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APPENDIX 6.DUTIES OF THE DUTY OFFICER

1. THE DUTY will be in accordance with a Roster compiled by the Camp Office.
 2. THE PERIOD OF DUTY is from 1200 hours Saturday to 1200 hours the following Saturday.
 3. THE OBJECT is to see that Camp Orders are complied with, to immediately report any unusual occurrence and to warn Officers and men as required for any purpose. To see that men are on parade at the time ordered.
 4. ROUNDS. He will make several visits round the Camp during the day to see that all is in order. Matters of cleanliness and Sanitation he will rectify through the N.C.O. i/c Sanitary Squad and matters affecting mens' Kits through Group Leaders. Reporting action taken to the Camp Office. He will make occasional tours at Meal Times.
 5. SPECIAL POINTS. Special attention is drawn to Camp Standing Orders Nos. 2 - 15 (inclusive) 20, 25 and 30.
 6. NON-COMPLIANCE WITH ORDERS. All cases of non compliance with orders will be reported to the Camp Office (in addition to taking action as Order No. 4 above).
 7. TENKO. On morning and evening Tenkos, he will accompany the Nipponese Duty Officer and promulgate any instructions that may be given.
 8. WORKING PARTIES. He will await the return of working parties and stand by the outside wall untill all men have been dismissed to their billets. He will promulgate such orders at this opportunity as ordered by the Camp Office.
 9. SPECIAL VISITING ROUNDS. At 1100 hours in unison with Major Houghton and visiting Night Sentries at times laid down by the Camp Office.
 10. DUTY N.C.O. He will call upon the Duty N.C.O. for assistance if necessary.
- (Signed) A.C. Houghton, Major, R.E.
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APPENDIX 6ORDERS FOR THE DUTY N.C.O.

1. He will be available at call at all times and is responsible for warning Officers when required for any purpose by the Camp Commandant or Staff, and also other ranks for parades, Guards etc.
2. He will accompany the Duty Officer as required by that Officer and act under his orders at such times.
3. Normally, he is to assist the Officers of the Camp Office in such duties as they may direct.
4. He will make frequent rounds to see that all is in order and special rounds as ordered by the Camp Office.
5. As soon as the working parties have gone he will go round the billets and check the sick staying in, bringing their numbers and names to the Camp Office for checking with the Pay List.
6. He will supply the N.C.O. i/c the Cookhouse with the numbers of those Sick in Hospital for the purpose of rations.
7. He will prepare the Guard book for the night floor guard and hand the book into the Guard Room before the first relief. Also to make himself acquainted with their orders and visit them as ordered.
8. He will be properly dressed while on duty with arm band and hat, and generally conduct himself in a smart manner, paying particular attention to salutes etc.
9. He will see that internal moves are carried out as directed by the Camp Office and report any movements in and out of Hospital, keeping a record for that purpose.

(Signed) A.C. Houghton,
Major, R.E.

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR PRISONERS
OF WAR.

A.R.P. (1).

18.8.44.

In the event of an Air Raid Alarm, I, as the Camp Commandant, should like to instruct you as to your behaviour.

In conformity with international Law, I respect humanitarian rights and have great responsibility for your protection, under all circumstances.

When the Air Raid alarm occurs, I and my staff who protect you, are likely to fall in action, just as we die on the field of battle. This is my constant resolution. As I keep such an idea in my mind, I demand you to obey the following orders :-

1. When you are alarmed in the camp, you must obey all orders from me or the Deputy Commandant. These orders will be carried to you by Major Houghton, whose absolute duty it is to pass them on to each Group Leader. He will keep in touch with me, and be given access for this purpose. It is the duty of each Group Leader to thoroughly explain my orders to all members of his Group, and to see that they are carried out. He will take post with his Group for this purpose.
2. On the alarm sounding, whether during the day or night, dress yourselves in working clothes and put on your shoes: and if at night time sleep on your bed space and wait further orders.
3. If you transgress my orders, and act at your pleasure, you will be completely responsible for your actions, and must be prepared to meet the grave results.
4. You are warned that, during the alarm, the camp is surrounded by large numbers of Nipponese Army, Gendarmes and Police. Accordingly, should you committ a rash act, you can be certain that it will have an unfortunate result for you.

In short, everyone must strictly observe my orders, which will be given for the purpose of averting any injury to you, caused by the Air Raid alert, or the Nipponese Army.

In respect to your behaviour at the working place :-

1. During the period of Air Raid Alert at your working places, absolute obedience is necessary to the orders of soldiers, sentries, and watchers from the camp, as

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orders of leaders from the firms.

2. At that time, you may be ordered to assemble at one place, or several places, so strictly obey the orders of the abovementioned people.

3. Should any trouble or accident occur between yourself or yourselves and the Nipponese, you must report the matter to the Officer or official in charge immediately, and wait his instruction, and on no account take direct action yourself.

4. Nipponese usually look gentle but in case of accident, they get out of temper, and some might inflict an injury on you; therefore, even should you be in the right, it is necessary, to prevent any misunderstanding, to avoid direct action absolutely, and deal only with the officer or official in charge.

I shall investigate all such cases fully, and settle the trouble on a basis of what is right and fair. Your minds can be easy in this respect.

I accept no responsibility for any unfortunate incident arising out of disobedience to Nipponese Army orders. On your way to and from your working place -

1. You will be under Nipponese Leaders' supervision, and comply with all orders.

2. Especially, you should mark the behaviour of the Nipponese at large, and just as at the working place, you should make every effort not to get into trouble.

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APPENDIX 8.

Further ARP orders in the event of a direct hit by bomb or damage by incendiaries.

Assuming (a) that either A or B Block may be affected, and (b) that the present hospital block may be affected.

(1) It is of primary importance that no one moves until they receive the order to do so.

(2) On any damage occurring, Major Houghton and Lieut. Takanaka will inspect it, and decide what action to take; and give orders to that effect. Col. Fliniau and the fire fighting squad and the Doctors, together with their orderlies, will be ready for immediate action on receipt of orders. Each of these will be accompanied by a sentry, in order to make certain that access is not impeded. Additional specifically allotted duties are as follows :-

(a) The Duty Officer will liason between Capt. Houghton and Col. Fliniau.

(b) Adjutant directing traffic in the event of evacuation. Otherwise, responsibility for documents and valuables in this office.

(c) Duty N.C.O. Runner to Major Houghton.

Personnel comprising all sections of fire fighting squad must be made fully acquainted with their duties by Col. Fliniau, who will make good vacancies caused by any casualties from either block.

All spare Medical Orderlies must stand by, with all spare Officers, to report to the hospital; the former for first aid purposes, and the latter as carrying party. If either block or the hospital is put of action, the first floor of the remaining block will be made available for casualties, by the Group Officers.

Arrangements are being made to keep first aid equipment in each block and the hospital. The standing detail under F/Lt. Wilson are Corporal Florence, L.S.B.A. McGreen, L/Bdr. Denton and L/Cpl. Puddifoot; and that under Dr. Boyce are P.C. Flynn and the two Australian orderlies, which will be augmented by the additional orderlies mentioned above, as required.

It is hoped to provide protective arm bands where

7s.

necessary. In the evacuation, which will probably be a last resort, egress will be through the steel doors on the ground floors of each block, and the way to the Recreation ground the same as previously practised. Everyone should take with them anything they value, blankets and eating bowls. Assembly for the purpose of evacuation will not be as before, but will take place floor by floor; the next floor not moving until the previous one is out of the way. Calmness and precision in connection with this will prevent unnecessary loss of life and responsibility for this rests with Group Leaders in charge, as well as upon every single individual; Group leaders remaining at their groups at all times. Col. Fliniau's party will render every assistance required by the Medical rescue party.

The Fire fighting and Rescue parties must be prepared to proceed outside the camp if so ordered by Lieut. Takanaka, and their services will be given to everyone, regardless of nationality.

It is again stressed that initially no one moves without orders from Major Houghton, and subsequently, without orders from Col. Fliniau or the Doctors.

Every endeavour must be made by all concerned to avoid any unfortunate incident.

Kobe,
19.8.44

(S i g n e d) A. C. Houghton,
Major, R.E.

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WORKING PARTIES

The conversation of Col. Stewart on the train has already been mentioned. Col. Takanada had said before leaving Hong Kong that the men would have to work and Mr. Usui, the interpreter, informed us that tradesmen would be employed as such and that they would be specially wanting tailors and boot-makers. It has already been explained that, owing to the state of health, work could not commence for some time. In fact, the other ranks of the American party of fifty, who arrived on 27.10.42 commenced work on 4.11.42, and we commenced on 11.11.42 with a small party of 71. The following day 120 were called for, and within a few days, 200; which were only found with difficulty. Most of this labour was at the docks, and the works leaders were issued with booklets, giving the common expressions in use.

Before the commencement of the working parties, I was asked for a scheme of organization, and in our interests, gave it. The working members gradually increased, until at the end of the year, 250 were going to work, and at the end of January, 300. The main point of my scheme was knowing the numbers required by the respective firms overnight, and allotting men by roster, day by day. By this means we could allot the fitter men to the harder work, and give everyone the maximum amount of change, knowing that a change is as good as a rest. This policy was not adopted immediately; but was in use on 5.1.43. The number working is quoted daily; but by no stretch of the imagination could that number be called fit. Christmas Day and New Year's Day were holidays.

On 5.1.43, five officers went out (and thereafter daily) to supervise working parties. They were not granted workers' rations; but we included them on our own. On 6.1.43, we obtained a few extra workers through the issue of socks and boots. These could not go to work previously in their bare feet. An order was issued on 8.1.43 that great-coats were not to be worn whilst working.

On the 9.1.43, The Camp Commandant issued an order that all men must either be (a) at work

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or (b) sick. The working parties consisted of 13 dock firms (mainly stevedoring), 3 factories, and one firm loading and unloading ships. The heaviest work was on the docks, and the lightest at the factories. At the beginning, the coolies were able to outwork our men; but as time progressed our men outworked the coolies. A system of recognition of "good workers" by extra pay later came into operation (100); increased to 130 as from 1.6.44, and cigarettes were occasionally presented by the firms. On the 13.1.43, all were warned against purchasing from civilians outside, and officers were offered work suitable to their rank, of a non-productive war effort nature, food to be provided by the firms. All volunteered, and the Commandant said he was seeking suitable work, which they would have the option of refusing or taking. This fell through, and long after the matter was presented by the Commandant in another way.

On 14.1.43, Commander Harrington, U.S.N., Lieut/Commander Horswell and myself handed to the Nipponese, International Law Regulations relating to the working of Officer P.O.W.s. The whole subject, in our case, was linked with food and treatment; officers being considered as drones, requiring less food and consideration than those at work.

On 18.4.43, new boots were issued to all, except the hospital, and shirts in exchange for those worn out. All men were now provided against wet feet. (The boots were an American Army Issue). Face masks and overalls were also provided for use at the dusty factories. The works parade was at 0700 hours. All parties were checked as to numbers, both by the Nipponese and ourselves, Cpl. Hoblitt, U.S.M.C. acting for us, for whom I deputized as necessary, and took over from on his posting to another camp in June, 1944. This gave us an opportunity of disposing of sick to the best advantage of the individual. Cpl. Hoblitt rendered excellent service in this respect; in addition to those mentioned elsewhere.

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Ten minutes break was allowed morning and afternoon, and 50 minutes for lunch. All parties were carefully checked in on their return. The winter hours of working were - Docks 0800 to 1600 hours and the factories 0900 to 1600 hours. Summer hours 0800 to 1700 hours. They took nearly an hour to reach the factories by train, hence the difference.

The orders at the works were - (1) No speaking to Nipponese. (2) No financial or other trading with them. (3) Smoking only during the authorized breaks. (4) No looting. Returning parties were searched on reaching Kobe House, and if any unauthorized article was found, the offender punished; in the early days by several hard blows with the fists; more recently, extra night guards were substituted on our representations mentioned elsewhere.

On the afternoon of 24.4.43, the men were paid in cash. (Working pay for March). The three previous months were entered in their deposit books. All monies were immediately collected by Group Leaders and kept in a box provided for them, who kept each man's personal account against canteen purchases. The men would much sooner be out with the benefit of fresh air, and some sense of freedom. On wet days, they were just like children under restraint but the morale remained very good, 335 going to work outside on the 12.5.43 out of a total strength of 439.

Because a man injured at work was treated for rations like a sick man, on 12.5.43, I asked for full rations in such cases, quoting Sgt. Sims as a definite case. These were obtained. Working pay from the firms at which the injury took place was similarly obtained.

On 23.5.43, the Commandant announced that (in view of the imminent arrival of the Australian contingent); working parties would be re-organized as from 1st June. In an interview he told me that, as the men were now much fitter, my method of daily change would cease, and permanent working parties would be allotted to the firms; but the men's wishes would be partly met i.e. if they desired

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to go to a particular firm.

The working parties were actually formed up by serial numbers in order; the Australians being allotted to five firms, mostly factories, and the remaining personnel to the dock firms. Each Section carried its own sick, whilst the light sick were allotted to light work, as far as practicable. R.S.M. Challis helped to allot these (he attended at the office for the purpose) to suitable work. By 5.6.43, 336 were out at work.

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The sending out daily of five officers had ceased at the end of March; the reason given being that certain officers were caught with loot. The loss of the opportunity to go out was unfortunate to say the least. * The reports on the work by those who went out under this new scheme, were good. They enjoyed the journey to and fro, the work was suitable, working clothes were provided, they had a good mid-day meal, and a hot bath in the afternoon. The work consisted of firing kilns, and although the factory generally was dusty, the place where the officers were working was that most free from dust. This arrangement appeared to be the answer to the need for occupation of some sort. After the first novelty wore off the numbers going out reduced, but in June they averaged 8 per day.

On 17.2.44, I obtained rulings under the following heads :-

- (1) Men holding light work chits from Nipponese authorities.
- (2) Men who have become sick during the night, and due to the absence of Nipponese medical personnel are without medical chits.
- (3) Men who commence work and are unable to carry on. In the case of (1) Immediately report to the sentry, who will decide what action to take, and if in your opinion unsatisfactory report facts to this office immediately on your return. (2) Report to Cpl. Hoblitt or myself on works parade in the morning.
- (3) Report immediately to the sentry, who will take the necessary action: if the man is too ill, the sentry will telephone Kobe House for instructions.

In all cases (a) if a man is found to be malin-

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gering a serious view will be taken, and (b) if the sentry has not taken suitable action, he will be severely reprimanded. This cleared up this question.

On 28th February, Dr. Boyce reported to me that the light work at the firm specially provided for the less fit, was really light, and that he would have no hesitation about sending light work men there. This cleared up any doubt in the matter and as changes could only be made on medical grounds, was very important. Later, women did this work, and by June 1944 we reverted to sectional disposal of the less fit. Dr. Wilson was having a reasonable chance to use his discretion as to whether a man was fit or not to go out to work.

Summer working hours came into force as from 1st April, meaning half an hour later for return from work. By now we had 100 workers in receipt of additional pay, and as from 1st June, 130. Rest days from this date to be two per month instead of the present four. I pointed out that this was likely to lead to an increase in the light sick, as a man could only work so long continuously. It is questionable, however, whether this has been borne out by the increased light work figures, which may be due to many other causes. The two rest days did help to bring about an increase in the sanitary squad to twenty, as it was more difficult to keep the place clean. It was generally accepted that the increase produced good results, and C.P.O Stedman, R.N. deserves special mention for his directing work in this sphere. [In view of this, it would have been desirable had suitable work been found but this was not possible.] The rates of pay announced on 16.1.43 were - Privates, 10 sen, N.C.O.s, 15 sen, and W.O. 25 sen per day. For a few days officers had not been allowed to go out, as one had been caught bringing articles in from the works; but on 18.1.43 two again went out. Unpleasantness arose again and again about bringing food in; but no objection appeared to be raised against eating it at the works. The idea, only too natural and necessary, was to supplement the ration. 309 was the most out during January, or about 70% of the strength - except officers.

*misplaced**Invent the articles here.*

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The braziers which were installed during this month provided the opportunity for cooking and many were the tins placed on them, and dense the smoke.

On the 2.2.43, as requested, I submitted the names of 19 men for extra pay namely; - Cpl. Bate, Cpl. Colley, Cpl. Bell, Cpl. Hoblitt, R.S.M. Challis, C.S.M. Barron, Ptes. Pufffoot, Keeler and Field and Sgt. Locke; representing five inside and five outside workers; but nothing happened for several months, as is mentioned later.

During this period, boots that had been worn out were difficult to replace and if it rained, no change of clothing was available. See my request of 10.2.43 re boots. On the 18.2.43, 34 pairs were issued and ten pairs on 23.2.43. By this time some men, if the firm to which they had been detailed did not suit them, went to another and on the 19.2.43, it was found that 32 men had stayed in, excused by no one. All were accounted for in various ways except seven and these were told that if they absented themselves in future, they would be severely punished. They were not playing the game with their comrades in not taking the good with the bad. Taken on the whole though, the men were very good.

By this time the work, in addition to the winter, was finding out the weak ones and it was our most anxious period from all points of view, as is duly recorded under "Hospital." The establishment of a Convalescent camp at Kawasaki showed that the authorities appreciated the situation to some extent and it undoubtedly toned up the majority who went there.

The first change of clothing on an appreciable scale was made on the 8.3.43, when socks were issued to all (many were without), and jackets, trousers, underpants and shirts, as detailed, on inspection. On the 10.3.43 we had 225 at work, the lowest, and by the end of the month it was 248. We persuaded many who were inclined to give way at this period to stick to it by going out in the fresh air and different environment and others forced themselves to do so; by this means their lives were saved.

(This was later handed to me in carb 82) and in been handed by me to Group leaders.)

On the 23.3.43, we prepared Savings Cards for the men, and their pay for the first three months was deposited for them. The movement of men from party to party and the taking of odd men indiscriminately by the Nipponese, led us to tighten up in our detailing. For this purpose, all Works Leaders attended at the office after evening meal and were allotted a firm, in turn, by roster. Sick men were disposed of to the lightest work, as far as possible.

On the 2.4.43, I submitted what I considered the best scheme; but it was much too easy. The Nipponese preferred detailing on parade rather than pre-detailing, as we did. Still, men received the required change by either method, so long as the parties did not remain permanent, as they were to do ~~so~~ later.

The Australian party had brought our strength up to 660 and over the period ending 17.8.43, the daily average at work was 590. The Camp Commandant told me that men would be given work within their capabilities, where unfit. This was a repetition of previous assurances; but the difficulty was that the work at the different firms was fairly uniform in hardness and the firms were, naturally, loth to have passengers.

We were able to establish the fact that most firms would always take two or three less fit men and especially any man who had been injured at that firm. The indoor Sanitary Squad, in particular, gave us a natural outlet for the less sick and we made full use of it, working on the Doctor's recommendations. On the 22.12.43, I received a list of recommendations from Major Campbell, A.I.F., on behalf of his men. The number suggested by him and total workers are shown, the latter ~~shown~~ in brackets.

1. Medical Staff	7	(7)
2. Sanitary Squad	5	(5)
3. Cookhouse	9	(10)
4. Batmen	2	(3)
5. Tailors	2	(3)

This would have meant almost all available

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indoor jobs; but many of the men already on the jobs were also sick or unsuitable for outside employment, so there had to be a compromise. I refused to push men outside who were obviously unfit. On the 25.12.43, I submitted four extra men as unfit for outside work to go on the Sanitary Squad and this was concurred in. Subsequently, the Sanitary Squad was increased to twenty of which the greater number were Australians. In June 1944, they were 16 out of 20.

In January 1944, we listed working party members again, with our eye, as always, on the most suitable job for the men in question. If we pleased the men, the Works Leader was dissatisfied and if we pleased the Works Leader the Group Officer was dissatisfied and so the vicious circle went on. We attempted to strike a happy medium and there was no noteworthy complaint and on the 9.1.44 I noted no hitch, and on the 29th January the Camp Commandant informed that he had found light work for 20 men at Showa Denki (18 Australian and two British) This was in answer to my request on the subject, although I had said there were forty men capable of light work only. This work was reported on after a week, and was meeting the case of about 50%; whilst the others were doing work too heavy for them. I submitted a report to this effect to the Camp Commandant. The firms at this stage were continuously providing the extra food, and conditions were reasonably good.

79 * On the 15.2.44, the Camp Commandant told all officers that, in their own interests, from a mind occupational and exercise point of view, he had arranged for light work at one of the firms. There would be no pay; but this was amended the next day to 90 sen for Captains and below, 1 yen for Majors and 1 yen 20 for Lt. Colonels. They would work as a separate party and a change of clothing would be found at the factory. He mentioned that conditions here were better than at the Officers' Camp, where there was no further accommodation. Until suitable accommodation was found, this opportunity was offered. All, except Major Pitt, Lt. Clarkson and myself, said they would be willing to go, and would commence the following day. The outing would give them exercise and a shaking off of boredom from which officers here, through lack of opportunity of occupational changes suffered much.

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On the 31.3.44, I had a discussion with Major Campbell, A.I.F. which I hoped would dispel a tendency on his part to feel that only Australians could fairly administer Australians. I was aware that their age and state of health warranted special consideration, which was given by me most earnestly. Since then, matters have run very smoothly (see diary entries of 10.4.44 and 25.4.44). On the 1.4.44, routine hours on rest days were, Reveille 0700 hours and Inspection 0900 hours. Many mutual changes were arranged, in working parties, as from this date, to the advantage of those affected.

On the 19.5.44, the Camp Commandant sent for Drs. Boyce and Wilson and myself and amongst other Camp matters he said that the Camp was the healthiest in the Kobe Area, with the working percentage of 95.37%. It was pointed out by us that 35 Australians and 15 British were unfit for manual labour, and that 50 of the former and 40 of the latter were over the age of 40. He noted these figures and I was also promised permission to visit Works places so that I could examine exact conditions first hand which permission had been submitted many times in the past fifteen months.

The best disposal of the unfit was still our problem and care. On the whole the working state was satisfactory and the majority, it would appear, owe their state of health to the opportunities so afforded (see Diary entry of 17.5.44). I have felt that, since carrying on Hoblitt's job on the works parade, I am now in close touch with the men, thereby benefitting them further. So we continued.

The period up to date, (23.1.45,) has been marked by a continuance of my control over the detail of the working parade - a thing that has proved so valuable to all. By conferences between the Works leaders and the Nipponese Staff on Works matters, which promised well: by my personal visits to the Working Places and by the gradual evolution of A.R.P. schemes. Also the provision of a special light job for the less fit. The exigencies of the war have, no doubt, affected the possibilities under some of these heads and, it can be imagined will do so to a greater extent as time goes on.

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By detailing overnight, assisted by Sgt. James, I was able to direct men into the most suitable channels. Mutual changes, often on account of boredom, I gave assent to without hesitation and made such changes as I considered ^{to be in} ~~to be~~ the mens' interest. If a firm took larger numbers, we built it up, semi-permanently and made corresponding reductions on others. The most difficult work such as to ships, we supplied by detail daily from a roster, so that everyone took his turn. We were responsible for the accuracy of the parade and it was in our interests to have it so.

The conferences between the Camp Commandant and his staff on the one side and my self and our Works Leaders on the other, had long been mooted and when at last given effect to, I am confident it was with the best intention. An ~~Appendix~~ ^{agenda} is attached - see Appendix (9).

By going to the Works places, Dr. Wilson and myself saw that reasonable consideration was given to our men and actually the impression was that the Nipponese Hancho had a certain amount of affection for them and on more than one job, the men worked out their own method and got on with ^{the work in} ~~it~~ ^{their own} ~~way.~~ Some jobs were harder than others and some had slightly better amenities in the way of hut accommodation and extra food; but none could be taken exception to. On my representing the need to the officials at Kobe House for masks and glasses when the men worked in Sulphur or cement, they were provided.

When I raised such points on the Works as working in heavy rain, I was listened to and the point conceded. As, at one time, we had no change of clothing, the matter was of vital importance.

Necessary precautions in relation to A.R.P. have been dealt with separately.

The special Light Job formed on the 1st Nov. 1944, was at a packing factory and associated with it in Kobe House was the making of envelopes - which, generally speaking, could hardly have been lighter.

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During January, 1945, the percentage at work was 99.22% and although the diseases with reference to the Light Sick are more due to boils and flu, such figures are but little affected.

^{these} Men caught from time to time bringing in loot and, on the matter being referred to me, or my taking it up, reasonable punishment has so far been accorded. Actually, we had nothing to complain about under this head.

The officers continued to go out and, at present, are at a Coal Siding and quite happy to be engaged. There are still the very few who do not go out at all.

On the 21st July, 1944 in view of the long period of working in the hot spell, I asked for a complete rest day on the following day; it was granted and also on several similar occasions.

On the 23rd July Major Campbell, A.I.F. addressed a letter on the health of the Australians, asking for the unfit men to be sent to another Camp. I forwarded this and referred the new Camp Commandant to my conversation with Lieut. Morimoto on the 3rd May, when I informed him there were 35 Australians unfit for manual labour and he promised to consider the matter.

On the 28th July, the Commandant told me he wanted the workers up earlier so as to be able to work in the cooler period; but they would not work longer hours. I had virtually complete control over working parties.

Earlier reference has been made to the first three months working pay having been entered in Deposit books. On the 2nd September, I drew this amounting to £2,326.80 in cash, and handed it to the respective Group Leaders.

On the 13th September, after a visit to the works, I reported that at Takahama, they needed eating bowls: at Sumitomo Hyogo I asked that men be not made to work in heavy rain and at Hyogo Eki that the officers might be restricted to their own part and not work with and in competition probably, with the men.

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At this time, the Commandant spoke to me about the attitude of some individuals at the working places and I drew the attention of every one to the Commandant's point of view.

For September, the average ^{daily} number at outside work was 576.36, Hospital 7.18 and Light Sick 9.93 with 52 inside workers.

On the 23rd November, a Camp Order was issued that the jobs served by tram car would cease work at 1600 hours and leave working places for Camp at 1630 hours. That the factories would cease work at 1600 hours and leave working places for Camp at 16.25. That lunch time would normally be one hour from now: but if work finished earlier, then one hour from that time. The result was that all working parties were in the following evening by 7.30 pm and in those days, it is unusual if they later than 7.10 pm.

Lieut. Dibb, R.E. and a party of 20 men commenced the digging of two reservoirs on the adjacent playing field, about 50,000 and 75,000 gallons respectively. The job has gone well and at the time of writing, this is nearing completion. The apparent use is for the fire fighting water supply.

This work lasted from 8.12.44 to the end of March 1945.

The Commandant reiterated his statement to me of necessary care in behaviour at the works in view of the serious mood of the Nipponese people, on the 22nd December, 1944.

The year closed quietly with New Years Day a rest day. Since then, except for a certain amount of A.R.P. measures, works have been proceeding to plan and routine. In the middle of March 1945,

ARP dislocated the parties for a short while; but they were speedily re-organised and when I left, Sgt. James and myself were detailing approximately 200 nightly, individually, to specific firms.

It is an old saying that work never killed anyone: in this case, it was instrumental in keeping many men alive, as those concerned would be the first to admit.

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Appendix (9)

PROPOSED AGENDA FOR CONFERENCE ON 23RD OCTOBER,
1944 WITH LIEUT. TAKANAKA AND STAFF.

1. No. 277, W.O. Challis (Takahama)
Provision of eating bowls.
2. No. 451, W.O. Ellender (Kamigumi)
 - (a) Eating bowls. (b) Washing facilities
 - (c) Tram system (d) Socks. (e) Soap.
 - (f) Footwear, at present much too large.
 - (g) Red Cross to be asked for extra food
both at works and inside.
3. Sgt. Fox (Chamagumi) a.b.c and d of Kamigumi.
4. No. 279, Cpl. Penman (Hyogo Minato)
Same as Chamagumi.
5. No. 466, Cpl. Loughlin (Sumitomo Hyogo)
Same as Kamigumi.
6. No. 400 Pte. Riley. (Dai Ni Shinko)
 - (a) Treatment of Light Duty men.
 - (b) Rice ball at 14.30 hours break.
 - (c) Eating Bowls. (d) ten minutes
smoke on arrival at working places.
 - (d) More nutritious food and rest days.
 - (e) Bandages for minor wounds.
 - (f) May one be allowed to bring a hot water
drink to a dusty job e.g. Hemp.
7. F/Lieut. Wilson, R.A.F.
 - (1) Sick, both in camp and on the job.
 - (2) Possibility of purchase of extra food
(Kachang Hijan beans).
 - (3) Purchase of extra medicines and instruments
i.e. Aurescope. Infra red or heat lamp.
batteries for Ophthalmoscope. Various
medicines.
 - (4) Possibility of four rest days per month
during winter.

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Appendix (9) continued

8. Captain Houghton.

- (1) Food situation, particularly with regard to the inside worker.
 - (2) Treatment of sick on the works in some cases (174) a man ordered rest by Doctor expected to work hard.
 - (3) Tendency of certain Nipponese Han Cho's to become aggressive - Kobe Go and Hyogo Minato are two cases in point recently.
 - (4) A practice night once a week for the band.
 - (5) That discrimination of amenities for the sick, in accordance with Camp Order, be as recommended by Doctor and myself to Lieut. Takenaka.
- (9) Sgt. Lucas (Higashinada) Truck or Tram.

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Appendix (10)

Instructions concerning New Works
Detail.

Total working numbers for firms will be as shown on Lists given to works leaders, from 2nd October, 1944.

The figures have been based on the situation when Senpaku is not working, in which case Showa Denki takes 37 men and has been built up to this number by taking an additional man from the largest firms.

These figures provide for the sick.

In the event of Senpaku working, the number of men required from each firm will be as detailed from this office and in order to supply them fairly, each works leader will maintain a roster to provide for deductions from his total number.

In the case of Showa, the individual is not necessarily personally detailed, but as a representative from the firm which is sending him to Showa.

The additional numbers now allotted by this office to meet these circumstances will be subject to change as desired either :—

- (a) by Works Leaders
- (b) by individuals

during the next 24 hours. Any change must be officially approved by me.

Pre-detailing of necessary movements will be made overnight by me.

Leaders are responsible for notifying all concerned so that tomorrow morning goes smoothly.

1.10.44. (Signed) A.C. Houghton,
Major, R.E.

RECREATION
AND
AMENITIES

On discussing recreational facilities with the interpreter, soon after our arrival, I was told that, during the war, the Emperor had forbidden gambling, dancing, and many forms of entertainment, and that P.O.W.s would come under the ban. Also, that to them, war was a serious business, during which there could be no time for relaxation. I pointed out that, although we regarded war as a serious business, we still believed in recreation, such as games and music and hoped that we would be permitted them in some form, so as to relieve the monotony of P.O.W. life.

Newspapers, books, opportunity to study, to write and receive letters, talks on non-political and non-military subjects, concerts, religious services; games (on the recreation ground if possible), musical instruments etc., and a canteen were all asked for, and where applicable, the offer made to pay expenses if that would assist. On this last head, the invariable reply was that it was not a question of expense; but of principle.

Consideration was promised, and gradually amenities were obtained which helped considerably to brighten our life. After waiting six weeks for the first soap and towel issue, they were made fairly regularly to begin with, and for some months now, very regularly. A cigarette issue gradually came into being, the original ration being ten packets per month. This was later adjusted to a sliding scale for - Privates seven pkts., N.C.O.s ten packets, W.O.s fifteen packets and Officers twenty packets. (Majors and above thirty) and has so remained. Permission was eventually obtained to purchase additional cigarettes and for several months the extra has been 2,000 pkts., per month. Some of the firms issued cigarettes at the works and sent some to Kobe House as a "presento."

From now on, I will treat this subject in diary form, as thereby it will probably best indicate the stages we passed through. Almost every-

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thing was the subject of a written request by me, on a prepared pro-forma, as the recognised method of communication between the Camp Commandant and myself. All these requests were filed and marked with the action taken by the Camp Commandant and his reasons for not granting a request: but they were kept in their office and I was unofficially informed, that they would be produced after the war, to the proper authorities. Actually the system worked quite well. (See Appendix No. 11).

For the translation and arrival at its destination, we were dependant upon the interpreter of the time, and had little cause for complaint in this respect. I was informed that if the request were granted, it did not follow that others would be, and that I put in many requests which were not granted, because of orders from higher authority.

My policy was to explain my request personally to the interpreter and to repeat it, if warranted, after a brief interval. The word "complaint" had to be avoided, as I was informed that no one in the Nipponese army was allowed to complain. It will be seen that, as time went on, conditions generally improved, and after nearly two years, were still doing so. The original attitude to us has already been explained.

Christmas Day, 1942 was a holiday. Red Cross parcels were issued on the scale of, hospital patients one each: remainder one between two men. On 10th Jan. there was a concert in the billet, and at the time, talks were proceeding on various subjects of interest. The American officers and men, and later officers and men of the Australian contingent, were specially interesting, as they introduced us to new scenes and new points of view, with concerts and talks. I let them begin without asking permission as a natural event: but on 11th Jan. I was informed that permission must be sought for organized functions, which I immediately sought and obtained.

On the 18.1.43, I was informed that all purchases must be official, and that the purchase of medicines was not permitted. ~~and~~ My action in view of this has already been explained under 'hospital'. Under all heads, nothing was easy to come by, and

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many amenities eventually obtained were the result of quietly persistent persuasion over a long period.

To quote one instance only - Music in any form was one of the first things asked for. On the 8.4.43 musical instruments arrived, and I asked permission to form an orchestra, with Sgt. Jeffree (Band Sgt. 1/Mx.) as leader. In June 1944, we were permitted to purchase additional instruments, and were requested to form an orchestra, which we did, and Sgt. Jeffree became the leader. (Just over one year after the idea had been put forward).

On the 20.1.43, 400 underpants were issued, giving men two pairs, and 196 shirts, so that all men had at least one good one: (many had two); and 300 pairs of socks, mostly in exchange. On the 25.1.43 Lt. Col. Fliniaux, U.S.A. joined the Camp Staff, to take charge of the Canteen, then promised. A Canteen as we understand it never became an established fact.

We had previously kept our billets clean: but on 30.1.43, I applied 'interior economy' as we understand it, in our own health interests and to show our captors that we were used to living in cleanliness and tidiness. This was said (by some) to be obeying unnecessary Nipponese orders. I disagreed in view of the reason given, and the cramped space, and at no time did the Camp Commandant complain under this head.

On the 11.2.43, Khaki drill suits were issued to 100 men: on 18.2.43, 34 pairs boots: on 19.2.43, two extra blankets to hospital patients: 72 pairs socks, 25 underpants, and 15 pairs boots: 25.2.43, two pairs boots. On the 17.2.43 a rumour of a Red Cross visit in April. He arrived on the 9th March, 1943, and a detail of the conversation is appended. For my handling of the situation, I accept full responsibility, as considering it in our best interests. My statements were made without heat, and having in mind that they may have to be repeated elsewhere at a much later date. A good soldier does not complain, and tries to be fair to his opponents. Dr. Pescelli was gentle enough in manner, but I am confident the situation was not lost on him. My diary entry written on 9.3.43 was as follows :-

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" A red letter day. The usual preparation for a G.O.C. heralded a visit from the representative of the International Red Cross from Geneva: a Dr. Pescelli and his aide. The whole place was very clean, and all except the office staff and the medical orderlies were out on the recreation ground with a football.

Until he actually arrived, we were not certain who was coming, and when the office staff were asked to go down and see him it came somewhat as a surprise. The Dr. was very quiet, but none the less observant: his aide, younger and sympathetic to the maximum extent that looks could convey. It was a treat to hear 'good morning' and 'Good bye'. After being introduced the Dr. said nothing could be done for us, but to report to our respective Governments, which would take time. He asked us to tell him something of the conditions here. I said that we arrived here after the Lisbon Mary incident, having lost about half our strength - 900, in very poor condition, and we had lost steadily ever since, the total number of deaths being 75. He said the Nipponese had told him of 150. I said this latter figure must include other camps in the area. He said no doubt the deaths were due to exposure. I said no, but that it was impossible for a man used to a Western diet to live on the Nipponese diet, and that our biggest worry was that beri-beri was increasing. We had specially asked for unpolished rice and protein to combat the beri-beri. He asked if the men were losing weight, and I said that their work took up all their available food, so that they had no reserve. In spite of everything, reports from the Nipponese as to their work were good. Mr. Hilton said malnutrition was general, and in reply to a question about underclothes said we had none. (True in the sense of woollen underwear such as we would wear in winter, even in Hong Kong). The Dr. asked how many were at work. The reply was two-thirds. I said that many of the men going to work were fit only for light work and that we were able to detail them to such. He replied that it was something to be able to do that. I said generally speaking it was a question of the survival of the fittest.

I said the Camp was badly placed in not having surrounding ground (being a warehouse in a street). The Dr. stated the recreation ground was quite near.

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(True, but not the same thing). I said there were forty officers here, who asked to be sent to an officers' camp. The Dr. asked about reading matter. I said a small library had been started. He afterwards saw this, and said it must certainly be added to. Mr. Hilton asked that up-to-date newspapers be supplied. Cpl. Bell asked about Red Cross parcels, and said two had been received in fourteen months. The Dr. said shipping was the difficulty. I said we received one on Christmas Day. Asked about letters, he said the same applied: but he understood letters were in Tokio. If Turkey came in the war, then the overland route would become more difficult. He estimated that our Post Cards would take about six months to reach their destination. Cpl. Hoblitt said that the Americans had not experienced the Lisbon Maru but they were also affected in health.

At this stage, the Dr. was asked if he would like to see the Camp, and he said 'yes.' He saw the men's quarters, the office (in which he expressed surprise at no typewriter), and the hospital (the orderlies report that his face registered much). Soon afterwards he departed. The good-byes were probably the last touch we will have with the outside world for some time." *(end of diary entry)*.

On the 23.2.43, there were rumours of incoming mail - we had had no letters for fifteen months and, except for about ten postcards from Hong Kong, none were received for over another year. On 8.4.43, the canteen opened in a small way and a cake, sweets, cigarettes, notebooks and pencils were sold, followed by 80 pkts., cigarettes, 50 pkts., caramels, notebooks, razor blades and pencils on 21.3.43.

On the 8.4.43, the Camp Library commenced, with the books on my signature. Here I may say that all issues, receipts, payments, and transactions of any kind were made on my signature - the only one the Nipponese would recognise. We issued them from the office, pro-rata to sections weekly, and being fond of books, I made this a personal duty. It is doubtful if any books have ever performed greater service.

Clothing was exchanged as approved by the Camp Commandant, and it became a regular policy on rest days to have a clothing inspection of some items or other, and to replace those (according

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to stocks available) that were unserviceable. On the 24.3.43, Col Fliniaux became responsible for clothing issues, in order to even out the duties (I had previously dealt with the Nipponese storeman direct). Much later an N.C.O. (Sgt. Waldron) was placed in the clothing store - an arrangement that worked well.

On the 12.3.43, a new pair of hair clippers was provided; six pairs were later provided, so that men were able to keep their hair neat and tidy, and have done so ever since. On the 8.3.43, Red Cross parcels were distributed on the following scale - one per each group leader, field officer, Lt. Hilton and myself, one to five outside workers, and one to six inside workers.

Permission for Sunday religious services was formally given on 27.4.43, and services were arranged by Commander Harrington, Lt. Dibb, R.E. and on the arrival of the Australians, by Major Campbell and Cpl. Baxter (Roman Catholic Church). A memorial service was held for each person who died, and in Dec. 1942, a mass memorial service was held at Osaka, at which Lt. Hilton represented the Camp. My diary gives the order of the service, also a brief description. * The singing of the "Rosary" by a few P.O.W. voices was particularly appropriate and inspiring. In Nov. 1942, we had sent home a printed postcard and on 15.5.43, we wrote our first letter, of 85 words. Acknowledgement of the PCs has since been received in letters. To many at home, it was apparently the first intimation of their relatives' well-being. There must have been an anguished period meanwhile.

On 18th May, 1943, we received a visit from His Holiness the Pope's representative in Tokyo, Archbishop Marella. Our abode was cleaned as usual, and those not at work went into the playing field. The Archbishop was shown round, and afterwards came into the playing field, where I was introduced to him. He said the Pope sent greetings to all, and that he was doing his best for P.O.W.s. Asked if we were all Americans, I gave him the figures, about 400 British, 50 Americans and twenty Greeks, including about 90 Roman Catholics. He said that the Pope was interested in all. I said it was good of him to come. He said this was the best camp he had seen. I said we had many needs.

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He replied "Bye and bye."

The Nipponese authorities indicated that the interview was at an end. He said he wished to thank me for my co-operation, and then 'goodbye.' He said he would be sending some books, and an orange was received by all for tea. His words were encouraging.

On 26th June, I noted that the Roman Catholics were strongly represented at their regular Church services. My request for a Roman Catholic priest to comfort Commander O'Brien, U.S.N. in his last hours was not granted. By this time the Sunday concerts were well established. On the 6.7.43, we wrote a 200 word letter, and the Australian party a P.C., similar to that we wrote in November last, and again just before this date. By 17.8.43, the days were going smoothly. Pickles, pepper and razor blades were purchased for distribution, and on the 15th/16th the officers went out for exercise for forty minutes, most welcome after about three months without any.

Following the arrival of a Nipponese doctor in June, he personally was very strict on discipline, and severe in the beating form of Nipponese corporal punishment. I discussed the matter with him several times, on one occasion for over two hours, into the early hours of the morning. His contention was that orders were disobeyed deliberately, and that lies were habitually told. Dealing with the Nipponese form of corporal punishment, I said that if a British officer beat a man, he would lose all prestige, and that striking in any form was not permitted in our Army. He replied that it was universally used in the Nipponese army, and that once given, the matter was closed. I said there was danger of losing one's control over oneself and doing bodily harm, and that we objected to it not only on those grounds.

We would secure equal, if not better results, by our own methods of punishment. As to wilfully disobeying orders, I said that many offences, such as smoking during prohibited hours, were nervous force of habit due to mental state, rather than a deliberate breach of orders. I asked him as a doctor if he thought his and my mental state were the same: one free, and the other a P.O.W. He

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said "no". He agreed that allowance should be made for this. As to lies, I said it was not the fear of punishment: but the amount and form of punishment that was feared. The doctor said he realized this, and promised to be more considerate in future. This he was, and as time went on he was more forebearing. It was a relief, however, when he left for another camp, as there were always those who would commit breaches of discipline, and on whose behalf we had to make the best efforts we could, although it brought Cpl. Hoblitt and myself to the verge of a nervous breakdown. Further remarks on this subject, showing gradual improvement in understanding, appear later.

In July 1943, the library was increased by a further 100 books, and so increased its usefulness. Meanwhile, the clothing issues generally were not unreasonable, and by 29.9.43, two cobblers and three tailors were set to work, who kept clothing and boots in repair. Further purchases in curry, pears, peaches, razor blades, cucumbers etc., were made since the last date.

Officers at this stage were allowed to exercise once a week, and on 28.9.43, went on to the sports ground, after a long interval. Newspapers had now stopped; but the library remained very popular. General morale was good, and bickering negligible. Certain numbers were taken by Dr. Meataki "for some good purpose," but nothing has happened so far.

On Sunday, 2.10.43, a memorial service was held for those who lost their lives on the Lisbon Maru, conducted by Lt. Dibb, R.E. Looking back it cannot be believed. On the 8.10.43 everyone wrote their views on P.O.W. life after one year.

The most general comment was the absence of letters, and the recent absence of anything from the Red Cross. So things continued on an even keel with another Christmas approaching. On 14th December, I requested the Camp Commandant that Christmas greetings may be exchanged by officers, on behalf of their units, to units in other camps.

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This was not granted, but on the 20th December, as I went to the Osaka Head Camp for the Mass Memorial Service, I was able to convey our greetings personally, and bring back reciprocations. I was also able to leave a little comfort with our R.S.s and such other Units as their officers gave me the necessary *funds* (See appendix No. 13).

On the 16th December, I requested the purchase of tea, sauce, razor blades, apples oranges, and dried bananas, and these were obtained. On the following day, I submitted a Memo to the Camp Commandant on the subject of orders and punishments by striking caused loss of respect for the striker - a submission which I had made many times previously.

On the 18th December, I requested the services of a Roman Catholic priest at the Crematorium for Pte. Phillips, A.I.F. - unsuccessfully.

On the same day, I had a conversation with Major Campbell, A.I.F. on the subject of orders. As they had expected to administer themselves on arrival in Nippon, there was a tendency to be a little difficult at times. Major Campbell had drawn my attention to his invidious position. As nothing could be done about it, and as my request on their arrival for representation in the office itself was not granted, and as I did my best for everyone regardless of who they were, there the situation remained. It will be seen that later I succeeded in obtaining an Australian officer as Adjutant, and so obtained for them the representation they sought.

One great noticeable difference this time from last year, was the prevailing spirit. The large amount of sickness, and suffering from shock, kept the majority reserved last year. With the return to better health, spirits rose accordingly, and we found groups making Christmas cards: others, mottoed and coloured shades for the lights: others discussing letters they hoped to receive: and others discussing food. The change was marked that it would really be felt that the Christmas spirit was abroad, and gave us great hopes for the future.

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On the 19th Dec. 43, specially made new clothes were issued to all. They too uplifted morale. On the 20th December, I requested and obtained permission for all Australians to turn out at Pte. Phillips' funeral. Thanks from Major Campbell. I went to Osaka for a memorial service held for those P.O.W.s in the area who had died during the past year. The gathering was representative of P.O.W.s in the area. Many Nipponese officers attended, and the priests performed most impressive rites, including Masses for the souls of the departed. In a tribute, Col. Murata said that those who had died had given their lives honourably in the service of their country. Lieut. Jackson, R.N. said that they had suffered trials greater than those experienced under active service, and at all times had been unthinking of themselves. The programme of the ceremony is attached.

On the 21st Dec. 43, one hundred lbs., of tea were purchased, in contrast to the 13 lbs., a few months ago, and soon we were to be purchasing 200 lbs., per month, and still are. A camp magazine made its unofficial appearance on 23rd December - a praiseworthy effort, doomed to die an early death after the second monthly issue, as permission would not be granted.

Christmas Day - Ample cigarettes had been issued the previous day. Soon after breakfast oranges (four per man), apples (one per man) dried bananas (three per man) were distributed. Later, everyone received a second pair of under-pants and a shirt. It is only fair to say that in the absence of anything from the Red Cross, the Nipponese did their best to brighten the day for us. I told the men that I had thanked the Camp Commandant on their behalf, and that he had told me parcels would arrive shortly. An excellent concert took place during the day, and "lights out" was extended to 9 pm. Until that hour, singing could be heard from all floors. Signs of happiness for which thanks be to God.

On the 30th December, the first batch of radio messages was sent out, and this continued

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in batches of ten to date, and on New Year's Eve an excellent Red Cross parcel was distributed to each person. Those responsible for the sending of them can have no idea of the pleasure and happiness they bring. A comparison with conditions a year ago appears in my diary under the date of 3.1.44. The personal side is discussed under the heading of "Office organization and staff."

On the 14.1.44, tennis shoes were issued to all, thus permitting one to change from boots at the end of the day. On the 15.1.44, fire drill squads were organized for (a) when everyone was in, and (b) when men were at work, and practices were held from time to time.

On the 16.1.44, I requested the re-issue of newspapers, without success. In the afternoon, all officers and four N.C.O.s were called to a Conference in the Camp Commandant's room to discuss (a) the cause of the war, and (b) specific cases of hardships caused by it: the full proceedings of which are appended. The idea given was to create a better understanding. Lt. Fukunada and the Chief Interpreter from Csaka were present. *See appendix No. 14.*

At this period, officers and men who wished to do so were taken for a run each morning. On 19th January, we completed pro-formas for the "died in action" men. The motive was not apparent. On the 2nd July last I had, at the Camp Commandant's request, submitted a casualty list in connection with the Lisbon Maru: which he said he would forward to the proper authorities. - copy attached: being from memory, it is not complete

Reference to diary entry under the date of 21st January 44, shows reference, for the first time, to the forms of punishment that should be observed. A distinct step forward. The staff were now recognizing our dislike of slapping, and from now onward, very little of it took place: extra night picquets and confinement being awarded instead. None of them were unreasonable. A year ago, I would not have even been consulted in the matter.

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On the 28th January 44, we received seven cases of oranges and three of apples. For the first time, the Canteen Committee consisting of Col. Fliniaux, Major Pitt, Major Campbell, S/Sgt. Doherty and P.O. Connor made the distribution. I set up this committee to take some of the work off my shoulders, and to absolve me from any charge of unfairness. Issues of the fruit continued until the 10th February.

On the 5th February, I argued with A/S.M. Morita against punishing the Section Leaders for the offences of their men and gained the point. I established the point that the Interpreter would not punish and that Group and Section Leaders would be brought to my office for clearing matters up.

Whilst at Osaka, on the 26th February, I learnt that there were several letters there for us, so hopes were revived. On the 29th February, I recorded in my diary the following: "the month has not been a bad one." The weather has been kind, and health generally good. There have been no incidents to which exception could be taken, and relaxation has been provided for the officers. Morale continues good."

On the 1st March, fires were stopped for the season, but the hospital continued until further notice. The fires allowed much extra cooking which apart from its practical use, afforded great fun. On the 2nd March, I noted that Dr. Wilson was having a reasonable chance to use his discretion, as to whether a man was fit or not to go to work. On the 4th March, as we had not written a letter for some time, I asked permission to write again. This was granted, after receiving letters, in June.

On the 5th March, we completed pro-formas, which gave the standard of education and ages of the camp, by nationalities: including the oldest and youngest. The average age of the Australians (238) was 33 years - eldest 51 and youngest 20. Of the Americans, 28.80 - eldest 50 and youngest 19. Of the British 29.82 eldest 50 and youngest 20. Average age of Camp - 30.55.

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On the 10th March, we returned the names of those who had wives in Hong Kong (ten) or Java (nil), and the same day suggested list of canteen purchases to the value of ¥4,000. Three of those with wives in Hong Kong were permitted to write and send a photograph, which was taken personally by a Nipponese Colonel. Later, replies and photos were received through the same agency, and he was duly thanked by the recipients.

Having already mentioned the attitude of Dr. Meataki towards lies, I remark again on the subject under date 20th March, as it affected the punishment of two men on that date.

Toilet articles were received on 29th March from the American Red Cross as follows :-

Hair Clippers, ten. Pencils 300. Razors plastic 300. Nail scissors, ten. Shaving cream 300. Shoe polish 300. Toilet paper 150. Combs 300. Tooth powder 294. Old Gold cigarettes 500. Razor blades 3000. Honers 30. Shaving kits 300. Shoe laces 300. Laundry Soap, 600. T/brushes 300. Pipe Tobacco, 300 pkts.

All of which were very acceptable, with gratitude to the senders. Letters at last arrived in Camp! 500 were received by about 140 people. 300 pairs boots were received from the American Red Cross, and issued: that problem was solved for a while.

On the 1st April, in view of the 14 day period between rest days, I asked for a real rest day, and the standing order for all rest days was, Reveille 0700. Tenko 0715. Breakfast 0800. Inspection 0900. With this I heartily concurred.

On the 6th April, I discussed with the Interpreter, the importance of calling the officers by their ranks, and not subjecting them to any form of punishment. The point was seen, and a promise made to avoid unpleasantness under this head in the future.

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The G.O.C. Kobe area, inspected the Camp, and all passed off well. On 20th April, the Camp Commandant, told me that for health, this was the No. 1 Camp in the Kobe area. What a change from a year ago! On the 22nd April, it became evident that the various elements in the civilian sections were having differences, so I recommended their separation on the works, in the interests of their safety. Since then they gave no more trouble. The importance of the Camp Commandant's action was that it strengthened my hand considerably. I was in a position of authority, without means of enforcing that authority, without handing over persons to the Nipponese for punishment. This I refused to do, and there were rare instances where such action was taken advantage of. The fact that there was not a single incident, and that the spirits and morale were high, speaks for itself. No unit yet, to my experience, has been run without means of punishment.

I tried to get the Greek captain and the other ships officers off working, without success. Several times I had tried to get them removed to a civilian camp, also without success.

On the 25th April, our tea purchases for the month rose to 200 lbs., and has so continued - from the initial purchase of 12 lbs., as recorded above. On the following day, a consignment of summer clothing, soap etc., arrived, so prospects in this regard were good.

On the 1st May, Lt. Fringle, A.I.F. became Adjutant: this gave the Australians representation on the administration side, as I had requested for them. On the following day, I put in a written memo to the effect that the period between evening meal and tenko should be devoted to whatever reasonable form of recreation the men desired - such as (a) Music and singing. (b) Reading of books and plays. (c) Discussions of a non military and non political nature. (d) Educational training in languages etc. (e) Games, as although their bodies were tired, their minds needed recreation. Also that men could only work so long without rest, and therefore the longer interval between rest days would have its effect on the health of the men.

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That, generally speaking, the treatment should be as humane as possibly by way of (a) good food, (b) work within capabilities, and (c) suitable recreation, so that they could look forward to being fit to take their normal place in peacetime life, when the time comes.

The next day, the Camp Commandant, sent for Drs. Boyce and Wilson and myself, and camp welfare matters were discussed of which the following were the outstanding points :-

The Camp was the healthiest in the Kobe area, and the second in the Osaka area. The percentage working was 95.37 (against 71% in January 1943). It was pointed out by us that about 35 Australians and 15 British were unfit for manual labour, and in reply to the Camp Commandant, we informed him that about 50 Australians and 40 British were over 40. This he noted. In future, cases requiring special treatment would be sent outside. Lavatories and dirt bins would be emptied more regularly, and bug powder, fly-papers, and bed matting were being obtained.

The clothing situation was the best in the Osaka area. Food was the best that could be obtained: the Camp Commandant made special personal efforts to obtain fruit, and would continue to do so. I was asked to submit a list of musical instruments required. This I did, and out of those suggested a violin, banjo-mandolin, and ten mouth organs were later produced at a cost of about ¥250. This cost was shared by the officers.

The Camp Commandant said he would meet the Doctors and myself once a month to discuss Camp matters. He said that all orders must be complied with, even those which were unpopular. He pointed out that the civilians were having a very poor time, which we should bear in mind, and patiently await the day of release. A very satisfactory interview, and the result of much spade work. I repeated my request to be allowed to visit work places; in order to be fully acquainted with conditions, and the Camp Commandant said he would arrange for this (up to 17.4.44, I had not gone out). After passing through difficult times, our future looked brighter. Everyone was informed of what took place at this interview,

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and were considerably heartened thereby. Toilet and washing soap, oranges (1,200), and tea (200 lbs) were issued on the 5th May. On the following day, vaccination and inoculation (TAB) commenced and continued for three months, giving protection against Typhoid, Dysentery and Cholera.

The 7th May, was a rest day with no inspection and was described as the happiest day for two years. On the 9th May, 240 bottles fruit juice came in, and were issued as a drink over the following month. 300 eating bowls also arrived, and eased the situation in this respect. A real event was the arrival of 200 letters on the 11th, and we commenced sorting and tabulating them - by the 21st they were all issued.

On the 16th May, a system of loud speakers was installed, later to be used for broadcasting orders, concerts etc., another step forward. 100 new library books were received, bringing the total up to almost 300: a much better situation. The Mid-day Bread ceased on the 18th, and rice and soup substituted. Bread was stated to return in October. Oranges were again issued.

We were able to reply to the letters just received, by a 100 word letter on the 22nd, and to have something to reply to gave such a letter extra points. By the 28th, 3,393 letters had been received, also nine personal parcels (American). On 29th May, I talked to all Section leaders on tolerance - we all needed more of it.

On the 31st May, I arranged for the purpose of a banjo-guitar, violin and xylophone, and the Camp Commandant said we could have an orchestra, which would be allowed to practice every Saturday evening, and play on Sundays. I got Captain Weedon, 1/Mx., to run this: he obtained the names of twenty performers, and the band soon got going.

As from 1st June, Reveille was 0500, Tenko outside with P.T, and in again by 0545. A good idea. Everyone was loosened up in the fresh air, and in the rooms the foul air was changed.

Yasume suits arrived and two blankets withdrawn

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from everyone. About 100 Roman Catholic books arrived and were distributed. See diary under the date of 2nd June with regard to a conversation with Major Pitt on the subject of morning P.T. See also the entry for the following day, in which I wrote "The good state of health, the reasonableness of the food, the treatment by the Nipponese staff, the facilities for music, the general contentment on the works etc.," shows that there was little to grumble at.

On the 4th June, I asked for broadcasts on general subjects on week days, but I was informed the matter would be considered.

On the 10th June, we received strawberries on purchase, and again a few days later. Another commodity not obtained a year ago.

On the 21st June, Lieut. Morimoto said good-bye to us all. He said he was sorry for the number of deaths that had taken place in the early days, but the state of health was now good, and he hoped it would continue. He also stated that he would be in Osaka and, in that sense, he would still be watching over our interests.

On the 23rd June, we purchased 200 kgms., loquats and on the following day 60 bags potatoes were received.

On the 3rd July, the new Camp Commandant announced himself, and his policy on broad lines, to everybody. His first impression was that the Camp was in good spirits which he was glad to see.

During the next few days, owing to the difficulty of getting a suitable person to become Rentaku Cho (-connecting file), I took over Hoblitt's job in connection with the works parade myself and the Commandant agreed that we dispense with a connecting file, as unnecessary, as we are now able to make ourselves understood.

On the 13th July, the Camp Commandant made an informal tour, and in my office discussed many points affecting the mental state, in which matter he promised to do his best. The tangible points

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arising out of our discussion were :-

- (1) The band and choir could practice every evening.
- (2) Games and discussions could take place within sections, but cards will only be allowed as before, although permission to play daily is being sought from Col. Murata.
- (3) Table tennis can be played daily between the hours of twelve and one and six and seven.
- (4) A Roman Catholic priest will visit monthly, commencing on 22nd of this month at 9 am. It is hoped to make a similar arrangement for the other denominations.
- (5) The Commandant agreed to place the microphone at our disposal every evening at 1830 hours, to put over a short programme of interest, including musical and entertainment items. I will obtain suggestions.
- (6) Canteen purchases will continue as goods are available.
- (7) The purchase of text books is being referred to Col. Murata.
- (8) The Commandant will confer with the doctors and myself once a month.
- (9) I continue requests as before.

Almost a Magna Charta! I broadcasted the above to all, so that they may know what was going on.

On the 17th July, adjustments had to be made in diet, owing to the difficulty in getting coal: and I sponsor the first variety programme under the above charter. The idea seemed to become popular. A new Interpreter arrived.

On the 18th July, 437½ kgs., tomatoes were distributed. The new interpreter appeared like to work well with me: a distinct gain.

On the 22nd July, a Roman Catholic priest, the Rev. Father Maeda, conducted a service with Mass in the Camp: it was well attended and appreciated by all.

The Camp Commandant attended, and both he and the staff were keenly interested in the arrangements.

By August 1944, we were running two broadcast programmes weekly: one instrumental, the other variety, and they were very popular.

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The subsequent period to the end of January 1945, was marked by steady Canteen purchases of tea, razor blades, oranges, sauces, fruit juices and cigarettes until the supply of the last became too difficult and we relied upon the half monthly issues. Cups, sauces and plates were purchased for the officers, in addition to small supplies of canteen goods as available. The total average purchases per month being about ¥3,000. The small type of orange supplied was exceptionally sweet and much appreciated - apart from its health value.

Purchases of sufficient musical instruments to equip an orchestra, including two clarinets, a flute, bass and tenor drums, violin and cornet cost a total of ¥2,500 which was shared by Col. Fliniau and myself out of our savings of Nipponese pay in Yen. The amount of pleasure these instruments gave both here and at Kobe Hospital was tremendous and they were a good morale raiser *when we left the camp (31. 3. 45) the instruments were left with their respective players.*

Each rest day became recognised as an occasion for an evening concert and Christmas Day brought forth a well produced pantomime. In addition to which, at one time, we were running weekly broadcast Quizzes and a thriller by instalments until A.R.P. made broadcasting a little too uncertain.

And last; but not least, the visit of another priest (non-denominational) whose services gave much comfort to those who heard him.

Letters home had been written more frequently and for January, 1945, the allotment over and above a letter which everyone wrote was :-

Cable of 10 words, (10).
Broadcast message of 45 words, (25).
" " " 150 " (35).

The number of letters received since 31st May to 25th January 1945 was 8,000 approximately; yet unfortunately there are still about 80 who have had no word. In such cases, they were given the privilege of broadcasting.

Our library at January 1945, consisted of about 500 books, mainly fiction and they did excellent

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service in relieving boredom. Had Text books been possible to obtain, a big need would have been met by providing mental stimulation.

(Appendix 18)

As the result of my representations, a Red Cross parcel issue of one between two men was made on the 1st December and a whole one each on Christmas day. We were also issued with 240 units of American Red Cross toilet necessaries such as combs, soap, Barbasol shaving cream, boot polish, sewing kits etc., all very useful.

Two hundred and fifty British overcoats were issued on the 4th December and were a boon: the wind could 'nt blow through them!

The purchase of Christmas decorations, made a tree possible in the Hospital and it was an inspiring sight - home seemed nearer than ever before.

A reply to a memo. from Major Pitt dated 16th Aug. 1944 appears as Appendix 15 and is self explanatory.

A circular letter for British and American POWs in the Far East appears as Appendix 16 and the Christmas 1944 and New Year 1945 messages as Appendix 17.

I have spoken about the Red Cross parcel issues in Feb. and March 1945. When the officers left the Camp on 31. 3. 45 they received one parcel between two persons.

On 4th April I forwarded the men's mail to a total of £12,699. 8s. from the new Camp back to them; but I doubted very much whether any such amount could be usefully spent, although I hope so.

REQUEST.

TO: LIEUT. TAKENAKA.

FROM: MAJOR HOUGHTON.

SUBJECT: _____

ENGLISH.

願出事項

長谷竹中中尉殿宛
ホートン取締宛
内容

日本語

Appendix No. 11.

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APPENDIX (13.)ORDERS OF COMBINED FUNERAL.

1. Attendance of Guests.
2. Attendance of the Master of Rites.
3. Attendance of the Pastor.
4. Opening Address (The Chairman of the Committee) from 10.00 am.
5. Solemn bow to the Souls by all.
6. Mass.
7. Memorial Service.
8. Letter of Condolence of the Master of Rites.
9. (a) Letters of condolence by representatives of the F.O.W.s.
10. Sacred Water.
 - (a) Pastor.
 - (b) The Master of Rites.
 - (c) War Prisoners.
 - (d) Guests.
11. Solemn bow to the Souls by all.
12. Closing Address (Chairman of the Committee).
13. Exiting of Pastor and his followers.
14. Exiting of the guests.
15. Exiting of the Master of Rites.
16. Exiting of all (including War Prisoners).

REMARKS. Procedure will be led by the Committee in charge, Lieut. Fujino.

The Osaka F. of W. Camp,
December 20th, 1943.

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APPENDIX (114)

REPORT OF A CONFERENCE HELD BETWEEN NIPPONESE OFFICERS
AND BRITISH AUSTRALIAN AND AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR
AT KOBE SUB-CAMP ON JANUARY 16TH 1944.

Major Pitt said that he believed the cause of the War in the Pacific was that Nippon wanted Oil, Rubber and other raw materials from the Dutch East Indies. She also needed extra land for the expansion of her growing population.

THE INTERPRETER. You think the refusal of the Dutch East Indies to give Nippon what she wanted caused the War? ANSWER. I think that was one of the reasons.

Any other reasons? ANSWER. I believe the German Military Mission did a lot to persuade Nippon to enter the war to help Germany. I think Nippon hoped that by this war she would become the first power in the Pacific.

LT. COL. FLINIAU. I think there were several reasons for the War. First the lack of understanding between the peoples of the East and the peoples of England and America and also differences of the peoples. The population of Nippon is large and is growing larger. The way of expansion is to the South and naturally, she went that way. Thirdly, the need for raw materials and primarily War materials. Expansion is the reason for the War. Nippon is too small for the very increasing population.

QUESTION. That is why Nippon took up arms?
ANSWER. Yes, that is my opinion.

MAJOR CAMPBELL. Possibly my reasons are more abstract. I think the cause of all major wars is the economic problem. In the North-west Pacific over the past 20 years there have been big increases in the populations of Japan and China. Nippon has not sufficient territory to supply the country from an Agricultural point of view and she cannot hope to live under these conditions. In the South-east Pacific, countries like Australia have large areas with only small populations. If Nippon is to be a Major power, she must be a manufacturing nation, and she must have raw materials and also customers to buy her products. Nippon to expand, must take other territories. In the past, Nippon has found it difficult to get these materials and that has forced her

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Germany wach have strong military traditions. Great Britain and America think wars are foolish. I would like to see a peaceful way of solving differences.

I think the war was partly caused by economic problems, and was helped by the people who think war necessary.

LIEUT. KING. Nippon is a long way from England. I have lived in the East for seven years. People in England make no effort to understand the peoples who are living in the Eastern Countries. People try to live in the East as Englishmen and make no effort to understand the country in which they are living. I was in Nippon in 1938 for a holiday. I was impressed by the beauty of the country and the friendliness of the people. I am sorry that more people do not come to Nippon. I am sure people in England would welcome greater numbers of Nipponese in England.

CAPT. WIEDMAN. Many things have happened between Nippon and America. In the past 25 years. We Americans believe that we have the right of intercourse, travel and trade with other countries. We saw that the war in China would prevent us from trading. Differences between nations have also arisen in the South West Pacific. The exclusion of Japanese from America in 1923 was due to the wages problem. The influence of Germany on Nippon brought about the war and it was also helped by the lack of understanding.

LIEUT. CLARKSON. I remember the problems that arose the last war. War does not solve any problems. We must get together and solve them without fighting.

SGT. DYSON. Nippon wanted oil and raw materials from the Dutch East Indies with whom England and America had trade treaties. Nippon had signed the Tripartite Pact with Germany and Italy. Part of the agreement was that in the event of war in Europe, Nippon would start a war in the Pacific to distract attention.

THE INTERPRETER. I want to have some opinions as to what kind of misery the war will bring to us.

MAJOR CAMPBELL. People are always worse off after a war. After the last war the winners were faced with the same economic problems as the losers. A nation loses the flower of its manhood and they are necessarily the best progenitors for the future. The loss is felt for many generations. Then there is

to try and take territory for herself. This is the main cause of the war together with the lack of understanding between nations.

LT. BROWNIOW. I think the war was caused by economic reasons. I do not think Nippon would have gone to War in 1941 if Great Britain had not been engaged in war in Europe and I believe Nippon took the opportunity of going to War because we were weak in the Pacific. If you had been able to test Public Opinion in England then they would have said Japan was entitled to more in the Pacific, such as trading rights in China, Malaya and the Southern Pacific. The problem could have been solved by negotiation and not by going to War.

INTERPRETER. Was that the opinion of the British in 1941?

ANSWER. That was my opinion and of authoritative persons in England. Had Great Britain not been involved in War, Japan would not have dared to challenge Great Britain and America. While we were disarming Japan had been rearming, and when we were engaged she took the opportunity of going against us.

CAPT. HOUGHTON. When a country goes to War against her two best customers it is obvious she does so expecting to win. She thought the opportunity had come, when the other powers were so fully engaged, to go to War in the Pacific (East Asia). Nippon believes in East for the East and West for the West. We think on the other hand, that all countries of the world are necessary to the whole world. We maintain that communications and commerce and intercourse between Great Britain America and Nippon are to their mutual advantage, rather than all round distrust, which is harmful to them all, and a hindrance to their progress. She thought she was entitled to a place in the sun as a leading power, and was undoubtedly influenced by the persuasion and example of Germany. It is understood by the people of Great Britain and America that 80 millions of peoples are entitled to life and livelihood, and we hope that the War will bring about a chance for all people to live decently.

LIEUT. CLARKSON. There are always troubles between countries: but nations have not found a way to solve problems without fighting. Countries, moreover, seem to have found this the only way. Japan and

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the loss to the individual. Particularly mothers and wives. The economic result is the slump in industry, many commodities are not produced and this is reflected in the wealth of the nation. The individual too suffers not only bereavement: but also want.

• SGT. DYSON. My father lost his employment as a result of the last war and from 1919 to 1927 he was out of work. Our family lived on bread and butter for a long period. I was often hungry. People were all the same in the district in which I lived and unemployment was general. There was a big famine in Russia. Conditions were the same in Germany and I remember seeing films of German children with bones sticking out of their bodies.

LIEUT. BAIRD. I was in Greenock and saw the German bombing of the Clydeside. My sister has a child aged four years and for six consecutive nights their locality was bombed. Their house was not: but surrounding houses were knocked flat. This child has been mentally affected. You cannot explain the feeling that bombing causes: you cannot fight it. You can imagine the effect it has on the civilian population, particularly on women and children. This is what happened in Great Britain and in other countries which have been bombed.

LIEUT. HILTON. To see the misery caused by war you do not have to go far from Kobe House itself. There was the experience of the LISBON MARU. And the nine months change on the Japanese diet, before which men had died left and right in Hong Kong. These causes were responsible for the many deaths last winter. I was stationed in Scotland from 1933 to 1936. Factories were not working, there was general unemployment and undernourishment caused by the depression which was an aftermath to the Great War. Some of the men who died in Kobe House had been affected in their youth by these economic conditions which were felt by Great Britain, America and Germany after the last war.

CAPT. HOUGHTON. I was in Germany just after the last war when conditions were appalling. The people were very hungry, and the German, as you know, is normally a good liver. There was a general shortage of clothing as many fabrics had been used for war purposes, such as the manufacture of aircraft. The people were determined never to have another war.

60 men out of 80 and then I went myself. I had to start life all over again. I will have to start again this time. There have been troubles after every War and there will be trouble after this War.

LIEUT. KELLY. My father left home in 1912, and got employment in civil life in a trade in which he was a master craftsman. He was forty years of age and I was the eldest child in a family of seven. In 1914, when the War broke out there was no need for him to join up, but he did. The effects of the War undermined his health to such an extent that he died in 1920 without going back to his employment. I had to support my mother who was much affected by my father's death. She died a few years later. Had it not been for the War my parents would have had many years life ahead of them.

LIEUT. FULLER. I know twenty families intimately in my community in Australia and 16 or 17 of them have lost sons in the actions of either Malaya, Greece, Crete or the Middle East. In my Battalion, there were three brothers. One was killed in the fighting on the Malayan Peninsular and the other two fell on Singapore Island. There were many other similar cases. When we get home we will find that many more Australians have been killed and every family will be affected.

CAPT. BOYCE. I remember a schoolfellow of mine aged 16, in Brisbane. He was the youngest of five boys. His four brothers were killed at Gallipoli. He wanted to enlist himself but he was too young. His father and mother died soon afterwards.

THE INTERPRETER. I would like the privates to give their impressions of the working parties.

PTE. STEWART. With the Nipponese it is nothing but work, work and work.

SGT. NOBLE. I am a works leader at the Yoshihara Peanut Factory. The Prisoners of War get on well with the factory workers. I have a complaint to make. The men in my party are only given five minutes to change their clothes, wash, and leave for the station when they finish work. They cannot do it properly in this time. The other jobs give the prisoners good food but Yoshihara, it is very poor.

SGT. DYSON. Twelve months ago, the number of

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dock workers was very high and they worked very hard. Now they seem to be lacking in food.

PTE. STEWART. The Nipponese workers are badly off for clothes, they wear jackets, trousers and shirts of many different colours.

CAPT. BOYCE. I was in Kobe seven years ago when it was a bright, happy and busy town. The streets were full of brightly clad people and there were lots of motor cars and horse drawn traffic. The shops were well stocked and were busy night and day. Now from the window of the Hospital, I see little traffic and few people. They do not seem to be laughing and smiling now. Kobe seems to be a very different place in 1944 from what it was in 1936.

SGT. DYSON. The people don't look too happy and they seem oppressed and afraid to smile. The men we work with do not seem to be happy. Twelve months ago they were happy.

PTE. LOUGHNER. The people seem to be as hungry as we are.

LIEUT. BROWNLOW. When we first came to Kobe over 12 months ago, we were allowed to walk along the road and around the arena outside Kobe House. There was a fair amount of traffic about then and the place was busy. Now most of the godowns around Kobe House seem closed and there is little traffic.

THE INTERPRETER. How about the Nipponese workers?

SGT. NOBLE. They work hard and our men get on well with them. I have noticed that at 11.30 they run as fast as our men to the Mess Hut.

PTE. STEWART. They do not seem to be getting sufficient food.

PTE. LOUGHNER. I agree.

SGT. DYSON. The people I work with work hard and they are good to us. They are not hostile. As soon as the job is finished we are finished.

PTE. STEWART. They try to make us as comfortable as possible at work. They have supplied us with a Mess Hut and Mess facilities.

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LIEUT. GORDON. I am a Group Leader and in my Group, there are a number of men over forty years of age who are engaged in heavy work. They have been deaths amongst the Australians in Kobe. Men have been discharged from Hospital and sent out to work without sufficient time to convalesce properly. The Australian Party was taken from Hospital to come to Nippon. There is not sufficient equipment in the Camp Hospital to treat patients. If we could get more drugs it would be a great help. With the Australians, it is likely that although only a private he might be an important man in the community in civil life. It is very hard for him at times to be humiliated by Japanese Privates for an action which is not his own fault. The lot of the older men could be made easy if after illness they could be allowed to remain in the camp for three or four days before and further periods in the Hospital.

THE INTERPRETER. Prepare a list of men and I will submit it to the Camp Commandant.

LIEUT. CLARKSON. Ten years after the last war, I paid a visit to Germany. There one day, I was entertained by a German who told me he had been very well treated for three years as a prisoner of war in England. It will be important if the Australian prisoners can talk like that after the War is over.

LIEUT. GODDARD. Officers are trained in the rules of war as laid down by international conventions. After the action is finished certain rules and regulations are laid down. After the capitulation in Singapore, I was beaten by a Japanese private. This was wrong. On the working parties we, the officers, maintained Camps subject to the discipline of the Nipponese Authorities. Many men were beaten and tortured. One man was actually killed, a number of men had bones broken. When we came to Japan, we thought we would be treated much better than we had been in the past. On arrival in Kobe, however, I have swept the streets like an ordinary every day coolie. I have done jobs which an officer should not do. I have been beaten by a Japanese private. I tried to obey the laws of the Japanese. I do not think I have been treated as an honourable enemy. Beating is not right.

CAPT. HOUGHTON. Early in December, Lieut. Morimoto said he was looking for a light job for over 40 men, mainly of the Australian Party, unable

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to do the present tasks. Will you inquire if he has been successful, and if not what steps he will take.

THE INTERPRETER. I will do so.

[The conference closed]

Major W.M.J. Pitt,
Royal Artillery.

Dear Major,

With reference to your notes on Kobe P.O.W. Camp which I have forwarded. As you acknowledge, they have already been brought to the Nipponese Authorities notice: but you may not be aware that this was done many months ago and continuously since.

The comment on your memo reference to the Camp site, which I forwarded was "Are you afraid to die." On the same subject, only yesterday, I was told that Nipponese sentries would probably lose their lives in our defence. Knowing our captors, I hold no hopes that they will move the camp; but they would consider it poetic justice were we killed.

(1) As to overcrowding, this was pointed out by me, prior to the arrival of the Australian contingent and the Camp Commandant, you remember, on a general parade on 1st June, 1943, said it was a condition that could not be helped. Fans were promised; but have not eventuated. The effect upon the Nipponese themselves of any disease contracted by us was pointed out by me in a memo dated May 1943, on Camp diseases - in particular, possible epidemic. War conditions have they say, made it impossible for them to empty the benjos regularly, for which a contract existed. Daily promises have been given and, as a last resource, I have instructed the sanitary squad to empty daily into the main drainage system until new regular system is established.

(2) Outward mail is, as you know, as ordered by their higher authority. Paper and envelopes are now awaited with a view to writing a further letter. Inward mail is now being censored at Osaka, and had been promised as soon as available.

(3) I am repeatedly assured that we receive all that arrives for us; but that there are insufficient parcels to go round and it is their practice

to give those that are available to the 130 parcels were delivered to the new Kd yesterday. It would appear that the Red Cross are having difficulties of which we are unaware.

(4) With thirty years experience on Works, I have flogged this point to the bone. The two Yasumi days are the Emperor's order I understand. My pleas have been met to the extent of making the one inspection on a rest day as early and as brief as possible.

(5) Fresh fruit has been obtained whenever available, in many instances by the Camp Commandant personally. They are well aware that we will take fresh fruit at any time and have promised it as available. This season's tomato crop was well below average, I understand.

(6) News. The present interpreter's private view of news agrees with ours: but it is doubtful if anything will induce higher authority to change their policy. They know my views which I continually press.

(7) You do not mention anything about the best disposal of the daily working parties, especially with regard to the less fit: food, or the best use of the period between completion of evening meal and Tenko. These three vital matters together with many others engage my daily attention, and I find that since the Connecting File was posted away I get personal contact with my own knowledge of the Nipponese Language which is to our distinct advantage. Without it and without access gained only through heavy spade work one's cries would be useless.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) A. C. Houghton,
Capt., R.E.

Kobe P.O.W. Camp,
16th August, 1944.

APPENDIX (16)

CIRCULAR FOR THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

The Legation of Switzerland in Tokyo, protecting the British and American interests in Japan and Japanese occupied territories, hereby inform the British and American prisoners of war in the Far East that they are authorized by the Imperial Japanese Authorities to address themselves to this Legation (or for the war prisoners in Shanghai, to the Swiss Consulate-General in that town) concerning personal matters such as Powers of Attorney, will etc., or any personal information which they may desire.

Correspondence addressed to this Legation or to the Swiss Consulate-General in Shanghai is to be submitted to the usual censorship and must not contain anything contrary to the "Detailed Regulations relating to the treatment of War Prisoners of April 1st, 1943." A translation of Article 31 of these Regulations is given hereunder for the benefit of the prisoners:-

War Prisoners are prohibited to despatch mail matters or telegrams which correspond to one of the undermentioned items. However, this does not apply to those which correspond to Nos. 1 and 2, if it is specially permitted by Commanders of internment camp for War Prisoners.

1. Those of which the objects are to communicate matters relating to military affairs, politics, finance and economics etc.
2. Those which are addressed to War Prisoners kept at other internment camps for war prisoners.
3. Those which incur suspicion of the use of cipher and other secret means.
4. Those of which the objects are to communicate matters concerning treatment of War Prisoners etc., and which may become disadvantageous to the Empire.

Tokyo, November 15th, 1944.

MESSAGE FROM AUSTRALIAN GOVERNMENT.

The Australian Government and the people of Australia send you Christmas greetings and best wishes for the New Year. You have our sympathy in your enforced absence from home and we look forward to the day when you will be reunited with us.

MESSAGE FROM AUSTRALIAN RED CROSS.

Australian Red Cross send you very cordial Christmas greetings and best wishes for the coming year on behalf of its members, supporters and your own home folk.

MESSAGE FROM INDIAN RED CROSS.

Indian Red Cross sends Christmas greetings and best wishes for early reunion and a happy New Year.

MESSAGE FROM AMERICAN RED CROSS.

The American Red Cross sends you Christmas greetings and a sincere wish for continued strength and courage in the New Year.

(Signed) Basil O'Connor,
Chairman.

MESSAGE FROM CANADIAN GOVERNMENT.

This Christmas all Canadians join again in sending to each one of you, heartfelt good wishes. You will be more than ever in the thoughts of all during the coming year. We eagerly await your return at the earliest moment possible.

(Signed) Mackenzie King,
Prime Minister.

MESSAGE FROM AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.

To every American Prisoner of War goes this Christmas message of appreciation for your steadfast courage and faith with my prayers for your well being. May you find some cheer and hope this Christmas day and may the good Lord watch over you.

(Signed) G.C. Marshall,
Chief of Staff.

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TO CANADIAN P.O.W.s and INTERNEES.

The Canadian Red Cross sends warmest good wishes and transmits from all your next of kin affectionate greetings for Christmas and the New Year.

TEXT OF A YEAR END MESSAGE FROM THE I.R.C.C.
GENEVA TO PRISONERS OF WAR AND INTERNEES.

Once more you are passing the festive season far away from your homes. The International Red Cross Committee addresses the following message to Prisoners of War and Civil Internees of all nations, and asks all Camp Leaders to post the text in their respective Camps.

"To you Prisoners, dissipated in a world of war, the International Red Cross Committee brings an affectionate message of comfort on this last day of 1944. It does not ignore your grief and your anxieties. It also knows how increasingly painful the separation is, the longer the days of your captivity drag on. It is with this knowledge at heart that the International Red Cross Committee and its three thousand collaborators in Switzerland are doing everything in their power to bring you help and relief. To all of you and to those who are dear to you, they send their sincerest wishes."

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C O N C L U S I O N .

I do not claim that my administration was perfect in anyway: but it would appear to be justified. So far as I was informed, Kobe was the only Camp with the Organization as set out and by the Nipponese in the Osaka Area, it was referred to as the No.1 Camp.

Naturally, there were many who thought that they could have done better than I did: but none of these wished to leave Kobe Camp for any other. They were among those whose conduct, at times, made my job more difficult than ever and who, to date, had no record on which to base their claims. My policy was to ignore them and to do my best according to my lights and the dictates of my conscience.

In this respect, Lt. Col. Fliniaux, U.S.A. the senior officer in the Camp, after one year as a prisoner of war wrote the following:-

"Looking back over the past year, the improvement all round has been tremendous: the staff has co-operated with us and we now have a well-disciplined Camp and a Camp to be proud of."

From reports, it would appear that the general all round standard of P.O.W. Camps was nearly the same: but it is possible that a personal link such as existed in Kobe Camp, did benefit the Camp as a whole, even if it involved studying the language, which it did.

I have purposely avoided matters which this is neither the time nor place to ventilate.

Morale was at all times high and the mixture of other nationalities brought no extra anxiety upon me. I hope that Lt. Col. Fliniaux, U.S.A., Major R.D. Campbell, A.I.F. and Captain Boyce, A.A.M.C. will insert forewords to this record. *my friends were most disappointed at leaving Kobe Camp and were in 31, 3, 45, though the new camp is in a lovely valley. Let us individually have benefitted in virtues likely to outweigh our many shortcomings and as a result, my thoughts may we have played our small part in making the world a happier place for those who follow.*

A. J. H. W. I. C.
Major,
Royal Engineers.

Kobe,
21st January, 1945.

File House until release comm.
JAN 21 1945

Kobe House,
23rd July 1944.Lieut. Takenaga
Camp Commandant,
KOBE P.W. SUB-CAMP.SUBJECT - HEALTH OF AUSTRALIAN SOLDIERS.

Dear Sir,

I would like to draw your attention, as our new Camp Commandant, to the above subject.

The following information concerning the Australian soldiers in this Camp, I have already embodied in letters addressed to Lieut. Morimoto, dated 7 Sept, 14 Sept, 16 Sept, and 18 Oct 1943.

HISTORY OF THE GROUP.

The number of soldiers of the Australian Imperial Force who were taken prisoner in Singapore, was approximately 15,000. During the ensuing months working Parties of A.I.F. personnel were sent away to various working camps in Burma, Thailand, Borneo, and Japan, until in May 1943 there were little over 1,000 Australian soldiers left in Singapore. These consisted mainly of Hospital Staff and patients (including permanently crippled and incapacitated persons), a small administrative staff, and a proportionately large number of Officers.

The result of this is that the Australians in Kobe House (who left Singapore on 15 May 1943) consist largely of men who were left behind by the original working parties owing to age or sickness. In fact, a number of these men were actually discharged from hospital to come to Japan, as we were informed that the party was regarded as a convalescent party, and would be placed in a convalescent camp.

AGE. The average age of the Australian soldiers is 33.2 years, in comparison with that of the British (29.82 years), and the American (28.80 years). There are two men whose age exceeds 50 years, (593 Sgt. P.K. Martin and 613 L/Cpl W. Adlam).

HEALTH. Although the general health of the Australian soldiers has definitely improved since arrival in Kobe Camp, there are few individuals who, either owing to age or the permanent after-effects of wounds or sickness, are unfitted for further work, and whose ultimate recovery and return to useful civilian life, depends upon complete rest and adequate feeding.

Does a camp exist in Japan for the reception of such cases and, if so, would it be possible to transfer these men to it?

As senior officer of the Australian Imperial Force in this camp it is my duty to do all in my power to safeguard the health of these men, and in consequence I appeal to you to give earnest consideration to my request.

As a bona fide of my authority to represent my Government in this matter, I would draw attention to the fact that, at the time of my becoming a Prisoner of War, I was the second in command of the Allied force in the Island of Timor.

Yours faithfully,

R.A. CAMPBELL.

Major.
Australian Imperial Forces.

Camp, 29th Novr. 1944

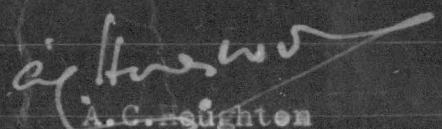
- Lieut. Takenaka

om- Captain Houghton.

Subject - ISSUE OF PARCELS.

Following your conversation with me on this subject, on behalf of everyone in this Camp I would ask for your permission that one parcel between two men be issued on the 1st December. My reasons for this are as follows :-

1. It was on the 31st December last year that the last food parcel was received and issued.
2. You have informed me that during the summer and autumn periods the men have worked well.
3. The food parcel would assist in meeting the extra demand upon the men's health made by the cold weather.
4. With the presence of the parcels in the camp, such an act on your part would be greatly appreciated by everyone, and would help to maintain a cheerful spirit all round by bringing happiness to what is, at its best, a melancholy existence.
5. All working parties would be benefitted by this action.
6. With regard to those men who may leave for another camp, I suggest it would be possible to issue to them, and withdraw the parcels that have been placed for them in the other camp. This would be a pleasant arrangement, as they have for more than one year been part of this camp, and are like one family.
7. I have found you so considerate on matters affecting our welfare that I address this to you with quiet confidence that you may accede to my request which means more to all concerned than I can express.



A.C. Houghton

Captain R.E.

Authority NN 0803078

DECLASSIFIED

HYOGO-KEN INTERNMENT CAMP
 FUTATABI-KOBE, JAPAN
 MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF B)29 CASUALTIES, OF MARCH 17, 1945.



HYOGO-KEN INTERNMENT CAMP

By William J. Falvey Chairman

DECLASSIFIED
 Authority NN D883078

HYOGO-KEN INTERNMENT CAMP
FUTATABI, KOBE, JAPAN

B-29 PLANE CASUALTIES MARCH 17, 1945, NEAR THIS VICINITY.

The following men were killed outright in a B-29 Plane Crash over Futatabi Internees' Camp on March 17, 1945.

Plane Number 692

Bombing Squadron 29th

Bombing Wing 313

John T. Berry 16141602 T-42 43 A
David W. Holly 17097498 T-43 44 O
John L. Cutler 35654602 T-43 44 A
Ruben A. Wray
Boulliard (not sure of name)

These bodies were found in the wreckage of the tail section.

James C. Bond 0-864716 T-42 44 O

Dropped quarter of mile from camp: Army never discovered body. Chute unopened.

E. A. Brousek 0-34874

Dropped 60 feet from camp parachute unopened: partly decapitated.

R. E. Copeland 3729745
R. J. Fitzgerald 0-403887 T-41 43 A

Dropped strapped in their chairs 150 ft. from camp. Parachute not found with Fitzgerald.

The following men were found alive:

Auganes (not sure of name - N. Y. State Resident).
Leg broken. Interviewed by Japanese Commandant of Camp - presumed to have come down with wreckage of front portion of plane.

R. Nelson 0-703784. Surrendered to Japanese Guard on duty at Camp: parachuted down - superficial cuts on face.

THE COMMITTEE
Hyogo-Ken Internment Camp

BY

William J. Falvey

William J. Falvey,
Chairman.

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NN 0883078

MEN WHO HAVE DIED AT KOBE SUB CAMP NO.2.

Notes - All bodies were cremated- ashes are at OSAKA.
 POW No. is not known. The number given is the
 Kobe Sub-Camp POW No. These numbers were
 revised on 1st Jan.45.

POW No.	Name and Unit.	Date of death.
497.	Sach, G. Pte. Middlesex Regt. British Army.	31/10/42.
478.	McFarlane. Warrant Officer, Royal Navy, British.	17/10/42.
500.	Jupp. Warrant Officer, Hong Kong R.N.V.R.	12/10/42.
483.	Harrison. Private, Middlesex Regiment, British Army.	28/10/42.
487.	Hobbs, F. S.M.S; Royal Engineers, British Army.	17/10/42.
447.	Dixon, A. Private, Middlesex Regiment, British Army.	16/10/42.
425.	Booth. Royal Scots, British Army.	18/10/42.
153;	Butterfield, A. Private, Royal Scots, British Army.	7/11/42.
170.	Harvey, J. Private, Middlesex Regiment, British Army.	6/11/42.
16.	Shepherd; G. Sapper, Royal Engineers, British Army.	14/12/42.
499.	Gales, C. W.O.II. Royal Engineers, British Army.	1/12/42.
127.	Renson. E. Private, Middlesex Regiment, British Army.	26/11/42.
414.	Gordon, R.J. Private, R.A.M.C., British Army.	4/3/43.
454.	Gray, G. Private, Middlesex Regiment, British Army.	2/1/43.
502.	O'Brien, T. Commender, U.S. Navy.	29/12/42.
492.	Elliott. Private, Middlesex Regiment, British Army.	27/12/42.
176.	Slann, F.A. Private, Middlesex Regiment, British Army.	23/1/43.
302.	Blackie. Corporal, R;Scots, British Army.	24/1/43.
418;	Hughes, L. Private, Middlesex Regiment, British Army.	18/1/43.

Men who have died at Kobe Sub Camp NO.2.

POW No.	Name and Unit.	Date of Death.
I69.	Root, A. Private, Middlesex Regt; British Army.	I4/I2/43.
825.	Sheehan, M. Private, Middlesex Regt. British Army.	30/I/43.
347.	Smart, S.C. P.O. Royal Navy.	I/2/43.
338.	George, F.C. Warrant Officer? Royal Navy.	6/3/43.
42I;	Gardiner, G. Private, Middlesex Regt. British Army.	8/2/43.
504.	Merchant, F.E. Captain, U;S; Army.	I7/2/43.
383.	Matthews? V.R. Lieut. R.A. British Army.	I3/2/43.
372.	Cheesewright? Lieut; Middlesex Regt. British Army.	I7/2/43.
67.	Toothill, R. Royal Scots, British Army. Private.	20/2/43.
I56.	Edgar, R. Private, Royal Scots, British Army.	I8/2/43.
37I;	Weulkden, A.F. 2/Lt. Royal Artillery, British Army.	23/2/43.
343.	Gardiner, L.J. C;P.O. Royal Navy.	I0/4/43.
57.	Miller, A; Private, Royal Scots, British Army.	6/3/43.
67.	Sturgess, A; Private, Middlesex Regt; British Army.	I/7/43.
344.	Skinner, S. Private, Middlesex Regt; P;O; Royal Navy.	3/3/43.
I79.	Jones, Private, Middlesex Regt. British Army.	28/3/43.
82.	Grieg. J. Private, Royal Scots, British Army.	2/3/43A
59.	Gray. I. Private, Royal Scots, British Army.	3/3/43.
I55.	Duff. J; Private, Royal Scots, British Army.	8/3/43.
339.	Andrews, W. C;P.O. Royal Navy.	22/3/43.
2I5.	Huggett, J; Private, Middlesex Regt. British Army.	9/3/43.
374.	Tyrer; R. Police Constable, Hong Kong R.N.Y. Police.	I0/3/43.
233.	Parker. J; Private, Middlesex Regt; British Army.	20/3/43.

Men who have died at Kobe sub-camp No.2.

POW No.	Name.		Date of Death.
300.	Frazer, W.	Sergt. R;Scots, British Army.	11/3/43.
2.	Burnett, A.	Sapper, Royal Engineers, British Army.	3/5/43.
264.	Fox; W.	Sergt. Middlesex Regt; British Army.	5/4/43.
248.	Painting. R;	Corporal, Middlesex Regt. British Army.	12/3/43.
368;	Bowes, G.	Lieut. R; Scots, British Army.	4/3/43.
201.	Sullivan, W.	Private, Middlesex Regt. British Army.	30/3/43.
28.	Tubb, C.	Gunner, Royal Artillery, British Army.	22/3/43.
326.	Hardy, C;	Corporal, Royal Engineers, British Army.	21/3/43;
395.	Wilderspin, H;	Private, Middlesex Regt; British Army.	26/3/43.
213.	Pegg, C;	Private, Middlesex Regt; British Army.	31/10/43.
85.	Moyes, H.	Private, R;Scots, British Army.	26/3/43.
328.	Dyne. C;	Corporal, Royal Engineers, British Army.	5/4/43.
342.	Jeffs. S;	C;E.A. Royal Navy.	21/4/43.
190.	Bindon. J;	Private, Middlesex Regt; British Army.	24/4/43.
196.	Gunn. L;	Private, Middlesex Regt; British Army.	11/5/43.
177.	Bunker. J.S;	Private, Middlesex Regt. British Army.	25/5/43/
481;	Chalmers;	Corporal, R;Scots, British Army.	2/6/43.
682.	Hall, W;E;	Private, 2/30 BN; A.I.F.	15/8/43.
698.	Towers, R;C.	Private, 2/38 Bn. A;I.F.	8/11/43.
702.	Tysoe, H.	Private, 2/4 M.C. A.I.F.	26/11/43.
710.	Davis, M.	Private, 2/10 Fd.Regt, A.I.F.	2/12/43.
821.	Phillips, E;W.	Private, 2/30 Bn. A.I.F.	17/12/43.
686.	Willson, W.C.	Private, 4 M.T. A.I.F.	10/12/43.
242.	Linton? V.	Private, Middlesex Regt; British Army.	21/12/43.
412.	Ross, H.J.G.	R.A.M.C. British Army, S/Sergt.	15/5/44.
749.	McPhillips, F.	Private, 2/30 Bn. A.I.F.	14/7/44.
173.	Ellender, W.H.	W.O.II. Royal Engineers, British Army.	6/6/45.