

DECLASSIFIED

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NND 740063

RECORD GROUP	ENTRY	BOX
389	460A	2120

RG 389 RECORDS OF THE OFFICE OF
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL

American Pow Information Bureau
Records Branch

GENERAL SUBJECT FILE, 1942-46

CAMPS:

BURMA - THAILAND - SIAM

BOX NO.
2120

E. 460A

HM 1991

REPORTS OF POW CAMPS AT

TAMWAN, SIAM.
PETCHABURI, SIAM.
MOULMEIN, BURMA.

BY *Chief Specialist*

J.A. HARRELL, CSP(1), USN

TO

CAPT. J.L. NORWOOD,
LAISON AND RESEARCH BRANCH
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ROOM 5A530, PENTAGON,
WASHINGTON, D.C.

DECLASSIFIED
Authority LN0740063

TAMWAN, SIAM
PETCHABURI, SIAM
MOULMEIN, BURMA

NOTE

NOTE

NOTE

THIS IS JUST FOR GENERAL INFORMATION, AND I THINK THAT IT MIGHT BE USED TO SOME ADVANTAGE IN CONNECTION WITH OTHER REPORTS OR THE CLEARING UP OF SOME BIT OF INFORMATION.

THERE WAS A JAPANESE SERGEANT WHO WAS WITH THE AMERICAN POW'S MOST ALL OF THE TIME THAT THEY WERE IN BURMA AND SIAM. HE WAS ONE OF THE BEST THAT ANY OF US CAME IN CONTACT WITH. HE WAS ALWAYS LETTING SOMEONE BUY EGGS, SUGAR, TOBACCO, SOAP, OR SOME OTHER ITEMS WHICH WE DID NOT HAVE IN CAMP SO THAT WE COULD BRING THEM BACK TO CAMP. HE TRIED TO HELP US ALL HE COULD IN RELATION TO MEDICAL SUPPLIES, HE EVEN STOLE BANDAGES AND DRUGS FOR US. OF THAT I AM SURE FOR HE GAVE ME IODAFORM TO CURE A TROPICAL ULCER ON MY LEG.

I DO BELIEVE IF HE COULD BE CONTACTED AND WAS QUESTIONED, HE WOULD ANSWER TRUTHFULLY AND FRANKLY.

HIS NAME IS MO-REE-TA SPELLED PHONETICALLY. HE SPEAKS A SMALL AMOUNT OF ENGLISH. HIS RANK WAS SOO-CHO IN THE JAP ARMY OR THE SAME AS MASTER SERGEANT IN OUR ARMY. HE SPENT 5 YEARS IN MANCHURIA BEFORE THE WAR AND SOMETIME WHILE HE WAS IN MANCHURIA HE WAS IN THE MEDICAL CORP AND THE CALVARY. AT THE CAMP AT PETCHABURI HE LOST ONE EYE DURING THE SUMMER OF 45. HIS FAMILY IS ALL DEAD. BUT HIS SISTER HAD BEEN A CRIPPLE FOR SOME TIME BEFORE SHE DIED. HIS HOME IS IN THE ISLAND JUST SOUTH OF THE MAIN ISLAND OF JAPAN. WHILE WITH US HE WAS ATTACHED TO THE BURMA-THAILAND POW CAMPS IN GROUPS 2,3, AND 5. IN 1944 HIS SENIOR OFFICER WAS A JAP MAJOR (THEN A CAPTAIN) BY THE NAME OF TATARO MIZUTANI WHO HAS BEEN SENTENCED TO DEATH BY THE BRITISH IN SINGAPORE. IN THE CAMP AT PETCHABURI, SIAM HIS JOB WAS TO TAKE CARE OF THE TRUCKS AND ALL FORMS OF TRANSPORTATION, AND OF COURSE HE HAD POW'S WORKING FOR HIM TAKING CARE OF THE TRUCKS CARTS AND ECT.

IF HE IS CONTACTED I WOULD APPRECIATE IT VERY MUCH IF HIS ADDRESS WAS SENT TO ME, AS I FEEL AS IF I HAVE A SMALL DEBT OF MY LEFT LEG WHICH I WOULD LIKE TO REPAY IN SOME WAY, FOR I DO BELIEVE THAT HE SAVED IT FOR ME.

John A. Harrell
JOHN A. HARRELL, CSP(1), USN.

1. Date of your arrival at TAMWAN, SIAM, WAS 4 JANUARY 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 SEE ENCLOSURES PAGE 1.
3. When was camp first occupied by prisoners of war? Were the first occupants Americans, British, Dutch or Australians? SEE ENCLOSURES PAGE 1.

4. Number of Americans in your group and name of senior American officers.

SEE ENCLOSURES PAGE 1.

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>27</u>	British	<u>2500</u>
Army	<u>18</u>	Dutch	<u>1000</u>
Navy	<u>6</u>	Australians	<u>2500</u>
Marines	<u>3</u>	Chinese	<u>-</u>
Civilians	<u>-</u>	Any other nationality	<u>-</u>
		Total	<u>6,027</u>

6. Names and titles of Japanese camp officials. THESE ARE UNKNOWN TO ME BUT I AM SURE THAT THE BRITISH COULD SUPPLY THEM AS THE CAMP WAS UNDER BRITISH POW COMMAND.
7. Please describe the condition of the following facilities:

a. Size of compound and type of fence. ABOUT 300 BY 400 YARDS.

MOAT 9 X 12 FEET, AND 12 FOOT BAMBOO FENCE AT REAR OF CAMP.

b. Housing

1. Number of barracks. 40

2. Size of barracks. ABOUT 16 FEET BY 160 FEET.

3. Type of construction BAMBOO

4. Type of roof THATCH

5. Type of floor DIRT

6. Type of interior construction BAMBOO

c. Latrines

1. Location ALL OVER THE PLACE, AT VARYING DISTANCES FROM THE BARRACKS, RANGING FROM 10 TO 50 FEET.

2. Type DITCH, BUT AT THIS CAMP THEY WERE VERY DEEP ABOUT 15 FEET DEEP AND 10 FEET WIDE AND 30 FEET LONG.

d. Bathing

1. Location ANY PLACE YOU DESIRED TO POUR YOUR BUCKET OF WATER OVER YOURSELF.

2. Type ONE BUCKET OF WATER, FROM A WELL. ONLY ONE BUCKET PER DAY.

3. Size - - -

e. Mess

1. Type RICE AS THE STAPLE, THE STEW WAS MADE UP OF RADISHES, CUCUMBERS MOSTLY. SOME MEAT AT TIMES BUT VERY RARE.

2. Amount of food IT WAS RATHER UNUSUAL AT THIS CAMP AS WE ALMOST ALWAYS HAD ENOUGH FOOD DURING MY TWO MONTHS THERE.

3. Preparation VERY GOOD FOR WHAT THEY HAD TO WORK WITH. THIS CAMP FED THE BEST OF ANY CAMP I WAS IN DURING MY POW LIFE.

4. Quality POOR, AS WE HAD TO TAKE WHAT WAS LEFT AFTER THE JAPANESE HAD PICKED OVER IT.

f. Medical attention and type of hospital AUSTRALIAN, BRITISH AND DUTCH MEDICAL OFFICERS. HOSPITALS WERE THE SAME AS BARRACKS AND BUILT OF BAMBOO. IN THIS CAMP THE JAPANESE WOULD NOT ISSUE QUININE OF WHICH THEY HAD PLENTY.

8. Type of work performed by prisoners of war.

a. Officers NO OFFICERS IN CAMP EXCEPT MEDICAL AND CHAPLAINS.THEY PERFORMED THEIR VARIOUS DUTIES AS IMPLIED.b. Enlisted Men PICK AND SHOVEL, LOADING AND UNLOADING AMMUNITIONBUILDING AND TEARING DOWN BARRACKS.9. What were the working conditions? AS ID DID NOT GO OUTSIDE THE CAMP TO WORK I AM NOT SURE, BUT I WOULD SAY THEY WERE BETTER THAN WHAT THEY WERE IN PREVIOUS CAMPS.

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

SEE ENCLOSURES PAGE 1

11. How much were the prisoners of war paid?

a. Officers 1.00 PER DAY JAP SCRIPT.b. Enlisted men PVT.25,CORP.30,SGT.8/SGT.1/SGT.35,M/SGT.45,

12. Number of Red Cross parcels received and dates received.

NONE

13. Clothing situation

2. What was issued by the Japanese and dates.

SEE ENCLOSURES PAGE 1.14. How was your treatment? TREATMENT UP TO AND THROUGH THE BUILDING THE RAILROAD WAS BAD. AFTER THE RAILROAD WAS BUILT THE TREATMENT BECAME MUCH BETTER, THAT IS AFTER JANUARY 1944 IT WAS BETTER.15. How was morale? HIGH AT ALL TIMES16. What were the religious facilities? AT TIMES VERY GOOD, AT OTHERS THEY WERE NOT PERMITTED.17. Date of departure from this camp? 4 MARCH 194518. Number of Americans in this group? 2

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

IT WAS A SHORT TRIP TO CHUNGKAI, ONLY ONE DAY. WE PASSED THROUGH KANCHANBURI, THERE WAS NOT BAD TREATMENT ON THIS TRIP.

20. Destination. CHUNGKAI, POW CAMP, SIAM.

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.

JOHN C. REAS, CY, USN, BUREAU PERSONNEL, WASHINGTON, D.C.

M/SGT. JACK WISDOM 131ST F.A., U.S. ARMY

RICHARD PL SCHULZ, 306 EAST 14TH ST., FREMONT, NEB.

GEORGE P. FLANIGAN, CSK, USN, 41 OAKWOOD AVE., BEDFORD, OHIO.

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

JOHN ALLISON HARRELL, CHIEF SP.(1), U.S. NAVY

(407-25-73) HOME ADDRESS: GAMBRILLS, MARYLAND.

DUTY ADDRESS: 3801 NEBRASKA AVE. N.W., WASHINGTON, D.C. PHONE: 2600
EXT: 3641

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.

ENCLOSURES ON TAMWAN, SIAM
J.A. HARRELL

PAGE 1.

QUESTION 2:

TAMWAN IS ABOUT 14 KILOS SOUTH OF KANCHANBURI, SIAM. IT IS ON THE ROAD TO BANG-PONG WHICH IS THE RAILROAD JUNCTION FROM SINGAPORE, BANGKOK AND MOULMEIN. IT IS VERY NEAR THE RAILROAD THAT GOES FROM KANCHANBURI TO BANG-PONG. A RIVER WHICH I BELIEVE IS THE MAE-KONG, FORMS ONE BOUNDARY OF THE CAMP WHICH WAS THE WESTERN SIDE. THERE IS A SMALL SETTLEMENT NEAR THE CAMP, THAT HAS STORES AND MARKET PLACES. I DO NOT KNOW FOR SURE IF IT IS CALLED TAMWAN ALSO, BUT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE IT IS NOT.

QUESTION 3:

I THINK THE CAMP WAS FIRST OCCUPIED BY BRITISH POWS SOMETIME IN 1943. THEN LATER DUTCH, AUSTRALIAN, AND AMERICAN.

QUESTION 4:

THERE WAS ABOUT 30 AMERICAN AT TAMWAN WHEN I WAS THERE. THERE WERE NO OFFICERS PRESENT EXCEPT, BRITISH, AUSTRALIAN, AND DUTCH MEDICAL AND CHAPLAIN CORP OFFICERS. THE SENIOR AMERICANS IN CAMP WERE M/SGT. JACK WISDOM, 131ST F.A., US.ARMY., AND GEORGE REIS, 1/SGT, 131ST F.A., US.ARMY.

ANSWER TO QUESTION 10:

I SENT ONE CARD FROM TAMWAN DURING MY STAY THERE. WE WERE TOLD WHAT WE COULD AND COULD NOT SAY ON THEM. I RECEIVED NO MAIL WHILE I WAS IN TAMWAN. DURING MY 42 MONTHS AS A POW I RECEIVED 14 LETTERS. THE FIRST MAIL I RECEIVED WAS IN OCTOBER 1944, AT WHICH TIME I RECEIVED 7 LETTERS THE OLDEST WAS 10 MONTHS AND THE YOUNGEST WAS 6 MONTHS OLD. THE NEXT MAIL I RECEIVED WAS IN APRIL 1945 WHEN I RECEIVED 7 MORE LETTERS OF 25 WORDS OR LESS BRINGING THE TOTAL TO 14 OF ALL LETTERS RECEIVED DURING 42 MONTHS.

THE MAIL WAS DELAYED BY THE JAPANESE SYSTEMS AND BECAUSE THEY DO NOT TRUST EVEN ONE OF THEIR OWN PEOPLE, THE MAIL WOULD COME TO JAP H.Q. WHERE IT WAS CENSORED, THEN TO THE CAMP H.Q. WHERE IT WAS AGAIN CENSORED, THEN TO THE CAMP H.Q. WHERE IT WAS AGAIN CENSORED AND THEN ISSUED, THERE WAS USUALLY ONLY ONE JAP AT EACH H.Q. TO DO THE CENSORING, SO IT IS QUITE OBVIOUS THAT WITH ABOUT 60,000 POWS IN THE AREA IT WOULD TAKE QUITE SOME TIME TO CENSOR EACH LETTER AS THEY WERE NOT NEAR AS GOOD AS THEY THOUGHT THEY WERE AT READING AND SPEAKING ENGLISH.

QUESTION 13:

2 TOWELS-MAY 42, 1 BLANKET-FEB 43, 1 SKIVVIE SHIRT-MAY 43,
1 PAIR WOOD CLOGS-JUNE 43, 1 SKIVVIE SHIRT-DEC 43, 1 "G" STRING-APRIL
44, 1 PAIR #GI" SHOES (RED CROSS)- JUNE 44, 1 SKIVVIE SHIRT-FEB 45

River

BAMBOO Fence



TAMWAN,
SIAM.
POW
CAMP.

By:

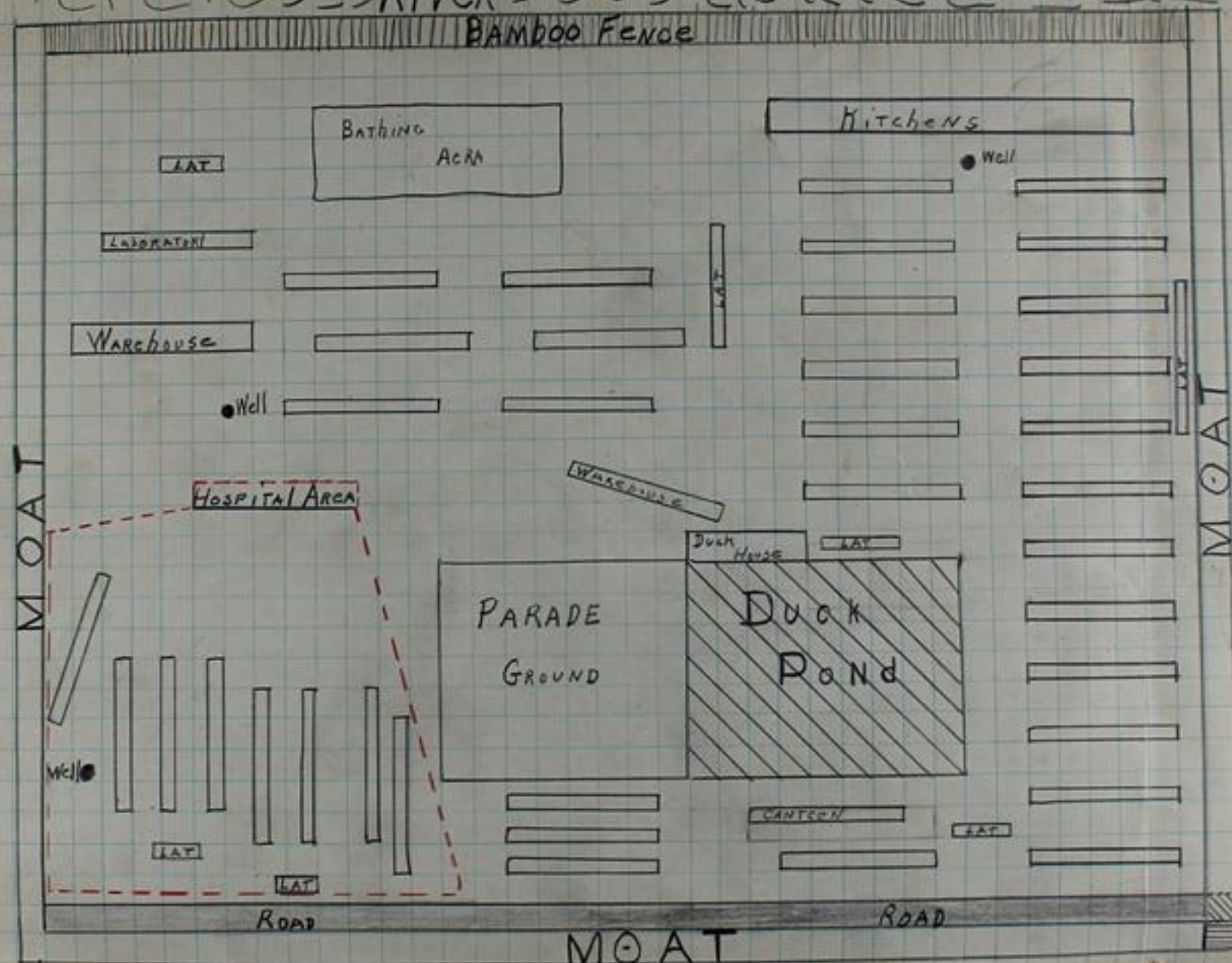
J.A. HARRELL,
CSP(I),
U.S.N.

Telephone
OR 2600
EXT: 3641

13 June 1946

Draw Bridge

Pill Box



Each Square = 10 YARDS

21

3. Type of construction BAMBOO WITH THATCH ROOFS.

4. Type of roof THATCH
 5. Type of floor DIRT
 6. Type of interior construction BAMBOO

c. Latrines

1. Location 10 YDS TO THE REAR OF THE BARRACKS

2. Type 4 FT. BY 25 FT. BY 15 FT. DEEP. THESE WERE NOT COVERED LATRINES BUT WERE COMPLETELY OPEN. ACROSS THE TOPS WERE PLACED PIECE OF BAMBOO TO STAND ON.

d. Bathing

1. Location 20 FEET FROM SOUTH END OF THE KITCHEN

2. Type BAMBOO PLATFORMS PLACED ON THE GROUND TO STAND ON. THE SAME MATERIAL USED FOR ROOFING WAS PUT UP AROUND THE PLATFORMS TO ACT AS A SCREEN. YOU CARRIED YOUR BUCKET OF WATER TO THESE PLATFORMS AND TOOK YOUR BATH THERE. NO ROOFING OF ANY KIND

3. Size 25 BY 25 FEET.

e. Mess

1. Type RI CE AND STEW

2. Amount of food WE ALWAYS HAD SOME KIND OF STEW, EVEN THOUGH QUITE OFTEN IT HAD ONLY ONE INGREDIENT IN IT. THE RICE RATION WAS USUALLY SHORT.

3. Preparation BOILING.

4. Quality WE HAD TO USE RICE THAT THE JAPANESE WOULD NOT USE BECAUSE OVER HALF THE SACK HAD MOLDED AND OUR RATION STRENGTH WAS CHARGED WITH A FULL SACK WHEN OVER HALF OF THE SACK WAS THROWN AWAY

f. Medical attention and type of hospital. MEDICAL ATTENTION FROM OUR OWN MEDICAL OFFICERS WAS AS GOOD AS THEY COULD GIVE UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES. DRUGS WERE SHORT AS IN ALL CAMPS, ESPECIALLY BANDAGES OF ANY KIND. THE MEN EVEN TORE UP CLOTHING AND MOSQUITO NETS FOR BANDAGES THEREBY RISKING MALARIA AND COLDS. THE HOSPITAL WAS ONE OF THE BARRACKS CONVERTED INTO A MAKESHIFT HOSPITAL. ONE FEATURE WAS THAT THE JAPS ALLOWED US TO BUILD AN OPERATING ROOM IN ONE END OF AN EMPTY BARRACKS WHERE MINOR OPERATION WERE PERFORMED. THE MEDICAL OFFICERS CONSISTED OF ONE AMERICAN, FOUR EACH BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN.

4. Type of work performed by prisoners of war.

a. Officers THE ONLY OFFICERS IN CAMP WERE MEDICAL AND THEY ONLY PERFORMED MEDICAL DUTIES.

b. Unlisted Men THE MAIN JOB WAS CONSTRUCTION OF A HEAVY BOMBER AIRDROME FOR THE JAPS, THIS CONSISTED OF CLEARING JUNGLE, PICK AND SHOVEL LABOR, CRUSHING ROCK AND CARRYING ROCK AND DIRT.

9. What were the working conditions? THE WORKING CONDITIONS WERE NOT TOO BAD EXCEPT FOR BEING IN THE SUN ALL DAY, AND SUBJECT TO BEATINGS FROM ANY JAP PRIVATE WHO THOUGHT YOU WERE NOT WORKING THE WAY YOU SHOULD.

10. Describe the conditions and restrictions on the sending and receiving of mail. THE SAME APPLIES AS EXPLAINED IN MY REPORT ON THE CAMP AT TAWWAN, SIAM.

11. How much were the prisoners of war paid?

a. Officers ONE DOLLAR PER DAY

b. Unlisted men PVT. 25, CORP. 38, SGT. 8/SGT/1SGT/35, M/SGT. 45

12. Number of Red Cross parcels received and dates received.

NONE

13. Clothing situation

1. What was issued by the Japanese and dates.

SEE ENCLOSURES PAGE 1

14. How was your treatment?

SEE ENCLOSURES PAGE 1

15. How was morale? SEE ENCLOSURES PAGE 1

16. What were the religious facilities? CHURCH SERVICES WERE USUALLY PERMITTED ON SUNDAYS.

17. Date of departure from this camp? 31 AUGUST 1945, (LIBERATED).

ABOUT 150. AS THEY CAME FROM OTHER

18. Number of Americans in this group? CAMPS TO BE FLOWN OUT.

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

THIS QUESTION WOULD NOT APPLY TO THIS CAMP AS WE WERE LIBERATED FROM IT BY THE OSS AND ARMY AIR FORCE.

20. Destination. U.S.A.

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.

G.L.GALYEAN, BMSTR.USN. RFD 4, BOX 113, TACOMA, WASHINGTONE.L. MCFADDEN, CGM, USN., ADAIR, IOWA.J.M.BALLINGER, CRM, USN. 1916 KIRBY AVE., CHATTANOOGA, TENN.TERRY, A.H. CWT., USN. GALLATIN, MISSOURI.

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

JOHN ALLISON HARRELL, CHIEF SP(1), U.S. NAVY(407-25-73) HOME ADDRESS: GAMBRIILLS MARYLAND.DUTY ADDRESS: 3801 NEBRASKA AVE. N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. ORDWAY: 2600

PHONE:

EXT: 3641

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

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ENCLOSURES ON PETCHABURI, SIAM.

J.A.HARRELL

PAGE 1

QUESTION 2.

PETCHABURI IS LOCATED ON THE SINGAPORE-BANGKOK RAILROAD ABOUT 70 OR 80 MILES FROM BANGKOK. PETCHABURI IS SOUTH-WEST OF BANGKOK AND FAR SOUTH ENOUGH TO SAY THAT IT IS ON THE MALAY PENINSULA. IT IS ONLY 4 OR 5 MILES FROM PETCHABURI TO THE COAST OF THE GULF OF SIAM. THE CLOSEST TOWN OF ANY SIZE IS RETBURI WHICH IS DUE NORTH OF PETCHABURI ABOUT 20 MILES.

QUESTION 4.

THERE WAS APPROXIMATELY 30 AMERICANS IN THIS CAMP. THE SENIOR OFFICER WAS CAPT. W.A. EPSTEIN (MC), USN. (1000 SHERMAN ST., DENVER, COLO.) AS ALL LINE OFFICERS HAD BEEN SEGREGATED IN OFFICERS CAMPS.

QUESTION 6.

THE JAPANESE INTERPRETER WAS A RATHER UNUSUAL PERSON. HIS NAME PHONETICALLY SPELLED IS MASUSHITA. HE HAD SPENT 26 YEARS IN THE STATES, MOSTLY IN AND NEAR BOSTON, MASS. HE HOLDS A PH.D. FROM HARVARD (I THINK THAT IS THE SCHOOL). HIS FAMILY WAS INTERNED IN A CAMP IN NEW YORK STATE, AND TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE HE WAS REPATRIATED TO JAPAN AFTER THE WAR STARTED. HE IS ABOUT 5 FEET AND 6 ~~INCH~~ INCHES TALL AND WOULD WEIGH ABOUT 145 POUNDS, HE USUALLY WEARS A THIN LINE MUSTACHE. HE COULD GIVE ALL INFORMATION CONCERNING OTHER JAPANESE OFFICIALS OF THIS CAMP. HE WAS ALWAYS FAIR WITH US AS HE HAD NO AUTHORITY CONCERNING POWS AND COULD ONLY TRANSLATE FOR US, BUT DUE TO THE FACT THAT HE SPOKE OUR LANGUAGE BETTER THAN WE DO, HE COULD ALWAYS GRASP THE IDEAS WE HAD IN MIND AND COULD THEN ~~TRANSLATE~~ TRANSLATE THEM FOR US.

QUESTION 13.

RUBBER SHOES IN MAY 1945. SKIVVIE SHIRTS IN JUNE 1945. BUT AFTER THE WAR WAS OVER AND BEFORE ANY MEMBERS OF THE ALLIED FORCES ARRIVED, THE JAPANESE FOUND THAT THEY HAD QUITE A BIT OF CLOTHING THEY ENDEAVORED TO GIVE TO US, BUT IT WAS TOO MUCH THEY DID NOT HAVE THE TRUCKS TO HAUL IT. IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT THIS CLOTHING HAD BEEN IN BANGKOK SINCE EARLY 1943 BUT THE JAPS WOULD NOT ISSUE IT TO THE POWS FOR WE WOULD HAVE BEEN DRESSED AS WELL AS JAP OFFICERS, AND BETTER THAN ANY JAP SOLDIERS.

QUESTION 14.

NOT TOO BAD, I WAS ONLY SLAPPED ONCE, THE REASON BEING THAT I REFUSED TO PAY FOR SOME TOBACCO WHICH WAS ORDERED FOR THE CAMP AND THE KOREAN IN CHARGE OF BUYING SUCH, STOLE SOME OF IT, HE THEN WANTED ME TO PAY FOR WHAT HE HAD STOLEN AND I REFUSED, HE THEN SLAPPED ME AND I PAID FOR THE TOBACCO. AFTER THE WAR WAS OVER HE CAME AND TOLD ME HE WAS VERY SORRY. BUT NOTE THE WAR HAD TO END BEFORE HE TOLD ME HE WAS SORRY.

QUESTION 15.

MORAL WAS HIGH IN THIS CAMP AT ALL TIMES AS THE AIR FORCE CAME OVER ALMOST EVERY DAY AND SOMETIMES DID THEIR WORK WHERE WE COULD SEE WHAT THEY WERE DOING.

2 July 1946

Mr. John Allison Harrell, Chief
SP (1) U. S. Navy
3801 Nebraska Ave., N. W.
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Harrell:

I am grateful to you for your very complete and thorough report on prisoner of war camps at Tanwan, Siam, Petchaburi, Siam and Moulasin, Burma. Please be assured that the same will be very helpful.

This acknowledgment is over my signature inasmuch as Captain J. L. Norwood has been assigned to other duty.

Yours very truly,

JOHN M. GIBBS
Liaison & Research Branch
American Prisoner of War
Information Bureau
Office of The Provost Marshal General
War Department

NOTE

NOTE

NOTE

I KNOW THAT MANY OF THE PLACES WHERE WE WERE HELD AS POW'S ARE WELL KNOWN TO US, BUT KNOWING ALSO THAT EVERYONE WHO WORKS ON THESE REPORTS DOES NOT KNOW THE LOCATION OF MANY CAMPS AND TOWNS, THIS IS A LIST WHICH I HAVE COMPILED OF THE CAMPS WE WERE IN AT VARIOUS TIMES. I CAN FURNISH NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF MEN WHO WERE IN ONE OR MORE OF THESE CAMPS.

ALEPAUK, BURMA.

THIS CAMP IS ALSO KNOWN AS THE 18 KILO CAMP AS IT IS 18 KILOS FROM THANBUYZAT, BURMA ON THE BURMA-SIAM RAILROAD. IT IS ABOUT 40 MILES SOUTH OF MOULMEIN, BURMA AND IS ABOUT 10 MILES IN FROM THE COAST. IT WAS THE FIRST CAMP THAT AMERICAN POWS WERE IN IN BURMA.

BANG-PONG, SIAM.

THERE WAS NEVER ANY AMERICANS IN THIS CAMP, BUT IT IS ON THE SINGAPORO-BANGKOK RAILROAD. IT IS AT THE JUNCTION OF THE RAILROAD FROM MOULMEIN, BURMA. BANG-PONG IS ABOUT 80 MILES WEST-SOUTH-WEST OF BANGKOK, SIAM.

BATAVIA, JAVA.

THE CAMP IN BATAVIA WHERE THE AMERICANS WERE KEPT WAS KNOWN AS "BICYCLE CAMP". IT HAD BEEN A DUTCH BARRACKS, THE CAMP WAS LOCATED IN THE EASTERN PART OF THE CITY OF BATAVIA, AND IS QUITE NEAR A LARGE CATHOLIC CHURCH WHICH WAS A VERY TALL SPIRE.

"BICYCLE CAMP", JAVA

SEE BATAVIA, JAVA.

"CHANGI CAMP", SINGAPORO, F.M.S.

"CHANGI CAMP" WAS THE FORMER BARRACKS FOR THE BRITISH GARRISON STATIONED AT SINGAPORO. THE CAMP IS LOCATED ON ONE END OF SINGAPORO ISLAND. IT IS QUITE CLOSE TO THE BRITISH NAVY YARD.

CHUNGKAI, SIAM.

CHUNGKAI IS A CAMP LOCATED NEAR KANCHANBURI, SIAM. IT IS ABOUT 4 MILES FROM KANCHANBURI TO CHUNGKAI. IT WAS REALLY A BRITISH POW CAMP MOST OF THE TIME BUT AUSTRALIAN, DUTCH AND AMERICANS WERE THERE AT ONE TIME OR ANOTHER. IT IS ON THE BURMA-SIAM RAILROAD. IT IS ABOUT 1/2 MILE FROM CHUNGKAI TO THE RAILROAD BRIDGE WHICH CROSSES THE MAEKONG RIVER JUST BEFORE YOU GET TO KANCHANBURI, SIAM. THE BRIDGE IS ABOUT 3 MILES FROM KANCHANBURI.

KANCHANBURI, SIAM.

IN A STRAIGHT LINE KANCHANBURI IS ABOUT 80 MILES FROM BANGKOK IN A NORTH-WEST DIRECTION. TWO RIVERS INTERSECT THERE AND ONE OF THEM IS THE MAEKONG. IT IS ON THE BURMA-SIAM RAILROAD. IT WAS THE CAPITAL OF SIAM AT ONE TIME. THE LARGEST FACTORY THERE IS A PAPER MILL. THE CAMP WAS BUILT ON AN OLD AIR FIELD, WHICH AMELIA ERHART USED AT ONE TIME WHEN SHE WAS FLYING AROUND THE WORLD.

LABOHEM, BANTAM, JAVA.

LABOHEM IS LOCATED ON THE WEST COAST OF JAVA. ITS WATER FRONT IS SUNDRA STRAITS, IT IS ABOUT 60 MILES SOUTH OF THE NORTH ENTRANCE TO SUNDRA STRAITS. MANY MEN OF THE HOUSTON STOPPED AND PASSED THROUGH THIS TOWN EARLY IN MARCH 1942. NONE OF US WERE POWS THEN.

MENES, BANTAM, JAVA

MENES IS A SMALL TOWN WHERE MANY OF US SPENT TWO OR THREE NIGHTS ON OUR WAY TO BECOME POWS. IT IS ABOUT 20 EAST OF LABOHEM, AND ABOUT 15 MILES SOUTH-SOUTH-WEST OF PANDEGLAND.

MOUDMEIN, BURMA

MOULMEIN IS ABOUT 100 MILES ACROSS THE BAY FROM RANGOON, BURMA IN A SOUTH-EAST DIRECTION. IT IS ON THE IRRAWADDY RIVER. POWS WERE KEPT IN AN OLD BRITISH JAIL THERE.

NAAR-KOM-PA-TONG, SIAM.

NAAR-KOM-PATONG, IS NEAR BANG-PONG, SIAM. AS I WAS NEVER THERE I DO NOT KNOW ITS EXACT LOCATION, BUT I CAN FURNISH THE NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF MEN WHO WERE THERE. IT WAS THE HOSPITAL CAMP FOR POWS IN THAT AREA.

NIKI, BURMA.

NIKI IS ON THE BURMA-SIAM RAILROAD ABOUT 135 KILOS FROM THANBUYZAT. IT IS ALMOST ON THE BURMA-SIAM BORDER NEAR THE THREE PAGOTAS PASS. IT IS SOUTH-SOUTH-EAST OF MOULMEIN, BURMA AND NORTH-NORTH-WEST OF BANGKOK, SIAM.

PAMARAJAN, JAVA.

PAMARAJAN IS NEAR SERANG, JAVA AND IS WHERE SOME SURVIVORS OF THE HOUSTON WERE FIRST TAKEN AS POWS.

PANDEGLANG, JAVA.

PANDEGLAND IS ALSO IN THE BANTAM DISTRICT OF JAVA, WHICH IS THE WESTERN END OF THE ISLAND. IT IS VERY NEAR THE CENTER OF THE DISTRICT. IT IS ABOUT 30 MILES FROM PANDEGLAND TO SERANG, JAVA. PANDEGLAND IS SOUTH-WEST OF SERANG.

PETCHABURI, SIAM.

PETCHABURI IS VERY NEAR THE RAILROAD FROM SINGAPORE TO BANGKOK. THE POW CAMP WAS 20 KILOS FROM PETCHABURI DUE WEST. PETCHABURI IS ABOUT 80 MILES FROM BANGKOK IN A SOUTH-WEST DIRECTION. IT IS ABOUT 5 MILES TO THE COAST OF THE GULF OF SIAM. THE POW CAMP WAS ABOUT 1/2 MILES FROM A BUDDIST MONASTARY KNOWN AS KA-SHEW MOUNTAIN.

RANGKASBITOENG, JAVA.

RANGKASBITOENG IS ABOUT 20 KILOS FROM SERANG, JAVA. NAMES CAN BE FURNISHED FOR MORE DETAILS OF THIS CAMP AS I WAS NOT THERE.

RETBURI, SIAM.

RETBURI IS A LARGE TOWN ON THE BANGKOK-SINGAPORE RAILROAD. IT IS ABOUT 20 OR 30 MILES NORTH OF PETCHABURI, SIAM. IT IS WEST-SOUTH-WEST OF BANGKOK. THERE WERE NO AMERICANS IN THIS CAMP.

SERANG, BANTAM, JAVA.

SERANG IS IN THE WESTERN PART OF JAVA IN BANTAM DISTRICT. SERANG IS ABOUT 80 MILES SOUTH-WEST OF BATAVIA, JAVA. MOST HOUSTON SURVIVORS WERE FIRST HELD HERE.

SIAGON, FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

SIAGON IS IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF F.I.C. MORE INFORMATION CAN BE FURNISHED ON REQUEST OF NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF PERSONNEL WHO WERE THERE.

SINGAPORE, FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

SINGAPORE IS ON THE SOUTHERN TIP OF THE MALAY PENINSULA. THE POW CAMP HERE WAS KNOWN AS "CHANGI CAMP". IT WAS THE FORMER BARRACKS FOR THE BRITISH GARRISON STATIONED THERE.

TAIJONG PRIOK, JAVA.

TAIJONG PRIOK IS THE NAME FOR THE HARBOR OF BATAVIA, IT IS ABOUT 10 MILES FROM TAIJONG PRIOK TO BATAVIA.

TAMARKAN, SIAM.

TAMARKAN IS LOCATED ON THE MAEKONG RIVER AND ALSO THE BURMA-SIAM RAILROAD ABOUT 3 MILES FROM KANCHANBURI, SIAM. IT IS RIGHT BY THE STEEL BRIDGE ON THE RAILROAD THAT CROSSES THE MAEKONG RIVER. IT IS ABOUT 80 MILES NORTH-WEST FROM BANGKOK. THIS WAS A LARGE CAMP AND ALL NATIONALITIES STAYED THERE AT ONE TIME OR ANOTHER.

TAMWAN, SIAM.

TAMWAN IS ABOUT 14 KILOS SOUTH OF KANCHANBURI, SIAM. IT IS ON THE ROAD TO BANG-PONG WHICH IS THE RAILROAD JUNCTION FROM SINGAPORE, BANGKOK AND MOULMEIN. IT IS VERY NEAR THE RAILROAD THAT GOES FROM KANCHANBURI TO BANG-PONG. A RIVER WHICH I BELIEVE IS THE MAEKONG FORMS ONE BOUNDARY OF THE CAMP WHICH WAS THE WESTERN SIDE. THERE IS A SMALL SETTLEMENT NEAR THE CAMP, THAT HAS STORES AND MARKET PLACES I DO NOT KNOW FOR SURE IF IT IS CALLED TAMWAN ALSO, BUT TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE IT IS NOT.

THANBUYZAT, BURMA.

THANBUYZAT IS ABOUT 30 MILES SOUTH OF MOULMEIN, BURMA, ON THE RAILROAD. IT WAS HEADQUARTERS FOR BURMA POWS BRANCH 3. IT WAS ALSO USED AS THE BASE HOSPITAL FOR THE CONSTRUCTION CAMPS IN THE JUNGLE. THE MOST INFORMATION COULD BE OBTAINED FROM THE AUSTRALIANS ON THIS CAMP AS ALMOST ALL PERSONNEL IN THANBUYZAT WERE AUSTRALIANS. BUT THERE WERE AMERICANS THERE AT DIFFERENT TIMES. THE AUSTRALIANS WERE UNDER THEIR OWN POW COMMAND OF BRIG. GENERAL VARLEY.

18 KILO CAMP

18 KILO IS ON THE BURMA-SIAM RAILROAD 18 KILOS FROM THANBUYZAT. IT WAS ALSO KNOWN UNDER THE NAME OF ALEPAUK, BURMA.

75 KILO CAMP

75 KILOS FROM THANBUYZAT ON THE BURMA-SIAM RAILROAD.

80 KILO CAMP

80 KILOS FROM THANBUYZAT ON THE BURMA-SIAM RAILROAD. ALSO KNOWN AS PHADONG, BURMA.

83 KILO CAMP

83 KILOS FROM THANBUYZAT ON THE BURMA-SIAM RAILROAD. THIS CAMP WAS THE JAP H.Q. FOR BRANCH 5, BURMA POWS.

85 KILO CAMP

85 KILOS FROM THANBUYZAT ON THE BURMA-SIAM RAILROAD.

95 KILO CAMP

95 KILOS FROM THANBUYZAT ON THE BURMA-SIAM RAILROAD.

100 KILO CAMP

100 KILOS FROM THANBUYZAT ON THE BURMA-SIAM RAILROAD. ALSO KNOWN AS ANGANAN, BURMA.

105 KILO CAMP

105 KILOS FROM THANBUYZAT ON THE BURMA-SIAM RAILROAD. ALSO KNOWN AS ANGANAUNG, BURMA.

1. Date of your arrival at MOULMEIN, BURMA WAS 17 JANUARY 1943.

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 MOULMEIN IS ABOUT 100 MILES SOUTH-WEST OF RANGOON, BURMA, ON THE IRRAWADDY RIVER. THE PRISON WAS AN OLD BRITISH PRISON BUILT IN 1909 (DATE OVER THE GATE) AT MOULMEIN.

3. When was camp first occupied by prisoners of war? Were the first occupants Americans, British, Dutch or Australians? AUSTRALIANS IN MAY 1943

4. Number of Americans in your group and name of senior American officers. 486 AMERICANS. SOP WAS LT.COL BLUCHER S. THARP, 131ST F.A., US ARMY & CAPT. W.A. EPSTEIN, USN.(MC). & LT(JG) H.S. HAMLIN, USN.

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>486</u>	British	<u>- -</u>
Army	<u>289</u>	Dutch	<u>1000</u>
Navy	<u>183</u>	Australians	<u>500</u>
Marines	<u>14</u>	Chinese	<u>5</u>
Civilians	<u>- - -</u>	Any other nationality	<u>- - -</u>
		Total	<u>1991</u>

6. Names and titles of Japanese camp officials. UNKNOWN - - BUT THE JAPANESE INTERPRETER WOULD KNOW AND HE WAS A FORMER SAKI (LIQUOR) MANUFACTURER AND HIS NAME WAS T. T-SHĒ-KURĀ (PHONETICALLY)

7. Please describe the condition of the following facilities:

a. Size of compound and type of fence. 100 YDS BY 100 YDS.

FENCE WAS A BRICK WALL TWO FEET THICK AND 15 FEET HIGH

b. Housing

1. Number of barracks. 6 CONCRET BARRACKS BUT ONLY 5 USED FOR POWS

2. Size of barracks. 25 FEET BY 100 FEET TWO STORIES HIGH.

3. Type of construction CONCRETE AND WOOD.

4. Type of roof TILE

5. Type of floor CONCRETE

6. Type of interior construction WOOD AND CONCRETE

c. Latrines

1. Location ANY PLACE WE WOULD DIG THEM. THERE WERE NO LATRINES WHEN WE CAME INTO THE CAMP SO WE DUG SLIT TRENCHES

2. Type SLIT TRENCHES ABOUT 12 INCHES WIDE AND TWO FEET DEEP.

d. Bathing

1. Location ANY PLACE.

2. Type OUT OF A BUCKET, 1/2 GALLON OF WATER WAS ALLOWED EACH MAN PER DAY FOR BATHING.

3. Size - - -

e. Mess

1. Type RICE AND STEW

2. Amount of food FAIR BUT NOT ENOUGH

3. Preparation RICE STEAMED AND EVERYTHING MADE INTO A STEW

4. Quality NOT BAD AS THE MARKET WAS IN MOULMEIN.

f. Medical attention and type of hospital. ONE BARRACKS FOR HOSPITAL. AT THIS TIME WE HAD ABOUT 50 BADLY WOUNDED MEN, FROM BEING BOMBED BY 2 LIBERATORS ON OUR WAY TO MOULMEIN. SOME WERE VERY SERIOUS. THREE DIED IN THE TWO DAYS BEFORE ANY JAPS CAME TO LOOK AT THEM. FOR ALL OF THESE MEN WE WERE GIVEN 4 ROLLS OF 2 INCH BANDAGE, A SYRINGE, ADHESIVE TAPE, AND VITIMAN PILLS. MANY OF THESE MEN DIED AFTER BEING TAKEN TO A JAP HOSPITAL DUE TO NEGLECT. FOR A FULL STORY ON MEDICAL ATTENTION HERE I SUGGEST YOU WRITE TO WARRANT OFFICER, ALOTS KOPP, US NAVY, ADDRESS IS: RALEIGH, NORTH DAKOTA AS HE WAS IN THE JAP HOSPITAL HERE AT MOULMEIN AS AN ORDERLY WITH SOME OF THE MOST SERIOUS CASES.

J. A. HARRELL

e. type of work performed by prisoners of war.

a. Officers NONE AS THIS CAMP WAS JUST A STOP OVER ON OUR WAY TO A WORKING CAMP ON THE BURMA-SIAM RAILROAD.

b. Enlisted Men SOME DUG GRAVES, AND THE ABOVE APPLIES TO THE REST.

9. What were the working conditions? FAIR AS LITTLE ACTUAL WORK WAS DONE.

10. Describe the conditions and restrictions on the sending and receiving of mail. THERE WAS NO SUCH THING AS SENDING AND RECEIVING MAIL AT THIS TIME FOR THE JAPS STILL THOUGHT THEY WERE GOING TO WIN THE WAR.

11. How much were the prisoners of war paid?

a. Officers IN THIS CAMP NO ONE WAS PAID AS IT WAS A TRANSIT / CAMP

b. Enlisted men AS ABOVE

12. Number of Red Cross parcels received and dates received.

NONE

13. Clothing situation

2. What was issued by the Japanese and dates. NONE

14. How was your treatment? PERSONALLY NONE, BUT THERE WAS BEATINGS

15. How was morale? VERY HIGH

16. What were the religious facilities?

WE WERE PERMITTED TO HOLD CHURCH AT CERTAIN HOURS

17. Date of departure from this camp? 27 JANUARY 1943

18. Number of Americans in this group? 483

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

WE TRAVELED BY TRAIN FROM MOULMEIN TO THANBUYZAT, BURMA AND FROM THERE BY TRUCK TO THE 18 KILO WORK CAMP WHICH WAS ALSO CALLED ALEPAUK. THE TRUCKS WERE CROWDED WITH 30 MEN AND THEIR GEAR IN EACH TRUCK.

Moulmein BURMA

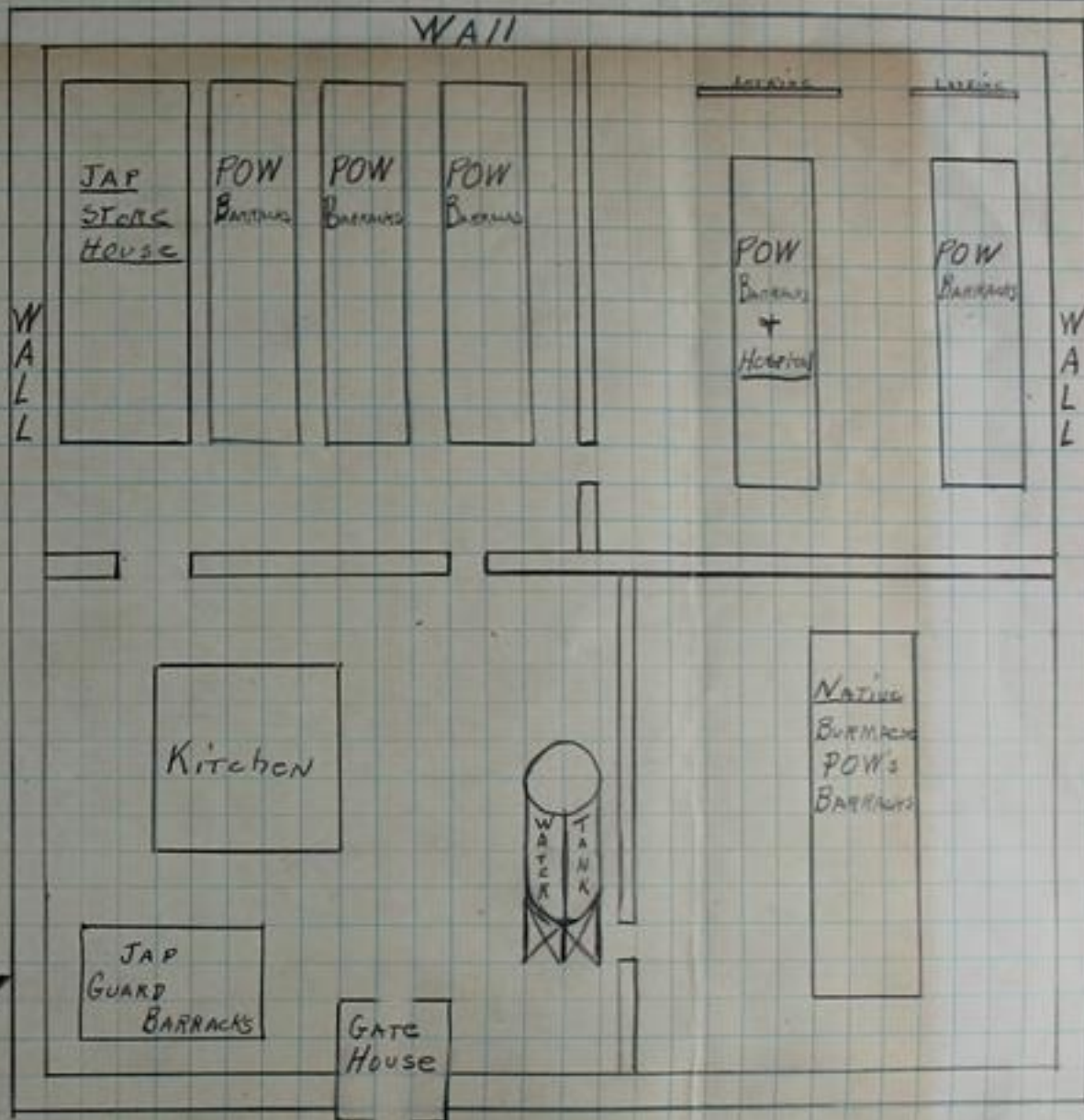
Jail used as POW Camp.

By:

J. A. Harrell, CSP(I), USN.
3801 Nebraska Ave, N.W.
Washington, D.C.

Phone: ORdway 2600 EXT: 3641

1/4" = 10' 9"



SUMATRA

PAKAN BAROE JAIL.....	0°23'N	101°25'E
MOERARAPANTAL (Base Camp on R.R. Construction)	0°46'S	101°43'E
PEDANG JAIL.....	0°58'S	100°21'E
RINGAT INTERNMENT CAMP.....	0°22'S	102°35'E
PALEMBANG JAIL.....	3°00'S	104°45'E
MUNTOK JAIL (Bangka Island).....	2°04'S	105°07'E
TANJOENG BALEI JAIL.....	2°58'N	99°48'E
MERBAU.....	2°17'N	99°49'E
BINDJEI.....	3°37'N	98°30'E
MEDAN.....	3°36'N	90°41'E

JAVA CAMPS

AMBARAWA.....	7°22'S	110°20'E
BANDOEANG AREA (including TJIMAHA).....	6°50'S	107°35'E
KARESS CAMP.....	7°22'S	107°40'E
BATAVIA.....	6°10'S	106°50'E
BLITAR.....	8°06'S	112°10'E
BLORA.....	6°57'S	111°25'E
BUITENZOND.....	6°35'S	106°47'E ✓
GAROET (Temporary).....	7°11'S	107°54'E ✓
JOGJAKARTA.....	7°45'S	110°30'E ✓
MADIEN.....	7°23'S	107°58'E ✓
MADJAKERTA.....	7°28'S	112°26'E ✓
MALANG.....	8°00'S	112°37'E ✓
NGAWI.....	7°23'S	111°27'E ✓
PANDEGLANG JAIL (Temporary).....	6°18'S	106°6'E ✓
RANGKASBITDENG (Temporary).....	6°21'S	106°9'E ✓
SEMARANG.....	6°55'S	110°25'E ✓
SERANG JAIL (Temporary).....	6°06'S	106°09'E ✓
SOEKABOEMI (Temporary).....	6°54'S	106°55'E ✓
SDERARANA.....	7°13'S	112°45'E ✓
SOPRAKARTA.....	7°32'S	110°50'E ✓
TANGERANG.....	6°11'S	106°37'E ✓
TJEPOE.....	7°09'S	111°35'E ✓
TJEREBOH.....	6°42'S	108°35'E ✓
TJILATJAP.....	7°45'S	109°01'E ✓

OTHER CAMPS(cont'd)

<u>CAMP</u>	<u>Latitude</u>	<u>Longitude</u>
✓ NAKHON PATHOM	13°49'N	100°03'E
LAMPANG	18°18'N	99°31'E
UBON RATCHASINA	15°14'N	104°53'E

CAMPS IN INDO-CHINA

SAIGON	10°47'N	106°42'E
DALAT	11°56'N	108°25'E
TUY HOA	13°15'N	109°18'E
HANOI	20°03'N	105°48'E
NHA TRANG	12°15'N	109°10'E
KANH HOA	12°15'N	109°16'E
TOURANE	16°05'N	108°12'E
MY THO	10°22'N	106°22'E

CAMPS IN MALAYA ON KRA ISTHMUS

BUTTERWORTH PRISON	5°22'N	100°24'E
CHUMPONG	10°30'N	99°12'E
SINGAPORE	1°17'N	103°50'E
CHANGI JAIL.....	1°21'N	103°58'E
OUTRAM ROAD JAIL	1°17'N	103°50'E
KRANGI HOSPITAL CAMP.....	1°25'N	103°45'E
ADAM ROAD CAMP.....	1°20'N	103°48'E
SIME ROAD CAMP.....	1°20'N	103°48'E
SELEFRANG .(Either SELETAR or SERANGOON,.....	1°22'N	103°58'E
Definitely SELETAR AIR BASE)		

PRISON CAMPS IN SEAC

<u>CAMP</u>	<u>Latitude</u>	<u>Longitude</u>
<u>BURMA R.R., MOULMEIN TO BANGKOK</u>		
MOULMEIN		
THANBYUZAYAT.....	15°57'N	99°44'E
30 KILO - Hospital here		
45 KILO.....	15°40'N	97°58'E
55 KILO - Hospital here		
80 KILO APALON.....	15°27'N	98°13'E
85 KILO.....	15°25'N	98°15'E
100 KILO GANGANUAN		
✓ KREUNG KRAI KRAI-KRAI	14° ⁵⁵ 50'N	98°32'E
✓ DEA KHANUN.....	14° ⁴⁵ 42'E	98°40'E
HIN TAB.....	14°35'N	98°45'E
✓ LIN THIN.....	14°32'N	98°47'E
TARSOA	14°05'N	99°25'E
✓ KANCHANABURI 3 camps in this area including one officers' camp.	14°02'N	99°31'E
✓ TAH MAKAM	14°03'N	99°30'E
✓ BANGPONG	13°50'N	99°52'E

OTHER CAMPS

BANGKOK JAIL		
✓ TAVOY..	14°04'N	98°12'E
✓ HNONG LUCK.....	13°49'N	99°55'E
✓ PHET HAY	13°05'N	99°56'E
✓ PHU PHU	13°32'N	99°48'E
✓ TAN MUANG TAN MUANG	13°55'N	100°35'E
✓ BANGKOK	13°46'N	100°36'E
✓ CHANG GEA		
✓ CHING-KAI.....	15°10'N	100°25'E
✓ PRACHIN BURI		
✓ PRATCHINBURI.....	14°05'N	101°22'E
✓ NAKHON NAYOK	14°15'N	101°32'E

CAMPSLatitude LongitudeCAMPS ON MISCELLANEOUS ISLANDS OF THENETHERLANDS INDIES

MAGASSAR (CELEBES).....	5°07'S	119°24'E
KUCHING (SARAWAK, BORNEO).....	1°20'N	110°20'E
BANGKALAN (MADOERA).....	7°02'S	112°45'E
DENPASAR (BALI).....	7°35'S	115°15'E
MADEMERI (FLORES).....	8°37'S	122°12'E
WAINGAPOE (SOEMBA)	9°38'S	120°16'E
MUNTOK (BANGKA IS.).....	2°04'S	105°07'E

CHANGI BARRACKS

BICYCLE CAMP

40 KILO

26 KILO

35 KILO

6 KILO

18 KILO

60 KILO

84 KILO

114 KILO

105 KILO

62 KILO

25 KILO

No. 3 TAMACHEN (THANAKAN)

No. 1 THAILAND

TECHNICIANS CAMP, THAILAND

PANDELANG

DALAT

TUY HOA

PRIAK

RIVER VALLEY CAMP, SINGAPORE

BAN PANG

SIAM AIRPORT CAMP

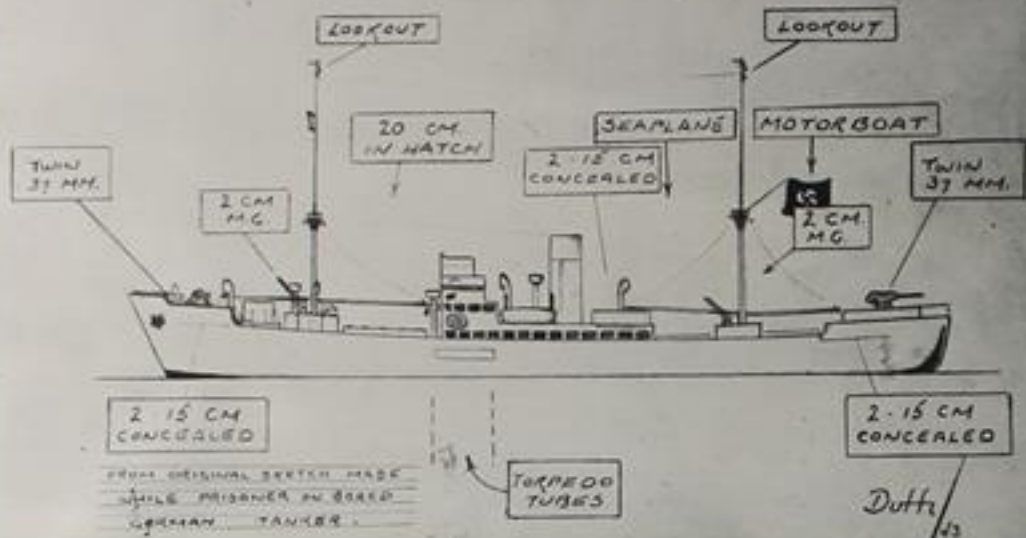
MAKASURI

PAKAN BARU

DECLASSIFIED

Authority LND 740063

SHIPPE "28" DEUTSCHE KRIEGSMARINE





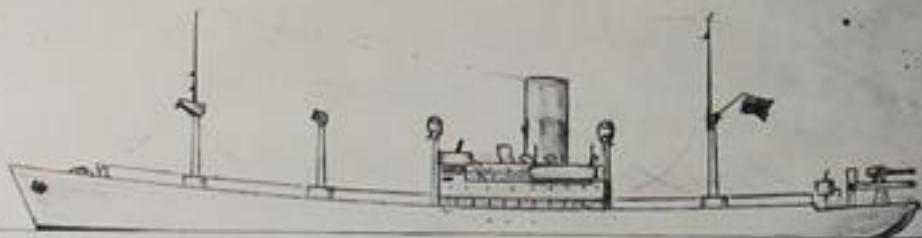
ST. GEORGE'S

TANJOENG PRIOK

Duffy

1/5

M.S. AMERICAN LEADER



DRAWN FROM MEMORY - TANJUNGP PERIK 1943

Duff



CAMP 6 YANDJENG PRIOK - 1943

Duffe

1/43



Duffe
1893



VIEW OF THE
MESS HALL
AT THE CAMP

Duff
/6



Wagon Camp
Arizona

Duffe
1863



PANORAMIC VIEW
OF THE VILLAGE

Dutt
1/15

1. Date of your arrival at Serang Jail, Thailand
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. West Coast of Java, Bataam Province, Approximately 50 Miles from Batavia. In the town of Serang
3. When was camp first occupied by prisoners of war? Were the first occupants Americans, British, Dutch or Australians? About March 2, 1942.
4. Number of Americans in your group and name of senior American officers. All survivors of the U.S.S. Houston, about 350 to 360 Capt. A.L. Maher
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>350 - 360</u>	British	<u>10 - 15</u>
Army	<u>none</u>	Dutch	<u>1</u>
Navy	<u>350 - 360</u>	Australians	<u>10 - 15</u>
Marines	<u>10</u>	Chinese	<u>3</u>
Civilians	<u>None</u>	Any other nationality	<u></u>
		Javanese	<u>150</u>
		Total	<u>600</u>

6. Names and titles of Japanese camp officials. Unknown
7. Please describe the condition of the following facilities:

a. Size of compound and type of fence. 900 yards square
concrete wall spiked with broken bottles, formerly a Dutch native jail

b. Housing

1. Number of barracks. About twenty cells varying in size
2. Size of barracks.

8. Type of work performed by prisoners of war.
- a. Officers None
- b. Enlisted men What ever entered the Japanese Mind
9. What were the working conditions?
10. Describe the conditions and restrictions on the sending and receiving of mail.
No mail allowed
11. How much were the prisoners of war paid?
- a. Officers Not paid
- b. Enlisted men Not paid
12. Number of Red Cross parcels received and dates received.
None
13. Clothing situation
- a. What was issued by the Japanese and dates.
Javanese shirt, trou, shoes and hat the day of departure for Japan
14. How was your treatment? All persons were locked in cells and were not bothered too much by the guards
15. How was morale? High
16. What were the religious facilities? None
17. Date of departure from this camp? May 6 1942
18. Number of Americans in this group? 8
19. Conditions en route and names of towns through which you passed.
Batavia then on a ship to Japan. Ship stopping at Singapore, Saigon, Hong Kong, and Tiawan.

3. Type of construction Concrete

4. Type of roof Slate

5. Type of floor Concrete

6. Type of interior construction Concrete shelves for bunks

c. Latrines

1. Location Wooden bucket in each cell

2. Type _____

d. Bathing

1. Location None

2. Type _____

3. Size _____

e. Food

1. Type Rice prepared by Javanese cooks

2. Amount of food Three spoonful of cooked rice twice a day

3. Preparation Filthy

4. Quality Poor, Sweepings

f. Medical attention and type of hospital. Medical attention given by our two doctors and two natives, Practically no equipment.

Senior Doctor Comdr. Epstein, USN

20. Destination. Ohuna Japan

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.

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

Harlan G Kirkpatrick, Comdr. USN 77100

U.S. Naval Academy Annapolis Md (after June 1st

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 Serang Civil Prison Mar. 2, 1942
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. Former civil prison for retired Japanese.
Serang small town in northern Java
3. When was camp first occupied by prisoners of war? Were the first occupants Americans, British, Dutch or Australians? March 2, 1942, Dutch
American, British, Australian
4. Number of Americans in your group and name of senior American officers.
150 officers & men Capt. A. H. Mabee
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>150</u> | British | <u>4 or 5</u> |
| Army | <u>✓</u> | Dutch | <u>30 or 25</u> |
| Navy | <u>140</u> | Australians | <u>70 or 25</u> |
| Marines | <u>10</u> | Chinese | <u>✓</u> |
| Civilians | <u>✓</u> | Any other nationality | <u>✓</u> |
| | | Total | <u>Maybe 250</u> |
6. Names and titles of Japanese camp officials. unknown
7. Please describe the condition of the following facilities:
- a. Size of compound and type of fence. Small compound
high concrete fence
- b. Housing
1. Number of barracks. Several Cell Blocks
 2. Size of barracks. Cells 15 ft. by 15 ft.

3. Type of construction concrete

4. Type of roof Tile

5. Type of floor concrete

6. Type of interior construction concrete

c. Latrine

1. Location Small barrel in each cell for about 30 men

2. Type _____

d. Bathing

1. Location None

2. Type ✓

3. Size ✓

e. err

1. Type ✓

2. Amount of food about cups of rice (cooked) a day some times twice a day

3. Preparation by native convicts

4. Quality Bad

f. Medical attention and type of hospital. None

Two doctors are available on premises

8. Type of work performed by prisoners of war.
- a. Officers None
 - b. Enlisted men None
9. What were the working conditions? None
10. Describe the conditions and restrictions on the sending and receiving of mail. None
11. How much were the prisoners of war paid?
- a. Officers None
 - b. Enlisted men None
12. Number of Red Cross parcels received and dates received. None
13. Clothing situation
- a. What was issued by the Japanese and dates. Some dated army uniform before we left.
14. How was your treatment? Bad
15. How was morale? Really low
16. What were the religious facilities? None
17. Date of departure from this camp? About April 15, 1942
18. Number of Americans in this group? All about 150
19. Conditions en route and names of towns through which you passed. from Suway to Ontario

20. Destination.

Batavia

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.

Mont Hamilton Swanson

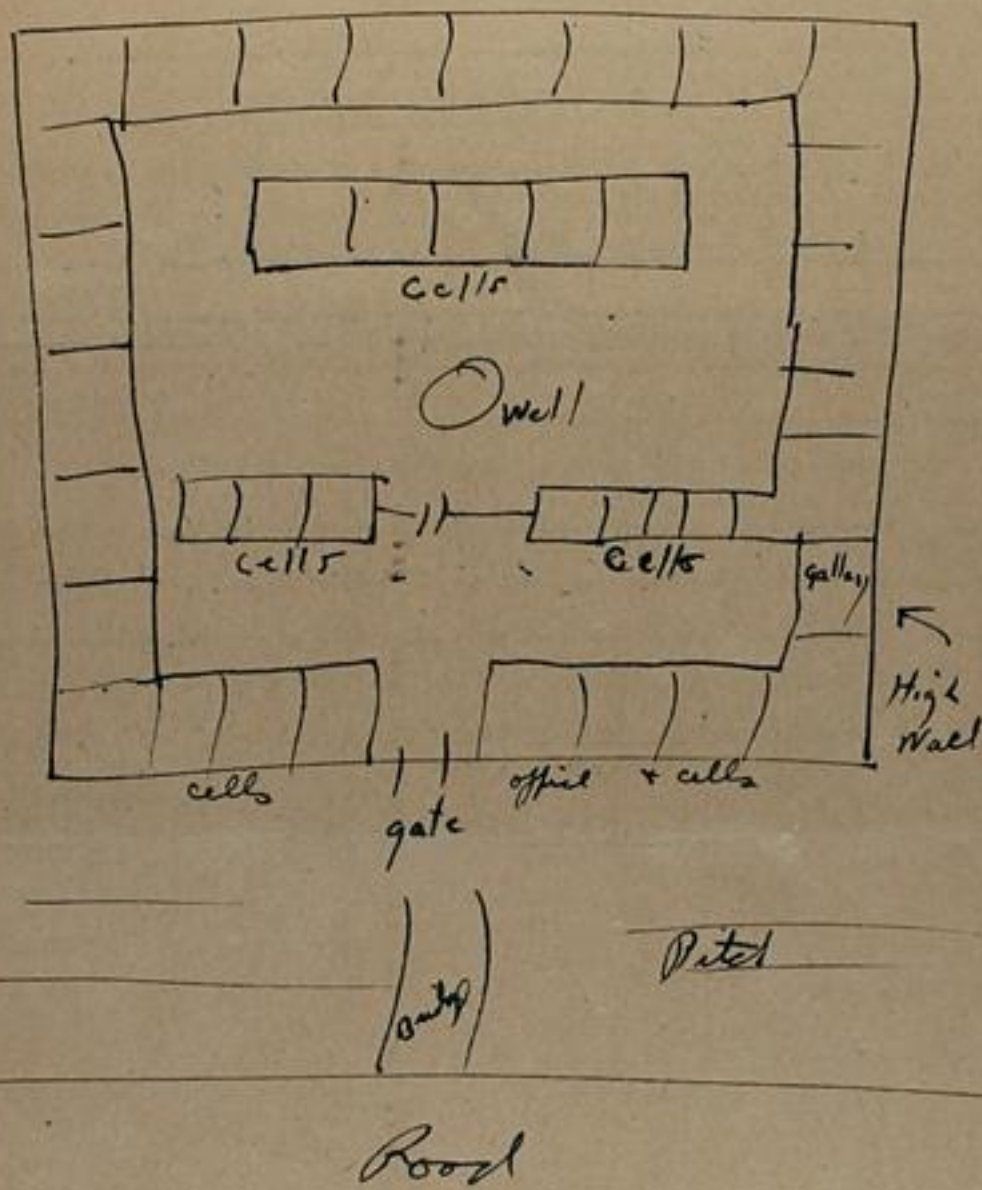
23. Your name, rank, serial number, organization and home address.

Henry P. Shaw C.P.O. USN

380-2994

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.



Perang Civil Prison

AFFIDAVITS OF SEVERAL
DIFFERENT MEN.

SERANG JAIL

WAR CRIMES OFFICE

JAGO

FILE Nos. 101-200, 52, 3

101-215

LOCATION

Serang Jail was the former civil prison in the city of Serang Java.
Serang is locate on the northwest corner of the island, ^(6°06'S-106°07'E) about 60 miles west
of Batavia.

PRISONER PERSONNEL

There were 150 Americans imprisoned there. The Americans were for the
most part, the survivors of the U.S.S. HOUSTON which was sunk off the Coast
of Java.

GUARD PERSONNEL

The Jail was controlled by the Japanese Army and all the guards were
Japanese. The administration was conducted by a native Javan who had formerly
been the "turnkey" of the jail before the Japanese invaded Java.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

Housing

The Jail cells were approximately 14' x 14' in size and there were 15
prisoners in each cell. The floor was of concrete in some cells, and wood
in others. The roof was of tile. There were no beds provided and prisoners
slept on the floor. Those prisoners whose cell floor was of concrete, slept
in a sloping position due to the construction of the floor for drainage
purposes. No bedding nor blankets were furnished.

Latrines

In each cell was a wooden tub 1½' tall and 30' in diameter. These were
emptied once a day by the prisoners.

Bathing

A wooden tub 3' tall and 1½' diameter was placed in each room for
bathing. The water provided for bathing was insufficient for the needs of
the prisoners.

Feeding

All prisoners were fed twice a day. The ration consisted of an extremely inferior grade of rice augmented by a small amount of mouldy sweet potatoes. The ~~amount~~^{quantity} of food was less than half a canteen cup each time. Meat was served once during the 42 days the prisoners were there. The food was badly prepared by native prisoners. Some of the men received a 2 ounce loaf of bread 3 times which was a personal gift from a Japanese Officer. All personal ate in their cells. The food was prepared in a shed in rear of the Jail. The shed was ~~open~~^{open} on the sides and large iron pots were used for boiling the rice, ~~and~~ The cooked rice was carried ~~by~~ ~~and~~ in a large wooden tub *by a prisoner detail* where it was issued to the prisoners in their cells. The prisoners were given 1/2 to 1 pint of drinking water per day.

Medical Facilities

There were no American medical officers allowed to practice here but a Chinese Doctor treated some of the prisoners. Most of the men became ill with dysentery and all of the men lost from 25 to 60 lbs. in weight. Several prisoners died here from dysentery. All prisoners who were likely to die were removed from the cells and placed in the courtyard in front of the

prison. ^{no} Japanese supplies were available, given to the POWs at any time. Many of them were suffering from burns sustained from the flaming oil when the S.I. ~~was~~ ^{was} ~~burnt~~ ^{burnt} down. Many men were also wounded.

Supplies

- a. There were no Red Cross or YMCA supplies issued.
- b. During the six weeks at this Jail no clothing was issued until the last week. During the proceeding five weeks, 50% of the prisoners had no clothing other than shorts or "loin-cloths." No blankets or bedding was issued. There were no commissary supplies available for purchase.

Mail

No mail was allowed to be written and none was received here.

Work

No work was required of prisoners here, *due to the fact that they had just been captured and were in a ~~single~~ ^{single} place of confinement.*

Treatment

There were no beatings or tortures of any kind inflicted on the prisoners here. *They had practically no contact with the Japanese guards.*

Pay

Neither officers nor enlisted men were paid here.

Recreation

No recreation of any kind was available here. Prisoners were allowed out of their cells for 15 minutes a day for exercise.

Religious Activities

^{WEEK} There was no religious services held here.

Movements

1942
Around the middle of April, the prisoners were moved by truck to Batavia. The men were packed 30 - 40 to a truck. No stops were allowed for men to relieve themselves and those men sick with dysentary suffered greatly.

Morale - The morale of the prisoners was comparatively low here, due to the unsanitary conditions of the jail, the crowded quarters, little food and lack of medical attention.



AMERICAN RED CROSS
NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

February 11, 1946

Capt. W. A. Smith
War Department
Room 2105 Temporary C. Building
Washington, D. C.

Dear Capt. Smith:

We are enclosing a copy of a report given in this office some time ago by Lt. George W. Duffy, prisoner of war interned in Batavia. We believe the information contained in this report may be of some assistance to you in completing your files.

Sincerely,

H.L. Pence
Relief to Prisoners of War

October 31, 1945

Interview with Lt. George W. Duffy, prisoner of war interned in Batavia

Lt. Duffy stated that he was taken prisoner by the Germans in the South Atlantic off Capetown, in 1942. After cruising around on the German boat, he was finally turned over to the Japanese at Batavia.

In Java, he was interned in three camps - namely Unie Kantong, Tenth Infantry Barracks, and Kampong Makassa.

In June of 1944, he was transferred by ship to Singapore, and then in July, to Sumatra. In Sumatra he was put to work helping to build a railroad, and was in five different camps there.

Lt. Duffy stated that he worked practically the whole time.

His parents were notified in November of 1942 that he was missing in action, and in December of 1942 they were notified that he had been killed in action. On Easter Sunday, 1943, a radio message was received from Japan that he was alive. Forty-seven of the men in the crew sent messages at that time, but only 18 were received here in the United States. During the month of May, they were making other radio broadcasts directly from Batavia. Lt. Duffy had a message broadcast on May 18th, and the PWG forwarded it to his parents on May 31. He told them in the message that he was studying languages, French and German, and stated that his time spent on German ships had proved invaluable. The Japs let this go through. The Boston newspapers published the letter, and the editor commented on the reference to the German ships, thinking at the time that he was trying to get the word out that he had been taken prisoner by the Germans.

In August of 1943, his parents received a postcard from him written on Christmas of 1942, and in December '43 they received another postcard which he had written about eight months previous. They heard from him on two other occasions, in 1944, but at the time they heard from him after he had been liberated, they had had no word for 13 months.

Food in Java was good - the Japs gave them quite a good amount of food, and they were able to buy extra supplies with the money they earned. Lt. Duffy stated that he bought a small amount of milk, two or three bananas, an egg and perhaps some fruit, every day. In Singapore it was harder - they had few vegetables - and in Sumatra "things were really bad". They lost 684 out of about 6000 - 3 Americans out of 15.

The Japanese claimed to have taken about 85,000 prisoners in Java alone. Of these, there were about 1000 Americans, and the remainder were Dutch, British and Australians. There was a strong feeling of antagonism between the Dutch and the British. "The Americans got along with everybody", he stated.

In Singapore there was plenty of rice, but they had practically no greens.

In May of 1944 in Java, Lt. Duffy received one food carton containing four individual parcels. This came in with a lot of British medical supplies, he stated, via Singapore. He did not know how many food parcels had arrived in the camps, but the Japs regulated distribution and gave each American one carton. There were at the time approximately 125 Americans in the camp, and each one received one of these cartons. The remaining packages were divided up among the prisoners, something like one large carton for 30 - 50 men.

He stated that the Japs did not hold back anything as far as he knew, but he knew nothing of the warehousing.

In February, 1944, 21 out of the 36 Americans in his camp received next of kin packages from home. One American marine received a pair of G.I. boots.

Lt. Duffy stated that they did not really need the packages, but that the extra food helped to build them up for the time ahead when rations were short.

When they left Java, they organized into groups of 50. Each section was allowed a small package of medical supplies. When they arrived in Sumatra, the Japanese took the medical supplies. As far as he knew, they were later issued to the headquarters of the POW camp, but how much the Japs kept and how much was issued to the prisoners he did not know.

He stated that the Japs made the officers work. When he was asked about the heat, he said they did not feel it too much. There was plenty of food available on Sumatra, but they did not get any of it, as the Japs would not give it to them and would not allow them to buy it. He stated that the men who were working were given 400 grams of rice per day, and the ones who were sick got 300 grams, but the ones who were working had to have their 400 grams and if there was a shortage, the ration for the sick was out.

4529

15, June, 1946.

Capt. James L. Norwood
Liasion & Research Branch
American PW Information Bureau
Provost Marshal General's Office
Room 5 A 526, Pentagon Bldg.
Washington, 25, D.C.

Capt. J.L. Norwood;

Here are two reports on Batavia PW camp and Singapore. I will have the others that you have asked me for, I hope in a few days. I am home on delayed orders for a couple of weeks and then I report to the Hospital in Maryland.

Also on the Camps in the Indo-China area I have contacted, Gans, CMM(PA)USN, USN. Recruiting Station 383 Madison Ave., New York City, N.Y. who has been in the camps which you have little data on. He would be glad to assist you.

I am sorry that I have ben so slow on the information that you require but I have Navy work to do and this I have tried to get done. If ther is any thing eles that I can do please let me Know.

I remain
Raymond Day
Raymond Day
Pharm., (HC)USN

Address;
32 Main St.
Hyannis, Mass.

Please enclose another addressed envelop for I will have the data on the Thailand camps ready.



Series I - Batavia Camp

1. U.S.S. Houston sunk the night Feb 28, 1942
swam about 7 miles E another P.M.
Lance Left the ship @ 0030 ~~arrived~~ ^{landed} at Tricholass
Point Betan Bay, Java. While resting here
we heard natives killing Australian & American
sailors as they were coming ashore about 1 mile
south of us. We retreated north about 1/2 miles,
made contact with Japanese landing forces
and was taken prisoner. Twenty one ^{including} men,
~~traveled~~ 16 Americans and 5 British ~~traveled~~ ^{soldiers}
(the British were survivors of a Radar Station)
of Tricholass Point) traveled to Pamarjany Dam
Station. This was our first camp. Then from
Pamarjany to Rangalpatang. County Jail.
From here transferred to Sabrang, spent one
night in prison. left next A.M. for Batavia
Bicycle camp.

2. Batavia, Java, located in a new city part.
near Batavia park and 2 streets running
parallel. The bicycle camp being lower part
of Camp Cornelius

3. The occupants of Batavia Beach Camp, when I arrived were American 131st Field Artillery, British Punjabi troops, Dutch Army, part of the Australian Army Corp.

4. The number Americans in my group were approximately 200 Naval personnel.

a. The no Americans in Batavia Camp were approximately ~~700~~⁹⁰⁰. The Senior officers were Col. B. Thayer, and Col.

Maj. Rogers and Major Elkins, Senior Naval Officer Comm. William A. Eyster, Fred. Corp. U.S.N.

5. Americans 900.

Army -	Approx.	500
Navy	"	380-280
Marines	"	20
Civilians	"	none
British	"	(Including Native Troops) 1500
Dutch	"	200
Australians	"	800
Chinese Army	"	none
Others	"	?
Total		7200

6. Titles of Japanese Officials in Camp at Batavia were:

1. Col. Ichi
2. Col. Satsuka

7. ^(a) Size of Compound: about 1 city block

Type of Fence. Wire galvanized

(*) 1. Number of barracks - 14

2. Size approx. 200 feet long (housing 150-200 prisoners)

3. Type of Construction - wooden & stucco

4. " " Roof - was native tile

5. " " Floor " native tile

6. " " Interior Construction was plaster,

cubicles; ordinary housing of Javanese - seven prisoners

c. Latrines (accommodated 6 prisoners)

1. Location - between barracks (1 to 2 barracks)

type - dutch Army permanent Camp type

d. Bathing:

1. Location - four areas from four faucets
not centrally located.

Size - approx. 10' x 20'

e. Messes:

1. type - none

2. Amt + Food: - approx. 500 gms rice per day
per person.

150 gms meat, 150 gms green vegetables.

2. Preparation - American & Australian Army Cooks.

4. Quality - Fair.

7. Type of Hospital:

1 hut converted - inadequate for camp size

Medicines furnished by Japanese - ^{very} few.

All medicines ^{were} purchased from Camp money earned by labor.

Medical attention furnished by volunteer American, British, Dutch and Australian Doctors and volunteer orderlies.

(Hospital equipment nil.)

8. Type of work performed by prisoners in Batavia Camp were in oil dumps, car dumps and Dock work, later airfield building, Officers were assigned as leaders.

9. The working conditions were -:

Hard work, long hours under tropical conditions

10. Sending and Receiving mail.

In early P.O.W. life. no attempt was made by Japanese for P.O.W. mail

11. The prisoners were paid for labor 15 cents per day. Officers received same.

12. None

13. Clothing Situation

Poor - no issue from Japs. (The only clothing we had was shared among us from all prisoners.)

14. Treatment - had - guards - we were beaten by guards for little or no reason.

15. Morale: Generally great

16. Religious facilities

No church - open air services for all denominations

17. Date of Departure: - Oct 21, 1942.

18. No. of Americans in group were approx. 600

19. Conditions Enroute and Turns through which we passed
Batavia, to Sejongsiok to Singapore enroute
7,000 ton Japanese freighter - of ancient vintage
approx. 4,000 American, British, Australian & Dutch
P.O.W.'s.

20. Destination - Singapore Mayla

21.

BATAVIA CENTER 1/4 MILE

GOODS DEP

STREET CARLINE

CHURCH

MOONSHED DITCH

MOONSHED DITCH

AUST. + BRIT. OFFICERS QTS.

BARBARA S. MOORE

CAN. TERN

+

GYM

2. GALLEY

HOSPITAL

AUSTRALIAN

GALLEY

1. GALLEY

REC. SCHOOL

BATHING

AUST. NAVAL BRIT.

AUSTRALIAN

BRIT.

AUSTRALIAN

ROAD

BRIT.

AMERICAN - U.S.A. U.S.S. HOUSTON

BRIT.

AMERICAN 131ST FA.

AMER GALLEY NR 3.

AMERICAN ARMY NAVY OFFICERS MESS QTS.

BRIT.

NO. 1

AMERICAN 131ST FA.

DOLEH OFFICERS

?

JAP. GARAGE HOUSE

JAP. CAMP AD. OFFICE

←

MAIN GATE

APPROX PHAS OF BATAVIA ROAD

ROAD

21. Sketch of Batavia camp.

22. Name, Rank & addresses of Officers & Elected men:

1. L. W. Schwartz. Pharm. U.S.N. - St Albans Naval Hosp.
Long Island, New York

2. Eugene Arch - C. Pharm. (P.A.) - U.S.N. - Portsmouth N.H.

3. Capt. W. A. Epstein - (M.C.) U.S.N. - Treasure Island
San Francisco - Cal.

23. Raymond (N) Day. Pharm. - U.S.N. (H.C.)
32 Main Street - Hyannis, Mass

Batavia
Camp

- 1.) Singapore, Malaya, Oct. 29, 1942.
- 2.) The location of this camp was about 15 miles out of Singapore, a British Army Barracks, pre-war, called Changkia. The water front of this camp was near the Naval Base. The Americans were housed in Barracks H., located on a hill overlooking the channel leading to the Naval Base.
- 3.) The Changkia Barracks, were occupied by the British and Australians at the fall of Singapore.
- 4.) The number of Americans in this group were approx. 600. And ^{we} met some who were taken early from Batavia ~~early~~. There were a technical group about 150. heading for Japan.
The senior officer in this group of 600 was Col. B. Theape, 131st I.A., USA, the senior Naval officer being W.A. Eppstein, (MC) USN. Line officer LT. (G) Hamilton, USN.

5.) Americans 600.

Army. 400

Navy. 180

Marines. 20

* Civilians. 4

* These were picked up in Singapore from a German Raider, They were sunk some where in the South Atlantic, Delivered to Singapore.

British: 45,000

Dutch 20,000

Australia 20,000

Chinese. 5,000.

any other Nat,

Total. 90,604. Counting
Changhia Area Camp
and Chinese Vol. also
Malayan Volunteers.

6.) The name of the Camp officials were unknown to us due to the fact we never had much contact ^{with them}, I believe that Colonel. Nagatoma. was in charge

7.) (A) The size of this compound was, I believe, about a 3 mile area. Fenced with wire and patrolled with Indian National Army. (troops)

(B.) British Army Barracks 3 story concrete buildings. Number of Barracks approx. 50.

7. (3.) Cements, 3 strong buildings
(4.) Flat, cement, Flat.
(5.) cement.
(6.) cement, Barracks worn type.
(c.) latrines, British bore hole type
(1.) Location dug. near Barracks
^{usually} ~~usually~~ ^{only} in back. about 150 feet away
(2.) British bore hole type
(D.) Bathing, showers,
(1.) Showers located in building
turned on for 2 hours a day.
(2.) Type, Regatta.
(3.) One man, 3 sets, front and back
of 2nd and 3rd floor.
(E.) Mess,
(1.) Type. outside no mess accommodations
(2.) Food very scarce. Rice & fish
Vegetables nil,
(3.) Preparation, poor.
(4.) Quality, Very Poor.
(F.) Two Hospitals running, a
British, General Hospital &
Australians " " "
Medicine supplied by British —
Various R.A.P.'s for Barracks located nearby

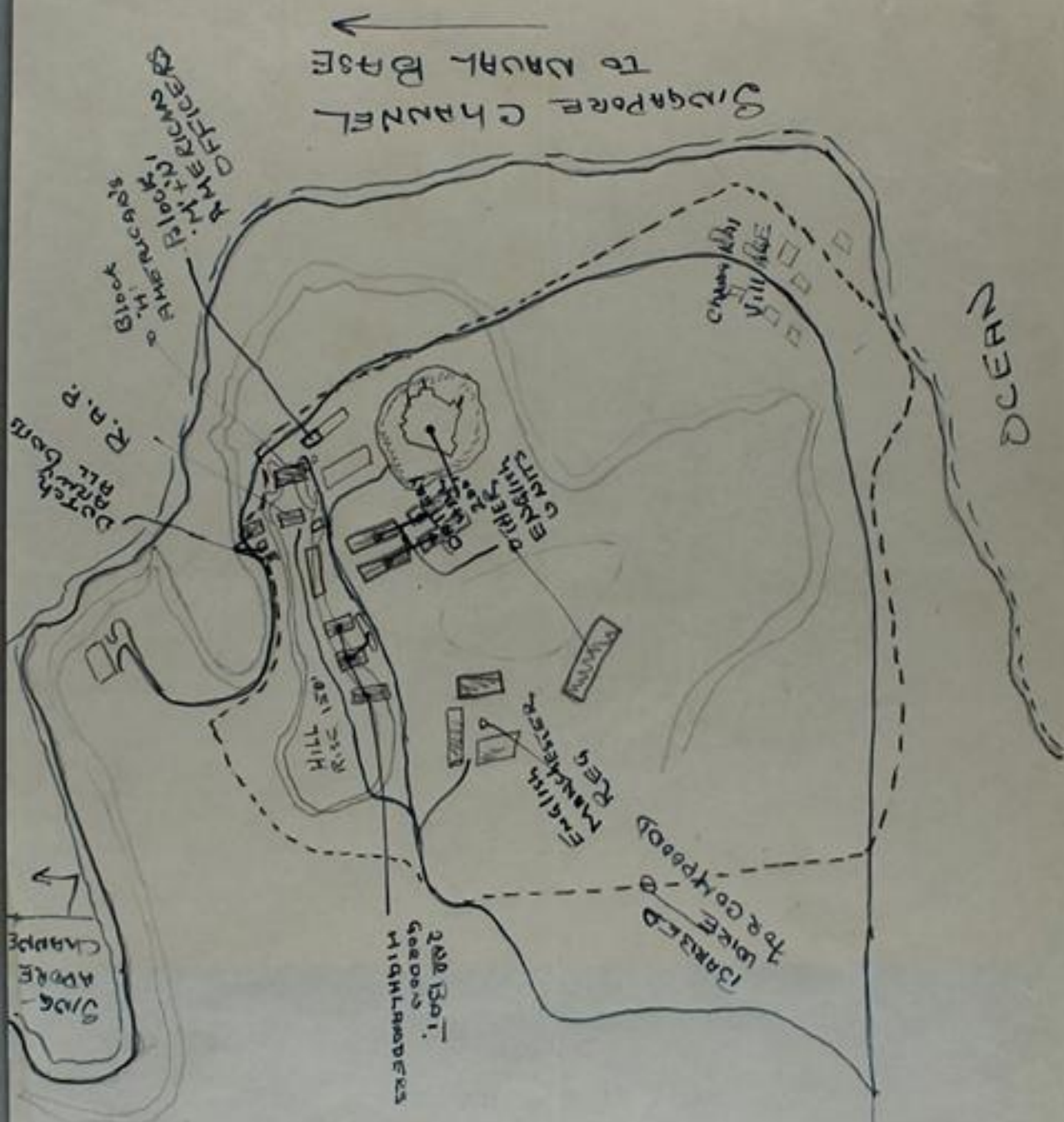
- 8.) Type of work was Camp work; ~~a few~~ some outside work ^{done} by English + Australian in Singapore. No work for officers. No Pay.
- 9.) Working condition. Tropical condition and coolie type.
- 10.) American mail was disregarded by the Japs.
- 11.) no pay. at first they received about 1.5^d a day.
Officers approx. the equivalent of Jap rank, of which, board, room, and clothes were subtracted.
- 12.) British Red Cross, arrive before we did; had a very unfair distribution by British. They claim ours was sent a head but never was. This was just a passoff. Australian and Scottish troop helpings. We had approx issued, some beef. Cigarettes, Meat + Vegetables in cans. about 4 small issues to Group or American galley.

- 13.) Clothing issued by Japs. Nov. 10. 1942.
1. pair of shoes. for those without.
 2. Replaced pants & shirts with British Army cloths.
- 14.) Treatment was good for me didn't see Japs only once and a ^{then for short time} ~~very little~~ while.
- 15.) Morale was the best.
- 16.) Chapels built by P.O.W. no restrictions
- 17.) January, 10. 1943.
- 18.) Approx. 550. ~~750~~ ⁵⁸ sick left in Hospital
- 19.) Traveled from Singapore in Freighters cars; small cars about 25 men to a car. very crowded. From Singapore to Georgetown, Penang by rail. Last stop was Prai. Railway terminal, Board ships (2) for Rangoon.
- 20.) Rangoon, But due to Air craft attack, one ship sunk; ours damaged and shipping water, number of wounded and dying, we put in a Khowmian Burma.
- 21.) See attached copy.

22) Same as Botany

23) R. Day, Pharmacist (HC) USNO.
Home add. 32 Main St. Hyannis, Mass.

Singapore
P.O. Box
Camp



Due to the fact that this camp is so big and held so many POWs it is hard to get the area and the locations correct. There should be a copy in the British Army Files for this camp was a British Army Permanent Barracks of Pre War vintage. R. Day, Pharm, (HC)USN.

CHECK LIST

Capt. [unclear]

1. Date of your arrival at Truk Jail 17 February 1944
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. Near seaplane base. A three cell jail opening into a small enclosed compound, about 100 yds from the water on one side and steep hill on the other.
3. When was camp first occupied by prisoners of war? Were the first occupants Americans, British, Dutch or Australians? Do not know. However I believe the crew of the submarine Grenadier was interned there before our arrival.
4. Number of Americans in your group and name of senior American officers. 4 Americans 2 Australians, Lt. Col. Gregory Boyington ^{USMC} & Comdr. Geo. C. Ballard 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>4</u>	British	_____
Army	<u>1</u>	Dutch	_____
Navy	<u>3</u>	Australians	<u>2</u>
Marines	<u>2</u>	Chinese	_____
Civilians	_____	any other nationality	_____
		Total	_____

6. Names and titles of Japanese camp officials. Unknown.

7. Please describe the condition of the following facilities:

a. Size of compound and type of fence. 20' x 20'. Hard wood

fence about 10' high.

- b. Housing

1. number of barracks. No barracks, three small cells only

2. Size of barracks. about 5' x 7' with hole in the

floor for a latrine. Caltrine.

3. Type of construction Hard wood, well constructed and well finished.

4. Type of roof wood with tar paper covering?

5. Type of floor wood

6. Type of interior construction smoothly planed hard wood paneling.

c. Latrines

1. Location 3, one in each of the three cells

2. Type Hole about 1 x 2' cut in floor, enclosed.

d. Bathing: A bucket of water about once a week.

1. Location for 6 ^{men} ~~men~~

2. Type _____

3. Size _____

e. -err

1. Type Rice ball + a few ^{slices of} pickled dicos (turnip)
three times daily.

2. Amount of food large rice balls, sufficient as we all had dysentery.

3. Preparation cooked rice made into a ball by the guard and passed through the cell bars.

4. Quality white rice.

f. Medical attention and type of hospital. None

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.

No mail could be sent or received.

11. How much were the prisoners of war paid?

a. Officers Not paid until reaching the Home ^{Japanese}

b. Enlisted men Islands

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

13. Clothing situation

a. What was issued by the Japanese and dates. None

14. How was your treatment? Poor, we received no medical

care, and were kept in the cells continually for 16 days
except for a few brief stretches in the compound.
But we were not beaten.

15. How was morale? good.

16. What were the religious facilities? None

17. Date of departure from this camp: 5 MARCH 1944

18. number of Americans in this group? 4

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

accompanied by an interpreter ^{and a sergeant} who saw that we
were fed and not beaten. Flown out by DC-3

To Suifu, where we spent the night and took off the next morning for one of the Sanyas about the night there and arrived in Yankaiham the next day.

20. Destination. Taken immediately from Yokohama to Ofuna Camp.
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.

Lt. Col. George Boyington USMC

Lt. Comdr. Geo. E. Bullard USN

Lt. Comdr. John Arbuckle USN

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

DONALD W. BOYLE, MAJOR USMCR

AIR-INFANTRY SCHOOL QUANTICO, VA.

650 EAST 21ST ST BROOKLYN, N. Y.

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

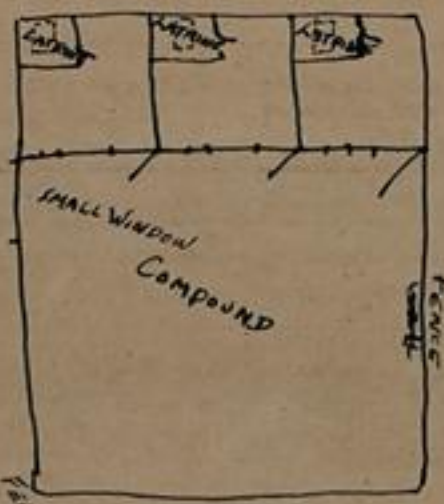
NOTE: Any other information which in your opinion will be of interest to this office should be placed on the reverse side of the check list.

The interpreter who escorted us from Rabaul on the 17th of February⁴⁴ to our final destination of Ofuna Camp on 7 March⁴⁴ would not tell us the names of any of the Jail Officers or his own name. However, he was born and brought up in the town of Ewa in the Hawaiian Islands, and said that his parents and brothers were still living there. I believe if you could find him he could furnish you with the names of the Japanese officials both at Rabaul and Truk. He was about 38, spoke good but slangy English and had a wife and small daughter in Tokyo.

Rough sketch of Truk jail on reverse side

Snake
base

water



ROAD

PATH

HILL

UNIVERSITY OF MODERN POLITICAL SCIENCE
and
VARJARAVUD COLLEGE

LOCATION

Bangkok

PRISONER PERSONNEL

When Major KELLOGG first arrived at BANGKOK, in May 1944, the Thais held about 200 civilian internees and one American P/W. Some of the internees were released during the following year, principally children who were sent to live with relatives in the country. When subject left the camp, there remained about 27 Ps/W and about 170 civilian internees.

The following is a list of the Ps/W in the camp when subject left it, as he recalled them:

Major MAC KENZIE (Royal Engineers) N.Z.	W/O L. BARR (RAF) - N.Z.
F/Lt. D. M. BRUCE - Canadian	Cpl. ATKINSON (Royal Marine) - British
F/Lt. N. GUTHRIE - British	Chobern CHITONODO - AUS
F/Lt. R. HOCKING - Australian	Avon SINCTONO - AUS
F/Lt. B. BROWN - British	Sidhi SEVITSELA - AUS
Capt. A. ABRAHAM - USAAF	KUSA PONJARAN - AUS
1st Lt. D. E. WIMER - USAAF	Udom BASANAVICH - AUS
1st Lt. M. MAC KENZIE - USAAF	Pong HUAT (Chinese Civ)
1st Lt. J. KINTZ - USAAF	Sgt. Sen Yu CEN - Chinese Infantry
F/Sgt. N. KNIGHT - British	F/Sgt. PARSONS (RAF) - British
Sgt. R. DERRICH (RAF) - British	F/Sgt. ROE (RAF) - British
Sgt. RUTTER	F/Sgt. PUGH (RAF) - British
Sgt. W. D. KINSEY - USAAF	F/Sgt. (Name Unknown) (RAF) - British
Sgt. R. THOMPSON - British	

The only other Allied P/W captured by the Thais, Mr. W. D. McGarry of the American Volunteer Group, escaped before subject.

GUARD PERSONNEL

The 9th Bn., which guarded the camp, seemed to be about as well armed as other THAI outfits. It was rated a combat unit by its Government but would have been deemed hopelessly inadequate for that purpose by our standards, subject said. The guards definitely were not unfriendly to the Ps/W and there were no cases of mistreatment, but subject had no direct contacts with them. It was never known whether they could be bribed as there was no occasion to buy their services.

GENERAL CONDITIONS

a. Housing Facilities:

The first two camps in which subject was imprisoned adjoined each other. They had no complaint regarding their quarters. The first camp, a section of the University of Modern Political Science, was surrounded by a singled barbed-wire fence and bounded on the west by the Menam River. There were no guard towers, but the fence was patrolled by police and guards were posted at various points around the camp. (The Thailanders were never worried about prisoners escaping, according to subject, as it was too difficult to get out of the country.) Interned civilian married couples had their own rooms in the original university buildings, but the camp also contained other buildings, with bamboo and palm roofs, in which the bachelor civilians and Ps/W were housed. The Ps/W had a separate little compound in the corner of the camp and lived in individual rooms for the first six months. When there were too many Ps/W, they moved into the art school right next door, while the civilians remained in the original camp. This compound was very beautiful and contained an ancient temple as well as flower gardens and fountains.

Housing facilities (Cont'd)

The art school proper, in which Major KELLOGG was housed, was constructed of reinforced concrete and was three stories high with a patio in the middle, badminton courts, electric lights, running water and "flush" toilets. The officers had one-half a classroom for each man while the EM lived in dormitory rooms.

The third camp was enclosed by barbed wire and was much larger than the other two. It was a former private school and was guarded by the THAILAND 9th Bn. Both the civilians and the Ps/W were moved there. In this camp the Ps/W were separated from the civilian internees and put in the SE corner. The accommodations were again excellent with electric lights, private rooms for officers and dormitories for EM, showers and modern toilets. There were two large buildings and two smaller corner buildings and the Ps/W had one of the latter to themselves. When the school had been a going concern, the building housing the Ps/W had been the living quarters of the students.

b. Latrines and Bathing:

In the first camp, there were latrines in the permanent buildings but in that section occupied by the Ps/W they were in separate structures. The camp was very small and the latrines were consequently near the living quarters, but the health record of the camp was excellent. All the latrines were modern, except that a bucket of water had to be used to flush the toilets. Water for washing and drinking was on at all times until 14 April 1945, at 1400 hours, when two electric plants were knocked out by B-24s. As a result, the Ps/W and internees had no electricity until 22 April, and the water supply during the same period was limited to a small amount for drinking only brought in by trucks. After the date last mentioned, they got power from a small generator to run the pumps at the pumping station in BANGKOK, and thereafter water was available about four hours a day. It was possible, however, to store whatever water was needed for the remainder of the day in big clay jars. Before the bombing, they were able to bathe as often as they desired. The water was very good and they had no cases of sickness, but while the electricity was out, all water had to be boiled. The men were permitted to use the latrines at any time of the day or night.

c. Mess Halls:

No information.

d. Food:

When the civilian camp opened - no Ps/W were there at that time - the food fed the internees was very poorly cooked and of poor quality. After 18 months of living on this sub-normal diet, which was augmented by purchases made on the THAI food market, conditions improved, and when subject arrived at the camp in May 1944, one could not complain about the food. It was not as good as the food that subject had been accustomed to eating, and the Ps/W often cooked meals to supplement the food served in the messhall, but on the whole it was well prepared and satisfying. In August 1944, the THAILAND Government increased the daily allowance per internee and the food improved considerably (the Ps/W always ate the same food as the internees). The kitchen was run by civilian internees with about 17 Chinese cooks to aid in the work.

The diet prior to August 1944 consisted of cereal and coffee in the morning, fried eggs and bacon being available at extra cost, fowl or fish with rice for lunch and dinner and either a soup or a dessert in addition at the evening meal. After August 1944, they began to get more eggs, bacon, beef and fish and the meals became more and more bountiful and varied. The men never received any Red Cross parcels. In addition to the issued food, the canteen (see below) offered a large selection of foodstuffs.

MEDICAL FACILITIES

The Red Cross hospital in BANGKOK cared for the medical needs of the P/W and internees. Treatment was excellent considering that but limited hospital supplies were available in BANGKOK. The P/W had a camp dispensary run by a British nurse with the aid of THAI doctors from the Red Cross hospital, where the equivalent of army sick call was held. Also, the hospital had a special ward where internees, but not the P/W, could go for two-week periods to get a change from the dull camp life. The doctors at the hospital were conscientious, very able and friendly, and did everything they could to take care of the men. The medicines used at the camp dispensary were purchased by the Swiss Consul on the black market and from Chinese pharmacists in BANGKOK as needed to treat the prisoners. The hospital experienced extra difficulty in obtaining drugs and supplies but everything it had was made available to the P/W and the internees.

On 7 April 1945, approximately 12 internees and two P/W, subject included contracted streptococcus infections of the throat and Major KELLOGG spent two weeks in the hospital being treated. The medicines with which he was cured cost him about \$300; they were purchased by the Swiss Consul and administered by the hospital doctors. This medicine was charged to his account by the Swiss Government and he gave the Consul his promissory note in payment. The Thailanders would not pay for special drugs needed by a P/W or internee. Subject believes that by now drugs are being furnished by the Government due to the fact that the American Air Force is dropping many medical supplies in the country. The doctors and surgeons in the hospitals were rated by subject as "first-class," and he added that a number of the P/W who had arrived in a half-starved condition were treated and recovered. No P/W died in the camp and the general health of the men was excellent. In fact, many of the prisoners felt that the health of those in the camp was better than it had been while they were on the outside. Such a situation had not existed from the outset, however. Subject heard stories to the effect that during the first 18 months of the camp's existence the general health index had been low indeed.

SUPPLIES

a. Red Cross; YMCA; Relief:

No information.

b. Japanese Issued: Clothing, Blankets, etc; Commissary.

When Major KELLOGG was imprisoned in May 1944, he was given an adequate supply of uniforms, shorts and sandals by the THAILAND QM. After he had been there a year, there was no cloth to be had in THAILAND and the clothing situation became acute. (A sport shirt in the BANGKOK market at present would cost about \$25 American and shorts and shoes are correspondingly expensive.) The P/W consoled themselves with the knowledge that there has been no issue of clothing in the THAI army for over one and one-half years. At the time subject left THAILAND, they were still attempting to obtain clothing for the prisoners from the QM department.

The P/W slept on cast-iron frame beds. All had mattresses, mosquito nets, pillows and adequate blankets, but only about half of them had sheets. This was true in all three camps.

Food, clothing, medicines and personal goods were purchased through the camp administration and the P/W had a store in the camp run by internees with the sanction of the commandant. This store, subject said, "sold everything that could be purchased in the markets of BANGKOK."

MAIL

a. Outgoing:

About every two weeks they were permitted to write letters or cards on small Red Cross forms but most of them failed to reach the addressees. Major KELLOGG'S mother received but two of his letters during his 13 months' imprisonment, notwithstanding that he wrote her 25 to 30 times during that period.

Outgoing Mail (Cont'd)

Emergency radiograms to the American and British representatives in BERN, SWITZERLAND, and Christmas messages were sent by radio through the Swiss Consul. Subject stated that there may have been some vague limit on the number of letters and cards sent by a P/W, but most of them felt it was futile to write and few letters were written.

b. Incoming:

Mail sent to the camp was even more unreliable. Only three letters (none of them for subject) reached the Ps/W from the UNITED STATES AND CANADA while subject was there, but the internees got mail fairly regularly. Sgt KINSEY received the only incoming radiogram, in March 1945.

WORK

No information.

TREATMENT

No information.

PAY

a. Officers:

Neither subject nor any of the Ps/W got any pay from the THAI Government and they had to borrow from the Swiss Consul. When subject was first imprisoned the Swiss Consul was permitted to send him the pay of a THAI major, \$47.90 a month, through the foreign office. As the war progressed and the THAI attitude changed, the Ps/W found it possible, after April 1945, to get money directly from the Swiss Consul in any amount which might be needed. Subject acted as agent of all the Ps/W and drew each month the money they required. Each P/W had to sign a promissory note for the sum that he drew and was able to get as much as he needed. Major KELLOGG personally drew \$340 in the 13 months of his imprisonment plus approximately \$320 for drugs.

b. Enlisted Men:

None.

RECREATION

In the first camp the internees and the Ps/W were allowed to use a football field, and games of basketball, deck tennis, badminton and other sports were played in the camp. The Swedish Consul, who represented the YMCA, was very conscientious and helpful, and he purchased all types of recreation equipment for the prisoners, who held him high in their esteem. In the last camp, after the monsoon season, outdoor games and other types of recreation were enjoyed by the Ps/W and internees almost daily. In the second camp, the main recreation was badminton and an occasional game of soccer.

Until the electric system was knocked out by B-24s, the camp had an average of three movies per month (pre-war American films), which were shown by the personnel of the local cinema. Books belonging to the internees were pooled into a library of about 1500 volumes. These were available to the Ps/W and the internees, and were moved from camp to camp along with the prisoners.

Up until Christmas of 1943, subject was told by long-term internees, all entertainments such as dancing, drinking and parties were forbidden by the camp authorities, but after that date, such privileges were extended to the prisoners and they had parties and small dances once a month. There were about 30 women in the camp, all of whom attended the parties, and music was furnished by victrolas and by a piano played by an internee. Liquor for the parties could be purchased in a special, internee-managed canteen.

RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

Those in the camp were of many religions and the THAI authorities generally permitted them to worship as they saw fit. Sole exception was in the case of the Catholics. The Jap protested the holding of Catholic services by a priest who would have to enter the camp for that purpose, and such services were banned.

MORALE

The morale of the Ps/W in THAILAND is excellent, but there is a constant fear of the Japs. When the Japanese took over FRENCH INDO-CHINA, this fear was intensified; THAILAND might be next on the Jap list. Plans were then made to escape from the camp and hide out in the jungles across the river if the Japs gave evidence of assuming complete control over the country.

MOVEMENTS

Subject was a prisoner in the University from 20 May 1944 until 18 December 1944, when he moved over the wall to another compound right next door because the first place of confinement had become overcrowded and because the Japanese had protested the holding of Ps/W in the same camp as civilians. Subject was in the second camp from 18 December 1944 until 1 April 1945 and then moved to Varjaravud College in BANGKOK. The reason for the second move was that on 5 March 1945 the camp in which he had been held was severely damaged by Allied bombs. This made the Thailanders realize that the camp was too close to BANGKOK'S railroad station, even though it was on the other side of the river, and not safe for the internees and Ps/W. Varjaravud College was about two miles from any military target and seemed secure from badly aimed bombs. About three months later he was released from the camp and his return to Allied-held territory was arranged.

Racine, Wis.
M ay 8, 1946

American P.O.W. I nformation B ureau
5-A-530, The Pentagon,
Washington 25, D.C .

Attention Captain Norwood:

D ear Sir:

I am returning the questionnaire that has been sent
to me regarding conditions generally as a Japanese P.O.W..

I hope it will be of some help to you. I f I am
able to help you in any other way, please do not hesitate
to call on me.

Sincerely yours,

Stanley E. Gorski

LISTS, 142nd GENERAL HOSPITAL
(AMERICANS INTERVIEWED BY JAPAN)

1105 Park Ave.
Racine, Wisc.
May 17, 1946

American Prisoner of War Information Bureau
Liason and Research Branch
Room 5 A 536 Pentagon Bldg.
Washington 25, D.C.

Attention: Capt. James L. Norwood.

Dear Sir:

Regarding the information you requested about POW Camps in Sumatra, I will do my best to clarify several points of confusion that have come up.

As stated before, I left with a draft of 2,600 men from Tandjong Priok, Java. I boarded a Japanese transport from here on Sept. 15, 1944 bound for Padang, Sumatra. On board this vessel were 5,000 Javanese coolies to be used as a labor battalion in Sumatra. These 2,600 POW's were originally scheduled to relieve a previous draft of men from Java who were working in Cement mines near Padang. Subsequent events changed this original plan. I will explain later how I knew of these prisoners already in Sumatra and other information which obviously was supposed to be secret.

The transport sailed on Sept. 15, 1944 at approximately 4:00 PM from Tandjong Priok which is the harbor of Batavia, Java. We sailed through Sunda Straits, (between Java and Sumatra) and proceeded north along the west coast of Sumatra. We were escorted by a Jap sub-chaser, an auxillary gun-boat and a Jap medium bomber. We hugged the coast most of the time for it was generally known that Allied submarines were operating in the vicinity. On Sept. 18, 1944 at approximately 6:00 PM we were struck in quick succession by two torpedoes. The transport went down in about ten or twelve minutes. This occurred approximately 125 miles south of Padang. Another American who later died of malnutrition and beri-beri, Mr. Van Coert, Resident of Bantam, Java and I, several other Dutch were picked up by the Jap sub-chaser after about eight hours in the water. At this stage thousands of lives were unnecessarily lost. We were torpedoed approximately fifteen miles offshore. It would have been a simple matter for these two escort vessels to pick up as many men as they could carry and proceed to shore or near the beach and dump the men overboard and let them strike out for themselves. As it was the Japs cruised about all night looking for Jap survivors and disregarding the prisoners. Occasionally they would pick up a few and then they would proceed under way. This was how I happened to be picked up. The following morning we came back to the scene of the sinking, there were still thousands of men clinging to wreckage and debris. We kept cruising about for Jap survivors, when we came across one the prisoners who were near him were picked up also. We picked about 225 men all told and proceeded for shore. We were taken ashore by invasion barges near a small river, name unknown. The following day we were taken by trucks to Padang. Signs along the road gave the distance to Padang as 221 kilometres, about 132 miles. We arrived at Padang on Sept. 21, 1944. After spending one night and a day in a filthy jail in Padang we were marched to the railroad station at night and put aboard a train. After a check up was made of the number of survivors at the jail in Padang the Japs changed their minds about using us to

relieve the men workin in the cement mines. Of the 3,600 men who left Java, approximately 750 survived the sinking. Of this number, about 340 died in the first four months of dysentery and malaria. When the war ended on year later only about 230 men remained alive.

On the night of Sept. 22, 1944, we boarded a train at the railroad station in Padang. This journey took us through Fort de Kock thence in a northeasterly direction to Pajacombo where we arrived at approximately 5:00A.M. on Sept. 23, 1944. The Dutch Government railway ended at this point. We were stiff with cold during this trip for the route lay over a high range of mountains, and the majority of us had only underwear shorts to keep warm in. Many of the men contracted pneumonia and various bronchial trouble during this rail journey. At Pajacombo, we boarded Jap Army trucks which took us over two ranges of mountains, finally ending up in the Pkan Baroe Area at what was known as Camp No. 3. We arrived at Camp No. 3 on Sept. 24, 1944. I was in the original 250 men who arrived here, and this was all that this Camp could accomodate. Another camp called No. 3B was in the process of construction about one-half mile away. This was to be used to accomodate the rest of the survivors of the transport sinking. May I say a few words about this truck journey. It was one of the most grueling trips I had the misfortune to participate in. We were all at the point of exhaustion on our arrival at Camp No. 3. We had only two meagre handfuls of rice during the entire journey from Padang. We had no water. The following day more survivors arrived at Camp III and were supposed to go on to Camp No. 3B. After getting water to drink, these men were so exhausted that they were unable to march the one-half mile to the new camp. These men had all spent over fifty-six hours in the water after the sinking so you can readily understand why they were in this condition. The Jap guards beat them unmercifully, but the men just couldn't go on. They lay in the middle of the road where they stopped and the Japs finally had to get two trucks and hauled them over to Camp No.3B in relays during the night.

After a three day rest to get ourselves acclimated to our new surroundings, we had to join the rest of the men working on the line. As time dragged on, the working hours became longer and the food allowance shorter, until near the end of the war, we were receiving only about 280 grams of rice per day with a small amount of "ubi kayu" leaves for greens. "Ubi kayu" is the name of a plant somewhat similar in taste and appearance to a sweet potatoe. As the food became scarcer we began to scavenge more and more for jungle plants etc. to augment our regular Jap diet. We ate cats, dogs, rats, snakes, iguana, in short anything we could lay our hands on that walked, talked, growled or swam.

We had no blankets or clothing to keep warm in, for the issue that some men were fortunate in receiving when they were first sunk, wore out in four or five months. If a man became ill on the line with malaria, he was usually severely beaten and was not allowed to have his ration of food for that day. The Japs worked on the assumption that if you were too sick to work, you were too sick to eat. In the last two months of the war we were forced to work as long as twenty-four and sometimes thirty hours at a single stretch. In my whole year on Sumatra we had only two official days off. The last several months were a nightmare, with every man suffering from malaria, beri-beri, and dysentery. If a man lost heart during these last months, he died in about one week or ten days. We were living on our spirit in the end.

For almost two years while I was in Java, I had worked in the office of Dai Sobunkensho, (part of main Headquarters) in Batavia. This office was part of Honshu or main headquarters.

When Java capitulated on March 8, 1942, General Saito was placed as Supreme Commander of the Java POW Camps. He held this position until his transfer on or about the 15th of March, 1943 to Singapore. In Singapore he was Occupational Commander of Malaya which also took in the Territories of Burma, Thai and Sumatra. A full Colonel took over the position of Commander of Java. I have forgotten this man's name. *Guard Journal*

The second ranking officer of POW and civilian internment camps in Java was Lieut. Col. Kawabe. This man had for some five years previous to the outbreak of the war in the Pacific worked as a planter in the vicinity of Bandoeng, Java. He was instrumental in furnishing the Japanese High Command with most of the information in regard to military installations and the names of the Dutch military officials and civilians who would be able to cast any light on the defenses etc. of Java. I base this statement on personal acquaintance of various Dutch military officials whom I was in prison Camps with. These men knew Lieut. Col. Kawabe when he was seemingly a harmless planter, they were later brought before him and various other officers of the Kempitai (thought police) for interrogation. On the surface Col. Kawabe appeared to be a harmless wizened little old man, actually he was quite ruthless, but left his dirty work to lesser satellites.

While employed in the office of Dai Sobunkensho, I had the opportunity of gathering much information in regard to various transfers of men to Japan and other parts of the Southwest Pacific. I was able to smuggle copies of Red Cross messages, letters, and even Jap newspapers into Camp for translation by a Australian officer.

I would make up lists of the names of men picked for various drafts. These lists would be made up one week to one month or more before their actual transfer. These lists were stamped with various Jap characters designating their destination. Through various means I learned the various destinations of these characters even though they were changed from time to time. Obviously I couldn't divulge this sort of information to the various men concerned for my own safety, but I would smuggle in these lists and turn them over to the ranking officers of the various Nationalities concerned, and leave it to the officers to let anyone who they were sure they could trust, know where and when they would be transferred so they could prepare themselves as best they could. All information that was gathered in this manner was carefully copied and hidden by these officers to expedite the location of men at the expiration of the war. Much of this information was destroyed just before many surprise Camp searches took place, but a lot of it was kept safely throughout our period of internment. I turned over all my information to Lieut. Commander Donovan, formerly of the USS Langley which was sunk off the south east coast of Java, and Lieut. Gallienne of the U.S.A.A.F.. They managed to save the names of various Americans who were lost and saved in a Jap transport sunk on June 25th, 1944, fifty miles off Nagasaki, Japan.

Previous to my transfer from POW Camp Tandjong Priok to 10th Bataljon Barracks (Cycle Camp) Batavia. I had been one of seven men working on an attempt at escape from Java. After weeks of preparation, plating food, water, medical supplies in secret hiding places outside of Camp at the risk of our lives many times, a sudden transfer to other Camps of some of our

party caused us to postpone this attempt. We smuggled most of our paraphernalia, such as a sextant, ship's compass, charts, navigational gear, arms etc. into Cycle Camp at Batavia which was the toughest and hardest camp in Java to smuggle anything in or out of. This Camp was in charge of Lt. Soni probably the worst human I have ever had the misfortune to come in contact with. Lt. Soni was an out and out sadist. It was nothing for him to line up ten or fifteen men, strip to the waist and proceed to knock them all unconscious. At those odds it may seem that it was pretty hard to do. The catch was that all the men had to stand at Ki Oats Ki (attention). I've seen this man single handed demolish a whole hospital barracks with a crowbar. He threw microscopes into the company street, tore down shelves of the few medicines we were fortunate enough to have and in general make life miserable for everyone. In subsequent searches in this Camp, we lost most of our gear which we had gathered for an attempt at escape at some future date.

In April of 1944, four of the men with whom I had worked on this escape plan were placed on a draft destined for Japan. They sailed in May, 1944 and debarked for a short stay at a couple of POW Camps near Changi Jail near Singapore. Because of the near impossibility of getting through our submarine zones to Japan, on June 25th or thereabouts, they were crammed on board a small ferry boat named "Elizabeth" plying between Singapore and Pakan Baroe, Sumatra. This is the voyage you have confused with my trip. There were only seven Americans on board with a few English and Australians with the remainder Dutch making a total of about 600 men. They made the short voyage safely and were assigned to various POW Camps in the Pakan Baroe Area. Let me explain this route for it is here that the idea of transport route across Sumatra was visualised by the Japs. The Japanese knew of the attempt by the Dutch Government to link Padang with the shortest route possible across Sumatra to the great port of Singapore. As you probably know, this is across some of the most inaccessible jungle in the world, but--there was one thing to consider. The Kampar River which drains into the Straits of Malacca is navigable by small coastal steamer just about half way across the Island of Sumatra. If a railroad could be constructed running East from Padang or Pajacombo to Pakan Baroe then it would save a trip around the entire Island. Small coastal steamers could bring cargo as far as Pakan Baroe then it would be carried by rail to Padang. Quite a scheme, but impossible in peacetime for even with high wages coolies would not work through this terrible country. When the Japs took over Sumatra, they forced the coolies to work at the cost of thousands of lives. But to them human life meant nothing. I personally worked in one particular stretch through a swamp that was only two and one-half kilometres long. About 12,000 coolies were killed in this stretch from overwork, starvation and disease. We were immediately behind this group laying the railroad bed, placing sleepers, rails and spiking. After this terrible cost in lives, the Jap Engineer who was in charge of the job decided that it was impossible to use this stretch, so we shifted the line about two hundreds yards to the west and ran it along a Dutch automobile road. The work went on just as though nothing had happened. We couldn't understand why it hadn't followed this road in the first place for obviously an original cut was there already which this automobile road went through. You probably noticed in my drawings that this railroad seems to run a lot in a southerly direction from Pakan Baroe. The reason for this was that it was virtually impossible to put the line through a range of mountains that lie between Pajacombo and Pakan Baroe.

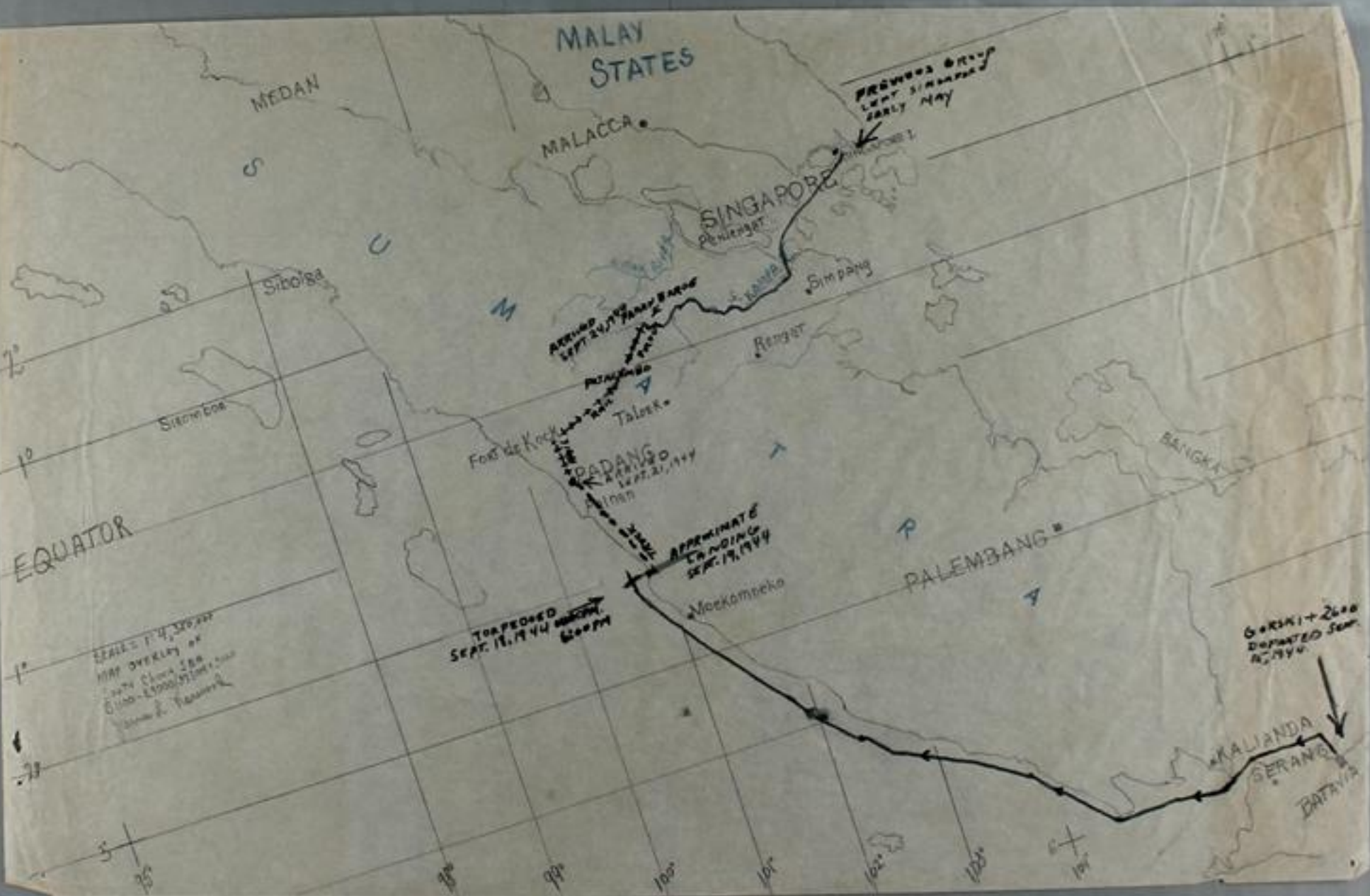
The only knowledge I have of other American Prisoners in Sumatra consists of one woman Missionary who was interned at a woman's Camp at Bankinang. I have forgotten her name. She was on the same plane with me to Calcutta and was hospitalized at the 143rd General Hospital, Calcutta, India. I'm sure if you want to get in touch with her, the American Consul at Calcutta can furnish information of her whereabouts. There was also an elderly gentleman with us on the plane who was very ill. I believe he was also in Bankinang. The Consul at Calcutta will furnish you with his particulars. I heard of civilian oil men around Palembang and Medan, but I cannot definitely say that they were there.

In my previous letter I stated of several ships being torpedoed in the Straits of Malacca, these ships were bound for Medan. The survivors of these sinkings, all English, Australian and Dutch were taken to Medan by land. They spent two and one-half years in various POW Camps in Medan. They were then brought down by truck to Padang and then over to Pakan Baroe to work on the railroad. I was with these men for over a year so I am sure that there were POW Camps in Medan. If you wish I can furnish addresses of several Australians who were in Medan. I was with Dutch POW's who were transferred to Pakan Baroe from Palembang. Here there were also English and Australian POWs. These men were taken along the coast (East) after the fall of Singapore. In Palembang were about twelve survivors of the Australian Cruiser "Perth" which was sunk with the USS Houston in Sunda Straits on or about March 3, 1942.

The fourteen Americans in my group plus the two people I have mentioned above are the only Americans that I know of who were interned in Sumatra.

Sincerely yours,

Stanley E. Gorski
Stanley E. Gorski



MALAY STATES

MEDAN

MALACCA

SINGAPORE

PROVED BY LIGHT SINGAPORE EARLY MAY

EQUATOR

SCALE 1:4,375,000
MAP OVERLAY OF
1:250,000 Chart 588
6140-15000/51000 and
1:50,000 Network

TORPEDOED
SEPT. 18, 1944
6:00 PM

APPROXIMATE
LANDING
SEPT. 19, 1944

GORSKI + 2600
DEPARTED SEPT.
1944

ARRIVED
SEPT. 24, 1944

RENGAS

TALOK

PADANG

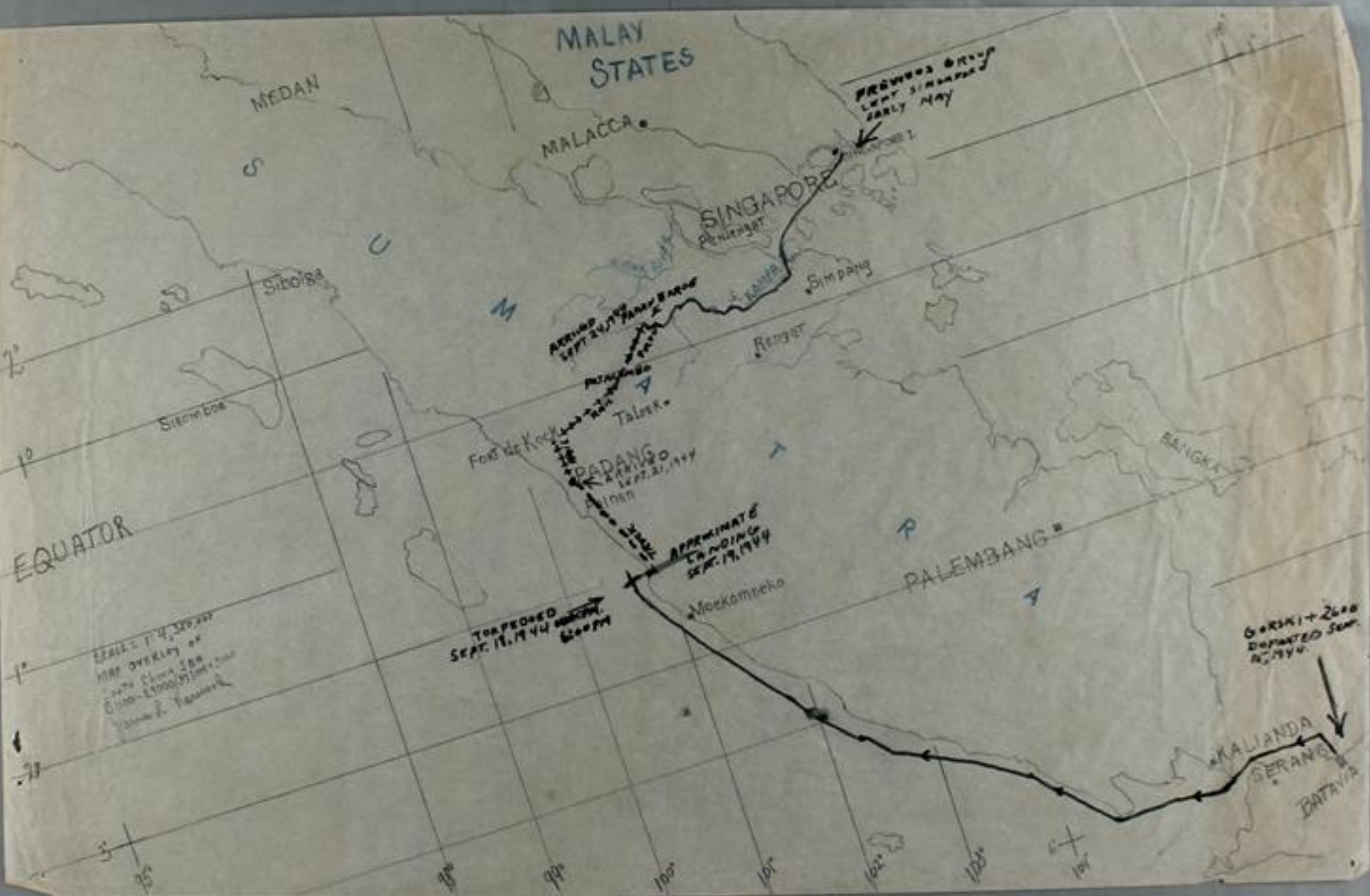
ARRIVED
SEPT. 21, 1944

MOOKAMSEKO

PALEMBANG

KALIANDA
SERANG

BATAVIA



1st Ind.

SC/gls

Hq, Army Service Forces, AGO, Washington 25, D.C. 30 October 1945

To: The Provost Marshal General

1. Inclosed rosters forwarded as a matter pertaining to your office.
2. One copy is being retained in Casualty Branch.

FOR THE ADJUTANT GENERAL:

Ruford Coffin
Adjutant General

Incl. n/c

List # 19

~~SECRET~~

13

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES FORCES
INDIA BURMA THEATER

AFO 885,
3 October 1945.

383.6(3 Oct 45)

7

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Rosters of Former Prisoners of War.

TO : The Adjutant General, War Department,
Washington 25, D.C.

1. Transmitted herewith is one (1) roster of former Prisoners of War, compiled by the 142nd General Hospital, AFO 465, in accordance with classified radio from your office, WARK 47964, dated 11 August 1945.

2. The personnel listed on this roster were reported by this Headquarters to your Office, via in the clear radios numbers GRA 29678 and GRA 29751, dated 29 September 1945.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

AS ACC
OCT 9 1945
~~SECRET~~

PC-2

R. C. Atkins

R. C. ATKINS,
Major, A.G.D.
Asst Adj Gen.

1 Incl:
Roster No. 19.

Classification removed
per authority ltr.

by *[Signature]* Date *Oct 10*

383.6

(3 Oct. 45)

~~SECRET~~

EX-POW'S
 142d General Hospital
 APO 465
List No. 19Date of Arrival: 26 Sept 45

NAME	RANK	ASN	NAME, ADDRESS AND RELATIONSHIP OF EMERGENCY ADDRESSEE	PREVIOUS ORGN & LAST STATION	DATE MISSING	BLOOD RELG		YR TETANUS INNOC	GENERAL PHYSICAL CONDITION
						TYPE	PREF		
<i>mil</i> Reagan, Cornelius L.	2d Lt	0421657	Mrs. Frank N. Baners Florence, Ky	20 Pur Gp 77 Sq Blusbing, Java	29 Feb 42		P	41	Good
Godfrey, Clifford L.	Merchant Seaman	224825	Mrs. Eva S. Godfrey 3223 W. 60th St. Seattle, Washington	SSToyruyn, Allied Com. Sourabaya, Java	28 Aug 42		B		Good
Young, Carl O.	Merchant Seaman		Mrs. L.M. Young (Mother) Bellingham, Washington Rt #2, Box #177	SSTyman, Allied Command, Soerabaya Java	28 Aug 42		P		Good
Slikkes, Dirk	(Civ)		Dirk Slikkes Lake Drive, 9 Euka, W.C.	Banding, Java	8 Mar 42	B	C	41	Good
Newport, Glenn H.	(Civ) American		Walter A. Newport 1st Nat'l Bank Bldg Davenport, Iowa	Bandoeng, Java	14 Apr 42		C		Good
Newport, Rosario F.	Filipine National (Civ) (Spanish) Wife of Glenn H. Newport.		Walter A. Newport Devenport, Iowa	Java	15 Jun 42		C		Good
Newport, Glenda D.	(Civ) Nat: ? Daughter of Glenn H. Newport & Rosario F. Newport.								Good

X
 atyp made
 11/13/45
 Man

CHECK LIST

1. Date of your arrival at HEU DATAI, SIAM.

APPROXIMATELY 17 MAY 1944

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. LOCATED APPROXIMATELY 80 KILOMETERS FROM

PAGODA PASS, (BOUNDARY BANNA-SAM) OR 140 KILOMETERS FROM TAMARAKAN - 198 KILOMETER FROM BANG PANG, SIAM

3. When was camp first occupied by prisoners of war? Were the first occupants Americans, British, Dutch or Australians? OCCUPIED LATE IN 1942

BY DUTCH. ORIGINALLY A VERY LARGE CAMP VACATED IN LATE 1943

4. Number of Americans in your group and name of senior American officers.

28 AMERICANS. I WAS SENIOR AMERICAN OFFICER.

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>28</u>	British	<u>140</u>
Army	<u>15</u>	Dutch	<u>150</u>
Navy	<u>13</u>	Australians	<u>150</u>
Airline	<u>0</u>	Chinese	<u>0</u>
Civilians	<u>0</u>	Any other nationality	<u>0</u>

DUTCH MOVED ABOUT JUNE TO 205 KILO CAMP.

(145 KILO FROM TAMARAKAN)

Total 468

6. Names and titles of Japanese camp officials. JAPANESE SGT

NAME UNKNOWN 43 KOREANS. GUARDS SUPPLIED BY JAPANESE ENGINEERS.

7. Please describe the condition of the following facilities:

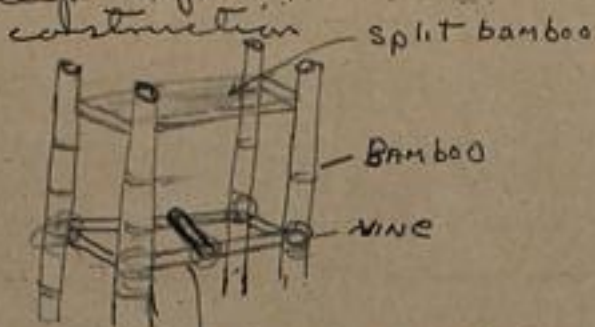
a. Size of compound and type of fence. BAMBOO STAKES USED AS FENCE. FOR SIZE SEE BACK SHEET 4.

b. Housing

1. Number of barracks. SEE BACK OF SHEET 4

2. Size of barracks. _____

Buildings in this camp were in ruins when we arrived. We were given one day to repair the camp. First week we slept on ground until in afternoon we were able to construct bamboo platforms to sleep upon.



frame work of bamboo upon which split bamboo is placed.

3. Type of construction Bamboo pegged together
with Bamboo - Also held together by Bark & vines

4. Type of roof ATTAP

5. Type of floor DIRT

6. Type of interior construction: NONE. we constructed
Double Platforms of bamboo.

c. Latrines

1. Location See back of Sheet 4.

2. Type straddle type

d. Bathing

1. Location River - Japanese Sgt Allowed
us to Bath in River after work & on rest

2. ~~type~~ DAYS. See location on
Sketch.

3. Size _____

e. ~~off~~

1. Type NONE. we drew our food AT
Kitchen AND ate outside or in Huts when
we were in camp. when working food was brought out in basket

2. amount of food 3 mess kits of RICE A DAY.
Sea weed stew, few pumpkins, little meat, mellow stew.

3. Preparation Rice Steamed. Stews
Made with water from River.

4. Quality Very poor, Rice wormy, small dried
MINNOWS, (see back for food.)

f. Medical attention and type of hospital. Australian Captain
MC. + 4 orderlies. very little quinine given
by Japanese. (See Back) NAMES UNKNOWN

The food situation was acute. Heavy jungle rains had washed out bridges along the railroad and food was sent up river from Canterbury, Siam to us. Rations consisted of small dried munnies, 10 gallons of oil for 1 week, pumpkin when available. Watery melons, dried sea weed, few peas and bad rice.

Water supply was from River. Japanese Sgt tried to get more food but higher ups wouldn't send it. Japanese Sgt. allowed us to purchase eggs from natives. Food still better than in jungle camps in 1942, 1943.

about only medicine Japanese gave us was several bottles of quinine which didn't last but several days. at least 95% of POWs had either BT or ST malaria or both. Japanese Sgt and Australian Doctor went to several Japanese hospitals in area, but Japanese would not give us any quinine. We also sent to Japanese authorities in Canterbury, Siam. They either didn't have it to send or would not send it.

Japanese Sgt would send some cases back to Canterbury or Tamoukan.

This was a very bad camp in that it was situated in a malaria belt. ST and BT infections being most common types of malaria.

8. Type of work performed by prisoners of war.

a. Officers Supervised working parties,
Wason, Kitchen officer, Medical officer,

b. Enlisted men WORK IN KITCHEN, WORK ON RAILROAD
LINE,

9. What were the working conditions? Much better than in 1943

JAP Sgt. did not make sick go out to work

JAP ENGINEERS BEST. I came in contact with

very few beatings. Hours 9:00 - 18:00. Infor lunch.

10. Describe the conditions and restrictions on the sending and receiving of mail.
Higher Authorities in JAP. Head Quarters
would not allow use to send letter from
this camp.

11. How much were the prisoners of war paid?

a. Officers 30 SIAM dollars mo. 10 given to Red cross.

b. Enlisted men from 30 to 50 cents day.

12. Number of Red Cross parcels received and dates received. 1 Local

Red cross parcel. JUNE 1ST 1944,

1 AMERICAN Red cross - Medical supplies.

13. Clothing situation

a. What was issued by the Japanese and dates. 150 pr. of

light shorts. 200 pr. Tennis shoes JAP. 8 JUNE 1944

14. How was your treatment? Much better than in other

Jungle camps I had been in.

15. How was morale? Very good. were obtaining

NEWS FROM RADIO IN CAMP IN CHUNGKAI.

16. What were the religious facilities? NONE, we held

informal services on rest days.

17. Date of departure from this camp? 19 AUGUST 1944

18. Number of Americans in this group? 8

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

in Bad condition. Railroad in very

bad shape. Traveled 30 to a small

cattle car. (small gage track). Did not

PASS thru towns but only thru small

NATIVE villages (names unknown)

Local Red cross was from Siamese and consisted of a small quantity of food staples. We gave the greater part of this to the very sick people in the camp.

American Red cross consisted of a fairly large quantity of bandages, sulphur drugs, iodine, blood plasma etc. This aided materially in preventing the deaths of a large number of our men. This was the first Red cross medical supplies I had seen come into a jungle working camp.

20. Destination. TAMARAKAN SIAM.

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.

LT David Heiner 131st Field Artillery USA.
Major Hellyer AEF (Australia)
Capt Cunningham (MC) AEF. (Australia)

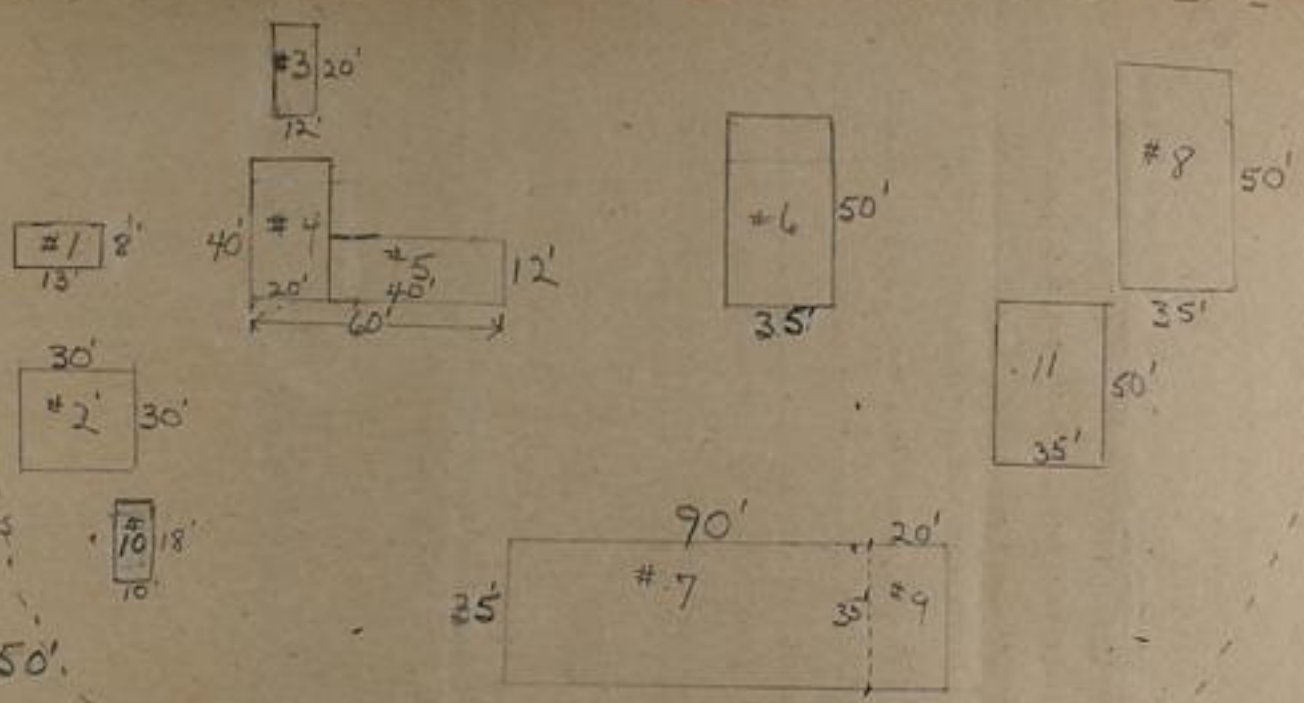
23. Your name, rank, serial number, organization and home address.

LT Cmdr John B Nelson O-85237 USN.
1309 Green Ave
Orange Texas

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.

- #1 JAP Guard House
- #2 KITCHEN
- #3, Latrines
- #4. Hut
- #5. Hut
- #6 Hut
- #7 Hut
- #8 Hospital
- #9 - JAP - 3 KOREANS
- #10. Officer's Hut - 9 officers
- #11 Hut



AREA of CAMP 350' x 550'

All DIMENSIONS
 APPROX.
 Probably smaller, if anything

Bamboo Boundary

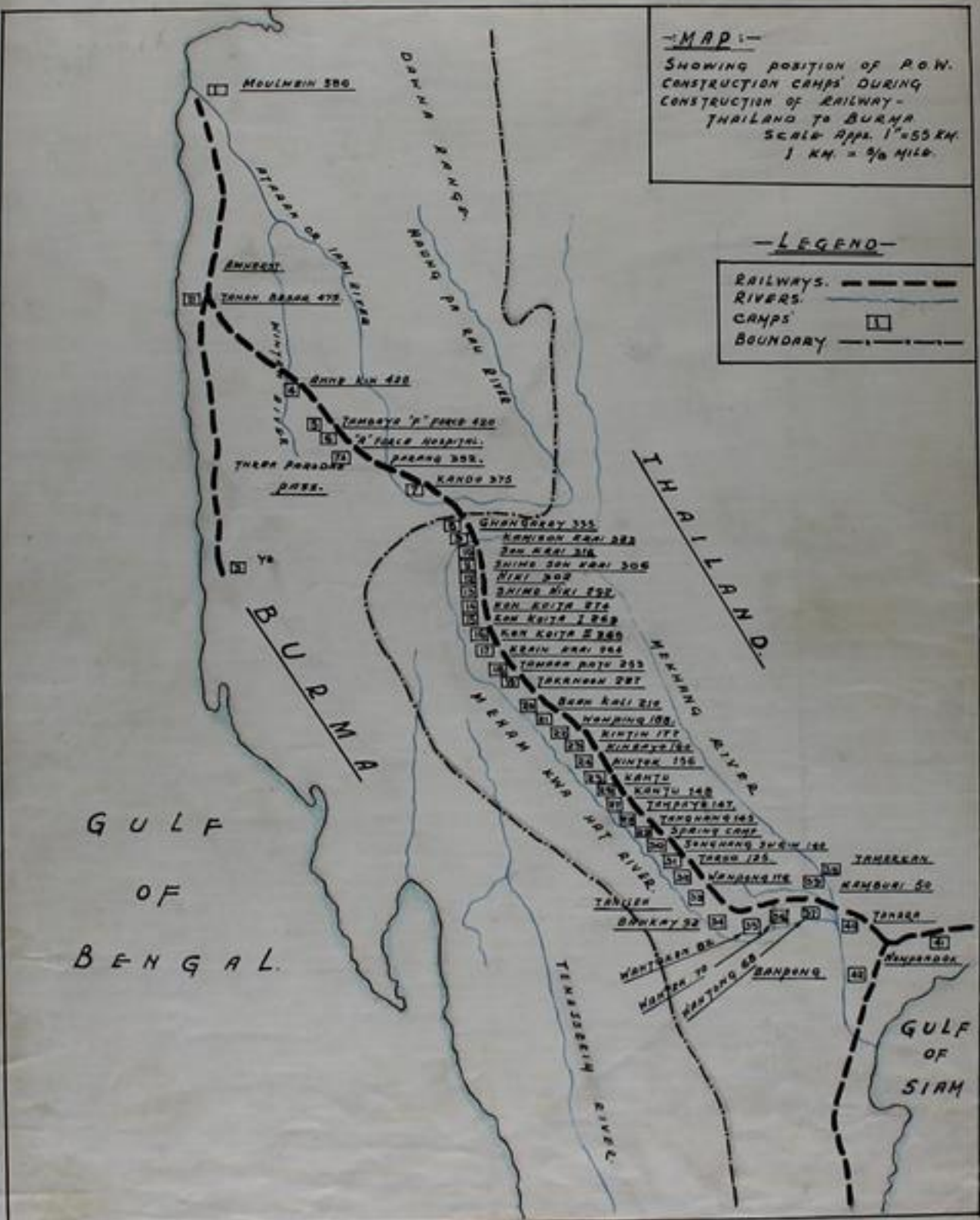
500 yds
 To River

-MAP:-

SHOWING POSITION OF P.O.W.
CONSTRUCTION CAMPS DURING
CONSTRUCTION OF RAILWAY -
THAILAND TO BURMA
SCALE APPX. 1" = 55 KM.
1 KM = 3/8 MILE.

-LEGEND-

- RAILWAYS. -----
- RIVERS. ~~~~~
- CAMPS []
- BOUNDARY - - - - -



TOP OF SURVEIL 22

INFORMATION SECTION REPORT NO. 127 DATED 11 APRIL 1945

Should any of the information contained in this Report be reproduced, no mention of the source from which it is derived should be made.

The information contained in this Report is obtained from interrogation of persons who have been in enemy-occupied territory, and should be treated with reserve until confirmed from other sources.

The reference numbers against each item of information denote the informants. Any enquiries or requests for further information should refer to the number of the Report and paragraph, and should be sent direct to the Officer Commanding C.S.D.I.C.(I) without delay.

The spelling of place names is in accordance with that used on S.O.I. 1" : 4 m maps.

DECLASSIFIED

Authority

1/NO/4063

M A L A Y A

MARA DIV

EUROPEAN CIVILIANSBISHOP WILSONCSDIC(I)
B910

In early 1943, source lunched with Bishop Wilson and Rev. Hator at 6 Dyson Road, Singapore. They were both free until about April 1943 after which they were put into Changi prison. While they were free they were very strictly watched, and had to wear a badge which indicated that they were enemy aliens. Bishop Wilson said that his wife was in Australia, and he was anxious to communicate with her.

(Singapore - August 1943)

2. POLITICALMovement of Chinese & Eurasians from SingaporeCSDIC(I)
B910

As the Japanese wanted Singapore for the Malays and themselves, they had commenced moving the Chinese and Eurasian population out to settlements in Medan (on the east coast) and Benua (in Negri Sembilan).

The Chinese and Eurasians were told that this was being done owing to the scarcity of food in Singapore.

(Singapore - Early 1944)

3. GUERRILLASCSDIC(I)
B910

(a) Up to July 1944, when source left Malaya, information would from time to time leak out regarding guerrilla activity (referred to by the Japanese as Communist activity) in the areas around Perak, Ipoh, Kubah, Negri Sembilan, Selangor, Malacca, Pahang, Perlis and Johore Bahru.

Perak was the main centre of anti-Japanese activities.

Among these guerrillas were Ind. M., Malays and Australians and a few Europeans.

(b- July 1944)

101-214-7

SECRET
Date: 7 Oct 45

MALAYA

GUERRILLAS (cont)

CSDIC(I)
B860

(b) In early 1943 when source was in Rawang (18 miles north of Kuala Lumpur) the Guerrillas attacked the Police Station there, but did not cause any casualties. About the same time they killed a Chinese of Rawang who had been suspected of giving information against guerrillas.

Again while B860 was in Rawang, guerrillas attacked a village about 8 miles west of Rawang and removed food supplies from there. Included among the guerrillas who took part in this attack was a British Lieutenant. He was seen by one of the Indian Puppet soldiers serving in source's unit.

Guerrillas were most active in Perak and Negri Sembilan, and there were frequent rumours about their activities.

In June/July 1944, when source was in Ipoh the Japanese issued a proclamation informing guerrillas that if they surrendered no action would be taken against them. Source heard that about 400 Chinese surrendered near Kampar (about 30 miles south of Ipoh), but he does not know what happened to them.

In October/November 1943, three British officers (one Captain and two Lieutenants), escaped from Kuala Lumpur jail, and later one of them was caught. Nothing has been heard of the other two, and it is presumed that they also have joined the guerrillas.

(Early 1943/July 1944)

COMMUNICATIONS

4. ROADS

(a) Singapore - Ipoh via Malacca

When the Japanese travel north by road from Singapore to Jitra, Kuala Lumpur etc., they generally take the west coast road via Malacca, and the reason for this is the activity of guerrillas along the main Johore Bahru-Gemas road.

To prevent being ambushed by guerrillas the Japanese have cleared wide stretches of the jungle on either side of the road between Kuala Lumpur and Ipoh.

(July 1944)

(b) Singapore - Kuala Lumpur via Gemas

In August/September 1943 source did the trip in a Military lorry and his recollection of the road and bridges is that everything was in perfect condition.

(August/September 1943)

(c) Kuantan - Kuala Lipis via Benta

The journey (about 160 miles) was performed by M.T. in about 13 hours travelling time. The road and bridges were in good condition. The two ferry crossings en route were being worked by Japanese.

(March 1943)

CSDIC(I)
B860

~~SECRET~~

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5. RAILWAYS

CSDIC(I)
B861

Kuala Lipis - Kota Bharu

In April 1943, when source spent a month at Kuala Lipis the trains were not running north, and source was told that this was due to damaged bridges - there was no mention about the railway line being removed.

(April 1943)

6. MALAY VOLUNTEER ARMY

CSDIC(I)
B709
B710

Many young Malays were being trained by Japanese in Police work. They were often seen on the parade ground off Thompson Road, doing infantry training. Many of them were used for quelling the activities of guerrillas up-country.

(Singapore - March 1944)

7. THE SINGAPORE RADIO STATION operated from the Cathay building, while the broadcasting officials were quartered in Amber Mansions.

(Singapore - March 1944)

8. JAPANESE DEFENCES

CSDIC(I)
B861

A long trench about 5/600 yards long, 8' deep and 6'/7' wide has been constructed about four furlongs south of Kuala Lipis. This trench ran parallel to the Benta - Kuala Lipis road, and it was said to be a tank obstacle.

(Kuala Lipis - April 1943)

9. A.R.P.

Slit trenches had been constructed near Japanese-occupied bungalows in Kuala Lipis.

(Kuala Lipis - April 1943)

10. ADMINISTRATION

(a) Arm-bands worn by 500-Japanese civilians

Non-Japanese civilians working for the Japanese, wore white arm-bands with Japanese characters in black or red.

(b) Passes

Source confirmed information contained in para 8(a)(d)(e) & (f) in inf. report No. 7 dated 23 October 1944.

(March 1944)

11. P.W. CAMPS

CSDIC(I)
B77
B78
B79
B10

The following is an extract of information obtained from interrogations conducted by an officer of 'K' Group

(a) Ipoh P.W. Camp

In Jan. 1944, there were 2/300 British P.W. held in the Chinese High School near the Ipoh Camp. These P.W. were under Japanese administration, and they were engaged in airfield construction and maintenance.

MALAYA

P. W. CAMPS (cont)

Ippoh P. W. Camps (cont)

CSDIC(I)
8807
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8809
8810

The senior officer of the Camp was Capt. Robinson, 5/2 Punjab Regt. Other officers known to be in this Camp were Capt. P.K. Das, I.M.S. and Lt. S.M. Das, I.M.S. Rations were insufficient and consisted of rice and almost unobtainable tinned food. Clothing was in very short supply, and it is believed that the P.W. had received only one issue of socks since their capture. The Ashley Camp on Ashley Road, which had up to February/March 1944 been used as a P.W. Camp, was no longer used as such in July 1944, when source left Ipoh.

(b) Kuala Lipis Camp

Sources had heard that in July 1943 only 2/300 I.O.Rs. remained in this camp, which in 1942 contained up to 2000 Indian P.W. (July 1943).

(c) Kuala Lumpur Camp

In mid-1943, there were only 1800 P.W. in this Camp and they were dispersed as follows:-

- 800 in the Chinese School, Batu Road.
- 1000 in a camp by the aerodrome.

The guards (who were Indian P.W.) were armed with sticks, while inside each of the camps there was a Japanese Administrative Staff. Food consisted of rice with an irregular supply of vegetables. The health of the P.W. was fair, except at the aerodrome Camp where 50% of the men suffered from malaria. In mid-1943 some British and Australian P.W. were housed in the Central Jail on Pudu Road, which was under the control of the Japanese Military Police.

(Mid-1943)

(d) Port Dickson P.W. Camp

In August 1944, there were approximately 1000 Indian P.W. living in bungalows along the seashore and in a big building four miles S. of Port Dickson Town on the east side of the Malacca Road - this building was probably the old barracks of the Malay Regt.

The health of the P.W. was bad, and many of them were very weak through lack of food. In July 1943, approximately 200 P.W. died in Cerambur Hospital.

(July 1943/August 1944)

(e) Cheroh P.W. Camp

This Camp was located 16 miles N of Port Dickson, on a jeep track leading through a rubber estate.

138055
The A. G.
T. H. H.
Date: 9 Oct 44

MALAYA

P.W. CAMPS (cont)

Chab P.W. Camp (cont)

In August 1944 there were about 600 Indian P.W. there.

They were employed on manufacturing salt. Their health was poor, and many suffered from scabies.

The O.C. of the Camp was Sub-Major Bakhtawar Singh (ex-H.K.S.R.A., A.A. Bty.). In the Camp there was also a small proportion of Japanese officers and N.C.Os who assisted in its administration.

(August 1944)

(f) Kluang P.W. Camp

In August 1944, there was almost an entire Bn. of the Jind Infantry, numbering about 600, in this Camp which was situated on the aerodrome. The P.W. worked on extension and maintenance of the airfield. The health of the P.W. was fair.

(August 1944)

(g) Jitra P.W. Camp

This Camp was closed down in August 1943.

(August 1943)

(h) Sungei Patani P.W. Camp

This camp was closed down towards the end of 1942.

(End of 1942)

(i) Port Swettenham P.W. Camp

About the beginning of 1944 there were 3/400 I.O.Rs in this Camp, situated five miles E of Port Swettenham on the Klang Road.

(Early 1944)

(j) Seremban P.W. Camp

This camp was closed down in April 1944.

(April 1944)

12. SINGAPORE P.W. CAMPS

(a) Changi Jail Camp

The entire Changi area was occupied by white P.W. including British, Australians, Dutch and Americans. They were separated by nationalities and kept in different parts of the Camp.

Many of the P.W. were sent from here to work on the Burma-Siam Railway, whilst some others were sent to Japan, etc.

(April 1944)

CSDIC(I)

B807

B808

B809

B810

MALAYA

SINGAPORE P.W. CAMPS (cont)

CSDIC(I)
B807
B808
B809
B810

(b) Kranji Camp

This camp was located near the Johore Causeway, and until the beginning of 1944 it held about 2000 Indian P.W. most of whom were moved to a Hospital Camp near Nee Soon. About March 1944, this camp was used for white P.W. They wore new uniforms, looked fit and were probably recently captured. (March/April 1944).

(c) Jelutong P.W. Camp

This camp was located in CHUA CHU KANG Road, inside a Rubber estate, and held about 2000 Indian P.W. In early 1944 the Indian O.C. of the camp was Capt. Keshyap (15 Fd. Coy M. S & M), and the Indian O.C. of the camp Hospital was Lt. Col. Chowdury I.M.S. (Early 1944).

(d) River Valley Camp

This was a Base Transit Camp for Indian P.W. moving overseas or into Malaya. A total of approximately 1000 Indian P.W. remained as a static total in this camp, but numbers fluctuated considerably. (April 1944)

(e) Serangoon P.W. Camp

This camp, which was adjacent to the Bidadari Camp, held about 5/600 Indian P.W. (April 1944)

(f) Geylang Road P.W. Camp

This camp was situated near the civil airport, and contained 3/400 Indian P.W., with Major Sarfaraz Hassan, Mysore Infantry, as Indian O.C. (April 1944)

(g) Baller P.W. Camp

This camp, which was located near Alexander Hill, was closed down towards the end of 1943. (End 1943).

(h) Tong Lenadrums P.W. Camp

This Camp, which previously held about 1000 I.O.s., was closed down about the end of 1942. (End 1942).

(i) Eden Road Camp

This camp, was located near the water reservoir, and held about 1000 Indian P.W. (April 1944)

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MALAYA

SINGAPORE P.W. CAMPS (cont)

CSDIC(I)
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8810

(j) Tyerall Park P.W. Camp

This camp which at one time held 2/3000 Indian P.W., all Sappers and Miners, was closed down in mid-1943.

(Mid 1943)

All Singapore P.W. Camps were well guarded with wired or patrolled perimeters.

S I A M

13. P.W. CAMPS

Chumporn P.W. Camp

In early November 1944 3/400 Indian P.W. were transferred to this camp from Chuah, near Port Dickson (Malaya). The Chumporn Camp was situated 15 kilometres from Chumporn, and about one mile to the north of the Chumporn - Kraburi Road. The P.W. there were constructing an underground Ordnance Store.

(November 1944).

Prepared by C.S.D.I.C.(I) for distribution by G.S.I.(c). The distribution list is the same as that mentioned in Information Section Report No.128 dated 27 April 1945.

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18

11 OCT 45

CITY OF WASHINGTON

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Statement of Lt. Cdr. Harold S. HAMLIN
 USN, Ser. No. 81041. First Division
 Officer, USS HOUSTON on March 1, 1942
 presently a patient at the U.S. Naval
 Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland.

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

I survived the sinking of the U.S.S. HOUSTON on March 1, 1942, and on that same day became a prisoner of war of the Japanese, remaining as such until August 15, 1945. The following is an account of my experience at each of the camps at which I was held prisoner.

SERANG JAIL - JAVA (From March 2, 1942 until April 13, 1942)

The living conditions of this jail were deplorable. There were about 150 of us Americans quartered in what had formerly been the civil jail at Serang. The jail cells were approximately 14' by 14' in size, and in our room there were fifteen (15) prisoners, some English, some Australians, and only five (5) Americans whose names are: Lt.(jg) Harold S. Hamlin, USN, Ens. John M. Hamill, USN, Ens. John B. Nelson, USN, Harlan G. Kirkpatrick, USN, and Pay Clerk Kenneth Shaw, USMC. For the six-week period, we were issued no clothing until the last week. At least 50% of the prisoners had no clothing other than shorts or a "loin-cloth". There were no beds. We were forced to sleep on the wooden floor. In the other cells, the men were forced to sleep on sloping concrete floors; no bedding was furnished to any of us. We were fed twice a day. We were given an extremely inferior type of rice, badly prepared by native prisoners. Most of the men became ill with dysentery. In the six weeks period my weight dropped from 165 pounds to 135 pounds. All of the other Prisoners of War suffered comparable loss of weight. A marine, whose last name was Hill, died from dysentery. He had received some medical attention from a Chinese doctor. He did not die in the cell, but had been removed to the court-yard in front of the prison. An Australian prisoner also died from the same cause. The sanitary conditions were very bad. In our cell, there were two small wooden tubs; the one for washing was about 3' high and 1 1/2' in diameter. The one used as a toilet was about 1 1/2' high and about 30" in diameter. These were usually emptied once a day especially after the dysentery became rampant among the prisoners. We were given insufficient drinking water. As the climate was mild, we did not suffer from exposure. There were no beatings or tortures of any kind inflicted upon the prisoners of war. The jail was run by the Japanese Army; the guards were Japanese soldiers. The administration, however, was conducted by a native who had been a "turnkey" in the jail prior to the war. The Serang Jail was not large enough to accommodate all the prisoners, and the Japanese therefore used a local theater as a prison camp. I am not personally familiar with the conditions which existed there, but I understand they were worse than where we were quartered. I cannot identify by name or nick-name any of the Japanese officers or soldiers who were there while I was there. On April 13, 1942, we were transferred to:

TENTH INFANTRY BATTALION CAMP (also known as the "Bicycle Camp"), located in Batavia, Java, where we remained until October 11, 1942.

Conditions here were better than at any prison camp where I was incarcerated. It was operated by the Japanese Army. Our quarters were satisfactory although somewhat crowded. The food was inferior, but we were able to purchase food in Batavia through arrangements with the Japanese. Prices were reasonable. Lt. R. R. Ross USN, died while at this Camp. He had been suffering from a severe case of dysentery, and proper medicine was not available to our doctors. Repeated requests were made to the Japanese Commander, a Lieut. Suzuki, for permission to purchase proper medicine in Batavia where there was an ample supply. These requests were refused, however, until finally a British Colonel interceded and told the Japs it would be plain murder if they did not permit the purchase of medicine for Lt. Ross

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 Authority VUD 740063
 By GS NARA Date 3/12/92

and an Australian soldier who was also critically ill. permission was then granted; the medicine was purchased; but both Lieut. Ross and the Australian died within a day or two because the medicine was made available too late. I was present when Lieut. Ross died and helped bury him.

Our main general complaint at this camp is that we were slapped daily by Japanese soldiers and Korean guards. This treatment was not in the nature of torture, but rather appeared to be for punishment because we apparently did not stand at attention properly according to Japanese standards when any Japanese personnel were present. I was slapped about a dozen separate times. Each day several of the 350 American prisoners of war were slapped. Ordinarily, a slapping consisted of one or more blows against the face with an open hand. So far as I know, no prisoners suffered any serious injury from the slappings. We were required to stand at rigid attention in the presence of any Japanese soldier - officers or enlisted men. This rule was in effect even though the Jap might be standing 100 or more yards away in the compound. At first it was confusing for us to conform to the Japanese type of salute from the standpoint of the position of the eyes, arms, hands, and feet. We were not instructed in the rules. When a Japanese was not satisfied with our salute, he usually proceeded to slap us. While the slapping and beating was at its worst, the Commanding Officer of the camp was Lieut. Sone. Prior to his taking over, Lieut. Suzuki was the Officer-in-Charge. His adjutant was Lieut. Katagiri.

Almost daily, work details were sent out to the docks, shell refinery plant, Studebaker warehouse, and the airport. We performed manual labor. At the docks, we loaded and unloaded ammunition, and at the other places for the most part, we handled gasoline.

In late June, 1942, the Japanese attempted to force us to sign a written oath, which contained the sentence, "I will obey all orders from the Japanese." We objected to signing the paper for the reason that it might have required us to violate our oath of allegiance to the United States. After some negotiation with the Japanese, we all signed the first oath which had been revised as follows: "I will obey all orders received from the Japanese insofar as they are not contrary to my oath of allegiance to the United States." After this oath was signed, the Japanese were not satisfied and again required us to sign the original oath. This we all refused to do, whereupon the Japanese reduced the rations and cooking facilities, and placed the barracks commanders and the senior officers of each nationality in the guard house, and all the other officers were removed from the camp and placed in a garage. Each officer had advised his men that if they were forced to sign the oath to do it with mental reservation. The Japanese then told us that if we would not sign the oath, we would not be guaranteed our lives. The Japanese held up in front of us a slip of paper containing the following: "If you do not sign the oath, we do not guarantee your lives." Following this action, all of the enlisted men were forced to sign the original oath; the officers who were in confinement in the garage were forced to sign next; then the other officers were forced to sign. On July 4, 1942, all men had signed the oath with the exception of three (3). At 5 o'clock P.M., these three men, either Capt. Harry Bishop, AIF, or Capt. Bronte Edwards, AIF; Capt. John Kennedy, AIF, and Lieut. Frank Gillan, HMAS Perth, were taken down to the guard-house. They were forced to kneel on a gravel walk with a stick inserted across their legs behind their knees. They remained in this position until about 11 o'clock P.M. At frequent intervals (every 15 to 20 minutes), they were beaten with bamboo sticks and rifle butts by about six (6) guards and the Camp Commander, Suzuki. Several times the Japanese officer also placed his entire weight on the shoulders of the men so that the sticks would bite deeper into the legs. He also beat each of the men across the head and face with the flat side of the saber in its scabbard. He did this three or four times at intervals of about an hour. The three men were in obvious pain, but bore the torture with great fortitude. The men were black and blue all over, and so remained for several days. They did not lose consciousness during the torture. At the intercession of the Commanding Officer, Brig. Blackburn, AIF, the three men agreed to sign the oath, whereupon the torture was terminated. The men were not able to walk for at least two hours. On October 11, 1942 we were removed from this camp, and taken to:

DAI NICHU MARU (from October 11, 1942 to October 17, 1942)

The Dai Nichu Maru was a merchant ship of approximately 4000 tons. Three thousand prisoners of war, of whom 650 were Americans, had boarded the ship at Batavia, the destination being Singapore. The only complaint as to conditions aboard this ship is that of over-crowding. During the day-light

This document is classified as CONFIDENTIAL. It contains information the disclosure of which in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

List No. 19EX-POW'S
142d General Hospital
APO 465Date of Arrival 26 Sep 45

<u>NAME</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>ASN</u>	<u>NAME, ADDRESS AND RELATIONSHIP OF EMERGENCY ADDRESSEE</u>	<u>PREVIOUS ORGN & LAST STATION</u>	<u>DATE MISSING</u>	<u>BLOOD REIG TYPE PREF</u>	<u>YR TETANUS INNOC</u>	<u>GENERAL PHYSICAL CONDITION</u>
X Hargraves, Arthur	(CIV)	British	Mrs. D. Hargraves (Mother) Deansgate lane, Formby Nr Liverpool, England	Mftgy. Mgr. Brit. American Tobacco Co. Cheribon, Java	14 Apr 42			Good
X Hargraves, Marguerit H.	(Civ)	American (Wife of Arthur Hargraves)	Sophia H. Toney Richmond, Ind. RR-2	Java	15 Oct 42	P		Good
X Nisbet, Frank	(Civ)	British	Mrs. I. Nisbet Santa Auroa North Berwick, Scotland	Java	8 Mar 42	P		Good
X Nisbet, Dorothy A.	(Civ)	American (Wife of Frank Nisbet)	Mrs. M. B. Bairos 2121 Lanikali Drive Honolulu	Java	15 Oct 42	P		Good
X Nisbet, Phyllis	(Civ)	Nat: ? (Daughter of Frank Nisbet & Dorothy A. Nisbet)						Good
X Nisbet, Donald	(Civ)	Nat: ? (Son of Frank Nisbet & Dorothy A. Nisbet)						Good

*strip made
11/15/45
Mead*

(COPY)

To MAD for coding

List No. 20a

EX - POW'S
142d General Hospital
APO 465

Date of Arrival 28 Sept 45

<u>NAME</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>ASN</u>	<u>NAME, ADDRESS AND RELATIONSHIP OF EMERGENCY ADDRESSEE</u>	<u>PREVIOUS ORGN & LAST STATION</u>	<u>DATE MISSING</u>	<u>BLOOD TYPE</u>	<u>RELG PREF</u>	<u>YR TETANUS INXOC</u>	<u>GENERAL PHYSICAL CONDITION</u>
<u>Doeff, Sylvia C.</u>	Civ (American)		H. F. Doeff B.P.M., Batavia (Husband)	B.P.M. Batavia	Oct 43		P		Poor
<u>Doeff, Michael</u>	Civ (Dutch) (Son of Sylvia C. Doeff)		H. F. Doeff B.P.M., Batavia (Father)	Shell Petr C. Batavia	Aug 43		P		Fair
<u>Doeff, Janwilen</u>	Civ (Dutch) (Son of Sylvia C. Doeff)		H. F. Doeff B.P.M. Batavia (Father)	B.P.M., Batavia	Aug 43		P		Good
<u>Doeff, Hendrick A.</u>	Civ (Dutch) (Son of Sylvia C. Doeff)		H. F. Doeff B.P.M. Batavia (Father)	B.P.M., Batavia	Aug 43		P		Good
<u>McVay, Maria K.</u>	Civ (American)		Mrs. F. E. Hendricks 329 Divisadero St. San Francisco, Calif.	Java			Christian		Good
<u>McVay, Peter R.</u>	Civ (American) Son of Maria K McVay								Good



*stripes made
11/10/45
man*

(COPY)

List No. 20

EX - POW'S
142d General Hospital
APO 465

Date of Arrival 28 Sept 45

<u>NAME</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>ASN</u>	<u>NAME, ADDRESS AND RELATIONSHIP OF EMERGENCY ADDRESSEE</u>	<u>PREVIOUS ORGN & LAST STATION</u>	<u>DATE MISSING</u>	<u>BLOOD TYPE</u>	<u>RELG PREF</u>	<u>YR TETANUS INNOC</u>	<u>GENERAL PHYSICAL CONDITION</u>
Donovan, Thomas A.	Lt Comdr	3350	Mrs. T. A. Donovan (3839 Hawk St., San Diego, Calif. (Wife)	USS Langley	28 Feb 42	O	C	1941	Very Good

List #20
20a

APO-885
AGT 50-4-45LIST No. 21EL-PON'S
142d General Hospital
APO 465Date of Arrival 3 October 1945

<u>NAME</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>ASN</u>	<u>NAME, ADDRESS AND RELATIONSHIP OF EMERGENCY ADDRESSEE</u>	<u>PREVIOUS ORGN & LAST STATION</u>	<u>DATE MISSING</u>	<u>BLOOD RELG TYPE PRNF</u>	<u>YR TETANUS INNOO</u>	<u>GENERAL PHYSICAL CONDITION</u>
0- Foster, Frank R.	Merchant Seaman		R.R.Foster (Mother) 633 Mercedes, Manila, PI	Tiahuan S.S. Java	1 Oct 42	O		Weak
0 Fox, Thomas A.	Merchant Seaman		Mrs. Anila Weinstein Mr. Barnett Weinstein (Aunt & Uncle) New York	Tiawan S.S.	31 Dec 42	O		Weak & Poor
0- Byrnes, Rafaelbert	Civilian		Mrs. J.M.Byrnes (Mother) Gang Lang #19 Malang, Java	School in Java	1 Oct 42			Good
0- Lanusa, B. C.	Civilian		Miss Leonides Lanusa 2655 Pedro Guevara St Santa Cruz, Manila, P.I.	EPC Dept, Bombay Java	31 Dec 41	RO		Very poor
0- Brennan, John G.	Civilian (Minister)		Henrietta Brennan Kent Place School, Summit, New Jersey	Java (Intern. Camp Ambarawa)	29 Dec 42	F		Poor
0- Visser, Vivienne	Civilian		Mrs. Vivienne W. Jackson 314 - 1st Street San Rafael, California	Singapore	15 Dec 42	F		Good
0- Vliegenthart, Dixie L.	(Civ)		Messrs. Stein Hall Madison Ave. 263 (1) New York City. (Friend)	Java	17 Dec 42	F		Good
0- Vander Eyk, Johanna E.	(Civ)		Messrs. Stein Hall & Co Inc. 263 Madison Ave., New York City (Friend)	Java	21 Jun 43	F		Good

List # 21

TRUE COPY

List No. 21

KL-POW'S
142d General Hospital
APO 465

Date of Arrival 3 October 45

<u>NAME</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>ASN</u>	<u>NAME, ADDRESS AND RELATIONSHIP OF EMERGENCY ADDRESSEE</u>	<u>PREVIOUS ORGN & LAST STATION</u>	<u>DATE MISSING</u>	<u>BLOOD RELG TYPE</u>	<u>YR TETANUS INNOC</u>	<u>GENERAL PHYSICAL CONDITION</u>
0- Thompson, R. A.	Civilian		Edith Pearce (Neice) 525 Jauncay Ave Lyndhurst, New Jersey	Singapore	17 Feb 42	P	44	Poor

1st Ind.

SC/gls

Hq, Army Service Forces, AGO, Washington 25, D.C. 30 October 1945

To: The Provost Marshal General

1. Inclosed rosters forwarded as a matter pertaining to your office.
2. One copy is being retained in Casualty Branch.

FOR THE ADJUTANT GENERAL:

Sawfordoff
Adjutant General

Incl. n/c

List #21

POW Japan
File as 14 mil. H. list.

FILE
PMGO
Date 30 Oct 45
Initials JPK

The dup. of this list was given to
Miss Mary Duncan to be worked against
Civ. Files. JPK. List #21

~~SECRET~~

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES FORCES
INDIA BDM THEATER

9
8509393-6

APO 805,
6 October 1945.

883.4(6 Oct 45)

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Roster of Former Prisoners of War.

TO : The Adjutant General, War Department, Washington 25, D.C.

1. Transmitted herewith is one (1) roster of former prisoners of war, compiled by the 142nd General Hospital, APO 465, in accordance with classified radio from your office, WALK 47964, dated 11 August 1945.

2. The personnel listed on this roster were reported by this Headquarters to your Office, via in the clear radio number GMA 30620, dated 5 October 1945.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

88300
OCT 10 1945
RECORDED

pc-7

R. Atkins
M. G. ATKINS,
Major, A.G.C.
Asst Adj Gen.

1 Incl.
Roster No. 21.

RECEIVED
13 OCT 1945
[Signature]

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE BY THE MARKING OF THE EXECUTIVE ACT, 50 U.S.C. 3161 AND 3162, AS AMENDED. THE TRANSMISSION OF THIS INFORMATION TO ANY OTHER PERSON OR ORGANIZATION WITHOUT THE AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE IS PROHIBITED BY LAW.

~~SECRET~~

(6 Oct. 45)

LIST No. 21EX-POW'S
142d General Hospital
APO 465Date of Arrival 3 October 1945

NAME	RANK	ASN	NAME, ADDRESS AND RELATIONSHIP OF EMERGENCY ADDRESSEE	PREVIOUS ORGN & LAST STATION	DATE MISSING	BLOOD RELG TYPE PREF	YR TETANUS INNOC	GENERAL PHYSICAL CONDITION
Foster, Frank R.	Merchant Seaman		R.R.Foster (Mother) 633 Merced, Manila, PI	Tiahuan S.S. Java	1 Oct 42	C		Weak
Fox, Thomas A.	Merchant Seaman		Mrs. Amila Weinstein Mr. Barnett Weinstein (Aunt & Uncle) New York	Tiawan S.S.	31 Dec 42	C		Weak & Poor
Byrnes, Enjelbert	Civilian		Mrs. J.M.Byrnes (Mother) Gang Lang #19 Malang, Java	School in Java	1 Oct 42			Good
Lanusa, B. C.	Civilian		Miss Leonides Lanusa 2655 Pedro Guevara St Santa Cruz, Manila, P.I.	TPC Dept, Bombay Java	31 Dec 41	RC		Very poor
Bremen, John G.	Civilian (Minister)		Henrietta Bremen Kent Place School, Summit, New Jersey	Java (Intern. Camp Ambarawa)	29 Dec 42	P		Poor
Visser, Vivienne	Civilian		Mrs. Vivienne W. Jackson 314 - 1st Street San Rafael, California	Singapore	15 Dec 42	P		Good
Vliegenthart, Dixie L.	(Civ)		Messrs. Stein Hall Madison Ave. 283 (?) New York City. (Friend)	Java	17 Dec 42	P		Good
Vander Eyk, Johanna E.	(Civ)		Messrs. Stein Hall & Co Inc. 283 Madison Ave., New York City (Friend)	Java	21 Jun 43	P		Good

List No. 21

EX-POW'S
1424 General Hospital
APO 465

Date of Arrival 3 October 45

<u>NAME</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>ASN</u>	<u>NAME, ADDRESS AND RELATIONSHIP OF EMERGENCY ADDRESSEE</u>	<u>PREVIOUS ORGN & LAST STATION</u>	<u>DATE MISSING</u>	<u>BLOOD RELG TYPE</u>	<u>YR TETANUS INOC</u>	<u>GENERAL PHYSICAL CONDITION</u>
Thompson, R. A.	Civilian		Edith Pearce (Neice) 525 Jauncey Ave Lyndhurst, New Jersey	Singapore	17 Feb 42	F	44	Poor

List No. 15bEX - POW'S
142d General Hospital -
APO 465Date of Arrival 17 Sep 45

NAME	RANK	ASN	NAME, ADDRESS AND RELATIONSHIP OF EMERGENCY ADDRESSEE	PREVIOUS ORGN & LAST STATION	DATE MISSING	BLOOD TYPE	RELG PREF	YR TETANUS INNOC	GENERAL PHYSICAL CONDITION
0-Hoag, Harold A. <i>Rmer Report #1732</i>	M.M. - AMER. LDR		Mrs. H. A. Hoag (Wife) Guilford College, N.C. Rt. #1.	American Leader	10 Sep 42				Good
0-McKinnan, Alex <i>Rmer Report 51921</i>	M.M. - AMER. LDR		Mrs. Catherine McKinnan 3 W. Greene St. Johnstown, N.Y. (Mother)	do	10 Sep 42		C		Good
0-Nelson, Phillip L. <i>Rmer Report #258234</i>	M.M.		Emma Fease (friend) 414 A. Bryant St. San Francisco, Calif.	Ruth Alexander (ship) store dept. San Francisco (home port)	31 Dec 41		P		Good
0-Reilly, Robert J. <i>SILVA</i>	M.M.		Mary Reilly (Sister) Streator, Ill.	American Leader	10 Sep 42				Good
0-Silver, Henry <i>Rmer Report #60259</i>	M.M.		Raymond Rodregues 51 Fleet St. Boston, Mass. (No relatives)	American Leader (Ships master)	10 Sep 42		C		Good
0-Smith, Maurice B. <i>AMC</i>	M.M.		Delbert W. Smith 7316 S.W. Virginia St. Portland, Oregon (Brother)	American Leader	10 Sep 42		P		Good
0-Zombeck, Michael J. <i>Rmer Report #50921</i>	M.M.		Martin Zombeck (Brother) 42 Rossitor Ave. Yonkers, N.Y.	American Leader	10 Sep 42		C		Good

List # 15 b
 N.C
 16
 17

List No. 15cEX - POW'S
142d General Hospital
APO 465Date of Arrival 17 Sep 45

<u>NAME</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>ASN</u>	<u>NAME, ADDRESS AND RELATIONSHIP OF EMERGENCY ADDRESSEE</u>	<u>PREVIOUS ORGN & LAST STATION</u>	<u>DATE MISSING</u>	<u>BLOOD TYPE</u>	<u>RELG PREF</u>	<u>YR TETANUS INNOCULATION</u>	<u>GENERAL PHYSICAL CONDITION</u>
X Campbell, John A.	Flying O. (Civ)		Mrs. Mary M. Campbell 746 Church Ave. Chula Vista, Calif. (Mother)	R.A.F., Batavia	20 Mar 42		Mormon9	41	Good
O-Des Marais, A. J. (Rev.) <i>diagram Rme WA 42</i>	(Civ)		Mr. & Mrs. Hubert A. Des Marais, 133 Chestnut St. New Bedford, Mass. (Parents)	Sendoway Arkain Districk, Burma	2 Apr 42		C (Missionary Priest)		Good
O Newman, Thomas <i>Rme WA 46</i>	(Civ)		Mrs. Alice Newman 21 Newell Pl. Waterbury, Conn.	U.S.-Missionary work. Akyab, Burma	4 May 42		C		Good
O'Reilly, John F. <i>(O'Riley) Rme WA 45</i>	(Civ)		Rev Fr. James O'Reilly La Salette Seminary Altamont, N. Y.	Akyab, Burma	4 May 42		C (Mission Priest)		Good

strips made
11/4/45
man

List No. 16bEX - POW'S
142d General Hospital
APO 465Date of Arrival 19 Sep 45

NAME	RANK	ASN	NAME, ADDRESS AND RELATIONSHIP OF EMERGENCY ADDRESSEE	PREVIOUS ORGN & LAST STATION	DATE MISSING	BLOOD TYPE	RELG PREF	YR TETANUS INNOC	GENERAL PHYSICAL CONDITION
X Giraldo, Fabio		N. Seaman	German Giraldo (Father) Maria Sierra (Mother) 25 So., N.Y.C., N.Y.	Latin America Singapore - S.S.	Dec 41		RC		Good
0 Buchanan, Gaylord A. (Civ)			Mrs. G. A. Buchanan 225 Main St. Claysville, Pa. (Mother)	Aeronautical Sales Dept, Sperry Gyro- scope Co, Inc.	8 Mar 42			43	Good
<i>Rm 4-49-93 Report - AM 201-26 Oct-45</i>									
X Cicurel, R. L.		(Civ)	J. Gittersman (Friends) 1111 Park Ave. N.Y.C., N.Y.	258 (F) Sqdn RAF Tasikmalaya, Java	8 Mar 42	3R	H	43	Good
0 Savuca, G.		(Civ) - m.m.	Belen Ferrer (Friends) 20 E. 111 St. New York City, N.Y.	Java.	9 Oct 42		RC		Good
<i>Rm 4-49-93 Report - AM 201-26 Oct-45</i>									
0 Kornitzer, Adele F.		(Civ) (Wanted)	Mr. G. VanDer Pot (Father) Batavia City, Dept of Fin c/o Red Cross, Tjikini, Batavia	Analysist in Batavia, Java. Tjiding C.R. Batavia, Java	9 Oct 42		P		Good
X Kruschwitz, Martha L.		(Civ)	Miss Lydia Kruschwitz 171 E. St. Lawrence, Mass. (Sister)	Salvation Army O., Java, Batavia (Tjideng)	Sep 42		P		Good

*strip made
11/14/45
Mant*

List No. 17EX - POW'S
142d General Hospital
APO 465Date of Arrival 21 Sep 45*Manufacturer*

<u>NAME</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>ASN</u>	<u>NAME, ADDRESS AND RELATIONSHIP OF EMERGENCY ADDRESSEE</u>	<u>PREVIOUS ORGN & LAST STATION</u>	<u>DATE MISSING</u>	<u>BLOOD TYPE</u>	<u>RELG PREF</u>	<u>YR TETANUS INNOC</u>	<u>GENERAL PHYSICAL CONDITION</u>
U. Krull, John H.	(Civ)	(74)	Toungoo, Burma Daughter: Hildia E. Saurman Address Unknown		1 Oct 42				Litter- Patient

R70C.MC.IH-17153

~~SECRET~~

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES FORCES
INDIA BURMA THEATER

24

28
2809:893-6

APC 885,
26 September 1945.

383.6(26 Sep 45)

7

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Rosters of Former Prisoners of War.

TO : The Adjutant General, War Department,
Washington 25, D.C.

1. Transmitted herewith is one (1) roster of former Prisoners of War, compiled by the 142nd General Hospital, APO 465, in accordance with classified radio from your Office, WARK 47964, dated 11 August 1945.

2. The personnel listed on this roster were reported by this Headquarters to your Office, via in the clear radio number CRA 29175, dated 24 September 1945.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

R. C. Atkins
R. C. ATKINS,
Major, A.G.D.
Asst Adj Gen.

pc-7

15 AUG
OCT 17 1945
Received

1 Incl:
Roster No. 18.

Classification received
per Authority Log.

Date *Oct 10*

(26 Sep. 45)

~~SECRET~~

List No. 18EX - POW'S
142d General Hospital
APO 465Date of Arrival 22 September 1945

<u>NAME</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>ASN</u>	<u>NAME, ADDRESS AND RELATIONSHIP OF EMERGENCY ADDRESSEE</u>	<u>PREVIOUS ORGN & LAST STATION</u>	<u>DATE MISSING</u>	<u>BLOOD TYPE</u>	<u>REIG PREF</u>	<u>YR. TETANUS INOC</u>	<u>GENERAL PHYSICAL CONDITION</u>
<i>mo</i> Harrelson, M.T.	1st Sgt	20813823	Mrs. Mae E. Harrelson 2111 Shepherd St. Wichita Falls, Texas (Mother)	131FA, Java	8 Mar 42	O	P		Fair

List No. 18 bEX - POW'S
142d General Hospital
APO 465Date of Arrival 22 September 1945

<u>NAME</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>ASN</u>	<u>NAME, ADDRESS AND RELATIONSHIP OF EMERGENCY ADDRESSEE</u>	<u>PREVIOUS ORGN & LAST STATION</u>	<u>DATE MISSING</u>	<u>BLOOD TYPE</u>	<u>RELG PRFP</u>	<u>YR TETANUS INOC</u>	<u>GENERAL PHYSICAL CONDITION</u>
<i>Rme</i> Miller, William D.	Cpl	296921	Mrs. E. G. Miller General Delivery Mabik, Alabama (Mother)	USS Houston	1 Mar 42				Fair
<i>Rme</i> Winters, Jack	Pvt	Marine	Grace Causey	USS Houston (Merchant Seaman)	1 Mar 42	O			Fair

List No. 18aEX - POW'S
142d General Hospital
APO 465Date of Arrival 22 September 1945

<u>Name</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>ASN</u>	<u>NAME, ADDRESS AND RELATIONSHIP OF EMERGENCY ADDRESSEE</u>	<u>PREVIOUS ORGN & LAST STATION</u>	<u>DATE MISSING</u>	<u>BLOOD TYPE</u>	<u>RELG PREF</u>	<u>YR TETANUS INNOC</u>	<u>GENERAL PHYSICAL CONDITION</u>
<i>RME</i> Parejko, Eugene John	Sea 2/c	6104120	Mrs. Eleanor Parejko 4626 South Troy St. Chicago, Ill. (Mother)	U.S. American Leader South Atlantic Ocean	10 Sep 42		C	45	Fair

List No. 18cEX - POW'S
142d General Hospital
APO 465Date of Arrival 22 Sep 1945

<u>NAME</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>ASN</u>	<u>NAME, ADDRESS AND RELATIONSHIP OF EMERGENCY ADDRESSEE</u>	<u>PREVIOUS ORGN & LAST STATION</u>	<u>DATE MISSING</u>	<u>BLOOD TYPE</u>	<u>RELG PREF</u>	<u>YR TETANUS INNOC</u>	<u>GENERAL PHYSICAL CONDITON</u>
U-Hickey, Bernard J. <i>Rm 24 Rep. # 52020</i>	MM	-	Nonie I. Hickey (Mot) 101 North 13th St. Bloomfield, N. J.	Merchant Marine	10 Sep 42		C		Fair
D-Duffy, George W. <i>Rm 24 Rep. # 1735</i>	3rd Officer MM		Mrs. Alice M. Duffy 26 High St. Newburyport, Mass. (Mot)		10 Sep 42		RC		Good
D-Patocka, Frank J.	MM		Mrs. Bessie Lukac (Sis) 1413 So. Wisconsin Ave. Berwyn, Illinois		10 Sep 42		P		Fair
-Paris, Patrick <i>GORSKI</i>	Ch Engr MM		Mrs. E. Darmiester (Sis) 350 Lincoln Ave. Rockville Center, L. I., N.Y.	Merchant Ship	10 Sep 42		P		Fair
D-Garski, Stanley E.	MM		Mrs. Victor Soens (Sis) Rt. 1, Box #178 Eacine, Wisconsin, USA.	Merchant Seaman "American Leader"	10 Sep 42				Fair
W-Walsh, Christopher	MM		Mrs. A. Donlin 1986 Anthony Ave. New York, City, N.Y.	"American Leader"	10 Sep 42		C		Fair
D-Kalloch, C.E. <i>Rm 24</i>	MM		Mr. Herbert Kalloch 24 Amesbury St. Rockland, Maine	"American Leader"	10 Sep 42		P		Very Bad
D-Sutherland, Neville	MM		None	"American Leader"	10 Sep 42		C		Fair

List No. 18dEX - POW'S
142d General Hospital
APO 465Date of Arrival 22 Sep 45

<u>NAME</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>ASN</u>	<u>NAME, ADDRESS AND RELATIONSHIP OF EMERGENCY ADDRESSEE</u>	<u>PREVIOUS ORGN & LAST STATION</u>	<u>DATE MISSING</u>	<u>BLOOD TYPE</u>	<u>RELG PREF</u>	<u>YR TETANUS INNOC</u>	<u>GENERAL PHYSICAL CONDITION</u>
Bank, Minnie L.	(Civ)		Elsie H. Hollett ARC- Washington, D.C. (Sister)	Line Road Camp Singapore	17 Feb 42		P		Fair
Hanna, Dr. J.G.	(Civ)		Mrs. Helen Hanna c/o Nat'l City Bank New York, New York.	Singapore	15 Feb 42		P		Fair
Germann, Eric H.	(Civ)		Mrs. Eugene R. Germann 1328 DeLa Vina St., Santa Barbara, Calif.		19 Feb 42		C		Fair
Hawthorne, Kathryn	(Civ)		Luke Roder (Brother) 433333 - 48th Ave., So. Minn, Minn.	Sumatra	21 Mar 42		P		
Vos, Albert J.	(Civ)		Dr. A. Dekoch (Sister) Ambarawa, Java. Camp 10.	Tjimahi, Java	1 Jan 45		P		Litter
Giezen, Wilma E.	(Civ)		Rudolph Stanlouies 341 Harrison St. Passaic, N.Y. (Parents)	Batavia	28 Sep 42		C		
Giezen, Diann J.	(Civ)		Wilma E. Giezen (Mother) 341 Harrison St. Passaic, N.Y.	Batavia	28 Sep 42		P		
Keuker, Christopher	(Civ)		Elsie Keuker (Mother) 1219 Roe Ave. N.Y.C.	Batavia	27 Oct 42		P		

List No 184EX - POW'S
142d General Hospital
APO 465Date of Arrival 22 Sep 45

<u>NAME</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>ASN</u>	<u>NAME, ADDRESS AND RELATIONSHIP OF EMERGENCY ADDRESSEE</u>	<u>PREVIOUS ORGN & LAST STATION</u>	<u>DATE MISSING</u>	<u>BLOOD TYPE</u>	<u>RELG PREF</u>	<u>YR TETANUS INNOC</u>	<u>GENERAL PHYSICAL CONDITION</u>
Keuker, Karel	(Civ)		Else Keuker (Mother) 1219 Hoe Ave. N. Y. C.	Batavia	27 Oct 42	---	P		
Keuker, Oscar	(Civ)		Else Keuker (Mother) 1219 Hoe Ave. N. Y. C.	Batavia	27 Oct 42		P		
Keuker, Else F.	(Civ)		Mrs. Katie Herda 1219 Hoe Ave. N. Y. C. (Mother)	Batavia	27 Oct 42		P		
Keuker, Frances	(Civ)		Else F. Keuker (Mother) 1219 Hoe Ave. N. Y. C.	Batavia	28 Oct 42		P		
Chapman, Edward	(Civ)		(?)		28 Sep 42		P		Fair
Fexer, Gustave B.	(Civ)		Nena Fexer (Wife) 187 Mabini Ilotto, City Philippine Islands.		7 May 42		C		Fair

CHECK LIST

W04

In company with 3,200 POW's From two camps in Java, I was sunk by Allied sub about 110 mi. south of Padang, Sumatra. Landed ashore Sept. 19, 1944.

1. Date of your arrival at Sumatra
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. Arrived Padang Sept. 21, 1944. Transported by truck and rail to Pakan Baroe which lies almost midway east and west on exact Equator. Lived in various transient camps in this Area which set were set up as railway line progressed.
3. When was camp first occupied by prisoners of war? Were the first occupants Americans, British, Dutch or Australians? Camp set up about May 1943, by survivors sunk by Allied sub in Singapore Straits. Dutch, English and Australians, first occupants in this area.

4. Number of Americans in your group and name of senior American officers.

Total Americans--14. 1st Sgt. Harrelson, 131st F.A. Senior U.S. Army
U.S.M.C. (2) U.S.N.R. (1) U.S. Merchant Marine (10).

5. Please give figures on personnel in this camp to the best of your knowledge. Your own group should be included in these figures.

(3) USMM died and buried Camp #2 Pakan Baroe.

Americans <u>14</u>	British <u>350 (approx.)</u>
Army <u>1</u>	Dutch <u>8000 (approx.)</u>
Navy <u>USNR 1</u>	Australians <u>110 (Approx.)</u>
Marines <u>2</u>	Chinese <u>2</u>
Civilians <u>10</u>	Any other nationality <u>about 80 Ambons</u>
	Total <u>8642 (approx.)</u>

14
 3250
 112
 80
 3556

6. Names and titles of Japanese camp officials. Several Captains, Lieutenants and Sergeants among the various Camps.

7. Please describe the condition of the following facilities:

a. Size of compound and type of fence. All camps of the most primitive type.

Size generally about 100x80yds. Location in cleared jungle area near stream when possible
Some camps with several strands barbed wire.

b. Housing Natural barrier of jungle sufficient to keep men within compound.

1. Number of barracks. 6 to 15

2. Size of barracks. 100x25 ft. Usually only about six feet of space between barracks.

1. On Sept. 15, 1944 in company with 2,200 POW's I was transferred to Sumatra to work on the construction of a Jap railway through jungle. Boarded Jap transport with 5000 Javanese coolies to be used as labor battalion. On Sept. 18, 1944 at approximately 6:15 P.M. transport hit by two torpedoes. After eight hours in water I was picked up by Jap sub-chaser. In course of the night searching for Jap survivors picked up 340 of our own survivors. If men showed blood or were wounded they were kicked back into the sea by Japs. Next day proceeded to a point about 110 mi. south of Padang, Sumatra. Forced to march naked through jungle about 5 mi. spent night under Jap barracks to from cold and rain we had no food or water for over thirty-six hrs. Next marched thru jungle again to ferry landing. Ferried across by natives in dugout canoes. Boarded Jap motor trucks and proceeded to Padang. Thrown into filthy jail in Padang. Many men contracted dysentery here and about 300 hundred died in the first month of imprisonment. We were issued with pair underwear shorts and boarded a train which took us as far as a place called Pajacombo. This was as far as the Dutch Railway extended. From Pajacombo proceeded by truck again to Pakan Baroe.

2. Pakan Baroe lies almost midway from East to west on the Equator on the Island of Sumatra. On maps this may be shown as probably a good town; actually it is nothing more than an overgrown Kampong. Australian airmen who first found us after the war was over told us they couldn't see it from the air, they were attracted by what turned out to be a Jap airstrip on the outskirts of the town. There were three permanent camps at Pakan Baroe, #1 #2 and #3. Number 2 camp was the main Jap headquarters. This was also the main Allied POW Camp and was designated as a convalescent camp actually it was a place for the ^{men} to come down to die. The transient or railbuilding camps were scattered over about 125 mi. of railway in the process of construction. By the time a sick man reached Camp 2 (he had to be practically dead to get permission to get there) He lingered for a few days and then died anyway. Mortality would hit as as high 15 men a day.

3. Camp 2 was established about May, 1943 by Dutch, English and Australian survivors who were torpedoed aboard Jap transport enroute from Singapore to Medan, North Sumatra. River steamers were able to come up Kampar River up to Pakan Baroe, there they would unload supplies and the Japs eventually hoped to run railway spurs that would eventually connect Pajacombo and later connect with other spur lines which would be run from Palembang on the East Coast. This would give them transport system across the entire Island. This project was twice attempted in peace time by the Dutch Government with private and State capital but was given up as a hopeless task.

7. The Camps were of the most primitive type imaginable. The Japs furnished no materials with which to construct them with, consequently entire camps were built from jungle materials. On arrival to a new Campsite, the only thing the Japs would furnish would be a couple of wajangs (native cooking pots) everything else would have to come from the surrounding country. We would have to work all day long on the railway then when arrived at camp at night we would have to work on camp construction. As weeks went by we became so run down from sickness that we didn't care what the camp looked like as long as long as we were able to crawl under some sort of shelter out of the rain. We usually had to put several strands of barbed wire around these camps but even this was dispensed with at times for there was no fear of anyone attempting to escape in their run down condition. Our Medical Officers at all times did everything in their power to hold down dysentery and malaria. Without mosquito netting and drugs this was virtually impossible.

3. Type of construction Primitive. Upright saplings with cross-bars bound together with rattan. Raised platform about two feet from ground floor covered with bali-bali (split bamboo) on which men slept.

4. Type of roof Type of Jungle grass thatching. Called Atap.

5. Type of floor Terra firma.

6. Type of interior construction None except upright poles to hold up roof.

c. Latrines M Trenches covered with saplings to form individual square holes to accommodate one man.

1. Location As far as possible from barracks. Within sight of night "tiger fires". Dysentery patients using separate latrines as far as possible from others.

2. Type As above. Dysentery latrines if possible constructed over running stream running into jungle to carry away disease.

d. Bathing

1. Location In or within sight of Camps. Streams or jungle pools.

2. Type In America known as "swimmin' hole".

3. Size Usually small stream with depth of 1 foot to six feet.

e. Food

1. Type Small portion of rice and various jungle grasses. Augmented by anything that could be caught, bought, or stolen.

2. Amount of food Usually about 350 grams rice per day. If sick man would have to go on half rations. In short, too sick to work, too sick to eat. This is not exaggeration.

3. Preparation Rice boiled or steamed. Greens boiled.

4. Quality Poorest obtainable.

f. Medical attention and type of hospital. Many Dutch, English doctors but no drugs to treat patients with. Hospital of same construction other barracks, but usually segregated.

7.

It was very hard to keep physically clean. In one year on Sumatra the only soap I had I stole from the Japs this amounted to about three bars. I received one issue of about three bars from the Japs. We would get terribly dirty from greasy rails and from working hip deep in slime in the jungle. The only way we could get clean was to scour our bodies with sand from the streams we would bathe in. We didn't even have a rag to scrub ourselves with the sand. For most of us had nothing to wear but a jawat (loin cloth). Any cloth material was hoarded for sores and cuts. In that country a slight scratch invariably turns into a tropical ulcer of the most horrible type.

According to the Japanese regulations we were to receive the same rations as a Jap soldier in the field.

At various times a Jap bulletin would be put out announcing the amount of food we receiving or were supposed to receive. The announcement usually specified 400 grams of rice per day, this in itself is a small amount for a man working worse than a slave. Most of the time we would receive less than half of this amount. The Jap soldiers used to sell our rations to the natives and then they would make up the weight by putting gravel into the rice bags consequently ruining more rice than if they had left them short weighted in the beginning. The notices specified a certain amount of meat per day which we very seldom received. The only time meat was received was when entire camps were down on their backs and were unable to get up and work. First they would try to get the men to work by cutting out almost all food, if this didn't work they would allow men who were sick in camp only half rations. This would weaken the men further and consequently they were dying by the scores. Of the 2,200 POW's I left Java with for Sumatra, about 213 were alive when we were released. Of 4,800 men in Camp #2 at the time of our release, 90% were stretcher cases.

f.

I have seen and heard various Jap Medical Officers who would occasionally make an inspection of various hospital facilities laugh and say, "the more of you that die the better". The Japs wouldn't furnish anaesthetics even when they had them. I have seen cases upon cases of Medical Supplies and bandages in Jap storehouses in Pakan Baroe yet Doctors in Prison Camp across the road from these store houses would have to perform operations on legs and arms and even amputations of these members with nothing but saline injections about the area to be cut and a gag in the patients mouth. Yet when official word was received that the war was over everyone had more bandages etc. than they knew what to do with.

8. Type of work performed by prisoners of war.

a. Officers Usually in charge of work parties on railway line or around Camps. Others would have to work with enlisted men or receive half rations.

b. Enlisted men Hauling sleepers from jungle. Building railroad bed, laying sleepers carrying, laying and spiking rails under the most primitive conditions imaginable.

9. What were the working conditions? Working from daylight until well after dark. Hours usually from six a.m. to ten p.m. If train hauling men back to camp left rails, this entailed labor of from 2 to 6 hours. No matter what time men arrived in camp during the night, work would commence at daylight. If men became sick on job, treatment was beating and no rations for the evening

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

I had one opportunity of writing card after being sunk on Jap transport. This card was never sent. I received mail three times during my last year on Sumatra. Most of these I had read while working in Jap office in Java. All mail was two years or more old.

11. How much were the prisoners of war paid?

a. Officers About 75.00 guilders per month. ^{6906 Am money} With deductions for food quarters etc. final amt. rec'd. was 20.00

b. Enlisted men thirty cents per day.

12. Number of Red Cross parcels received and dates received. _____

Americans received Red Cross food parcels in Java on May 9, 1943. This was the only time that parcels were received. None were received by us after this date either in Java or Sumatra.

13. Clothing situation

a. What was issued by the Japanese and dates. I lost all my personal belongings when sunk on Jap transport. Had only loin cloth for about 2 months. In Jan. 1945 rec'd one pair shorts and shirt Jap army type. These wore out in about two months. By this time I was a chronic malaria

14. How was your treatment? case, had beri-beri, paralysis, dislocated shoulder, broken ribs, dysentery twice, tropical ulcers on legs. Only time I was kept from the railway line was when I had post-beri-beri paralysis. I had no blankets or covering for the year I was on Sumatra

15. How was morale? Among American, Australian and English very good.

Morale among Dutch was pretty low last 2 years.

16. What were the religious facilities? Allowed follow any denomination. Some time men were not allowed to congregate in groups, even during church services.

17. Date of departure from this camp? Sept. 13, 1945.

18. Number of Americans in this group? 11 (3) died Malnutrition and beri-beri.

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

Flown by Australian plane to Singapore thence by American plane to Saigon, Bangkok and Calcutta. Spent one month 143rd General Hospital Calcutta. Flown by plane with treatment enroute for Amoebic Dysentery and Malaria to New York. Entered U.S. Marine Hospital for 2 weeks and then allowed to proceed home for long rest.

LIST OF MEN INTERNED IN SUMATRA.

HARRELSON,	1st Sgt. 131st F.A.	Wichita Falls, Texas
MILLER, W.D.	USMC USS Houston	Gen. Del. Mobile, Ala.
WINTERS, Jack	USMC USS Houston	Gen. Del. Aguanga, Cal.
PAREJKO, Eugene	US NR "American Leader"	4626 S. Troy St. Chicago.
HICKEY, B.J. Ch. Off	USMM	Personnel Office US Lines
DUFFY, G. Th. Off.	"	"
PATOCKA, Frank A.B.	"	"
WALSH, Chris Mess	"	"
SUTHERLAND, Neville	"	"

Names of members of Merchant Marine may be secured by writing
Personnel Office, U.S. Lines Co., 1 Broadway, New York, 4, N. Y.

* PATOCKA

S.E.G.

29. Destination. U.S.A.

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.

Best information can be obtained from Chronological Diary and sketches which have already been turned over to U.S. Army G-2 Unit at Calcutta. This information was compiled by B.J. Hickey Ch. Officer. "American Leader" George Duffy Third Off. "Amer. Leader" and myself S.E. Gorski "Am. Leader" My copy was lost in transport sinking. (Bo's'n)
Address of Duffy and Hickey may be obtained from Personnel Office U.S. Lines Co. 1 Broadway, New York, 4, N.Y.

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

Stanley E. Gorski Civilian U.S. Merchant Marine.

1105 Park Ave. Racine, Wisconsin

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.

Dear Sir:

I have elaborated on various questions on the backs of these sheets. The answers are numbered the same as the questions.

Sincerely yours

Stanley E. Gorski
Stanley E. Gorski

List No. 28EX - POW'S
1424 General Hospital
APO 465Date of Arrival 5 Nov 1945

<u>NAME</u>	<u>RANK</u>	<u>ASN</u>	<u>NAME, ADDRESS AND RELATIONSHIP OF EMERGENCY ADDRESSEE</u>	<u>PREVIOUS ORGN & LAST STATION</u>	<u>DATE MISSING</u>	<u>BLOOD TYPE</u>	<u>RELG PRGE</u>	<u>YR TETANUS INNOC</u>	<u>GENERAL PHYSICAL CONDITION</u>
<i>A.R.</i> X Angenent, Tilse	(Civ)		Dr. P.H. Angenent Baros Camp, Tjimahi, Java (His band)	Java	Jan 1943		F		Good
<i>A.R.</i> X Angenent, Winifred	(Civ)	Daughter of Tilse Angenent	DO	Java	Jan 1943		F		Good
<i>A.R.</i> X Jongma, Rhoda C.H.	(Civ)		Crane Haussamen Washington, D.C. (Brother)	Java, Semarang	26 Dec 42		F		Good
<i>A.R.</i> X Jongma, Alexandra H.	(Civ)	Daughter of Rhoda Jongma	DO	Java, Semarang	28 Dec 42		F		Good

steps made 11/26/45
M.B.

File - no action
27 Nov 45

Lot # 28

WAR DEPARTMENT
ARMY SERVICE FORCES

TRANSMITTAL SHEET

TO	Office of the Provost Marshal General Room 1006 - Munitions Bldg.	
	<small>(Service, division, or organizational office)</small>	<small>(Location)</small>
Subject: Roster of former Internees		<small>(Attention)</small>
File No.	Baldwin	24 Nov 45
<small>(If other's last name)</small>		<small>(Date)</small>
FROM	Casualty Branch - Room 3848 - Munitions Bldg.	77821
	<small>(Service, division, or organization)</small>	<small>(Location) (Telephone extension)</small>

S
S. COFFIN
Captain, AGD

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES FORCES
INDIA-BURMA THEATER

pc
/dct

APC 886,
8 November 1945.

383.6 (8 Nov 45)

7

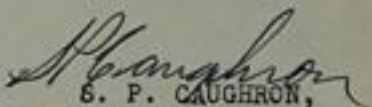
SUBJECT: Transmittal of Roster of Former Internees.

TO : The Adjutant General, War Department,
Washington 25, D.C.
(Attn: Casualty Branch).

1. Transmitted herewith is one (1) roster of former Internees, compiled by the 142nd General Hospital, APO 465.

2. The personnel listed on this roster were reported by this Headquarters to your office, via in the clear radio No. 34352, dated 7 November 1945.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:


S. P. CAUGHRON,
Captain, A.G.D.
Asst. Adj. Gen.

✓
1 Incl;
Roster No. 28.

~~SECRET~~

67

PO 09353

HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES FORCES
INDIA BURMA THEATER

2 new names

*POW lists
Japan JB*

APC 885,
25 September 1945.

383. 6(25 Sep 45)
7

SUBJECT: Transmittal of Rosters of Former Prisoners of War.

TO : The Adjutant General, War Department,
Washington 25, D.C.

1. Transmitted herewith are three (3) rosters of former Prisoners of War, compiled by the 142nd General Hospital, APO 465, in accordance with classified radio from your Office, WARK 47964, dated 11 August 1945.

2. The personnel listed on roster No. 15 were reported by this Headquarters to your Office, via in the clear radio number CRA 28627, dated 20 September 1945. Personnel listed on roster No. 16 were reported via in the clear radio number CRA 28759, dated 21 September 1945. Personnel listed on roster No. 17 were reported via in the clear radio number CRA 29032 dated 23 September 1945.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

RE ADD
OCT 1 1945
Received

pc - 7

R. C. Atkins
R. C. ATKINS,
Major, A.G.D.
Asst Adj Gen.

3 Incls:
Rosters No. 15, 16 & 17.

*List # 15
15a
16
16a*

Classification removed
per opportunity tag.

[Signature] Date *Oct 10*

(AS Sup - 45)

~~SECRET~~

hours, we were permitted topside, but from sun-down to sun-up, all 3000 prisoners were quartered in the holds. There were no sleeping facilities such as beds, sheets, or the like. In each of the holds, wooden platforms were constructed so that there were two (2) shelves, one above the other. The prisoners were crowded into each of the shelves in such a manner so that they were wedged together and over-lapping. It was very hot, and there were no baths. No life jackets were provided. The Captain of the ship was a Japanese Merchant Marine Officer. He told the Commanding Officer of our prisoners, Lt. Col. Blucher S. Sharp, U.S. Army, that he, the Japanese Captain, had protested to the Japanese Army authorities about the over-loading of the ship. The Japanese Captain did not wish to take so many prisoners aboard, but was forced to do so by the Army authorities.

The food aboard the ship was satisfactory, although it only consisted of rice twice a day together with soup. None of the prisoners suffered from deficiency diseases aboard the ship. The ship's company committed no offenses against the prisoners. On October 17, 1942, we landed at Singapore, and were taken to:

CHANGI PRISONER OF WAR CAMP, SINGAPORE (from October 17, 1942 to January 7, 1943).

This camp had formerly been a British military establishment where British troops had been garrisoned before the surrender of Singapore. It was a tremendous camp where most of the buildings were concrete. Approximately 40,000 British, Dutch, Australian and American prisoners were held there. The camp was administered by British officers under the direction of the Japanese. It was surrounded by barbed wire. Except for casual visits, we seldom saw the Japs. Living conditions were good. The food was poor, and consisted for the most part of rice, some poor quality tropical vegetable, and once or twice some mutton. We were able to buy peanuts, eggs, dates, and dried fish. As the food was prepared by the prisoners themselves, it was comparatively palatable. At the end of the three months' period we were there, dietary deficiency diseases began to be noticed. There was not torture, beatings, or atrocities at the camp however, upon arrival at the main gate on the first day, a truck load of sick prisoners were mustered. A Captain Yamamoto was assisted by an unidentified Japanese interpreter in taking the muster. The interpreter spoke very poor English and the attempted muster was delayed. Captain Yamamoto became annoyed and sprang to the side of the truck and struck an unidentified English RAF Sergeant on the head with the edge of the sword in the scabbard. The Sergeant was wearing a tropical sun helmet which minimized the effect of the blow. He was not rendered unconscious but was very dazed. It was an extremely severe blow, and was struck by Yamamoto while he was in an angry, uncontrollable state. Except for the wearing of the sun helmet, it was obvious that the sergeant would have been seriously injured, if not killed. Although Yamamoto had been at "Bicycle", we did not see or hear of his committing any assaults or atrocities there. I did not see Yamamoto after the incident at the gate. Yamamoto is a man about 5'7" in height, chunky build, "Hitler" moustache, about thirty-five (35) years old. I cannot identify any other Japanese at this Camp. On January 7, 1943, we were removed to the:

MOJI MARU (then anchored at Penang, Malay States)

The trip was by rail, and took two (2) days to complete. On this trip, there were 456 Americans plus a few Dutch and Australians, making the total 500. Conditions were satisfactory, though crowded, during the rail trip. The Moji Maru is a Japanese cargo ship of about 5000 tons. It transported us to Moulmein, Burma. Enroute to Moulmein, there were two freighters and an armed trawler. Four (4) Allied bombers attacked the convoy and sank the Hitta Mai Maru, the other cargo ship. A stick of bombs struck the stern of the Japanese ship and killed the several hundred Japanese who were in the after hold. There were exactly 1000 Allied prisoners in the forward hold. After the ship sank both the Japanese Navy trawler and our cargo ship picked up survivors. Nine hundred sixty (960) Allied prisoners were rescued, and we proceeded to Moulmein, where we remained at:

BRITISH NATIVE JAIL, MOULMEIN, BURMA (from January 17 to 29, 1943)

Conditions were satisfactory at this camp except the Dutch and Australian prisoners who were injured in the aforesaid bombing did not receive proper medical care. There were no tortures or atrocities of any kind. On January 29, 1943, we were removed to:

18 KILO (from January 29, 1943 to March 20, 1943)

This was a Japanese railway construction camp. The Japanese adopted as a name for the camp the distance from Thanbuayat, Burma to the site of the camp, namely 18 Kilometres along the Burma Thai railroad. At this camp there were 2000 Allied prisoners, who constituted Group 5 of the prisoners of war assigned to the construction of the Burma Thai railway, under the command of Major Mizutani. This camp which was more or less typical of the railway construction camps, consisted of several huts made of bamboo, and thatched with palm leaves. There was a raised shelf about two feet above the ground which served as sleeping accommodations. In general, about seven men would be assigned to a sleeping space 10' by 6 1/2'. The latrines were deep pits sometimes covered and roofed, sometimes quite open. Bathing facilities were not provided in any of these camps. At the 18 KILO, it was necessary to walk about one mile to bathe. The streams were about 6" deep and 3' wide. The food was sufficiently bad that beri-beri and pellagra increased, and the general condition of the men grew worse and worse. The medical facilities were only those we brought from Batavia. When we moved from Batavia, we were permitted to have only those medical supplies which we could carry. None were issued by the Japanese, and by the time we reached 18KILO, our supplies had dwindled to practically nothing except for two Red Cross kits.

Slapping and beating were a daily occurrence at this camp. I was frequently beaten and slapped. A Korean guard named Conoco working with the Japanese Army struck me in the chest with a rifle butt knocking me down. This attack was unprovoked. I suffered no injuries other than a bad bruise. It was a common occurrence for men to be slapped for any trifle that displeased the Japs; however, there was no prolonged beating of the prisoners, and there were no tortures and no atrocities. I do not recall the name of the Japanese Commanding Officer. I do know that his name when translated into English, is "Mountain Story". The officer second in command was Wakamatsu. On or about March 20, 1943, we were transferred from this camp to:

85 KILO (from March 20, 1943 to April 3, 1943)

The same 2000 prisoners were transferred to this camp with the exception of a group of approximately 130 men who were ill, and who remained behind at 18 KILO under the command of Major H. W. Wright, 131 Field Artillery, U.S. Army. I do not know of my own knowledge, but I have been advised that many of the aforesaid 130 men, while suffering from beri-beri, ulcers, malaria, or dysentery, and most of whom were considered by our doctor unable to walk, were put on a forced march from 18 KILO to 30 KILO.

The conditions were generally similar to those at 18 Kilo. The health of the prisoners became progressively worse in that dysentery and beri-beri increased, and many of the men began to suffer from malaria. There wasn't sufficient medicine to cope with the malaria. Our doctors were unable to procure sufficient quinine as a curative to the bad cases, and did not have any quinine for use as a prophylaxis for those who did not have the disease; however, no men died. In the course of two weeks there were fifteen (15) prisoners bed-ridden with malaria; there were four to five new cases of beri-beri; about 30% of the men were suffering from dysentery.

The prisoners were slapped in similar fashion to that described at 18 KILO. None of the prisoners were seriously injured from the slapping. The Japanese in command at 85 KILO were the same as those at 18 KILO. We were transferred from this camp to:

80 KILO (from April 3, 1943 to April 29, 1943)

All of the prisoners at 85 KILO were transferred to 80 KILO. Conditions here were the same, except accommodations were more crowded, and we were required

to include more sick men on our work details. We had heretofore been permitted to form our work details, but here the Japanese merely told us the number of men who were required to work. If we could not fill the quotas, they examined those we knew to be sick, and always selected from the sick group sufficient men to fill the quotas. The man who decided whether or not a prisoner was able to work was an ordinary Korean coolie private without medical knowledge or experience. In the middle of April 1943, James Henry WHITE, SF 1/c, USN, at this camp, died from malignant malaria. I saw him die. Two (2) other men died from malaria at about the same time, namely: Lawrence Francis KONDZELA, S1/c USN, and Joe M. T. LUSK, Sgt., USMC. I saw them die. These men were treated by the late Capt. Sammel Lumpkin, U. S. Army (he died from dysentery about August 1, 1943). In conversation I had with him while he was alive, he had explained to me that these and all the other deaths were the responsibility of the Japanese through their failure to provide proper food and sufficient medicine. I had heard him complain to the Japanese authorities on many occasions about the general conditions, and know that he repeatedly tried to get more medicine.

After May 8, 1943, the Japanese desired to complete the work on the railroad at all costs. From May 8, until about September 1, we were worked twice as hard as we had been worked before. Work details were sent out daily at sun-rise and did not return until after sun-set. For a four-day period, one work detail under my command, consisting of approximately thirty (30) men, had to march 10 kilometres to arrive at the place of work. We were working on a railroad embankment. We had to set out each morning at sun-rise and march for approximately three (3) hours to arrive at the place of work. We then performed manual labor all day long, and at sun-set had to march the same distance back to our camp. This usually required about four (4) hours' time through rain and mud; thus, we would arrive back at camp approximately mid-night. In the four-day period the platoon lost about half its men due to illness and fatigue. After protesting to the Japanese, this work detail was eliminated; however, all work details continued to work from sun-rise to well beyond sun-set from May 8, to approximately September 1. Through all these day-light hours, all the men performed manual labor. Many nights we worked by fire light until mid-night. (On the work details, the officers were not required to do manual labor; they merely supervised the work of the American prisoners). Our Commanding Officer, Col. Blucher S. Tharp, strenuously objected to the long working hours. I had many conversations with Col. Tharp, and Capt. Ira H. Fowler, on the subject. Despite our complaints, we were forced to continue the work. Occasionally, a man collapsed from fatigue or disease while on the job. Sometimes these men were allowed to rest, were sent back to camp or had to continue to work. None were beaten for getting sick. There were no tortures or atrocities; however, there was the usual slapping administered by the Japanese officers and Korean soldiers. The slappings were of the same type as above described. I was slapped about two or three times by Korean guards. There were no prolonged beatings or brutal assaults. Many of the men were struck by bamboo sticks or rifle butts, or by a blow of a fist, depending on the feeling of the particular Korean or Jap, however, none of our men were seriously injured. The same Japanese personnel was in charge of this camp as the last one.

Just before we left this place, there began to be shown increased discrimination against the sick. Postcards to be sent home were given only to the men who worked on the day they were distributed. When a shipment of canteen stores, including fresh fruit, was given us, it was done so only on condition that it be distributed to only the men who worked that day, and the Japanese stood by to supervise that this was done. At this time, Major Mizutani told Captain Fowler and Colonel Tharp that the sick men were of no use to "us or to themselves," and that when we left the 80 KILO camp, the sick would be "abandoned and would be left at 80 KILO with no well men to take care of them, and given only a small ration of rice for food." He did not carry out this threat immediately, however, when we moved from this camp to 100 KILO, all of the sick prisoners were returned from 100 KILO to 80 KILO, where a field hospital, so called, had been set up. I understand, I do not know of my own knowledge, but I have been advised that conditions at the 80 KILO hospital, under the command of Major Mizutani, were deplorable. There were approximately 260 patients there, and deaths occurred daily. Marine Sgt. C. L. PRIOR and Raymond E. PETERSON, Sk3c survivors of the USS HOUSTON, have first hand information as to the patients at 80 KILO. Lieut. (jg) L. W. ROGERS, USN, also has information. These men will arrive in Washington in the near future.

This document contains information affecting the national defense 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.

In my opinion, "80 KILO Hospital" and "100 KILO Camp" were the real atrocities of Burma ~~as far as the Americans were concerned.~~ We left this camp on May 29, 1943, and were sent ~~to an~~

100 KILO: (from May 29, 1943 to December 27, 1943)

There were approximately 1900 men transferred from 80 KILO. We were forced to march from 80 KILO to 100 KILO by road up hill, a distance of about 16 miles. A few of the very sick prisoners were transported by truck. Our doctor had recommended that one Albert LINDSLEY, Slt, USN, who was suffering from a hernia and dysentery, be transported by truck. An unidentified Japanese or Korean decided that LINDSLEY could march. He made the trip, but collapsed while en-route, and was carried the last several miles. Two or three days later he died. I saw him die. The late Dr. Lumpkin told me that the forced march caused complications, which directly resulted in death. During my stay at 100 KILO, from May 29, to December 27, the general conditions were deplorable. The American barracks were constructed in a swamp. We could fish through the floor boards of the hut. There were about 400 Americans in one hut. About seven (7) men were assigned to a space 6' x 10'. We constructed double decks, and with these, were able to provide a space 2 1/2' by 6' for each man in which to live. The food was worse than it had ever been before. Shortly after we got there, and within three days, the above mentioned LINDSLEY died, and from then on, death came with increasing rapidity. By the end of October, we had lost about 130 men from malaria, dysentery, beri-beri, pellagra, and tropical ulcers. A complete list showing the identity of these men, the disease of which they died, where they died, and were buried, has been prepared and smuggled out with us and has been delivered to the Bureau of Naval personnel. There was no medicine provided by the Japanese with the exception of a little iodine and a small quantity of salts. They also provided a little quinine, but not nearly sufficient.

Our doctor, Captain Lumpkin, made repeated requests for additional medicine without success. About this time, a Japanese, a Korean interpreter, HIRIHARA, approached some of the Americans, saying that he had some iodoform for him, and that he would be willing to sell it or trade it for fountain pens, wrist watches, or gold jewelry. It is believed that this iodoform was medical stores supposed to be issued to the prisoners. Several such trades were made.

In July I was told by Ens. John B. STIVERS, USNR, who is presently in St. Albans Hospital, St. Albans, New York that in July, 1943, at LOOKILO, a man named Forrest V. EBAUGH, was brutally beaten by a Japanese sergeant. Ens. STIVERS knows the identity of the sergeant. It seems that EBAUGH was working about 100 yards from his hut just outside the camp, and returned to his hut, failing to pass the guard house, which he was supposed to do. He was brutally beaten about the head by the Japanese sergeant for a period of twenty (20) minutes, but was not rendered unconscious. His head was badly bruised and EBAUGH began to have epileptic seizures. He had never had them before. He died two (2) months later from the epileptic seizures.

There were the usual slappings administered by the Japs and Koreans in the camp; however, none of the men suffered serious injury from these.

In August, 1943, Lieut. I. B. HARD, 131 Field Artillery, U. S. Army, as a result of some confusion in the muster of his platoon, received a very severe beating at the hands of a Korean guard named CONOCO, nick-named MAKAN. About 7 o'clock P.M., the guard assaulted Lt. Hard, by grabbing his walking stick and striking him repeatedly with it, until it broke. The stick was of teakwood about seven-eighths of an inch in diameter, and about three (3) feet long. After he broke the stick, the guard struck the Lieutenant with a rifle butt several times, and kicked him repeatedly. This assault took place for about 20 minutes. The Lieutenant was not unconscious, but was on the ground; he was badly bruised. The guard then brought Lieut. HARD back to camp where the Lieutenant attempted to explain to the interpreter the reason for the confusion in the muster, whereupon the interpreter said he would have to be punished. Conoco took him outside the office, and using his fist, knocked him down, and kicked him several times. Lieut HARD suffered painful injuries, from which he was suffering for a period of approximately six (6) weeks. He was stiff and sore throughout his entire body. There were no other atrocities or brutal beatings committed at the camp. On December 27, 1943, I was transferred to:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

KANCHA ANA BURI, THAILAND (from December 27, 1943 to August 15, 1945)

About 100 American prisoners were moved from the jungle, 100 KILO, into Kancha Ana Buri, which is a city in Southern Thailand. I remained here until the end of the War, but from time to time, was held in each of the three (3) prison camps. During the entire period I found conditions better than they had been at any time. Food was far better, but not satisfactory; however, all deficiency diseases disappeared except for minor symptoms. We were not worked hard. Living conditions were better than they had been. There were no atrocities, or serious beatings. Alappings continued, although not so badly. None of the prisoners was injured. I was only slapped two or three times, and was not injured. There were no tortures or executions. I have heard, however, that in a nearby camp TAMAKAN, that Major Winthrop ROGERS, U. S. Army, Capt. PARKER, Charley L. THOMAS, S1c, and M. L. FORSMAN, S1c were drawn out by the secret police in connection with gathering of news, and beaten severely. On August 15, 1945, I was being sent to another camp, and while enroute on the 17th, I was informed that the War was over. On the 29th, I was flown from Bangkok to Calcutta. On September 8th, I left Calcutta by plane and arrived in Washington on the 11th.

Harold S. Hamlin Jr.
HAROLD S. HAMLIN Jr.
USN

Subscribed and sworn to before me this

4th day of October, 1945

Carl W. Kintner, Ensign USNR
War Crimes Officer

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, as amended, the transmission or the revelation of its contents in any manner to an unauthorized person is prohibited by law.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

LT. PECK
Rover 2046

564 Cabot Street,
Beverly, Mass.,
20 May 1946.

Dear Captain Norwood,

Lt. Comdr. John M. Hamill sent me a letter which you wrote to him concerning the Nike Camp in Siam, dated 29 April 1946. He has resigned from the Navy and asked me to help you out. I'm afraid I can't be of much real help but can at least give you a partial picture.

The Nike Camp was at just about the highest point of elevation on the Mouhmein-Bangkok railroad. Prisoners worked from the two railheads Nonpladuk and Thanbyzayat toward each other with Nike being the point farthest west to be supplied from the Bangkok side. Americans originally (late '42 and all during '43) worked on the Burma side, with the exception of about 14 men who went up from Singapore to the Bangkok side. You have no doubt had the word on camps such as Thanbyzayat, 18 Kilo, 80 Kilo, 85 Kilo, 100 Kilo, 105 Kilo which I myself was in. Others that Americans were in were 23 Kilo, 114 Kilo, and one man was in 75 Kilo for a short time. All of these camps were measured in kilometers SE from Thanbyzayat. Nike was originally a British camp and to my knowledge only 6 or 8 Americans ever worked there and that was for a month or two only as so called automobile mechanics in January or February 1944. One of these men I think was M.H. MAHLANDT serial no. 336-99-76 (now probably a Chief Gunner's Mate). However John Allison HARRELL, Chief Yeoman 407-25-73 in Naval

Communications in North Washington (Comm # Wisconsin 777) can give you information on any naval personnel that ever were in Nike. A mention of my name will make him more cooperative, in case you feel you want to pursue Nike Camp further.

Enclosed is a list of Americans, typed by a British clerk (note PTE for Private) which we used for a postal roster, and also a notebook I made of mail breakdown for incoming POW mail from Jan 7 until Aug 15, 1945. This volume for 634 Americans was well above any for 1944 and prior to about March 1944 American mail was practically non-existent.

The map is a tracing I made in Bangkok after the war was over and I have no recollection of the origin whether Japanese or not. However, it gives general locations of various places especially in Siam that prisoners have been kept in.

Kaulunri	HQ - 7	(old officers' camp; officers' camp from Feb 45 - Aug 45)	Designations are Jap camp groups shown on the mail roster.
Tamarkan	2		
Honpladuk	4		
Nakon Paton	NK	(so called hospital camp)	
Sayon	5		
Rajburi	9		
Pitchai	6	?(almost all British)	
Nakon Nayok	7	(new officers' camp, constructed by officers)	
Pitchaburi	- airfield where Americans were evacuated to Calcutta.		
Bangkok	- Don Mueang airfield here -		

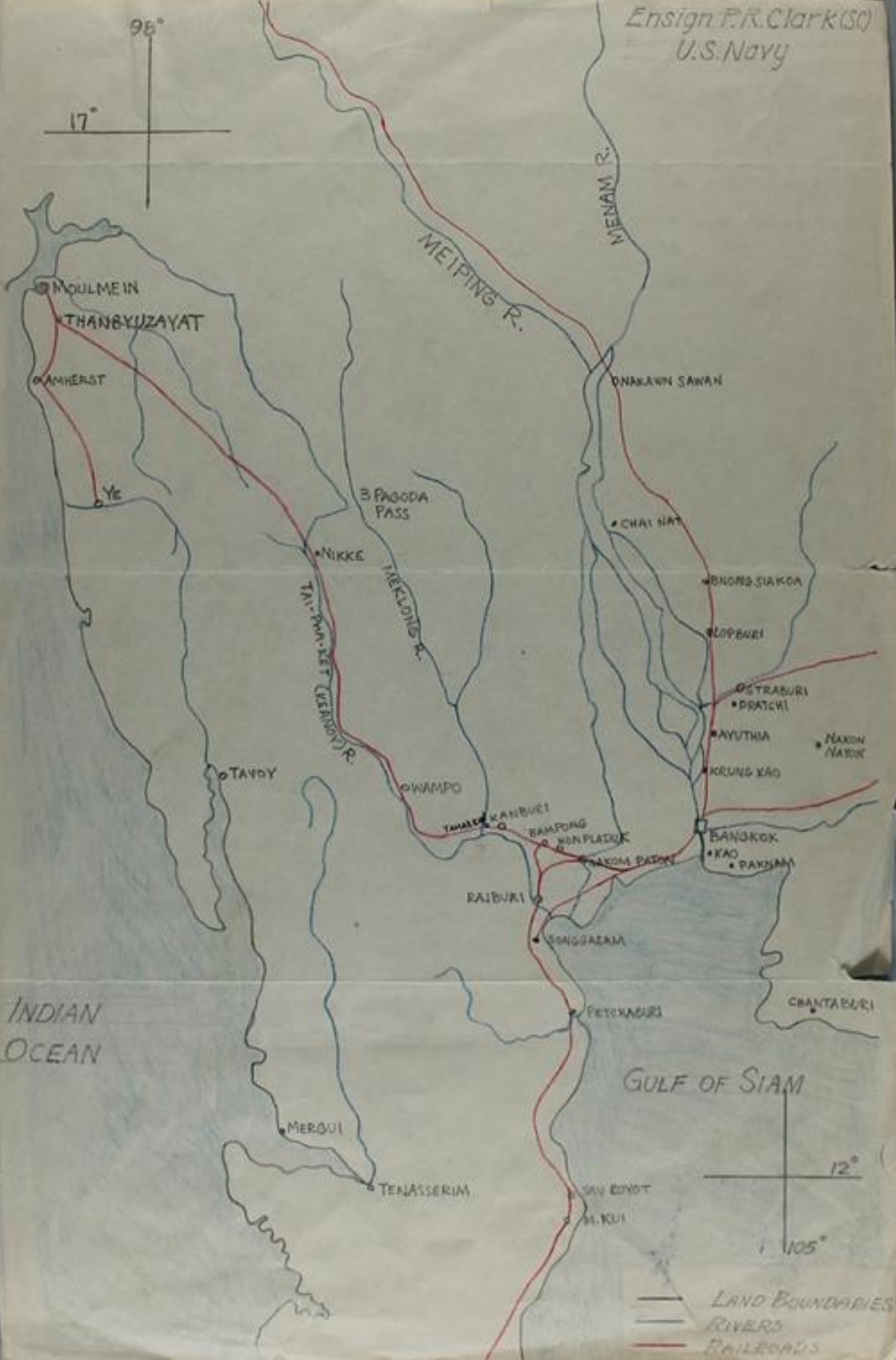
I had dysentery shortly after I got to Serang jail and don't feel qualified to write a history of the 6 weeks we spent there.

Sincerely,
Preston R. Clark,

P.S. Please return the enclosures Lt. Comdr, SC USN

Ensign P.R. Clark (SO)
U.S. Navy

98°
17°



MEIPING R.

MENAM R.

MOULMEIN
THANBYUZAYAT
KAMHERST

ONAKAWN SAWAN

BAGDA PASS

CHAI NAT

NIKKE

THEKLONG R.

BHONG SIAMKA

LOPBURI

OSTRABURI

DEATCHI

AYUTHA

NAKON NAYOK

KRUNG KAO

TANDY

WAMPO

TAMALE KANBURI

BAMPONG NON PLADUK

BANGKOK

KAO PAKHANG

RAIBURI

SONGKRAM

PETCHABURI

CHANTABURI

INDIAN OCEAN

GULF OF SIAM

MERGUI

TENASSERIM

SIKHOYOT

SI KUI

12°
105°

— LAND BOUNDARIES
— RIVERS
— RAILROADS

KANBURI 130 K R

TAYONG 115 K R

NAKAN PATON 70 K R

PETCHABURI 150 K R

PERNAB

KIRIKAN 320 K R

NAKON NAYON 40 K ROAD #7

120 K RAIL

UDON 750 K RAIL

List of Camps at P. O. W. (Personal)

Labakorne, Bantam Java	3/8/42	-	3/13/42
Menur, Bantam, Java	3/14/42	-	3/17/42
Pondogland, Java	3/15/42	-	4/14/42
Serang, Java	4/14/42	-	4/15/42
Batavia, Java	4/15/42	-	10/11/42
Singapore, F. M. S.	10/17/42	-	1/11/43
Moulmein, Burma	1/27/43	-	1/27/43
18 kilo Burma	1/27/43	-	3/19/43
85 kilo Burma	3/19/43	-	4/6/43
80 kilo Burma	4/6/43	-	5/28/43
100 kilo Burma	5/28/43	-	8/15/43
83 kilo Burma	8/15/43	-	8/29/43
100 kilo Burma	8/29/43	-	1/31/44
105 kilo Burma	1/31/44	-	3/24/44
Kanchaburi, Siam	3/26/44	-	3/28/44
Tamulaan, Siam	3/28/44	-	11/18/44
Kanchaburi & Co, Siam	11/18/44	-	1/4/45
* Tamwon, Siam	1/4/45	-	3/1/45
Chungpai, Siam	3/1/45	-	3/7/45
* Petchaburi, Siam	3/12/45	-	8/31/45

101-214

St (gg)

name POW 52-3 Ryerle

coment

✓ Lt. CDR. HAROLD S. HAMLIN, JR. SER. No. 81041 - Thailand RMC

✓ ^{St. James} ENS. JOHN M. HAMILL - 85235 navy - Nike, Thai. RMC

✓ ^{St. James} ENS. JOHN B. NELSON - 85237 ^{navy} - Nike, Thai. RMC

✓ HARLAN G. KIRKPATRICK. Lt. 77100 ⁷⁵⁷⁹ navy - Osaka RMC

~~PAY CLERK KENNETH SHAW, USMC~~

The above men were at SERANG JAIL - JAVA. Were on the SS HOUSTON which was sunk.

ENS. JOHN B. STIVERS, USNR 83317

This man was at 100 Kilo camp Burma - Thailand R.R.

✓ Lt. CDR. HAROLD S. HAMLIN, JR. - 81041 (above)
Ranchanaburi, Thailand

✓ ^{name POW} MAJ. WINTHROP ROGERS O-266339 - Thailand - RMC
✓ CAPT. PARKER, William D. O-294063 - Thailand - RMC
✓ CHARLEY L. THOMAS S/O (S/O) 3603600 - Burma - RMC
✓ M. L. FORSMAN, S/O (Melfred Laverne) 3213085 - Thai Camp RMC

101-168 Peltier

101-217

MAYM40-101-212

S. Burma

← *Consider*

LT. (JG.) L. W. ROGERS, USN - 813 27 - Navy - Thailand - RMC

This man was at 80 Kilo and for information according to Cmdr. Hamlin.

Bureau of Navy personnel

LT. I. B. HARD, 101st FA
was at 100 Kilo camp.

} 1 Lt. Ilo B. Hard Army
O-397703
Nite, Thailand - RMC

Hard - 1613 15th St., Lubbock, Texas

His address

Parjko, C. J. - 6104120 5²/_c - USAR

✓ C. Rad. Off. Cohen, J. - USM 91.

S/S

Wilfred Edward Logan, 300-00-77, ~~etc~~, USN

This man was at MAKASSAR, CELEBES from June 43 to May 44.

(501)
Magnaki
→ 14 *Kanassaki*
→ 8

NAKOMAI CAMP, Thailand - In June 1945 Jap personnel included Lt. KARABU and Sgt. KANAYA (Note: This camp may be NAKHON NAYOK).

CAMP TAMAUNG, Thailand - Jap interpreter was ZUKI

KANCHANABURI, Thailand, November 1943 - Japanese personnel included Warrant Officer known as "SMOJO". He was camp C.O.

There is no POW camp at 14°14' - 101°14' according to Intelligence dissemination number A-57504 dated May 1945.

At Lampang, Thailand Japs burned one POW alive before other POW's on 8 August 1945.

MAYMYO INTERNMENT CAMP Thailand.
Lt. Col. EJIMA was C.O. here.

Col. KAWABE was C.O. of all POW camps in Batavia area

Bicycle camp - Jap Lt. Named SONI.

Major William Isaac Waters 042098
West Lafayette, Ohio

Co. 126, Russell Ave.

This man was at TROUKO, FORMOSA from 30 November 1944 to 15 April 1945.
Write him for the conditions, etc. in that camp asking particularly for
the location.

~~Lt. Charles D. Smith, 065240~~ → *See P.V.*

This man was at Bicycle Camp.

(2)
Captain Bronco Edwards, AIF
Captain John Kennedy, AIF
Lt. Frank Gillam, HMAS PERTH *(2)*

- ✓ Corporal Floyd Roy Lamb, 20813370
218 West 5th St., Plainview, Texas
- ✓ Pfc. Malvin Lee Clay, 20814128
Jacksboro, Texas
- ✓ Pvt. Alton James Blackwelder, 20813837
500 Cityview Drive, Wichita Falls, Texas

These men were at TANJI PAKOG, JAVA dates they were there are unknown.

Jap Captain NISDONIA was in charge of Group 5 at 100 Kilo Camp.

✓ Sgt. Roy E. Tims, 20813334
2918 South 10th Street, Abilene, Texas

This man was at PITCHABURI, Thailand from February 1945 to August 1945.

✓ S/Sgt. John C. Hensley, 20814111
Vineyard, Jack County, Texas

This man was in camp KAORIN, 40 miles west of Bangkok, Thailand, from 14 March 1944 to 27 August 1945.

Note: The Jap officer in command of Group #5 at 80 Kilo camp was Captain MIZDANI (phonetic). Korean guards were ALAY (phonetic), HEDA HARA (phonetic), ORANA (phonetic), KONICO (phonetic). Jap officer in charge of Camp KAORIN, Thailand was NOMURA commonly called "The Bull".

✓ Corporal Buster H. Spann, 20813386
Plainview, Texas

This man was at TARSAU, Thailand from March, 1943 to July 1943. Was at KINSIAL, Thailand from July '43 to September 1943. In TARSAU again from September 43 to February 44. Was in Group Camp # 7 at KAMBURI from January 45 to August 45.

Note: Bicycle Camp, Batavia, Java.
Jap C.O. was Lt. SUZUKI. Camp Adjutant was Lt. KATAGIRI. Later on Lt. SONAI was Jap C.O.

~~S/Sgt. Joe D. Wells
Boone, Iowa~~

~~This man knows all about New Law Courts Jail.~~

S/Sgt. Joe B. Wells ^B 6934111
Boone, Iowa

This man knows all about New Law Courts Jail. Mention that Fletcher E. Hart stated that Wells would know about this place.

Captain Kenneth F. Horner ^Q 435393
211 S. W. 1st Court
Miami, Florida

216 N. Lopez St.
New Orleans, La.

This man was one of the first prisoners to be taken to Rangoon Central Prison. Mention that Fletcher E. Hart stated that Horner would know about this place.

Lt. George H. Wilson 0431825

1203 West 7th St.
Fargo, N. Dakota

This man was one of the first prisoners to be taken to Rangoon Central Prison. Mention that Fletcher E. Hart stated that Wilson would know about this place.

(51) Capt. Oscar W. Keithly, O-359454
3208 Remphill Park
Austin, Texas

This man was in camp TAMARKAN, THAILAND from 1 May 1944 to February 1945. He states that there were at least 26 other American Officers there with him. We want about 10 of their names. He speaks of having been transferred to an Officer's camp 85 miles east of Bangkok on 10 August 1945. Ask him if this was PRACHIN BURI and if so, will he send us the names of some of the American military personnel who could write us the conditions of this camp.

Lt. Charles D. Smith, USN, Signal Number 085240

1520 Central Ave, Memphis, Tenn

This man was at KANCHANABURI, THAILAND from 10 April 1944 to August 16, 1945.

Write him a hot-hot-hot letter.

There were about 700 U.S. POW's at Bicycle camp.

✓ Sgt. Horace Emmett Chunley, 20813698
Route 1, Alvord, Texas

This man was at TANJHAN PRICK, JAUR from December 42 to May 43.

✓ S/Sgt. Jack Dana Armistead, 38050904
526 Byrne Street, Houston, Texas

This man was in POW camp at BANDOENG, JAVA from middle of May, 1945 to 24 August 1945. He was at TANDJONG PRICK, JAVA from 30 March 42 to 14 May 42. Ask him about both camps.

Kanchanaburi camp was for sick POW workers on RR.

Nongpladue outside Bangkok was a large hospital camp.

P 5 Kilo was Branch Wg. Camp.

Titankuzayat - Hospital Base.









Burma Camps

AFFIDAVIT OF: Theodore Sohran, Baker 2/C USN
SN 320-98017
Earling, Iowa

War Crimes Office, JAGO
File No. 57

EXTRACT

It was in a jungle which was so unhealthy that no natives lived within 20 kilometers of it; the sun shone only about one hour per day at noon time; it was raining the rest of the time; there was mud knee deep all over the area. There was no drinking water in the vicinity, all we had had to be hauled in and then boiled.

We had slit trench latrines which were located on a hilltop and at the foot of which were wells from which water for bathing was obtained; when it rained the water from the area of the latrines flowed down into the wells and polluted it; this bathing water was full of maggots and other insect life and impurities.

We had very little food at all; the main food was rice and greens which we obtained from the jungles; the little meat that we did have was usually rotten; on one occasion cattle was driven from Tamazan to this camp; it was our understanding that the animals were fat when they began the trip, however, by the time they reached the camp they were nothing but skin and bones.

Prisoners of War were forced to work on the railroad which the Japs were building through this area; many times the men were worked as much as 23 hours a day; all of the work was done by hand, there being no machinery more complicated than a wheelbarrow; the men worked with American picks and shovels in mud up to their knees.

There was an American army medical officer, Captain Lumpkin (PNU) who did the best he could for the prisoners but was handicapped by the absence of supplies and instruments; of the 456 American prisoners who were sent to this camp 23% of them died; the men died with dysentery, surface ulcers and other diseases.

There was medicine which could have been issued to the American prisoners; in fact, Hitehara, the Korean Interpreter at this camp, would sell medicine for gold rings and watches.

In August 1943 Hitehara lined up all the hospital patients at the camp and held them at attention for one hour; during this time he beat them with bamboo for some time.

Burner Carney

AFFIDAVIT OF: J. L. SUMMERS, Staff Sergeant
ASN 20813682
Ward 164
Ashburn General Hospital
McKinney, Texas

War Crimes Office, JAGO
File No. 57 Book II

EXTRACT

From and after 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ January 1943 all of the camps where I was imprisoned were very unsanitary. The latrines were open ditches about forty or fifty feet from the living quarters and the flies were terrible. Any shelter which we had was built by the prisoners of war and was inadequate. We could not get enough time to build adequate quarters nor sufficient building material to keep the shelters from leaking and keep the wind out. The buildings were made of bamboo. The barracks had an aisle in the middle with bamboo platforms with no mattresses on either side the length of the building on which the men slept. Each man was allowed only enough room to lie down. Many of the men did not have blankets, and about three months out of the year it was next to impossible to keep warm unless sufficient cover was provided or the men were forced to sit by the fire all night. Several of the men took pneumonia and died from exposure as the buildings would not keep the wind out and the cover was insufficient. Usually in the same camp with the prisoners of war were Japanese fighting troops and natives at times.

FOOD: The average diet during the imprisonment consisted of 450 to 700 grams of very poor grade of rice per day divided into three portions for three meals; $\frac{1}{2}$ pint per meal of weak, watery stew or vegetable soup with no vegetables, twice a day and sometimes three times. Sometimes we would get a small piece of meat about half as big as your thumb. About once a week we would get a dried fish about four inches of length, cooked with the head on. The food was issued to the kitchen and would be cooked three times a day and divided among the prisoners equally. The food improved a little after about January 1944 by being furnished more dried vegetables. We supplemented our diet by being allowed to purchase food if it was available, through the Japanese guards. In 1944, we were allowed one Red Cross package for each group of six men; however, the Japanese distributed only one-sixth of the package and forced the men to receipt for the entire package and write a letter of thanks.

MEDICAL CARE: The Japanese gave the prisoners of war only about a tenth of quinine that was needed. Most of it was given to those who were seriously ill. At times during the period of imprisonment, the supply of quinine would vary, sometimes being rather plentiful and then short. During the latter part, it was more plentiful because the Japanese were getting it from the Red Cross packages. We had our own doctors who were prisoners of war, but their tools were gone and their medicines limited. There were no anaesthetics and any necessary operation was performed without them. Whenever the Japanese sent a prisoner to the camp hospital, it was because they felt there already was no hope for him and that it would be better to have him die out of the presence of the other prisoners.

The conditions at 100 Kilo Camp were much worse. The rainy season had started and we found that our hut was in a swamp at the base of a hill. As the rains continued, springs from the side of the hill started flowing and the floor of the hut was covered by water from 6" to one and one-half foot in depth. It was impossible to divert this water around our hut, due to the rocky formation near the surface of the ground. The food conditions in 100 Kilo Camp were the worst that we had experienced, and this together with the long hours of work, resulted in the death of more than 50 of our men during the time that we were in this camp. We were without meat and vegetables for as long as ten (10) days and two (2) weeks. At other times we were furnished dried fish that was infested with maggots these were held over the fire until the smoke forced the worms to leave. The prisoners were forced to eat dogs and snakes and there were many instances of prisoners eating rats. These conditions existed until the railway was completed and we were moved into Thailand in December, 1943.

During all of the time that we were in Burma the men were constantly harassed and beaten by the slightest infraction of any Japanese rules or at the pleasure of any Japanese or Korean guards. Men were punished if they accidentally broke the handle of a shovel or a pick. They were forced to do a required amount of work each day. In some instances they were required to excavate and dispose of two and one-half meters of dirt per man per day, and on some of the jobs that entailed carrying the dirt in baskets for a distance as far as 100 yards or more.

During our stay in the 100 Kilo Camp we were required to send out a stated number of men each day. When we were unable to furnish the required number of men a Japanese soldier would force all of the sick men to come out of the huts; he would line them up and there he would pick out the required number of men to make his work quota. Day after day I have seen men forced to work who were suffering from malaria with temperatures as high as 104 degrees and men with dysentery and having 15 to 30 motions daily, this was not an isolated case; these conditions existed month after month until the railroad was completed.

CHECK LIST

1. Date of your arrival at 100 Kilo Camp.
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.

100 Kilo S.E. of THANBUYZIAT, about 40 miles
S.E. MOULMEIN, BURMA.

3. When was camp first occupied by prisoners of war? Were the first occupants Americans, British, Dutch or Australians? May 24, 1943

Americans, Australians & Dutch.

4. Number of Americans in your group and name of senior American officers.

Col. Bleucher & Tharp, Lt Col Harold G. Elkin Lt Col W.H. Rogers

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>450</u>	British	<u>0</u>
Army	<u>280</u>	Dutch	<u>1000</u>
Navy	<u>162</u>	Australians	<u>425</u>
Marines	<u>6</u>	Chinese	<u></u>
Civilians	<u>0</u>	Any other nationality	<u></u>
		Total	<u>1875</u>

6. Names and titles of Japanese camp officials. Major Mizdani or Mizutani

1st Lt. Wakamatsu. Interpreters T. Isikuri & Hari Hara
1st Sgt. working party Haroni

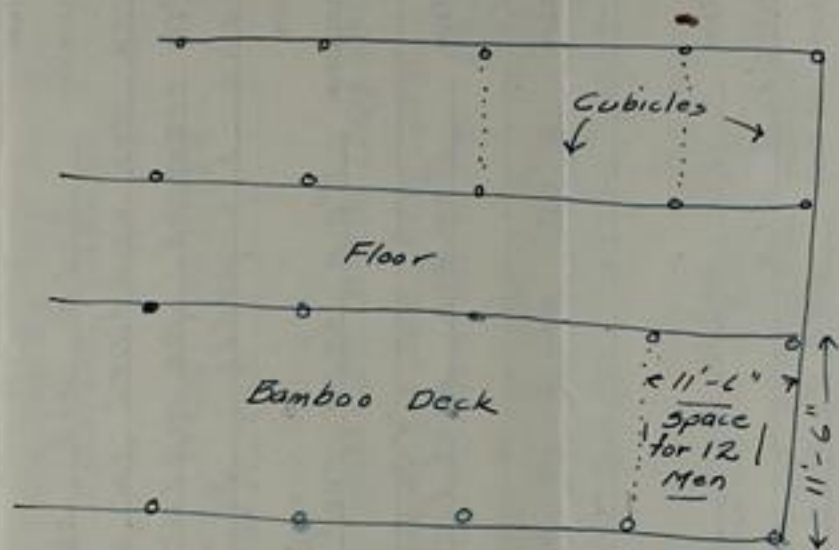
7. Please describe the condition of the following facilities:

a. Housing

1. Number of barracks 4 - 36' x 300'
2. Size of barracks 1 - 24 x 200'
5 Total

3. Type of construction Bamboo
4. Type of roof Atap, always leaked.
5. Type of floor Mud & water
6. Type of interior construction split bamboo deck
12 men in 11'-6" x 11'-6" floor space OVER →
- b. Latrines
1. Location open pit. soil too rocky
area too confined for proper straddle
2. Type trenches. no material available to
make fly proof. 30' from huts.
- c. Bathing
1. Location Rain from roof eves.
2. Type Bamboo plat form under roof
eve.
3. Size 2' x 2' about 10' apart. made a
bamboo gutter to catch rain.
- d. Mess
1. Type No mess hall. Kitchen 30' x 30'
Bamboo & atap.
2. Amount of food 600 kg rice. 30 lbs. meat 3 times
a week for 1875 men. wild chili pepper
3. Preparation Boiled.
4. Quality Rice sweepings. rotten vegetables
- e. Medical attention and type of hospital. None
- f. Size of compound and type of fence 200 yds x 300 yds.
Bamboo fence.

8. Type of work performed by prisoners of war.
- Officers Supervision of outside work. Grave diggers. Wood cutters, latrine diggers, garbage pit diggers
 - Enlisted men Railroad, cuts, fills, bridges, jungle clearing.
9. What were the working conditions? daylight - 11 P average. 36 hrs. longest. No rain coats. men worked bare footed in rocks & mud. constant beatings from guards.
10. Describe the conditions and restrictions on the sending and receiving of mail. None sent. None received May 24, 1943, left this camp Feb 29, 1944.
11. How much were the prisoners of war paid?
- Officers 30⁰⁰ Rupees. per month. (1 egg 50¢ - no eggs)
 - Enlisted men NCO 25¢ & 30¢, privs 25¢.
12. Number of Red Cross parcels received and dates received. British Red Cross 21 Nov 43. 60 cigarets, 1/3 can small milk, Dec 24, 1943. 1/4 can (40¢) sardines, 1/30 lb sugar 20 cigarets. per man. TOTAL per man.
13. Clothing situation
- What was issued by the Japanese and dates. 1 Hat, 1 shirt, 1 shorts 1 shoes. 14 yr old size. 28 Dec. 43.
14. How was your treatment? as a criminal coolie.
15. How was morale? Excellent
16. What were the religious facilities? None. no padre.
17. Date of departure from this camp? 29 Feb 44
18. Number of Americans in this group? 149
19. Conditions en route and names of towns through which you passed. walked. no towns.
20. Destination. 105 Kilo Camp.



We made bamboo racks 3 high to get all people under roof.

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.

Col. Bleucher S. Tharp. Fort Sam Houston Tex.

Lt. Cmdr. Vno. B. Nelson USN

Capt Clyde C Fillmore, Wichita Falls, Tex.

Major W.C. Parker, Ocrak, Ala.

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

Winthrop H. Rogers O-266339

Lt Col FA FAS Fort Sill Okla.

Box 66 Lawton Okla.

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.

Was caught bringing news into camp Tamakan, Thailand. sentenced to 5 yrs.

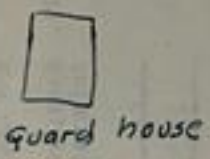
hard labor. served 6 1/2 months in Jap
Military prison BANGKOK THAILAND.

Information furnished Japs by Dutch
(released V-J Day)
officer Lt. Cornelous Punt. am ready

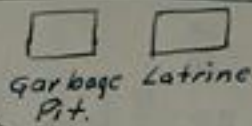
at any time to go any place to contestify
at Punt's trial. Also ready to go East &
identify Jap war criminals.

Winthrop H. Rogers
Lt Col FA

← TO MOULMEIN 190 kilo. ROAD JUNGLE → TO NIKI 300 kilo



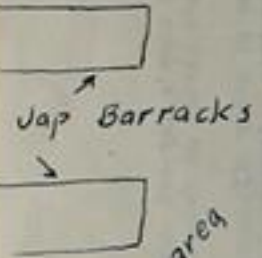
Guard house



Garbage Pit. Latrine

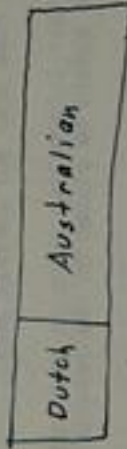


Kitchen

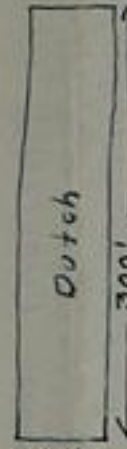


Jap Barracks

Dry area

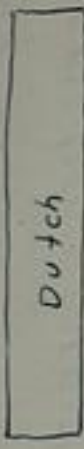


Australian
Dutch



Dutch

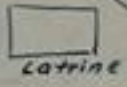
← 36' →



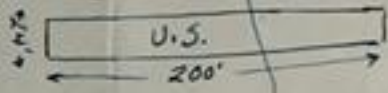
Dutch



Dutch
U.S.



Latrine



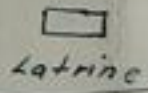
U.S.

200'

Latrine



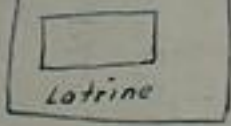
Hoop. (?)



Latrine

Whole camp swampy

Bamboo fence
Death to cross.



Latrine

Creek

JUNGLE

Rail Road

I have map of
cemetery & grave locator
217 men buried
50 Americans
cemetery 60 yds

CHECK LIST

- 100 Kilo
1. Date of your arrival at ~~Sigon, Indo-China~~ 100 Kilo. I was not at Sigon, Am using form to describe our worst camp in Burma in case it is of help.
2. Please state its exact location if possible, or if this cannot be done, please describe its location with reference to other cities or previous land marks.

The 100 Kilo Camp, Burma was 100 kilos from Thenburoyay, Burma. East along the railroad built by the prisoners of war. It was in the jungle. There are no cities near that point.

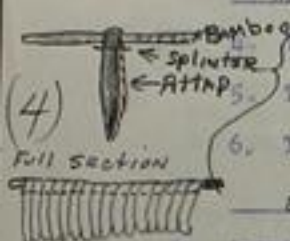
3. When was camp first occupied by prisoners of war? Were the first occupants Americans, British, Dutch or Australians? In March 1943. The first occupants were natives (Burmese) who were moved out to allow the camp to be occupied by Americans, Dutch and Australians together.
4. Number of Americans in your group and name of senior American officers. Approximately 500. Col. Blucher S. Sharp, 111st FA.
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>500</u>	British	<u>none</u>
Army	<u>300</u>	Dutch	<u>1,000</u>
Navy	<u>175</u>	Australians	<u>500</u>
Marines	<u>25</u>	Chinese	<u>none</u>
Civilians	<u>none</u>	Any other nationality	<u>none</u>
		Total	<u>2,000</u>

6. Name and titles of Japanese camp officials. Mindoni, Captain
Group 5 Commander, Wakimas, 1st Lt., Camp Commander
T. Iackura, Civilian Interpreter, Hitshari, Pvt, Interpreter.
7. Please describe the condition of the following facilities:

- a. Housing
1. Number of barracks 1 barrack 50yd by 10 yds.
4 barracks approx 100 yds by 10 yds
2. Size of barracks 1 barrack approx 75 yds by 10 yds

3. Type of construction Bamboo jointed by bamboo pegs and tied with strips of bark.



Type of roof Attap - a type of palm leaf approx 2 inches wide and 18 inches long when doubled over a stick.

5. Type of floor Birt.

6. Type of interior construction Bamboo - round bamboo crushed at joints and slit complete length then spread out.

b. Latrines



1. Location Within 25 yards of barracks. Areas soon intirely used due to fact that drainage was nil.

2. Type Pits covered by bamboo- no seating arrangement. Pit covered by bamboo with slot cut in covering.

c. Bathing

1. Location No particular bathing place. Used ground as desired. Generally bathing done in drainage ditch along hut.

2. Type Mother earth.

3. Size Camp area.

d. Mess

1. Type No mess building. Food fed at barracks or on job.

2. Amount of food Approximately 1/2 to 3/4 as perscribed by Japanese allowance for prisoners of war. Havent figures but they can be obtained from Maj. Ira Fowler or Capt. O.W.Keithly.

3. Preparation Prepared by staff of Americans allowed for purpose. Kitchen was open bamboo hut with dirt floor. Iron bowls only equipment issued. Dirt and tin can ovens built when allowed.

4. Quality Rice and onions, Rice and gourd, Rice and substitute sweetpotato. Meat once per day sometimes - enough to produce a grease skim on top of mixture. Vegstables in extremely small amts.

e. Medical attention and type of hospital. Own doctors allowed to function. Camp had 3 doctors - American (Capt. S.H.Lumpkin died). Jap 2nd year dental student chief doctor in charge of Group 5. Knew zero. Bamboo hut 50yd by 10 yds used as hospital. Barracks carried overflow. Water stood 6 to 8 inches deep in isle during wet season and wet season was 6 months. No beds-no blankets-no latrine facilities except as described. No medicine.

f. Size of compound and type of fence. 750 yds by 500 yds with no fense.

Cleared path around compound. Jungle surrounded camp.

8. Type of work performed by prisoners of war.
- Officers At first used to supervise group of 50 men on job.
Later to do actual work with pick and shovel.
 - Enlisted men Built railroad with only pick, shovel, sledge hammer, ax, sacking. They dug the bed, constructed the bridges, broke rock for balast, laid the track, and trimmed the completed job.
9. What were the working conditions? Job assigned each morning and men required to complete before leaving. No medical attention on job. 10 minute rest period twice a day. 1 hour for lunch. 2.2 cu mtrs per man per day average dirt to be moved. For one period of over 90 days we worked without a rest day for an average of 16 hrs per day. It rained every one of those days.
10. Describe the conditions and restrictions on the sending and receiving of mail.
One card allowed to be sent every six months starting with March 1943. Men had to be on the work job on the day card was issued. Five cards issued for 42 months. Mail received at discretion of Japs. 1st mail received in January 1944. Censored by every Jap including interpretation
11. How much were the prisoners of war paid? in camp.
- Officers According to rank. 1st Lt. 18.00 units/ of country working of money
in at time. Later, all officers 30.00 such units. per month.
 - Enlisted men According to rank. 25 cents for pvt, 30 for pvt 1/c
35 for corp., 40 for above if they worked. Not paid while sick.
12. Number of Red Cross parcels received and dates received.
1 parcel for each six men received in April or May of 1944.
1 PR G.I. SHOES IN APRIL/MAY 1944 - AMERICAS ONLY.
13. Clothing situation
- What was issued by the Japanese and dates. Japs issued captured Dutch and English to only part of the men - shirt, short, jacket, thin cotton blanket, shoes (small sizes) cotton undershirt once in 1944 - March.
14. How was your treatment?
Small amounts of same items issued time to time for approx 5% personnel
It couldnt have been worse and I survive. Constant pressure applied along with usual beating and maltreatment. Its hard to tell in few
15. How was morale? For the time involved and conditions I words.
16. What were the religious facilities? of life- " self preservation".
At times permitted. Nothing furnished. Restricted when permitted.
17. Date of departure from this camp? Approx March 15, 1944
18. Number of Americans in this group? 500
19. Conditions en route and names of towns through which you passed. Imagine riding 35 to 40 in an iron inclosed box car for two days with temperature of over 100 without food or water being replenished. Size of car - 20 by 8 ft. Trip passed through Nichi, Siam only. Railroad was being strafed and bombed daily at the time. Any slight infraction of the strict rules for traveling serverly punished.
20. Destination. Kanburi, Siam

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.

Siagon, Indo China camp - Major Ira H. Fowler, Fort Sill, Okla.

100 Kilo Camp, Burma - Col. B.S. Tharp, 4th Army Hq, Fort Sam Houston

Major Ira H. Fowler, Fort Sill Okla.

Capt. Oscar W. Keithly, Brooke Gen. Hosp, FSH

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

* Julius B. Heinen, Major FA-Unasgd, O-316460 formerly 2nd Bn.

131st FA, 36th Div., Detached Bn to "Plum".

4537 Munger Ave, Dallas 4, Texas

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.

Road at foot of Mountain

500 ft Mountain

LATUNG
000000
25ft Hill

Kitchen

LATUNG

PRISONER
AREA

N.C.O.
JAP
BARRACK

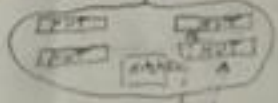
JAP Kitchen

Well

Guard House

Office
+ Store Room

Below to
Native Huts



JAP
BARRACK

JAP
BARRACK

Road

JAP AREA

Spring

JAP
ENGINEER
AREA

JAP ENGINEER
BARRACK

JAP ENGINEER
BARRACK

Latrines

100 yds

BARRACK Australian

BARRACK Dutch

BARRACK Dutch

Dutch BARRACK

AMERICAN

strand
approx 100 yds

well
4ft deep

To Rail Road
approx 300 yds

BARRACK
(AMERICAN)

MARSH

Hospital

Dear Mr. Barrett,

We were extremely glad to receive your letter and the information. We could write a book on our last year and a half experiences, but haven't time. However, we will give you as much, as possible, the information you ask for.

When we arrived in Burma the Nips gave us a pick, a shovel, and a basket and said, "We are going to build a railroad". That we did. The conditions were bad but could have been worse - not much though! We ate rice and stew - ~~some~~ meat - and very little vegetables. Medical equipment was almost nil. Clothing issue came when we had finished the line.

We were in the jungle country all along. Our huts were Bamboo with thatch roofs - no so hot. We would live in one camp for a while then move on to the next which would only be a short distance further up the line. The majority of deaths were from Dysentery, Ulcers, and Fever. The Nips did not care for the health of anyone. When they wanted men they would "Blitz" them, sick or well. There's nothing anyone could do but take it as it come.

The work during the rush period, which was in the rainy season, was very hard, the hours were long, and the food even worse than usual. Work was sometime from 8 o'clock in the morning until 1, 2, or even 4 o'clock that night, and the next morning at 8 o'clock you would go out again. This lasted for about two months and most of the men died during this period. The exposure along with the starvation was the major factor in weakening the condition of the men.

Now a short history of the Marines. The most shocking is the loss of Sgt. Lusk, who died a few days before First Sgt. Dupler, both died in the first part of May '43. Lusk died of fever at 80 Km. Camp, Burma. Top was moved to Thanbusich (or something), which was Base Camp, and died there. His first ailment was Dysentery, after which he seem to worry a lot, not about his own health but, about his family. You know his frame of mind concerning his wife and children. Holsinger died of ulcers at 80 Km. Camp which was hospital camp at that time. Corp. Faulk, Rochford, and myself are in good health. Sgt. Fryor is also getting along very well. That is the dope for our branch, No. V.

In No. III branch J. R. (Goon) Wilson, Pvt. died at 114 Km. Camp on December 16, '43. Fever was his trouble. Pvt. H. R. Cray has been in bad health a long time but was better when last we saw him, just before he left for the Hospital camp at Nonprodue, Thai.

Kanchanarabia (spelling uncertain) is where Camp I, II, III, and headquarters is located. At these camps we left Page, Robinson, O'Brien, King, Sgt. Pryor. Hospital Camp in Nonproduc we left Willy, and Gray. Somewhere along the line at the border of Burma and Thai, Owens and Anst are. We last heard it is a fair camp. In Saigon, Charles, Grice, Trice, McCone, Shuster, Williams, Rochford, and Talk, all are well and living good.

Winters came from Java a short time ago. He is in a camp near by. Miller was doing fine when he left Java.

The men left on Java moved from Bicycle Camp to different Camps. Life was not so bad and Red Cross letters and boxes reached them. Each American recieved a whole case, not box, so Winters teells us. Not so bad, aye? After reaching Thailand we got some Red Cross gear and a few letters.

Lieutenant, we are sending you this list that was given to Gee when leaving Batavia. If you need it there, keep it, if not, you may return it when you have an opportunity to do so. The information on the list is up to July 8, when we arrived here.

We had an aircorp Lieutenant Teborick, M. Sgt. Smith, Pvt. Bowley, who died, and Seaman 1st Class, Sizemore, to join Branch III in Burma.

Here in this camp we have Quick, McFarland, Buckowsky, Gee, and myself. All are in good health and ready to go - you know where. Food here is very short, the work is not too hard, but could be easier on this chow.

Our rumors are about the same as yours at Changi. We only hope they are right.

Lieutenant Barrett keep your health and llok after the men. We are only hope we can join you soon. We have often thought of you and heard once or twice that you were still in Changi. Be very glad that you were able to stay there. Write as often as you can and we will try to get together some more information. Sgt. M. B. Lewis is in charge of us here. No American Officers. We have 33 Army, Navy, and Marine Corp personal here. Listed below As ever, Corporal L. F. Battles

ARMY

Sgt. Lewis
Cpl. Duckworth
Wehring, T. B.
Scoggins, L. W.
Lawley, G. P.
Barnes, D. F.
Harris, D. D.
Hammons, R. H.
Branum, D. D.
Dickerson, W. D.
Derrick, C. L.

Wooten, T. C.
Saldona, R.
Garcia, A. L.

NAVY

Castero, M.
Wampler, C. A.
Ferguson, J. A.
Weeks, R. S.
Bevell, V. B.
Wilker, M. W.
Hurd, M. C.
Detre, G. E.
Kreken, A.
Rushing, R. C.
Volt, L. W.

Herman, P. T.
Starr, M. C.
Marken, A. N.

Army Personal that we know of - DEAD

HQ Btry.

Capt. Lumpkin - MD
Lieut. Hampton
Lieut Bowers
M. Sgt. Shaw
Sgt. Alexandra
Sgt. Upperman
Sgt. Hall
Corp. Williamson
Corp. Brown
Corp. Kitchens
Corp. Deats
Corp. Faulkner
Corp. Yell
Pvt. Ivy
Pvt. Rich
Pvt. Shandie
Pvt. Outhery
Pvt. Silva
Pvt. Stout
Pvt. Baxter
Pvt. Jones
Pvt. Anderson
Pvt. Bussy
Pvt. Collins
Pvt. Walse

D Btry.

Sgt. I. O. Offeely
Corp. Boyle
Corp. Cox
Pvt. Phiels
Pvt. Dickens
Pvt. Pitts
Pvt. Bowley
Pvt. Russell
Pvt. Shaver
Pvt. Wilson (Ed)
Pvt. Gillan
Pvt. Morrison

F Btry.

Sgt. Bower
Corp. Eastwood
Corp. Sewell
Corp. Forgey
Pvt. Luna
Pvt. Matfeldt
Pvt. Rogers, J. W.
Pvt. Simpson
Pvt. Eckland

S & A Btry.

Sgt. Bray
Sgt. Whetley
Corp. Waters
Corp Kelm
Pvt. Teaman
Pvt. Dempsey
Pvt. Dooron

M.D.

Pvt. Jowell
Pvt. Carney
Pvt. Parker
Pvt. Gray
Pvt. Drake

Capt. Fowler is in Saigon, the others Army Officers are in different camps in Thai. If you want them we can give most of them to you.

This list is incomplete. - Wickson

CHECK LIST

Please see reverse side of check List.

1. Date of your arrival at Thanbyuzayat, ^{RS} ~~Thailand~~ BURMA 29 OCT. 1942
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.

40 Kilometres S.E. of Moul Mein Burma. This was
Base Camp + Hospital for "Group III" THAI P.O.W. Camps.

3. When was camp first occupied by prisoners of war? Were the first occupants Americans, British, Dutch or Australians? Unknown. Believe

British to be first occupants.

4. Number of Americans in your group and name of senior American officers.

190 - TOTAL - 4 officers. Capt. A.L. Fitzsimmons { 1st. J.P. Lathimore
D.A. Higer
R.E. Stensland.

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 190 British ?

Army About 50% Dutch ?

Navy { About 50% } Australians ?

Marines from "Houston" Chinese ?

Civilians None Any other nationality _____

Total _____

6. Names and titles of Japanese camp officials. COL. NAGATOMO.

C.O. Group III THAI P.O.W. Camps.

7. Please describe the condition of the following facilities:

a. Housing

1. Number of barracks VARIED

2. Size of barracks Each man allowed space of

80 cm. x 2 M.

3. Type of construction Bamboo and Attap.
4. Type of roof Attap.
5. Type of floor Dirt
6. Type of interior construction Bamboo platforms on each side of center aisle

b. Latrines

1. Location Wherever space available.
2. Type open ditch with Attap roof.

c. Bathing

1. Location Near well.
2. Type Limited amount of water drawn from well in container and poured over body.
3. Size In open.

d. Mess

1. Type Central Kitchen.
2. Amount of food (on paper!) 500 gr. rice, 300 gr. veg., 150 gr. meat. per individual per day. Sick and non-workers reduced by 1/3.
3. Preparation By P.O.W. in central kitchen. Open fires used
ckg. utensils - C.I. Qualties and old gasoline drums.
4. Quality Poor - when meat was furnished it was old, sickly oxen
of worms + weavils. Rice of worst quality, full
cucumbers and a very small amount of sweet potatoes

e. Medical attention and type of hospital. P.O.W. medical officers. No medicines furnished except very small quantity of quinine. Hops were same as living quarters.

f. Size of compound and type of fence. Compound very limited - fence of bamboo.

10 Aug 1945 - 30 Aug 1945

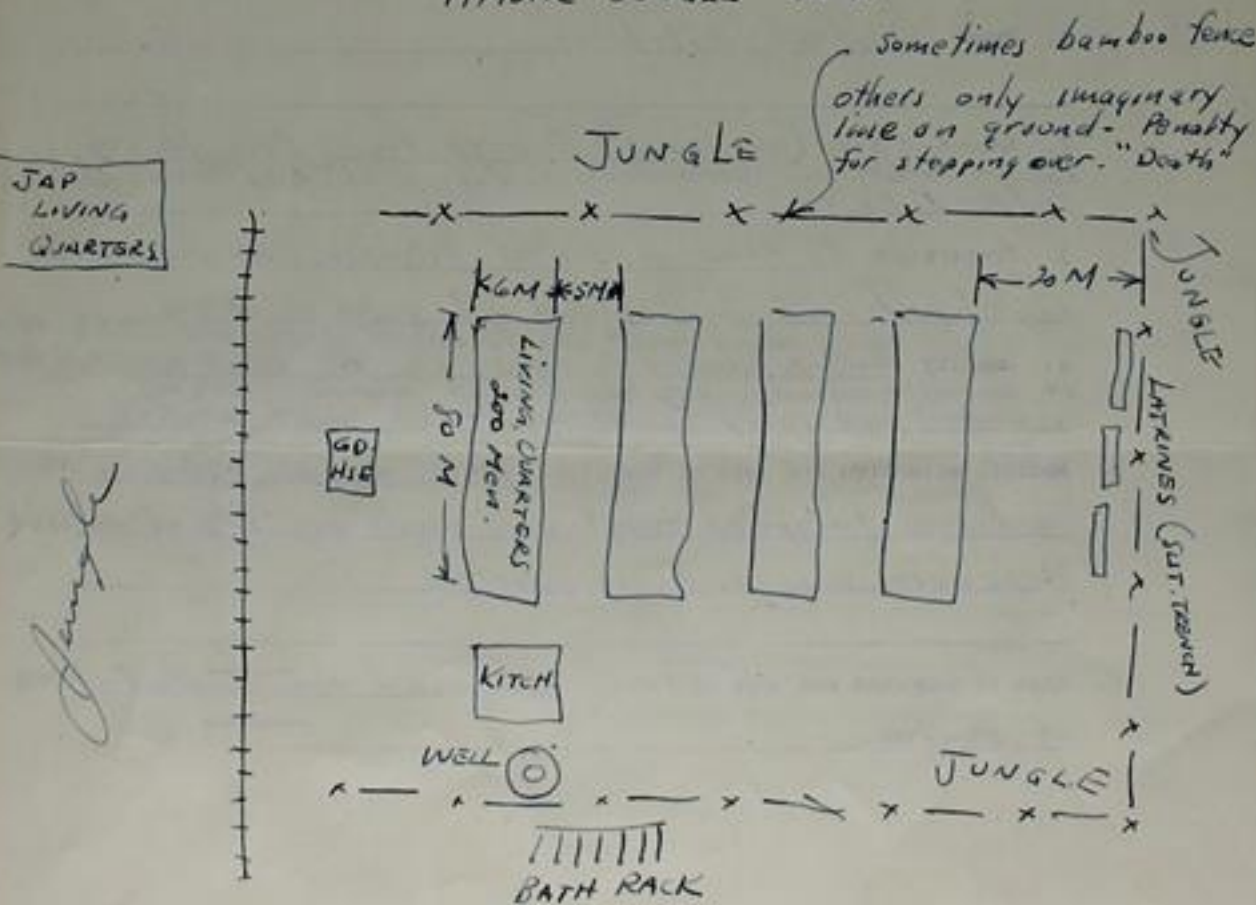
Bangkok, Thailand

This period spent in travel.
Learned of end of war in Bangkok on
night of Aug 16. On Aug 30, were
returned to control of U.S. Army and
flown to Calcutta, India.

The foregoing is a brief but reasonably accurate
account of 42 months of hell. I have not
attempted to describe the marches, punishments
etc. believing those items are already well
known.

By *P. D. Sturand*
Capt P.A. U.S. Army

TYPICAL JUNGLE CAMP.



8. Type of work performed by prisoners of war.
- Officers Common Labor - railroad construction
 - Enlisted men Same.
9. What were the working conditions? From 14 to 20 hours per day, sick forced to work. Stretcher cases carried to job, and sitting up - broke rock for ballast.
10. Describe the conditions and restrictions on the sending and receiving of mail. First mail received by our group in August 1944. Were allowed to send 4 "form" cards in 3 1/2 years.
11. How much were the prisoners of war paid?
- Officers Same amount as Japanese of same grade. However deductions for food, board, protection and savings in Tokyo Specie bank, left R-20 for each officer per month.
 - Enlisted men 20 - 25 - 35 cents per working day, depending on grade.
12. Number of Red Cross parcels received and dates received. One package received in March 1944.
13. Clothing situation
- What was issued by the Japanese and dates. One pr. Br. Army shorts and one "g" string. 1944. I.N.A. shoes issued but too small for our men.
14. How was your treatment? We were treated as criminals of the lowest order. Definitely not as prisoners of war.
15. How was morale? Very good - We worked hard on this angle - not one case of insanity or suicide among Americans.
16. What were the religious facilities? Army chaplains were held as P.O.W. and were given a certain amount of freedom in their work.
17. Date of departure from this camp? _____
18. Number of Americans in this group? _____
19. Conditions en route and names of towns through which you passed. _____
- _____
- _____
- _____
20. Destination. _____
- } See back of check LIST.

28-29 ^{Oct} ~~Nov~~ 1942 - ²Thantgyat, Burma.

29 Oct 1942 - 15 Dec 1942

"Pake Jang" Burma.

45 Kilo S.E. of Thantgyat.

Work - Building road bed of railroad.

15 Dec 1942 - 1 March 1943.

"Kun Kuit Kway" Burma.

25 Kilo S.E. of Thantgyat

Work - Building road bed of railroad

1 March 1943 - Feb, 1944

Various camps out of Thantgyat, Burma
as follows - 14 kilo, 18 Kilo, 25 kilo, 30 kilo, 45
kilo, 62 Kilo, 75 kilo and 114 kilo.

Work - Laying ties and rails of
railroad, unloading and loading
supplies. During this period we had
a great deal of sickness and a large
number of deaths. Americans are buried
along the railroad from Thantgyat to
the 114 kilo camp to my knowledge. Records
were destroyed by I.N.A. but believe Maj.
Ira Fowler, Jackson, Texas managed to
save some.

Feb 1944 - 10 Aug 1945

Kanchanaburi Thailand.

Work consisted of loading and unloading
barges on the river. (The railroad had been
completed) We were transferred from
Command of Col. ~~Hot~~ Nagatomo to the
Command of Col. Sugisawa. Camps in
this vicinity were close to railroad bridge
and we were subjected to a large number
of bombings by allied planes. We were
allowed no protection until after a large
number of P.O.W. had been killed when
we were allowed to dig slit trenches.

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.

Maj. A. L. Fitzsimmons, Carlsbad, N. M.

Lt. D. A. Hiner, Abilene, Texas.

Lt. J. P. Lattimore, Lubbock, Texas

Maj. Ira Fowler, Jacksboro, Texas.

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

STENLAND ROY E, CAPT. O-386242 - 2nd Regt AGF RD #2
FT ORD, CALIF. - 334 CENTRAL AVE, Salinas, Calif.

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.

The information I have placed on the reverse side is a composite description of the various camps in which we were held. Some were better and some worse. In the latter part of 1943 and early 1944 it was necessary to supplement our rations with anything we could find - jungle grass, dogs, cats and snakes being considered items of great value.

The following is a reasonably accurate outline from March 8, 1942 until August 30, 1945. From March 8, 1942 until Oct 3, 1942 is a history of the entire Bn. (13127 FA, 2nd Bn.) except for Btry C. After Oct. 3, 1942, the data concerns only the small group of 156 E.M. and 4 officers who were separated from the group.

8 Mar 1942 - 31 March 1942.

In tea plantation and along road near Saracet, Java.

31 Mar. 1942 - 14 May 1942

Jandjoeng Priok, Java.

Work - Unloading ships at docks.

14 May 1942 - 3 Oct. 1942

10th Bn Camp (~~Butavia~~)

Butavia Java: Same Work.

3 Oct 1942 - 23 Oct 1942.

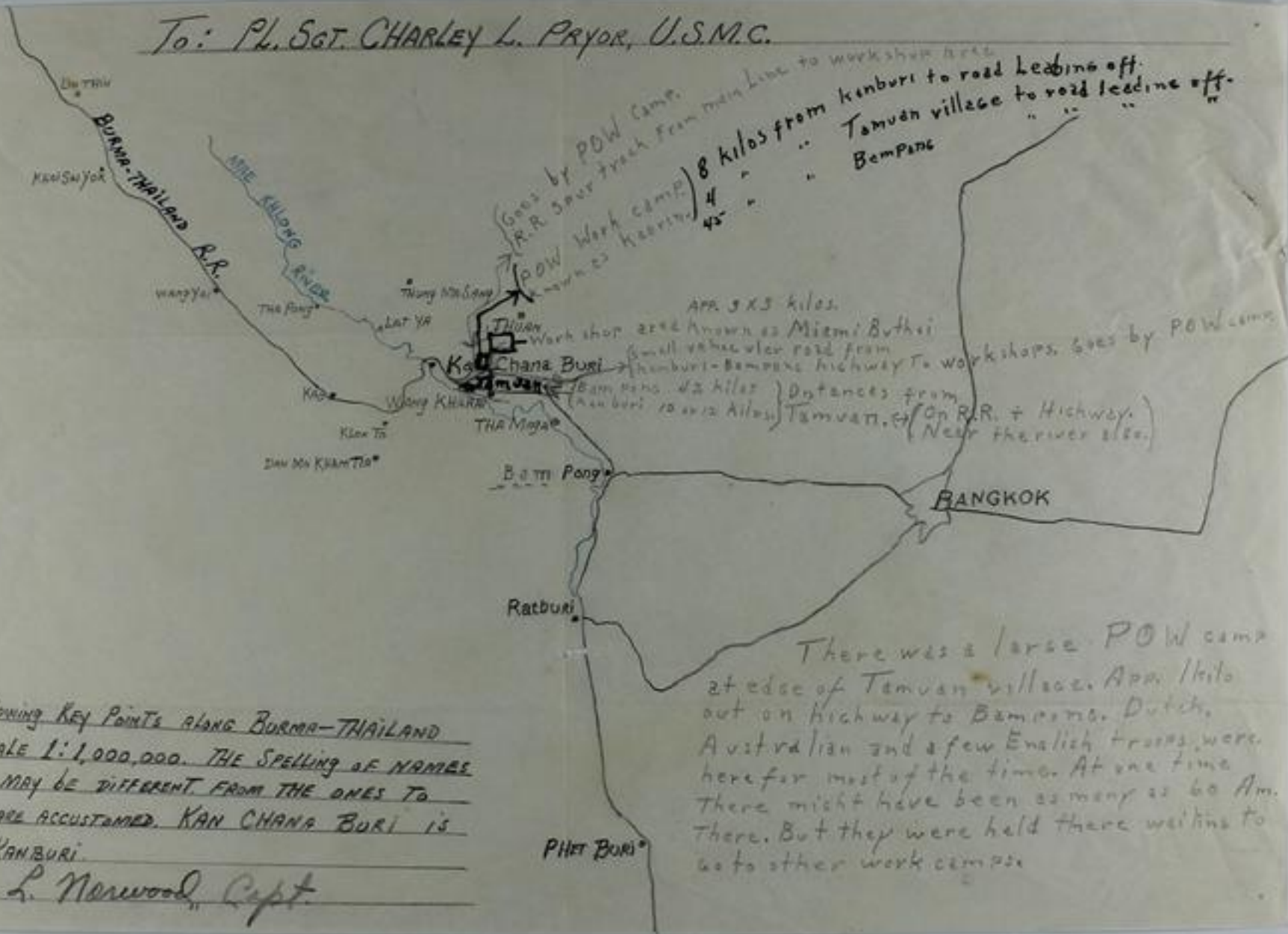
Aboard prison ships to Burma. Five days enroute spent at "Changi Camp", Singapore. Conditions aboard ship - Not room for all to sit down at one time. One cup of weak tea, one handful of cooked rice per day. No one allowed on deck except to go to latrine. Latrine consisted of one box over side of ship. Dysentery broke out enroute so conditions in the holds were almost unbearable. Other prisoners aboard - Dutch, British, Australian. No American deaths - Several others.

23 Oct 1942 - 28 Oct 1942

Moul Mein District Jail

Moul Mein, Burma.

To: PL. SGT. CHARLEY L. PRYOR, U.S.M.C.



OVERLAY SHOWING KEY POINTS ALONG BURMA-THAILAND R.R. SCALE 1:1,000,000. THE SPELLING OF NAMES OF TOWNS MAY BE DIFFERENT FROM THE ONES TO WHICH YOU ARE ACCUSTOMED. KAN CHANA BURI IS SAME AS KANBURI.

JAMES L. NORWOOD, Capt.

Walt

Dallas, Texas
24 May 1946

Captain Willard A. Smith,

Dear Sir:

I am sending an a report on 80 Kilo Camp for the period it was used as a hospital. This camp was occupied by POW's before that, and I believe Major Wright submitted his report on that previous occupation. There are a few men only who went through the entire period that the camp was used as a hospital. I was in the first group of patients transferred there, and of the 48 Americans in that first group there isn't more than six who are living now. When we arrived there the camp was in ruins and vacant. We had no food at all. And the Japs sent one doctor and two medical orderlies to care for 225 men. All of them bed-ridden with great ulcers, dysentery, and malaria. Most men had a combination of all these ailments. We were without medical supplies of any kind, no sulfa drugs, iodoform, cotton, bandages, adrenalin, or quinine.

The Japanese commander of our group had no use for sick men and he told us we were being sent there to die. He was right. The Dutch lost 70% of the number of men sent there. The Americans and Australians lost nearer 60% of the total number. One group of men would die off and the Nips would send some more to take their place. There were no able-bodied men to do the necessary camp duties. I had a large ulcer on my leg and with it, I dug the graves, cared for the dead, buried them, cut wood for the ditches, cared for as many for as many of those unable to walk as I could, and many times it would be late at night before I would be able to go to bed. That will give you something of an idea of what the Nip did to aid us when we were unable to look out for ourselves. They did not see the point in providing for a sick man and try to get him well. They did not provide for him and hoped he would die, and what little he did get could go to the men well enough to work at the time.

The filth was deplorable. Everywhere was great, stinking ulcers and bloody corruption. And the majority of the men were unable to get off of their blankets when their bowels moved. They couldn't care for themselves and with the other necessary duties some of us did we couldn't get around to keeping all of them clean. With no medical supplies and the high rate of contagious diseases the patients died off like flies. There was never more than 85 Americans and Australians at the hospital at any one time and I have buried as many as 10 of them in a period of 3 days. That isn't counting the Dutch, for they buried their own dead. Men from other camps passing through there would say it was the worst place they had seen on the railroad. And I will say it was the worst of what I saw, and I saw most of the camps on the Burma side and a few on the Thailand side. Words don't describe the filth and conditions. A person just had to witness it for himself.

And nowhere has a man met with the disappointment he encountered here. Whenever the Japs sent in a few bottles of supplies, all of the men were so expectant. Hoping for the little bit of drugs that would help to heal the ulcers slowly poisoning their systems, until the body could no longer take it and had to give in. And the Japs never sent in but a very little bit of supplies. Never enough to help any of the worst

cases. So they just had to lay there and wait for the death they knew was coming within a few days. For that was the only thing that was sure in our HOSPITAL.

Food was the same. We received a very small rice ration and the majority of the meat and vegetables we had were rustled by some of the patients who could hobble around a bit. The natives lost more than one cow in that part of the country. And our vegetables consisted of the few weeds that we were able to get out of the jungle. And that was a meager fare at the best. We have gone for four days without anything at all excepting a half ration of boiled rice twice a day. In the death certificates of every man who died in this camp you will find one thing entered on all as a cause of death---MALNUTRITION. It is hard for me to believe now that it all happened. It doesn't seem possible, but the facts are there in the death records.

Our treatment by the two guards we had there was good. They aided us in what little way they could and were considerate enough to lay off the bashing. But the higher-ups can be held directly responsible for the deplorable conditions. The one who was the biggest instrument in the deal was a Captain by the name of MISDONNI, or I might add he was the sole perpetrator of the policy toward the sick. If this man isn't brought to justice for his acts there in Burma, then something is wrong somewhere down the line.

We never received any issue from the Japs of clothes, or bedding. Some of the men had nothing but an old burlap rice sack or maybe he might have two of them. Only a few had blankets, but the Japs didn't see fit to give us anything in the way of bedding, or clothes either. And as for pay we did not get any at all. The Japanese did not pay sick men. Most of the men had no mosquito nets, and that probably had a lot to do with the high malaria rate. And the Japs had bales of Captured Dutch nets that went to rot in storehouses. But they did not see fit to give us any of them. We just didn't exist for any good at all as far as they were concerned. And when it rained, most of us had to roll up our little bit of gear and scurry to some place where the rain didn't come down in deluges as it did in most places in the hut. And they didn't see fit to fix that either.

I believe I am being light on this report, but you just can't describe things as they were. A man might upon being questioned specifically, but he just can't remember things as they were at this time on a broad report. But I might add that all men when they found out they were being sent here to this place were frightened at the prospect. For they knew of the death rate and knew also that they would have to be a very lucky to come out of it alive. Some few did, but there is a much greater majority who did not. They are buried there in the jungles of Burma now because of the misguided policy of a few men. Men who held no regard for the life of a man who was unable to care for himself, and who had been injured in service of the very ones accountable for their deaths.

If there is anything else that you would like to know, I want you to call on me, and I will try to help you all I can. I know it is a lot of trouble to some people, but I don't mind a great deal. I know it is the only way you will ever find out just how things were in most of those places and I am ever willing to help you in any way I can.

As far as others who may be able to help you in regards to to this place, there isn't many that I remember well enough to know their addresses. But here is two fellows who may be able to help you.

Comdr. L. W. Rogers, USN
2000 F St., N W, Apt. 116
Washington, D. C.

Stf. Sgt. Roy M. Morrow, USA
Bridgeport, Texas

And about this workers camp in Thailand, I have marked it out on the overlay you sent me. Maybe I marked too much. This camp is about $\frac{1}{2}$ of a Kilo off the highway from Kanburi to Bampong. It is about 8 Kilos from Kanburi to the little road leading off to the left and going by this camp and on to the workshop area where we worked. I believe it is exactly 45 Kilos from Bampong to the same road, and it is 4 Kilos from this little village of Tamuan. A spur track branches off from the main railway to the right approximately $4\frac{1}{2}$ Kilos from this same village and goes right by this camp also. I imagine the Air Forces have pictures of the camp for they used to come directly over the place on their bombing runs over Kanburi. Sometimes they would come down to an altitude of two or three hundred feet. It is in an easterly and southerly direction from Kanburi. If you are unable to locate the place from the overlay, I am sure I can locate it for you on a map of some kind.

There is one thing I would like to ask about. I have been told that any of us who were injured over there was entitled to the Purple Heart. Is that true, or is it just something someone thought up? If it is true how does one go about getting one awarded? I have never been told a thing as to what we were entitled to or anything else. I would appreciate it if you could inform me correctly on this point. I was awarded the Navy Commendation Medal and Letter from the Secretary of the Navy last week. The award was made on the work I did at this 80 Kilo Hospital. But I still know nothing about this Purple Heart business.

I wish to say again if there is anything you think I may be able to help you out on feel free to call on me. And I thank you for any information you may be able to give me on my question.

I am

Yours respectfully,

Charley L. Pryor Jr.
Charley L. Pryor Jr.
Pl/Sgt. USMC

680 Ft. Worth Ave.
Dallas 8, Texas

I know nothing about Phethui. I was only there for one night. And I don't know any Americans who were there. Sorry.

CHECK LIST

MAY, 5, 1944

1. Date of your arrival at Camp Tamarkan, Kanchanburi, Thailand.
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.

3 K.M. North of KANCHANBURI, THAI., ON THE RAILROAD,
just beside A LARGE RIVER, WHERE THE
JAPANESE MONUMENT FOR P.O.W.'s IS LOCATED.

3. When was camp first occupied by prisoners of war? Were the first occupants Americans, British, Dutch or Australians? I AM NOT SURE BUT I
THINK THE EARLY PART OF "43" BY
BRITISH TROOPS.

4. Number of Americans in your group and name of senior American officers.

THE NUMBER VARIED FROM 30 - 150 (SEE OTHER SIDE)

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	100	British	800
Army	50	Dutch	2500
Navy	45	Australians	1600
Marines	5	Chinese	
Civilians		Any other nationality	
(OVER)		Total	5000

6. Name and title of Japanese camp officials.

1. NAKATOMA - Col.
2. (NICK NAME) "BLUE BEARD" CAPT. (OVER)

7. Please describe the condition of the following facilities:

a. Housing

1. Number of barracks About 30 (OVER)
2. Size of barracks Varied from 150 yds. by 6 yds.
to 25 yds by 6 yds. (OVER)

4. This was a hospital camp for men who became too sick to work. When men became able to work again, they were transferred to work camps. Therefore, the number varied.

5. For the same reason as above, the number varied on all nationalities but this is the average no. for all nat. as well as total number.

6. I believe Col. Blatcher S. Thorp, now stationed at Ft. Sam Houston on the staff of Gen. Chainerwright can give the exact names of these Jap. officers.

7. These barracks were made of bamboo and therefore only lasted a few months. New barracks were under construction almost constantly.

²⁰ The average barrack was 150 yds. long, but we did have shorter ones for special purposes, such as Kitchens, Offices, Special working details, Officer's Barracks, etc.

3. Type of construction Bambo, tied together with the bark of trees.
4. Type of roof "Atap" made from palm leaves.
5. Type of floor Dirt
6. Type of interior construction Bambo platforms on each side of a hallway. These served as beds (only).
- b. Latrines
1. Location Several located throughout camp about 25 yds. from barracks (varied)
2. Type Trenches about 10-20 feet deep covered with bambo huts. Trenches partly covered.
- c. Bathing (over)
1. Location About 25 yds. from barracks in 2 places in camp.
2. Type A small screening with bambo racks to stand on.
3. Size 30ft - 40ft. (about)
- d. Mess (over)
1. Type Rice, fish, Veg. & Meat.
2. Amount of food (VARIED) Rice - 500 grams (per man ^{per day})
Veg. - 200 grams - Meat $\frac{1}{2}$ 100 grams. (OVER)
3. Preparation Cooked by POW's IN QUILIA'S (YAGONS) AND IMPROVISED METHODS.
4. Quality GENERALLY VERY POOR. Sometimes FAIR. (OVER)
- e. Medical attention and type of hospital. We had OUR OWN DOCTORS & HOSPITALS. They did AS WELL AS POSSIBLE, UNDER THE CIRCUMSTANCES.
- f. Size of compound and type of fence. About 200 yds. by 300 yds. (UNTIL LATER '44" WE HAD A SINGLE COMBINATION BAMBO & BARBED WIRE FENCE, AFTERWARDS, 2 FENCES 10 yds APART WITH A DITCH BETWEEN.)

c. Bathing. When we bathed in camp we were given about 1 gallon of water per man, but when guards were available we were allowed to bathe in a river 100 yds. from camp.

d. Food - Meat was supplied if plentiful, fish in lieu of meat if not. Veg. were supplied when plentiful, dried seaweed when scarce.

2. Rice (varied according to supply)
WORKING MAN 650 GRAMS of DRY RICE daily.
SICK MAN 425 GRAMS " " " "

Meat - 100 GRAMS includes bones as well. A MAN was lucky to get a $\frac{1}{2}$ inch cube of meat each meal.

3. We constructed ovens - etc.

6. Type of work performed by prisoners of war.
- a. Officers CAMP Administration - Later
CAMP WORK
- b. Enlisted men RAILROAD MAINTAINANCE, ASSIST JAP.
ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERY.
9. What were the working conditions? VERY POOR.
10. Describe the conditions and restrictions on the sending and receiving of mail.
DURING MY ENTIRE PRISON LIFE I
DID NOT RECEIVE A SINGLE MESSAGE. (OVER)
11. How much were the prisoners of war paid?
- a. Officers 30 TEEKLES PER MO.
- b. Enlisted men 25¢ PER DAY IF YOU WORKED
12. Number of Red Cross parcels received and dates received. ONE INDIVIDUAL
FOOD PARCEL BETWEEN SIX MEN WAS RECEIVED
IN SEPT. OF '44'.
13. Clothing situation
- a. What was issued by the Japanese and dates. BROADCLOTH SHORTS, UNDER-
SHIRTS, & TENNIS SHOES OCCASIONALLY. DURING MY STAY,
I RECEIVED 1 UNDERSHIRT & 1 PAIR SHORTS.
14. How was your treatment?
IMPOSSIBLE TO EXPLAIN
15. How was morale? (VARIED) GENERALLY, GOOD.
16. What were the religious facilities? NO CHAPEL - SOMETIMES
ALLOWED TO MEET - SOMETIMES NOT.
17. Date of departure from this camp? FEB. 4, 1945
18. Number of Americans in this group? 100
19. Conditions en route and names of towns through which you passed 22 men
to A SMALL BOXCAR - SIZE. 8 FT. X 14 FT.
SPOILED FOOD - NO SANITATION
BANPONG, RAT BURI
20. Destination. PET BURI

I WAS ALLOWED TO WRITE (1) CARD OF
(25) WORDS IN Feb. of "45", WHICH WAS NOT
RECEIVED. HOWEVER, MANY RECEIVED MAIL
+ SOMETIMES AS MANY AS 40 AT-A-TIME. MOST
OF THESE LETTERS WERE 1 TO 3 YEARS OLD.

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.

1. Col. Blatcher J. THARP, GENERAL'S STAFF, 3RD ARMY Hq., F.A. DIV., FT. SAM HOUSTON, TEXAS.
2. MAJ. W. ROGERS, F.A. SCHOOL, FT. SILL, OKLA.

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

J. L. Summers - S/Sgt. - 20, 813, 682 - F.A. UNASGD.
Box 455
Chico, Texas

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.

← Road to KANCHANBURI →

JAP Q33

JAP BARRACKS

JAP BARRACKS

Memorial to Dead POWs

CAMP GARDEN

JAP SOWY BEAN MILLS

Kitchen

CAMP Livestock PENS

Latrine

Bath House

Wells

Hosp
Hosp
Hosp
Hosp
Hosp

BARRACK
INFIRMARY
BARRACK

PARADE GROUNDS (for Mustering)

BARRACKS

[Empty Barrack Boxes]

Entrance

Canteen

Store House

Kitchen

Water Boiling Plant

Kitchen

Store Room

Latrine

BARRACKS

CAMP HQ

BARRACKS

[Empty Barrack Box]

Officers Qs.

O. Q.

O. Q.

HQ
Hosp. Clinic

PARADE GROUNDS (for Mustering)

BARRACKS

50 yds

[Empty Barrack Boxes]

Canteen HALL

Latrine

Latrine

Latrine

Bath House

Brick Plant

Laundry

↓

AFFIDAVIT (Extract)

War Crimes Office, JAG
5 November 1945
File No. 101 - 214

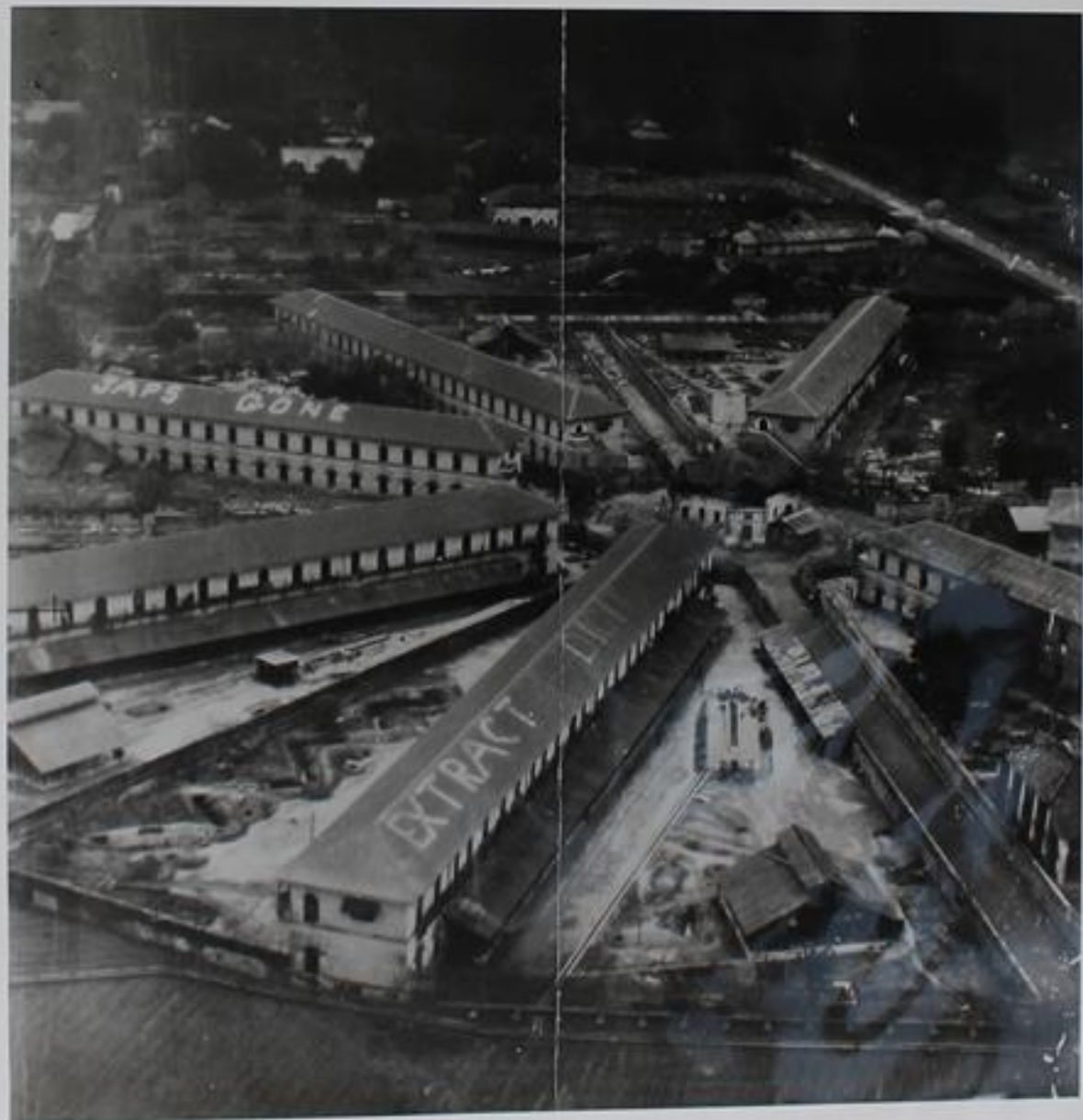
KEITHLY, Oscar W., Captain
ASN O-359454
3208 Hemphill Park
Austin, Texas

I was a prisoner of the Japanese at this Camp (Tamarkan, Thailand) from June 1944 until February 1945. In September, October, November and December of 1944, approximately 1,000 American prisoners of war were exposed to six Allied bombing raids during the day. I do not recall the exact days of the above mentioned months. American and English bombers came over in number from 3 to 21. No Americans were hurt during these raids as we had an adequate number of open trenches to serve as air raid shelters. We constructed these trenches ourselves. A railroad ran along the west side about 25 feet from the camp. A 4 gun AA Battery was located about 200 yards west of the camp. A steel and concrete bridge was located 300 yards northwest from the camp. These objectives were attacked six times. Sometimes the bombs fell in the camp, resulting in 21 deaths and 60 injured of the British and Dutch prisoners of war of the Japanese. Lt. Col. Williamson, British Allied Commander of the Camp, objected to having the prisoner of war camp located so near these military objectives. In February 1945, the camp was moved because of its nearness to the railroad, AA guns and bridge.

Captain Neguchi was the Camp Commander. His alias was "Bluebeard". He was about 35 years of age, 5' 5" in height, weighed about 130 pounds, was round-shouldered, had a long black beard, black eyes, and shaven head. He was always smiling and when he walked he dragged his heels. He spoke no English.

Not written to on 25 Apr. 46

*26
- of Comdr Rogers. USN,
/*



THAI CAMPS

BIRDS-EYE VIEW OF TAMLANG CAMP - THAILAND



CAMP TAMUANG - THAILAND



Report No. 1850

CLASSIFICATION

Copy No.

INTELLIGENCE REPORT

FOR GENERAL USE BY ANY U.S. INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

From Headquarters Ninth Service Command, Fort Douglas, Utah Date 4 April 1945

Source John C. Slaughter, Serial Number 5776255, Lance Corporal-Eval. B-2

Area Reported On THAILAND

al, British Army
Subject MILITARY - Japanese Prisoner-of-

War Camps, Singapore and Thailand

Reference

(Identify correspondence, previous report, etc., if applicable.)

SUMMARY Enter careful summary of report, containing substance exactly stated. Answer questions when, what, what, how, how much, and give date of event. In a brief one sentence paragraph give significance. Begin text on page 2.

John C. Slaughter, Lance Corporal, Serial Number 5776255, served in Company "C", 6th Battalion, Royal Norfolk Regiment, British Army; age 26; in British Army for six years; captured by the Japanese at Singapore on 15 February 1942; served in work battalions in seven Japanese prison camps in Thailand on the construction of a military railroad. The ship on which Source was being transported to Japan was sunk off the Philippines on 21 September 1944 and Source was one of 63 rescued. He was again imprisoned by the Japanese, this time at Cabanatuan Prison in Manila, where he was rescued by United States troops on 30 January 1945. Source was transported to the United States on 25 February 1945 and is presently hospitalized at Birmingham General Hospital, Van Nuys, California.

Based upon personal experience as a prisoner of the Japanese from 15 February 1942 until 30 January 1945, Source described the prison camps at which he had been stationed during that period. (See sketch, inclosure #1 for location of prison camps.)

DECLASSIFIED

Authority

LWO 740063

By

CG NARA Dm

3/1/45

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SINGAPORE:

Source stated that after the surrender of the Singapore Garrison to the Japanese on 15 February 1942, the entire garrison, with the exception of the Indian troops was marched to Changi, where British troops had formerly been garrisoned. There they remained for three weeks; during the first and second week, the prisoners of war ate the rations which they had brought with them; during the third week, they were supplied with rice by the Japanese. For the first few days after the surrender, there were no Japanese guards at Changi, but during the last two weeks, Japanese guards patrolled the grounds on bicycles.

Approximately 1000 of the prisoners were then moved to Farrow Park, where they worked on docks, loading and unloading Japanese ships. The treatment they received there was excellent and Source commented on the fact that the Japanese commandant at that camp was well regarded by the prisoners.

After a month and a half, approximately 200 men were sent to Great World, which Source described as a former amusement place in Singapore. There they also worked on the docks, their quarters consisting of bunks within the small shops in the former amusement area. Source remained here until June 1942.

BANPONG:

Source stated that in June 1942, 650 prisoners of war were moved by train from Singapore to Banpong, in Thailand. They were housed at Banpong in bamboo huts, 100 men to a hut, with stagnant water on the floors of each of the huts. The days were spent in digging latrines and performing other construction work around the camp. Source observed that in this prison camp, death was ordered if any of the prisoners of war talked to the civilians; however, no atrocities were committed in this camp.

KANCHANABURI:

The group of 650 prisoners of war were moved by captured British trucks to Kanchanaburi from Banpong, where they remained for only two days. Facilities were limited and many of the men had no place to sleep. The camp was situated near the airfield, which prior to the war had been a commercial field.

CHUNG KIA:

The 650 men were marched from Kanchanaburi to Chung Kia on a trail through a jungle. Source described Chung Kia as being a small native village which had been appropriated by the Japanese, forcing the villagers to move into the jungle. Source observed the natives here were very friendly to the British, supplying them with fruit and cigarettes when they had the opportunity. During the two weeks the group remained here, they started huts for a permanent camp (see sketch, inclosure #2). Lt. Kokabu (Japanese) was commandant of Chung Kia Camp and was in charge of the work parties which were organized there. At this camp, which contained a hospital, a 20 yard square red cross on a white background indicated the presence of the hospital. According to Source, there were approximately 200 Formosan and Korean guards at this camp.

ONE LUN:

Source stated that after two weeks at Chung Kia, the group was moved to One Lun, some four miles north along the Oe Noi River. At this camp the men were put to work building the railroad. For three months, they cleared the jungle and worked on the bed of the road. Rations at this camp were brought up by barge from Kanchanaburi. A camp rule ordered that only 10% of the men remain in the camp each day, the remainder being required to work on the railroad. During the three months' period the group was at One Lun, ten miles of railroad were built. The camp at One Lun housed approximately two to three thousand men; it consisted of 20 huts with between 100 to 150 men to a hut. In addition, there were two huts which housed the Japanese guards and engineers. No barbed wire surrounded any of these camps as the jungle was so impenetrable, escape was next to impossible. It was at One Lun that British officers were first made to work. They were formed into a battalion and under the pressure of Japanese guards who fired shots over their heads, were put to work on the railroad. Source stated that regular beatings were given to any of the prisoners of war at this camp for any infraction of the rule.

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15 October 1942
of One Lun
SECRET

TARKI LIN:

~~RESTRICTED~~

In October 1942, Source's group was moved to Tarki Lin which was five miles north of One Lun. Approximately the same number of men were in this work camp as in the former. Tarki Lin was located on the bend of the river and was the site of a small Thailand village. The camp itself was built right in the village and was approximately a mile from the railroad right-of-way. In Source's opinion, this camp will be abandoned, as it appeared to be merely a temporary position. Six long huts housed the two to three thousand prisoners, and the Japanese resided in four smaller huts. Lt. Kokabu was also the camp commandant at this camp. Source recalled that at this camp, the men having malaria were forced to work. Although they received small amounts of quinine, many of them were unable to walk the mile distance to their work; however, they had no alternative as a certain number had to report each day. Beatings were administered frequently by the Korean and Formosan guards. On one occasion, Thailand women who had brought food to the prisoners were beaten by the guards and forced to stand outside the guardroom for several days in the boiling sun. Many of the men died at this camp, but Source was unable to make any estimation of the exact number. There were no military installations at Tarki Lin. Supplies were brought in by wooden barges pulled by diesel tugs, and the camp was under the guard of approximately 50 Japanese.

MUMBRA DYE:

From December 1942 to February 1943, Source was in the work camp at Mumbra Dye. He described this as the worst of all the labor camps along the railroad. It was only three miles from Tarki Lin. Dysentery and disease killed many of the British soldiers and they were buried in the jungle. Approximately 1000 men were in this camp where they were housed in tents. No village was near Mumbra Dye, the camp being merely a temporary site for the railroad workers. There were no latrines available for the men, and the stench from the camp could be detected a mile away. Source stated there were no military installations at Mumbra Dye.

ONE POE SOUTH:

Source stated that One Poe South is the southern section of three camps: One Poe North, One Poe Central, and One Poe South. The latter is situated six miles from Mumbra Dye and had approximately 30 guards. It housed approximately 2000 men and it also had no barracks, the men sleeping in tents. Source remained at this camp for only a week, when malaria left him too weak to work. Source was returned by barge to Chung Kia, stopping en route at the town of Ban Kao which was two miles from the railroad camp at Tarki Lin.

At Chung Kia, Source was hospitalized from February 1943 until May 1944. He stated that approximately 1800 men were in the hospital (which consisted of barracks set aside for the purpose), treatment being given them by British doctors. Cholera broke out at Chung Kia and Source estimated that several thousand prisoners died and were buried in the cemetery there. Source stated that 15 or 16 British dead were burned each day in an attempt to prevent the spread of cholera.

EN ROUTE TO JAPAN:

Source stated that in May 1944, 1250 of the prisoners at Chung Kia who were the most physically fit were moved by rail to Singapore in two trains to be sent to Japan as a labor battalion. The group was kept for ten days at the Havelock Road Prison Camp in Singapore. Source recalled one instance where Chinese civilians had smuggled in a newspaper to the prisoners in which the news of the Normandy Invasion was carried. These Chinese were caught by the Japanese guards and were severely beaten for this act. The group left Singapore in June 1944 in a 9000-ton cargo vessel. The ship was in a convoy of 12 boats with 3 destroyers as escorts. Ten day rations were carried, and the ship headed for Borneo. Before it reached Borneo, the ship broke down and remained there for twenty days before another convoy came along. Prisoners began to starve. They were allowed only small amounts of rice and were given only condensed sea water, as no fresh water was available. After joining up with another convoy, the ship eventually reached Manila Bay. During that period, 90 men had died from starvation and beri-beri. The ship remained in Manila Bay for six weeks, and the men received rations of dried fish and potatoes, but were given no fresh food.

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In September, the ship left Manila and headed for Japan. Then three days out of Manila Bay, the convoy of a dozen ships and several destroyers was attacked by American planes. Source observed one particular feature of this action which he believed to be of military value. The ship containing the prisoners had been listed as #5 in the convoy when it left Manila, the number "5" being painted in large numerals on the bow of the ship. The #1 ship in the convoy was filled with Japanese troops. During the night of the 20th of September, the night before the attack, the #1 ship changed places with the #5 ship. On 21 September at 1030, the #5 ship then in the #1 position was attacked and sunk, whereas the #1 ship was not touched. In Source's opinion, the commanding officer of the convoy had changed the position of the ships because of the fear that our intelligence had learned of the movements of the convoy through Filipino longshoremen while the convoy was in Manila Bay. Source observed three ships go down in the convoy, including the ship on which he was. Of the 1250 prisoners who had originally started from Singapore, only 63 swam safely ashore. While he was in the water, Source saw enemy destroyers pick up the Japanese in the water but to the best of Source's knowledge, no prisoners were picked up. Source after being washed ashore was again picked up by Japanese soldiers, imprisoned in a small village for a few days, and then moved to Cabanatuan Prison by truck. He was treated in the hospital there by American medical officers and liberated on 30 January 1945 by American troops.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

ELDO W. LUCY
Major, Infantry
Executive Officer
Intelligence Division

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Prepared by:
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/rw

SECURITY DATA

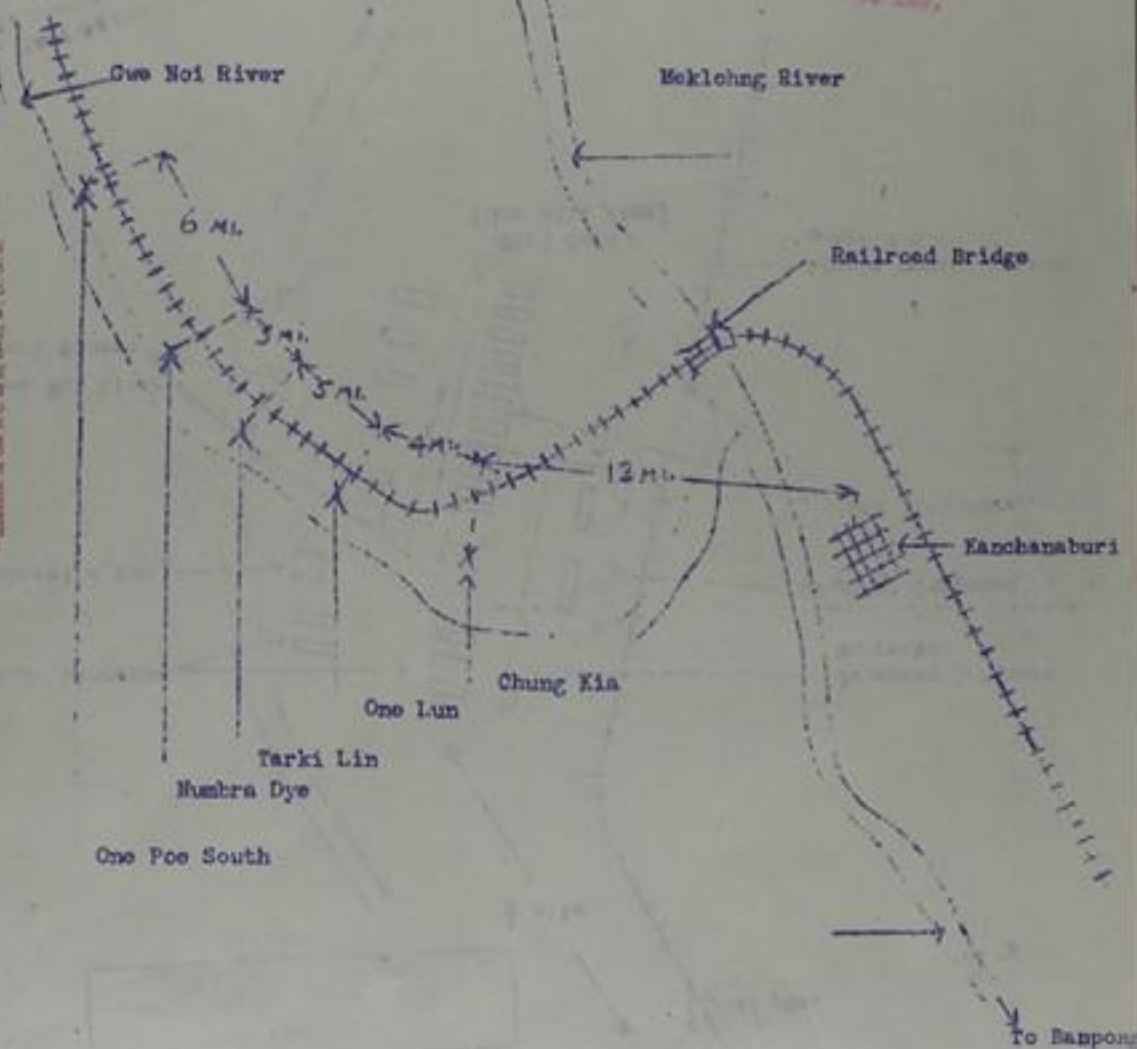
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SKETCH SHOWING LOCATION OF PRISON
CAMPS ON CHE NOI RIVER, THAILAND

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(Not Drawn To Scale)

Inclosure #1

to Intelligence Report #1860, OSC, 4 April 1946.

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Camp on the Burma Railroad.

Base Camp only:

1. TRANBYUZAYAT
2. 18 KILO
3. 80 KILO in BURMA
4. 100 KILO
5. HIN TAB (also "TARSAO")
6. TA MAKAM in THAILAND
7. KANCHANABURI

Other Camps in Burma, Thailand and Indo-China

Burma

1. Rangoon
2. Jail at Moulmein Nov. 43
3. Rest Camps at KANCHANABURI - TA MAKAM April 44

MAINTENANCE CAMPS

1. HONG PLA DUCK
2. NAKHOM PATHON

INDO-CHINA (in SAIGON AREA)

1. ST. MARTIN des PALLIERES (in SAIGON)
2. CHOLON
3. DALAT
4. TOY HOA
5. HANOI
6. NHA TRANG
7. KANH HOA
8. TOURANE

THAILAND GOVERNMENT CAMPS

1. Bangkok Military Prison

MALAYA CAMPS

1. CHANGI JAIL
2. OUTRAM ROAD
3. SIME ROAD
4. KRANGI HOSPITAL CAMP

Butterworth Prison

JAVA

1. 10th Bn. (Bicycle) camp in BATAVIA
2. NAVAL BASE AT TANDJOENGPRIOK
3. MAKASSUR
4. GLEBOCK BATAVIA
5. TJIDENG

JAVA (cont'd)

6. ST VINCENTES HOSPITALS IN MEESTER CORNELIS • a suburb
7. MATER DOLOROSA of BATAVIA
8. TANGFRANG
9. TJIMANI
10. BANDONG
11. AMBARAWA
12. SOERABAJA