

PART I - Temporary Camp

The temporary Prisoner of War Camp at Mukden was located about one mile north of the Mukden city limits, and approximately 1/4-mile north of the Hyochuto (Loyalty Monument). This camp was known as the Mukden Prisoner of War Camp.

With reference to prisoner personnel, consult Exhibits A and E.

The Japanese commandant from 11 Nov 42 to 2 Dec 42 was Col Matsuyama, who was relieved by Col Matsuda, who retained command throughout the confinement. The executive officer from 11 Nov 42 until Jan 43 was 1st Lt. Terao. From Jan 43 until Apr 43, Capt Ishigawa (commonly referred to as "The Bull") was executive officer.

At least four Japanese doctors were assigned to the Mukden camp during the first six months. The maximum at any one time was three doctors. I remember 1st Lt. Oki and Capt Kawajima. Capt Kawajima remained as chief of the medical section until the spring of 1945.

The chief interpreter was always a Japanese officer. From Dec 42, this officer was 1st Lt. Murata. The enlisted interpreters were Cpl Noda, Pvt (later Cpl) Kawashima, and Pvt (later lance Cpl) Waku. Of the above, only Cpl Noda and Pvt Kawashima could be considered qualified interpreters. Cpl Noda was relieved in Aug 44.

Conditions at the temporary camp were very unsatisfactory due to low temperature, inadequate housing, inadequate medical service and an inherent inability on the part of the Japanese to adopt necessary corrective measures. However, as compared to Cabanatuan, it was superior.

We were housed in 19 barracks, set about two feet from the ground. Very rough lumber, double walls, small double windows about two feet square, with sod roof, dirt floors overlaid with bricks in most cases, normally divided into three sections about, as I recall it, two brick stoves to the room. Very unsatisfactory. The barracks were about fourteen feet wide, about 100 to 125 feet long. Bunks were raised portions of the floor, wood, one wooden platform. On the whole, lighting was very bad, due to lack of light bulbs. We had three drops in each squad room.

We arrived in Fusan and immediately given Japanese winter clothing, consisting of heavy breeches, woolen shirt (Japanese style), tunic, woolen underwear and a fur coat. We arrived in Mukden on 11 Nov. No fires were allowed until 17 Nov. The weather was near-zero. However, after 17 Nov we were allowed one skuttle of coal per stove per day, fires to burn from 5:00 o'clock in the evening until roughly 9:00 or 10:00 o'clock in the morning.

Latrines were separated from the barracks by about fifty feet. The buildings were of the same construction as the barracks, lighted with one light when and if it burned. In the emptying of the latrines, the Chinese did the work. Our only responsibility in regard to the cleaning of the latrines was the floors.

The bath house was a separate building with about six tanks, about 6x6x6. The water was heated by separate stoves, and receptacles were furnished, from which the men dipped water out and over themselves. We were never allowed in the tanks. There was a dressing room on one end, the entrance end, of the bath house which was heated, and we were allowed to take baths beginning at 4:00 o'clock. However, due to the lack of facilities and the number of men, rosters were run on which a man got a bath approximately once a week. There were two bath houses, one in operation.

The kitchen utensils were large iron cauldrons, about three feet high, and three feet in diameter. The stoves were nothing but grates inserted in the brick with openings for the cauldrons. American mess personnel were allowed. Baking facilities were provided ~~about~~ ^{Dec 42} ~~42~~. The issue of all rations from the storehouse was directed by and under constant supervision of the Japanese and very strictly enforced. Consult Exhibit B. Food was prepared in the central mess, issued in buckets containing approximately 25 portions. In general, it consisted of bread and soup. Breakfast consisted normally of approximately five ounces of bread and corn meal mush. The average quantity of corn meal was 200 grams per individual for the first six months. It was reduced in the summer of 1943 to 120 grams. Three meals a day were served. Our dishes consisted of four cups and bowls issued by the Japanese and forks and spoons provided by the Manchurian Machine Tool Company, Ltd.

The hospital facilities were inadequate at the time of our arrival at Mukden and were later expanded to include three additional barracks buildings. Consult Column 4, Exhibit D for further information. There were four POW doctors. The senior American doctor was Capt. Mark G. Herbst. Medical supplies available to the Japanese were entirely inadequate for the first thirty days. At the direction of the Inspector General of the Kwangtung Army, additional medical supplies and food were received 4 Dec 43. There was a daily sick call and a Japanese operated dispensary. There were no X-ray or dental facilities available. Dental equipment consisted of a small case of dental ~~tubes~~ ^{tools} permitting extractions only. In Sep 44, the material necessary for temporary fillings was received as a part of the International Red Cross Medical supplies.

Consult Exhibit E for nationalities confined at the MPOWC. There was one Australian (Capt D. J. Brennan) physician in the British POW group, who was included in the above four POW doctors (three Americans and one British). The senior ~~British~~ American officer was Maj Robert P Teaty.

Red Cross and YMCA relief supplies at the temporary camp consisted of a donation of 1500 yen by the Vatican, which we were permitted to use in purchasing musical instruments, ~~plates~~ ^{cloaks} and athletic equipment. No other relief supplies were received.

The Japanese clothing was satisfactory except that only one change was provided. Six blankets, a pillow case, sheets and straw mattress were also provided.

A limited supply of cigarettes and candy was first made available on 29 Jan 43, and irregular issues were made on the average of three a month thereafter. These supplies were distributed to the individual who paid the cost price plus a local mark-up by the Japanese who maintained a canteen fund, from which we received some athletic equipment but in no way administered.

During April and July of 1943, each prisoner was permitted to write one 25-word post card. No mail was received during this period. Consult Exhibit G for mail regulations.

Prior to April 44, the prisoners were employed only at the Manchurian Machine Tool Company, Ltd. See Exhibit D for further information. Working conditions at this factory, except for inadequate and improper supervision of the Japanese, were satisfactory. The working hours during this period were eight hours or less, with an average of two rest days, or holidays, per month. The noon meal was prepared and served at the factory. The factory provided additional food over and above the authorized ration. Prisoner officers were not required to work. However, all qualified officers assisted in the internal administration of the Camp. The prisoner officers received the base pay of a Japanese officer in the same grade; enlisted men who worked at the factory or on camp maintenance received from 20 to 40 sen per day. Pay or accumulated money in excess of 50 yen for officers, 20 yen for non-commissioned officers, and 10 yen for privates, was required to be deposited with the Japanese. Prisoner officers in the field grade were required to pay 30 yen and company grade officers 27 yen per month for subsistence. They were also required to pay for their clothing during the latter part of their confinement. Funds deposited to the prisoners' accounts were not available at the time of our liberation, as the Soviet commander directed the closing of all banks.

Recreational activities prior to 21 Jun 43 consisted of one or two musical concerts and softball games during off-duty hours. The recreational grounds were suitable. A few individually owned books were brought into camp principally by the British prisoners and were given a limited circulation. There was no organized library. A vegetable garden was planted outside of the camp but did not prove very productive.

Religious activities during the first six months were limited to appropriate burial services and an Easter service conducted by the prisoner officers. There were no chaplains or priests available. Morale at the time of our arrival at Mukden was at the lowest possible ebb. It slowly improved with better food, better organization, and particularly, better discipline. On 29 Jul 43, we were transferred to a new camp especially constructed for our use on the grounds of the Manchurian Machine Tool Co. This movement was accomplished by marching the able-bodied a distance of approximately four miles and transporting those unable to walk by truck. Heavy baggage was transported by truck and thoroughly searched by the Japanese at the time of this movement.

The water supply at the temporary camp was from several wells, which necessitated boiling for drinking purposes. No sewerage system was provided at the temporary camp. Toilet and bathing facilities were in separate buildings.

PART II - Hoten Prisoner of War Camp

The name of our camp was changed to Hoten Prisoner of War Camp at the time of our transfer to the new permanent location. In addition to the main camp, the following branch camps were established by the Japanese during the summer of 1944:

a. Branch #1, associated with a tannery to which 150 men (WGC) were assigned.

b. Branch #2, associated with a textile factory to which 150 men (WGE) were assigned.

c. Branch #3, associated with a combination steel and lumber mill to which 125 men (WGF) were assigned.

d. Branch CT, located at Ching Chia Tun, approximately 150 miles north of Mukden, which was established in November 1944, to which 316 senior Allied prisoner officers (colonels and generals) were assigned.

e. A branch (unnamed) established in December 1944, to which General Wainwright and 33 other high-ranking officers and civilians were assigned. (This camp was the Sian camp, located 160 miles north of Mukden.)

In addition to the above, a group consisting of 150 men were transferred on 24 May 44 to Kamioka, Japan. See Exhibit E.

The Branch camps indicated in a, b, and c, above were located in or near the City of Mukden; in general, living conditions and working conditions were not as satisfactory at the branch camps as the main camp, due to the absence of prisoner officers to represent the men. I was permitted to visit only Branch #2 after our liberation, and found as a result of my inspection that the men had been housed very unsatisfactorily in old Chinese dwellings. The location of Branch #1 was just northwest of the Mukden city limits, Branches #2 and 3 were located approximately 1/2-mile north of the principal railway station. Work Groups WGA and WGB were housed and messed at the main camp. The branch camps in the city of Mukden received medical attention at the main camp hospital. Very limited recreational facilities were provided at the branch camps. Men recently assigned to the branch camps who became disabled were replaced from time to time by able-bodied men from the main camp.

Commencing at 1140, 15 Aug 45, there was a general movement of prisoners from the factories and branch camps back to the main camp. For one week prior to this time, only a limited number of prisoners at the main camp was sent to work. On 21 May 45, a group of senior American officers arrived at HPOWC, as indicated by Exhibit E. General George M. Parker, Jr., became senior American officer at this time.

There were no serious cases of mistreatment other than face slapping, prior to 21 Jun 43, at which time three men escaped. On 7 Jul 43, at least seven men were severely beaten by 1st Lt. Miki (Superintendent Officer), who ~~was~~ confined without trial. This group remained in the Guard house until the latter part of October 43. The three men who escaped were captured on or about 2 Jul, tried by military court and executed at 5:20 o'clock, 31 Jul 43. We were informed unofficially that the reason for the death penalty was due to the death of one Manchurian police and the wounding of another at the time of their recapture. Directly traceable to this escape were many subsequent difficulties. On 28 Mar 45, 14 American crewman of B-29 were confined separately in a camp located a few hundred yards from the main camp.

Capt Boyd S. Hansen, O-406494, Sig C, Adjutant

OK
~~W. H. Minkins~~
H. Col. Sig Cays.

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

LOCATION:

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

PRISONER PERSONNEL:

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

GUARD PERSONNEL:

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

GENERAL CONDITIONS:

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

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

Housing was made of brick with openings for the cool breeze. The prisoner's area was enclosed in a double barbed wire fence with criss-crossed barbed wire between the two fences. The fences were about three and a half feet high and about four feet apart. The prisoners were quartered in 17 barracks, each barracks was a long, low, double walled, wooden structure, sunk about two feet in the ground and extending about nine or ten feet above the ground. The barracks were approximately 14 feet wide and 125 feet long and had three entrances to each barracks, one entrance at each end and one in the middle, the latter being the widest. The sleeping facilities were raised wooden platforms about six feet wide and extended the length of each side of each half of the building. The floor was of brick and each barracks was furnished with two or three wooden plank tables and benches. Officers and enlisted men were housed separately, about seventy to ninety men in a barracks.

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

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

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

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

Food

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

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

Supplies received from 20 to 40 yen per day. Pay or accumulated money in excess. The Japanese clothing issued to the prisoners were satisfactory and except that only one change was provided. Each person was supplied with six blankets, a pillow case, sheets and a straw mattress. A donation of 1500 yen by the Vatican was received and used in purchasing athletic equipment, clocks and musical instruments. No other relief supplies were received.

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

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Mail

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

Work

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

Treatment

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

Pay

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

Recreation

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

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

Religious Activities

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

Morale

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

MOVEMENTS:

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

15 May 1946

To:

Willard A. Smith
Capt., CMP
Chief, Liaison and Research Branch
American Prisoner of War Information Bureau

Subject:

Data of Hoten Prisoner of War Camp

(1) Number of Americans in camp

Number varied. Approximately one thousandthree hundred Americans entered the "Temporary Camp" 11 November 1942 along with one hundred British. Approximately two hundred nineteen died in the first year (Nov. '42-'43) and approximately thirty-one in the ensuing two years ('43- Sept. '45).

In April 1945 approximately 350 mixed (Americans, British, Dutch, Javanese) troops arrived from Japan, Formosa and Philippines.

In May 1945 approximately 250 mixed troops arrived from northern Manchuria having arrived there from Formosa in Nov. '44. This latter group was formerly part of Gen. Wainwright's group in Formosa.

(2) I was among the first group to arrive in the Camp.

(3) This temporary camp was about five miles north of the outlying portions of Mukden (Hoten) lying near an airport, camouflaged as a dairy farm and along the main line of the railroad going to Hsinking.

(4) The camp lay in a large flat area in fairly low ground. The prisoners' area was enclosed in a double barbed wire fence with criss-crossed barbed wire between the two fences. The fences were about three and one half feet high and about four to six feet apart. The enclosed area was approximately two or three hundred yards square. Within this area were enclosed the following:

- a) the guard house (sentries and gaol)
- b) a small chicken yard and house
- c) nineteen or twenty barracks
- d) eight or ten (?) latrines ?? (not clear in my memory)
- e) storage for supplies
- f) utility shop
- g) mess shack (kitchen)
- h) recreation field
- i) hospital ! ?
- j) pigpen
- k) bath house
- l) garbage pits

a) The guard house contained the current guard outfit - usually sent in for temporary duty from a town garrison and under their own officer - not a camp officer. In the rear of the guard house were the cells, about six by six feet containing a very low (stable type with lower half only) door of wooden

two by two's, a bunk, a hole in the floor for latrine purposes and a small high barred window as the only source of light except that in the hall.

b) The small chicken yard had a high splitbark type of fence and a knocked together house in one corner. This sat between the guard house and barracks no. 1- the officers' barracks in the southwest corner of the enclosure.

c) Each barracks was a long, low, double-walled, wooden structure sunk about two or three feet below ground level and extending about nine or ten feet above ground level at the peak of the roof. All were very old. There were three entrances, facing south, to each barracks, one at each end and one in the middle, the latter being the widest. Behind the middle entrance was the coal storage bin, to either side were living quarters. In each half were two Russian type peetchikas, or stoves, consisting of a small firebox and a large area of brick baffles. The living quarters were supplied with a raised wooden platform about six feet wide and extending the length of each side of each half of the building. It was raised about one foot off the floor level. The floor was of old brick and the high water mark of previous floods on the supporting timber was about two feet off the floor level. At the rear of each ~~days~~ was an eighteen inch shelf about thirty inches above the ~~days~~ level. Windows in the barracks were infrequent, hinged at the top and about twenty by thirty inches. They had glass panes. Each barracks housed about seventy to ninety men except for the officers' barracks which held seven British officers in the west end and sixteen American officers in the east end, in addition to the American headquarters and the Japanese "intendant officers'" headquarters offices. Each barracks was furnished with two or three wooden plank tables and benches. Illumination (so-called) was furnished by approximately four to six thirty or forty watt bulbs.

d) I can not recall the exact placement of latrines but I believe there was one for each two to four barracks and one for the hospital. These consisted of a dirt or brick covered floor with approximately twenty stalls to each latrine and two urinal troughs. In each stall was a twenty-four by six inch slit in the floor headed by a "splash board". These were cleaned or emptied from outside vents by Chinese "honey cart" men who carted the sewage away to use as fertilizer. The latrines would frequently become so full in the winter that one would have to be careful how far down he squatted for fear of being met in the rear by a frozen pile of excreta extending up six or eight inches above and thru the hole in the floor.

e) Storage for supplies was located on the north side of the recreation field and consisted of a wooden shack holding the supplies both food and clothing (the clothing portion very small).

f) The utility shop was manned by Capt. Neville S. Grow, C.A., who designed and built the ovens for the bakery, a bass fiddle and innumerable other gadgets that were needed thruout the camp. He and the men working with him deserve the highest commendation for their work in keeping a rickety old camp from falling apart and making it livable with nothing to work with except some old tenth hand Chinese tools e.g. a Chinese hand saw with no "set" to the teeth, a bow string drill, block planes I believe they put together themselves and only material salvaged from I and I latrines, sheds, etc.

g) The kitchen was a long low building similiar to the other buildings but not sunk in the ground. It had a built in ice-box (built by Capt. Grow and utility men) at one end; next were sleeping quarters for the mess sergeant and dry storage (for immediate use). This was walled off from the area on either side. Then on the east end was the cooking galley, several large iron cauldrons (about twelve, I believe) along both sides of the room, coal fires in small fire boxes under the cauldrons, water on the floor, one or two dim bulbs for illumination for the windows were small and few in number. All in all a very unhealthful and unsanitary kitchen but as clean as it could be made.

h) The recreation field was large enough to play indoor or playground ball. It was merely an open space between the officers' barracks on the south and the storage shed on the north, the fence on the west and a road on the east. It was cleared of brick and rubble by the men and aside from a few holes and ruts made a fairly good playground.

i) The so-called hospital was, at its maximum census, comprised of four of the barracks already described. The main hospital building contained on the west end the Japanese doctor's office, the sick call and treatment room. In the center hall was the pharmacy or drug room and shoe rack (Everyone had to remove his shoes and stand around in his stocking feet even in the bitterest weather.) In the east end of the building looking from west to east were the Jap corpsmen's quarters later converted to sick call room and the former sick call room used as offices. Next a small ward and on the extreme east a small connecting latrine. In line with this building to the east was a separate latrine building and then another barracks used as a dysentery ward with a small eastern compartment used as an isolation unit for diphtheria, etc. A barracks just behind the main hospital building was used for chest diseases acute and chronic and a fourth barracks behind (north of) the chest building was used for chronic medical cases e.g. malnutrition and various avitaminoses; on the western end and surgical cases on the eastern end.

Hospital facilities were poor. Cooperation from the Japs was, at best, poor. Language difficulties on diagnoses and medication were great. The corpsmen were almost as sick as the patients and many of them were weak and should have been, and sometimes were hospitalized. The work of two of these corpsmen was outstanding, Pfc. Robt. A. Brown of California and Harry Humeke of Mandan, N. Dakota. They worked themselves untiringly and uncomplainingly. They voluntarily became very proficient at speaking and to a lesser degree reading the Japanese language and were very useful as interpreters and mediators between the corpsmen and the Japs. They averted many arguments and punishments for corpsmen and patients through their understanding of the language and the people.

j) The pigpen was built in the early spring of 1943 as an experiment. It was behind the bath house - not remarkable in anyway except as a source of amusement for the Jap guards who liked to beat and torment the pigs and watch the boar service the sows.

k) The bath house lay just south of the pigpen and north of the bakery. The only heat was from one little pot bellied stove from Dec. to March and from the great wooden vats of water the rest of the time. The water was heated by building a fire under the vats. One stood beside a vat, dipped water out with a wooden dipper and threw it over oneself then soaped up and repeated the dipping and throwing process 'til rinsed. In the winter there was usually ice on the floor and on you so a bath every month or six weeks was not an uncommon interval.

l) The garbage pits were located in any vacant area adjacent to the kitchen. They were kept fairly well closed and flies were kept at a minimum thru great vigilance on the part of the Americans.

(5) a. Food consisted of corn meal, wheat or kaoliang flour from which we made bread; soy beans, meat or fish in varying amounts, carrots, potatoes, a small amount of cabbage, pechay (a leafy vegetable), egg plant, onions, garlic, a few green beans, squash, radishes, tomatoes and turnips. The caloric content was about 2000 to 2400 daily. During the winter fresh foods became less and less but the fats were slightly increased. Most of the fats were obtained as soy bean oil.

Food was prepared by the prisoners so they could use it to the greatest advantage in food values and esse and equality of distribution. The mess was under

a Jap mess officer of course but was directly run by CWO A.A. Bocksel, A.M.P.S., who had under him Sgt. Andrew Prevuznak of the 31st Inf. as mess sgt. He was assisted by a man named Cline. Those two boys worked wonders with what they had to use. They successfully withstood all the complaints about the food and maintained their equanimity as well as a fine record in getting meals well prepared and impartially distributed. There never was so much bitterness in this camp about distribution of food as there was in most/^{other} camps of which I have heard reports.

b. and c. Housing and latrines were discussed above.

d. The hospital has been previously described. The dispensary took care of 500 to 600 patients daily at first and eventually the census declined to four or five cases daily. Most of the complaints were for upper respiratory infections, dysentery and diarrhea, and avitaminotic neuritis mostly sensory. Practically no medicine was available. Aspirin was doled out in crystalline form grudgingly and sparingly, sulfonamides were almost non-existent and used only for severe pneumonia. They were issued at 3Gm per patient per day and then only til the fever began to fall after which they were withdrawn.

For the nutritional deficiencies and avitaminoses 3 Gm of brewer's yeast was issued 3 times weekly administered by mouth.

Morphine or opium for the dysenteries was not forthcoming from the Japs unless the doctors practically got on their knees to beg for it. A little cod liver oil was available and occasionally an intestinal astringent called Tannalbin. Other medications available were a bitter stomachic combined with soda bicarb, soda bicarbonate itself, sodium salicylate, a little glucose, ringer's and calcium gluconate. After the Red Cross medicines arrived in November 1944 we had the vitamin products, vermifuges, sulfonamides and surgical supplies we so sorely needed in 1942-43.

e. Recreation was limited to holidays from the factories (every other week) and after the factory workers returned in the evening. It was frequently restricted because of alleged infraction of one or another of their petty rules. It consisted of cribbage, pinochle and other card games, baseball in the summer, football (touch-ball) in the fall and occasional prisoner produced musicals and stunts. What recreational equipment was available was supplied by the Y. M. C. A or made by the prisoners themselves. A few books were carried into camp but otherwise no reading material was available until about '44, when the YMCA got some books into camp. All books were turned into a central point and a lending library on a roster basis was run.

Canteen consisted of occasional offerings by the Japs of a few packs of cigarettes and a few bars of soy bean jelly candy-usually moldy- occasionally some baked dough covered soy beans. Later some combs, hair pomade and a counter-irritant patent salve as well as sen sen known there as Jin-tan.

(6) Mailing restrictions were three letters and three post cards which could be written by each officer each year. Nothing was said about mailing them or sending them away from camp. I believe the enlisted men were permitted one letter and two or three cards yearly.

The first communications we were allowed to send after the date of capture was in March or April 1943. The first in coming mail I received was in January 1944/ I believe that I personally received more mail than anyone else in camp having approximately five hundred eighty letters between Jan. '44 and August, 1945. These were issued at about three to six month intervals.

Many letters which I know were written were not received by me nor were they returned to the originator of the letter.

(7) Names of officials I can recall and position:

- Colonel M. Matsuda -- camp C. O.
- 1st Lt. T. Miki -- intendant officer
- ✓ 1st Lt. ?K. Murata -- " " interpreter
- ✓ 1st Lt. T. Oki -- Japanese doctor
- 2nd Lt. Yomiura -- mess officer
- ✓ Capt. Ishikawa -- adjutant
- 2nd Lt. Kaneko -- Jap doctor
- Capt. Kuwajima -- " "

(Others I don't recall.)

(8) Men were required to work in various factories unless medically excused. The greatest number (about 800 at one time) worked in the Manchurian Machine Tool Factory (M.K.K. - Manchoukuo Kabushiki Kosaka Kaisha). Here they worked from 8 to 12 hours daily with one day off every one or two weeks at everything from common labor to hand finishing, machine operating and office work. Other factories were: An electric crane co. (T. K. K.), a leather tannery, a textile mill for making canvas, and a combination steel wire and saw mill. Pay ranged from fifteen sen for a private to twenty-five or thirty-five sen for a sergeant for a day's work. General conditions of work varied in the factories but generally speaking they were all dirty, dark, unsanitary, cold, disease breeding areas with poor food and more severe discipline than in the main camp (M.K.K. and T. K.K. worked out of main camp).

The men adapted themselves fairly well for the Jap manager of M. K.K. once t told one of the American officers that if the U. S. had picked a band of trained saboteurs to send there, it (U. S.) would have a job cut out for itself to do better than the bunch working there then.

(9) Each person in camp received approximately eight to ten Red Cross parcels between May? (June? July? Aug?) 1944 and liberation Aug. 1945. Red Cross clothing and supplies came in about March 1944 were unpacked by prisoner officers about August and were distributed about November. There were not enough items of clothing to give each man a complete set so a point ration system was worked out on condition and amount of clothing each had and a grand allowance was made. The difference between points in possession and ideal number of points was the number of points the man was allowed to draw and each item of R. C. clothing was assigned a point value. Men took their choices in rotation til all points were used up.

Most of the above report is about the "Temporary Camp". The "permanent camp" has probably been amply described so I will not discuss that.

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(Please note change of address. It has been officially reported thru Crile Hospital and to Camp Atterbury but apparently has not reached AGO)