscated by the Japanese at Fengtai, China, on 17 June, 1945.

2. The Shanghai War Prisoners Camp was officially established by the Japanese at Woodsung, China, on 1 February, 1942, the camp was moved to Kiangwan, China on 4 - 6 December, 1941, where it was maintained until 9 May, 1945, when all remaining Prisoners' of War entrained for Fengtai (in the vicinity of Peking), China. On 19 June, 1945, the 996 remaining Prisoners' of War proceeded by rail and water via Fusan, Korea, to Japan; of these 300 Americans, Norwegians and Italians were located in the Tokyo area; 196 Americans in the Northern part of Honshu; and the remaining American and British in Hokkado, Japan. The strength of the Shanghai War Prisoners Camp varied between 900 and 1800. Additional War Prisoners arrived from time to time and several details were transferred to Japan during the period of internment. Prior stations were as follows:

AMERICAN:

- Embassy Guard, U. S. Marine Detachment, Peking, China
- U. S. Marine Detachment, Tientsin, China
- U. S. Forces, Wake Island
- U. S. Air Forces in China
- U.S.S. Wake
- SS MALAMA
- SS VINCENT
- SS PRESIDENT HARRISON
- Pacific Naval Air Bases Contractors, Wake Island
- Pan-American Airway, Wake Island
- Liberty Mutual Life Insurance, Wake Island

BRITISH:

- HMS-Peterel and British Merchantile Ships

NORWEGIAN:

- Norwegian Merchantile Ship

Completed and Report
to in Camp's Post
Jm

ITALIANS:

Italian Forces in Shanghai and SS Count De Verde

On May 8, 1945, prior to departure, twenty-five (25) prisoners of war were transferred to the Municipal Police Hospital in Shanghai, China. During the period of internment, ten (10) were incarcerated in the War Road Jail, Shanghai. The following Americans escaped from the train enroute to Fengtai; 2nd Lt. Richard M. Huisonga, USMC; 2nd Lt. James D McBrayer, Jr., USMC; 2nd Lt. John F. Kinney, USMC; 2nd Lt. John A. McAllister, USMC; Ensign Louis S. Bishop, USNAR; and William Taylor and Jack Hernandez, employees of Pacific Naval Air Base Contractors. Raymond R. Rutlege, American Civilian, was transferred either to Peking or Tientsin prior to departure from Fengtai for disciplinary action in the case of an attempted escape.

3. (a) Twenty-three (23) deaths occurred during the period of internment, including one British and one Norwegian. For record of the twenty-one (21) American known to have died and three (3) other Americans reported to have died, see appendix marked "A".

GENEVA CONVENTION

In the fall of 1942, the Japanese Camp Authorities notified us that the Emperor did not ratify these conventions and therefore they would not be complied with; furthermore we were advised by the Japanese Camp authorities that Japan would abide by the Geneva Convention "mutatis mutandi".

DETENTION OF NEUTRALS:

Several requests were submitted for the release of five (5) Norwegians and one (1) Estonian Merchant Marine Officers. The Estonian was released after about 2 years internment; the Norwegians were transferred to Japan in 1945 as Prisoners of War.

INHUMANE TREATMENT:

During the entire period of internment there were numerous cases of inhumane treatment suffered by Prisoners of War at the hands of the Japanese commissioned and enlisted members of the camp guard. Such incidents were beatings administered by blows of the hand, fist, stick, board, riding whip, rifle, pistol or sword, stabbing with the bayonet, kicks with the foot, and administration of the water cure and windlass applied to the finger. Protests were regularly given to the Japanese authorities to discontinue this inhumane treatment. Some of the incidents are herewith reported in detail:

May 1942, Lieutenant Commander S. Polkingham, Royal British Navy Reserve, then 58 years of age, underwent 3 weeks solitary confinement, with no sleep or food during first 48 hours, no bedding during the first week, no medical treatment of injured hand and was struck on numerous occasions; in an attempt to obtain information from him regarding his roommate Commander Wooley who escaped from camp.

Summer 1942, 2nd Lt. R.M. Haisenga, USMC, was beaten unconscious with a heavy stick and kicked while unconscious and prone by ISHIHARA, the interpreter. Lt. Haisenga suffered brain concussion and numerous contusions on head, neck and shoulders, from blows administered by ISHIHARA.

Summer 1942, ISHIHARA made two attempts with un-sheathed sword on the life of Sir Mark Young, former Governor of HongKong. He was disarmed both times.

Summer 1942, ISHIHARA struck Pl. Sgt. Keteer, USMC, with flash light, loosening several teeth.

18 June 1942, Lonnie D. Riddle, Pacific Naval Air Base contractor, was killed by a shot fired by a Japanese sentry. A Prisoner of War Board of Investigation found criminal negligence in the handling of a firearm. Protest was made and a demand submitted that the Japanese sentry be punished, however, he was retained as a member of the guard for another year.

29 July 1943, Captain J. R. Hester, USMC, and 1st Lt. C. A. BARNINGER, USMC were struck several times in the face by Sgt. Maj. HURAKAWA with his fist. Captain Hester resisted and was then confined to the Guard House.

8 to 13 Jan. 1944, Colonel Otera, the Camp Director, ordered an investigation (inquisition) to be conducted by Lt. MISUAKI and ISHIHARA to obtain information regarding exchange of U. S. currency and sale of personal effects to Chinese outside of the camp. Guard PIUTONI and interpreters MORISATO and YAZAWA assisted. The water cure was administered to Lt. (jg) W.T. Foley USN(MC), Supply Sgt. B. J. Schick, USMC Supply Sgt. H. B. Stowers, USMC, Staff Sgt. J. C. Minnick, USA, Pl. Sgt. J. Stone, USMC, Ambrose Lurn, Chinese American, and Mee Carbor, PNABC. Ensign J. J. David (so) USN and Mr. Freyburger, PNABC, and the above mentioned officer and men were kicked and severely beaten with a weighted leather riding crop. In several cases ISHIHARA broke the cartilage inside the nostrils with the end of the riding crop prior to administering the water cure. ISHIHARA applied a wire windlass to Staff Sgt. Minnick's finger until consciousness was lost.

Summer of 1944, Sgt. Maj. KURAKAWA struck all members of a section with a wooden report board because the section was not ready for inspection. Five (5) Prisoners of War required stitches on the head.

January 1945, during an air raid by American planes, seven(7) Prisoners of War were stabbed with the bayonet by a Japanese sentry.

FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH PROVISIONS OF BOXER PROTOCOL:

Members of the Embassy Guard, Marine Detachment, Peking, China, and the Marine Detachment, Tientsin, China, were not returned to the United States in accordance with the provisions of the Boxer Protocol.

USE OF COERCION:

Coercion was frequently used by the Japanese authorities, Two (2) cases are herewith cited:

(a) In Spring of 1942 at Woosung, deprivation of food and close confinement was threatened and effected in order to force the Prisoners of War to sign a pledge that they would not escape. The pledge was signed after being ordered to do so by Colonel Josi, Camp Director, (now deceased).

(b) In Spring of 1943 at Kiangwang, officers were told that they would be stood at attention in front of the guard house if they did not volunteer to work. Officers were then ordered to work by Captain Ende, Camp Manager.

RETENTION OF PERSONAL EFFECTS:

Generally complied with except that

(a) On Wake Island, all effects were confiscated.

(b) In North China, personal effects enroute to Chinwangtao were not returned.

EVACUATION OF POWs:

Prior to departure from Kianwang,

(a) Senior interned Medical Officer recommended that twenty-nine (29) Prisoners of War be hospitalized in Shanghai. The Japanese authorities disapproved of four (4) cases and arranged for the hospitalization of the other twenty-five (25).

(b) Transportation facilities were inadequate; for example fifty (50) men were crowded in a box car while traveling through China and as many as 143 officers and men were assigned to a day coach with capacity of 80 while traveling in Japan.

INTERMENT:

(a) Despite numerous protests, twelve (12) officers and seven (7) enlisted U. S. aviators captured in China, were held in continuous close confinement from 1 January 1945.

(b) Different races and nationals were quartered in the same barracks.

CAMP HYGIENE AND INSTALLATIONS:

(a) Electric fences were not equipped with safe guards. On 15 August 1942, Ray K. Hodgkins, Seaman 2c, USN and on 22 August 1942, C. W. Bucher, FM Cpl., USMC were electrocuted.

(b) Quarters were wooden barracks with average sleeping platform space of 28" x 8' in Woosung and 32" x 8' in Kianwang. In Fengtai, Prisoners of war were required to sleep on thin pads on a brick floor. In Hokkaide, the quarters were very crowded and infected with rats, bed bugs and fleas.

(c) Water. - At Kianwang polluted well water was used. At Fengtai a single fire hydrant was the only water outlet for drinking cooking, and bathing for 1,000 Prisoners of War and the Japanese Guard.

(d) Heat. - None was provided during the winter of 1942. During other winters, stoves and fuel were insufficient.

(e) Light. - Always inadequate.

(f) Latrines. - Requests to repair open basket type latrines at Woosung and Kiangwang were disapproved. At Fangtai and open-pit type, located 20 feet from quarters, resulted in a epidemic of dysentery and dyorrhoea.

(g) Screening. - Principally supplied by Red Cross

(h) Officer quarters in Fengtai were located in the same space with the hospital. Protests were made to no avail.

(i) Drainage at Woosung. - All urinals flowed into the camp drainage which passed the galley.

RATIONS:

(a) Never equal to Japanese rations.

(b) Unbalanced diet of 2800 grams, 3,000 calories per man per day at Shanghai including Red Cross supplies and farm produce.

(c) In Hokkaide the following ration allowance was promised, but less was received: 600 grams of rice per man per day for nine workers, 500 grams for sick, plus a weak stew of bean paste and fuke (a plant which grows wild in Japan, having practically no nutrititious value). On rare occasion a small quantity of vegetables, meat or fish were furnished. This diet resulted in a considerable loss of weight during the short period of internment in Japan.

CLOTHING AND REPAIR MATERIAL:

The Japanese issue was totally inadequate. For example, 200 pairs of shoe soles were issued for 1000 men during 2½ years. No special work clothes were issued, therefore Red Cross clothing suffered considerable damage.

CANTEEN:

The stock was always meager. Prices were never in harmony with wages. The purchasing power of one month's wages equalled ten cigarettes.

INFIRMARIES:

Equipped principally by the Red Cross.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM:

(a) Protestant. A Japanese minister visited once a month at Shanghai.

(b) Catholic. A priest was permitted to serve mass twice in 3½ years.

INTELLECTUAL & PHYSICAL RECREATION:

(a) Permitted generally on holidays, which was sufficient considering the low physical condition of Prisoners of War due to insufficient food, unbalanced diet, excessive work, and lack of time.

(b) All foreign language books were confiscated and all such studies were prohibited.

SALUTES:

All Prisoners of War, including officers were ordered to salute all Japanese. Colonel Yusi, the camp director, threatened to beat any Prisoner of War who did not comply.

REGULATIONS AND ORDERS:

With few exceptions, regulations were not issued in writing. Generally, all orders and regulations were unintelligible. Inefficiency of interpreters caused a great deal of misunderstanding and resultant beatings.

OFFICERS:

(a) Treatment. - Required to work and told that they were considered only as Prisoners of War and not as officers.

(b) Orderlies. At Shanghai, orderlies were assigned but were made to work outside of camp daily. At Nishi-Ashibetsu, none were permitted until cessation of hostilities.

(c) Pay. None allowed for Warrant Officers. Deductions of Yuan 60 per month for food, clothing, heat, light, quarters and furniture were made.

WORK:

(a) NCOs were required to perform other than supervisory work, and the excuse offered was that there were too many NCO's.

(b) While building rifle-range butts, long hours, inadequate food and high work quota was detrimental to health of Prisoners of War.

WORK RELATED TO WAR OPERATIONS:

(a) Polishing empty shell cases was enforced over protest but discontinued by Japanese after one year.

(b) 150 Prisoners of War were employed in Japanese Army Garage. Protests were refused and orders issued by Colonel Otera that men who wrote such protests would be punished.

WAGES:

(a) Wages were not in harmony with work performed. Prisoner of War wages were increased to CRB \$1.00 per day, whereas Chinese coolies received CRB \$30.00 to 60.00 per day for performing the same type of work. Purchasing power: 30 cigarettes CRB \$80.00, Jam 4 oz. CRB \$350.00, eggs each CRB 90.00. Dual payrolls for work at the rifle range indicated that only 2% of the pay allotted was received by the POWs.

CORRESPONDENCE:

(a) Prisoners of War were not always permitted to send stipulated number of letters and cards.

(b) Censorship was unduly long. Mail received on 23 December 1943, was not all distributed until 12 April 1944.

PARCELS CONTAINING FOOD:

Not permitted to British from British Relief Association.

TRANSMISSION OF DOCUMENTS:

Requests for government insurance were not received in USA as indicated in a letter received by a Prisoner of War.

COMPLAINTS:

Numerous efforts to communicate with Swiss Consul were refused.

AGENTS:

We were not intrusted with receipt and distribution of Red Cross supplies prior to Summer of 1943 in Shanghai. Prior to this time irregularities in handling Red Cross supplies were common practice on part of Japanese. Evidence of misappropriation were apparent in the vicinity of the Japanese officers quarters at Woosung. Boxes of Red Cross supplies were seen in Japanese officers quarters. Estimated 1/3 of first Red Cross shipment not received by Prisoners of War. At Shanghai, Japanese butchered and used ten out of sixteen Red Cross hogs. Colonel Yuse, Captain Endo, and Lieutenant Suzuki were responsible for these irregularities and it is known that all three appropriated much of these Red Cross supplies to their own use.

PUNISHMENTS:

(a) Corporal punishment was administered regularly (see INHUMANE TREATMENT above).

(b) Collective punishment.

(1) 101 enlisted men underwent 20 days confinement without bedding because four men escaped 1942 in May.

(2) The Japanese attempted to restrict issue of Red Cross food boxes because two men attempted to escape in March 1944.

- (3) The entire camp missed two meals because two Prisoners of War broke into the camp storeroom.
- (4) Cases were numerous where sections and barracks were deprived of meals for infractions by individuals.
- (c) Escape and attempted escape were tried by the Japanese under the offense of breaking parole; that is, a pledge not to escape which all Prisoners of War were ordered to sign.

SUMMARY PUNISHMENT TO BE IMPOSED ONLY BY OFFICERS INTRUSTED WITH DISCIPLINARY AUTHORITY:

Not complied with. Cases are numerous where NCOs and privates dealt summarily with Prisoners of War and administered corporal punishment.

RIGHT TO APPEAL:

Not complied with. The Intermediary submitted appeals in cases of Prisoners of War sentenced to Ward Road Jail. These appeals were refused. The Intermediary pointed out that written camp regulations limited punishment to 30 days in case of attempted escape, but that two Prisoners of War were sentenced to two years confinement. Colonel Otera said these regulations were wrong and then issued new regulations after the protests were made, however, he refused the appeals.

SERIOUS SICK OR WOUNDED TO BE RETURNED TO THEIR OWN COUNTRY:

Not complied with even though requested frequently.

FACILITIES EXTENDED TO RELIEF SOCIETIES:

Agents were not permitted in camp to distribute relief. Official visits were permitted by the delegate to the International Red Cross Committee but all intercourse was restricted.

REPRESENTATIVES OF PROTECTIVE POWERS ALLOWED TO SEE POWs:

Three visits by Swiss Consulate General were permitted but intercourse was rigidly restricted. A list of subjects to be discussed was censored the day prior to visit. Discussion of all of matter was not allowed.

AIR RAID PROTECTION:

- (a) During an air raid over Shanghai, sentries fired their rifles at planes from the inside of POW barracks.
- (b) Camps were not marked until cessation of hostilities.
- (c) Helmets and air raid shelters were not provided.
- (d) AA weapons were fired from vicinity of camp.
- (e) POW's were confined to the barracks and not permitted to disperse and seek shelter during air raids.

RECORD OF DEATHS OF AMERICANS

A. The following twenty-one (21) deaths occurred in Camp.

DATE	NAME	RANK	CAUSE	DISP.
17 Feb 42	STATEN, Mark	Civ. PNABC(1)	Malnutrition	IFD(2)
18 Jun 42	RIDDLE, Lonnie B.	Civ. PNABC	Gunshot-Neck	IFD
15 Aug 42	HODGKINS, Ray K.	S2c. USN	Electrocuted	IFD
20 Aug 42	COMMERS, Joseph F.	PFC. USMC	Pulmonary TB	IFD
28 Aug 42	BUCHER, Carroll W.	FMCpl. USMC	Electrocuted	IFD
5 Oct 42	NELSON, Edward A.	Civ. PNABC	Ulcerated colitis	IFD
31 Oct 42	CARR, Lewis	Civ. PNABC	Brain Tumor	IFD
13 Nov 42	HELANDER, Charles O.	Civ. PNABC	Ulcerated colitis	IFD
16 Dec 42	WISKOCHIL, Robert I.	PFC., USMC	Pneumonia	IFD
9 Mar 43	WILLIAMS, Joseph V.	Civ., PNABC	Spontaneous Rupture of Spleen	KW(3)
23 May 43	DRISCOLL, Leo P.	Civ. PNABC	Gastric Ulcer	KW
20 Oct 43	GARRISON, John	Civ. PNABC	Cancer of Pancreas	KW
1 Jun 44	PHIPPS, Ralph E.	PFC USMC	Pulmonary TB	IFD
19 Aug 44	GUTHRIE, Frank (A)	Cpl USMC	TB Meningitis	KW
15 Sep 44	SMITH, Abner S.	Civ. PNABC	TB of Spine	IFD
19 Sep 44	TAJERON, G.	Civ. PAA(4)	Primary Cancer of Liver	KW
18 Nov 44	CASH, Holland	PlSgt.USMC	Appendicitis, acute Gangoraio	IFD
29 Nov 44	AGAR, Paul R.	1st.Sgt.USMC	Cirrhosis of liver	IFD
16 Dec 44	ELLINSON, John	Civ. PNABC	Macroeltn Anemis	IFD
19 Jan 45	BOARK, Clyde E.	Cpl. USMC	TB of Spine	IFD
23 Mar 45	BERTELS, Alton J.	Sgt. USMC	Pulmonary TB	IFD

B. The following deaths were reported by the Japanese Authorities to have occurred in Shanghai:

Spring 42	CHIN, Yuan.	Civ. Mess Attd., Unknown USS WAKE	Unknown
11 Aug 42	CAMACHO, J.	Civ. PAA	Cancer of tongue IFD

C. The following death was reported in Prisoner of War mail from Japan.

KILLEBREW, William E. Jr.	Sgt., USMC	Unknown	Unknown
---------------------------	------------	---------	---------

- NOTED:
- (1) PNABC - Employee of Pacific Naval Air Base Contractors.
 - (2) IFD - Remains cremated and delivered to International Funeral Directors 207 Kiaochow Road, Shanghai, for retention until such time when they may be returned to the United States.
 - (3) KW - Interred in cemetery, Shanghai War Prisoner Camp, Kianwang, China
 - (4) PAA - Employee of Pan-American Airways.

W. A. Smith
Fengtai
Hakodate #3

Beverly Hills, Calif.

March 25, 1946

Willard A. Smith, Capt. CMP
Chief, Liaison and Research Branch
American Prisoner of War Information Bureau

Dear Sir:

This is in answer to your letter of the 12th asking for information about the prisoner of war camps at Fengtai and Hakodate Br. #3. I will follow your check list as closely as possible.

1. - I have no written materials concerning either of these camps because they were continually confiscating any written materials that didn't have their mark of censorship.

A --

2. - I was a member of the Headquarters Squadron 21st Marine Air Group at Wake Island. Captured Dec. 23, 1941. Left Wake Island Jan. 12, 1942 aboard the Jap Ship "Nitta Maru". Arrived at Shanghai Jan. 24, 1942. Interned first at Woosung until Dec. 6, 1942, then moved to Kiangwan. Both camps were designated as the "Shanghai War Prisoner's Camp". Again moved on or about May 10, 1945 to "Fengtai War Prisoner's Camp." Left Fengtai about June 22, 1945 arrived at Hakodate Br. #3 on July 7, 1945. Liberated from this camp on Sept. 16, 1945.

3. - There were approximately 1500 Americans at Shanghai, - 1200 at Fengtai and 350 at Hakodate Br. #3. I believe the above arrival dates for me are the opening dates for these camps although the official Japanese opening for Shanghai was Feb. 12, 1942.

4. - I do not recall all of the names of those who died in my camps. Most of them were of disease except two that I know of. One of them was a civilian from Wake Island, name unknown was accidentally killed by a Jap sentry while the sentry was on patrol duty. The other death was caused by American carrier-based planes dropping food to us after the end of the war. The man's name was - "Bastian".

5 - Fengtai

a. - Meals consisted of soup and rice. Rice was scarce but the soup was fairly nourishing although insufficient. Flour replaced the rice so that the soup was really gravy.

Fengtai:

b. - Hospital facilities were very poor in this camp. Very few beds and no proper protection against flies and mosquitoes.

c - The barracks consisted of former stone warehouses. Upon our arrival the floor was 2 inches thick with dust and we never did succeed in thoroughly cleaning the buildings.

d. - The latrines consisted of ditches dug by ourselves. They were much too close to the barracks and were a continual source of flies and mosquitoes.

e - Recreation was limited. A baseball diamond was nearly finished as we left.

Hakodate B. #3

a. - The food at this camp was atrocious. It was by far the worst feeding camp of all that I was in. Practically no vegetables were available and the rice was of very poor quality.

b. - The medical aid that was really available to us was held up by a Jap Corporal that was the acting Japanese medical officer. He was thoroughly incompetent and thereby interfered with our own medical staff in what ever they tried to do for us.

c. - The barracks here were former housing units for Korean mine labor. Poorly heated, dirty and bug-ridden.

d. - The latrines were of a much better nature than those of Fengtai. At least these were enclosing in the building, again too close to our sleeping quarters.

e. - Recreation in this camp was absolutely nil.

6. - I received approximately 16 parcels. The first shipment arrived in Shanghai December 1942. The second shipment arrived in March 1944.

7. - We were allowed to write letters about once every 60 days with a few postcards thrown in promiscuously. Mail was received about 5 times during my whole interment.

8. - At Fengtai our work consisted of digging ditches and building walls beside them and then the next day to fill in the ditch that we had just dug and starting another one in a different place. At Hakodate we were working in soft coal mines. At Fengtai they were not very insistent upon hard

labor and would usually leave us in charge of a sentry and so very little work was done. At Hakodate we were split up into two groups. One to work in the daylight and the other to work at night. Each group was again split up into smaller units and put under the charge of an experienced Korean miner. This of course forced us to work a little harder because they could watch each one of us individually. At Fengtai the work was outside so it was healthy in so far as getting fresh air, sunlight, etc. At Hakodate the mines we worked in were old dispaned mines and were in a very dangerous condition. We had no serious accidents while I was there although there were several cases of coal falling on someone andmaking him sore for several days.

9. - At Fengtai the Jap officers were named as follows:

Commander --- Colonel Otera

M. D. Officer - Cpt. Shindo

Interpreter - Ishihara

Hakodate

????

10. - Any member of the above camps.

11. No

Carroll E. Yego