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PRISONER OF WAR CAMPS

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OTHER THAN THE FOUR PRINCIPAL ISLANDS

OF JAPAN

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LIAISON AND RESEARCH BRANCH

AMERICAN PRISONER OF WAR INFORMATION BUREAU

BY CAPT. JAMES L. NORWOOD
CAPT. EMILY L. SHEK

31 July 1946

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Fifteen reports on Japanese prisoner of war camps in areas other than the four islands of Japan proper as compiled from the written statements of Americans who were interned in them.

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BRIDGE HOUSE JAIL
CHINA

1. LOCATION:

Bridge House or Bridge House Jail was the headquarters for the Special Service Section of the Japanese Gendarmerie. It was located in the heart of Shanghai in the section known as the Hongkew district. It was both a prisoner of war and a civilian detention point and was used mostly as an interrogation and punishment center.

2. PRISONER PERSONNEL:

Military and political prisoners numbering about 580 were detained here. No more than 25 Americans were ever imprisoned at any one time. They consisted of former residents of Shanghai; eight American aviators, navy and marine personnel who had escaped from either Woosung or Kiangwan, and recaptured. The prisoners were comprised mostly of Chinese, Japanese, some British and Russians and many women. None, however, were Americans.

3. GUARD PERSONNEL:

Lt. Horano in charge of the jail. Guard personnel was changed every three hours. The station was outside the cells and along the corridors. Most of the prisoners never knew the names of the officers or the guards.

4. GENERAL CONDITIONS:

Conditions here were terrible. The jail was over-crowded, and was vermin infested and filthy. No effort on the part of the Japanese was made to better conditions. Bridge House Jail had the reputation of being an infamous institution.

(a) Housing Facilities:

Bridge House Jail was a seven story building of stone construction, "L" shaped and both angles were of equal length. It was formerly an apartment house and the servants quarters were reconstructed and converted into cells. The jail was bounded on the street side by buildings housing shops. On one side there was a wooden fence approximately 10 feet high, on the other side of the end of the end of the wing were other buildings which served as a wall. Behind the jail was a courtyard. Outside the entrance to the jail was a brick wall, eight feet high, on the top of which broken glass has been commented. Passage through this wall was made possible through an iron gate.

The jail proper was located on the ground floor and basement of one wing. There was jail #1 and #2. The ten cells in jail #1 were totally bare except for an electric light and a bucket. The cells were of wood construction, with concrete bulkheads between. The floors

were also of wood. The prisoners were kept, 25 to 40 in a cell, and slept on the floor. At times they were so crowded that there was not enough room to lie down. There was no heat in the winter. The prisoners would pool their blankets and sleep together, regardless of sex, race or creed.

(b) Latrines:

Latrine facilities consisted of a wooden bucket, one to each cell. The buckets had to be emptied each day by the inmates and were used by members of both sexes in full view of all the other occupants of the cell.

(c) Bathing:

For months some of the prisoners were not allowed to bathe. The most of them were covered with lice. The number of baths depended on the Japanese attitude towards a particular prisoner. Bathing was done from a wash bowl in the corridor or from a tap in the courtyard.

(d) Mess Halls:

The food was prepared by Japanese cooks and was carried to the prisoners by the guards.

(e) Food:

Breakfast was comprised of a bowl of soupy rice and tea. Lunch and dinner for the Asiatics consisted of a half a cup of rice and some dried fish heads or fish chowder. At times a small bit of green vegetables was cooked with the fish. For the Non-Asiatics, lunch and dinner consisted of a 5oz. loaf of bread which was always stale. The prisoners refused to eat the bread and after many complaints they were given the rice and fish.

(f) Medical Facilities:

Medical attention was practically non-existent. The sick were never removed to a hospital or separated. Such treatment as was administered, was given in the cells, which consideration was only extended to a very few. Most of the sick were left to die.

(g) Supplies:

The prisoners never received Red Cross packages. Some of them received parcels from friends and relatives and shared the contents with the others. One blanket was issued to each prisoner and some of them received a pair of shorts and a shirt.

(h) Mail:

No letters were ever delivered to the prisoners. When any communications arrived the prisoners were informed by the guards of the message. A few of the prisoners wrote letters but they were quite positive they were never sent.

(i) Work:

Prisoners were locked behind bars and were not required to work. Occasionally a prisoner was made to scrub the gutters.

(j) Treatment:

The moral degradation here was sufficient punishment for anyone. During the day the prisoners were forced to sit in formation, cross legged on the floor, without any support or rest. At times a guard would make the rounds and force them to kneel. This would be kept up for six or eight hours at a time. Beatings were a common form of punishment and were inflicted if a prisoner was caught going to the latrine when he should have been sleeping or sitting. Even at night, the guards often awoke the prisoners and made them pace the floor.

A few of the Americans were severely mistreated, especially those that the Japanese insisted had valuable information. They were not treated as prisoners of war or internees but as criminals.

(k) Pay:

Prisoners were never paid.

(l) Recreation:

There was no recreation of any type.

(m) Religious Activities:

There were no religious activities.

(n) Morale:

Was very low.

5. MOVEMENTS:

A few of the civilians, the former residents of Shanghai, were repatriated on the Gripsholm in June 1942. The aviators, navy and marine personnel were sent to Kiangwan for court martial. Some were sentenced to Ward Road Jail. Three of the aviators were executed.

NAVAL PRISONER OF WAR CAMP
SHANGHAI, CHINA

1. LOCATION:

The camp was situated in the compound of the meteorological station in Shanghai. It was formerly a Chinese hospital. The station was in the Hongkew area on North Kiangwan Road.

2. PRISONER PERSONNEL:

The Commanding Officer and the ship's company of the USS "Wake" and the Commanding Officer and survivors of HMS "Petrel" were brought to the camp on 8 December 1941. In March 1942 officers and part of the crew of the SS "President Harrison" arrived. From time to time officers from captured British and Allied Merchant ships arrived. The total number of prisoners varied between 70 and 120. The senior naval officer was Commander J. B. Wooley, R.N.

3. GUARD PERSONNEL:

The camp was under the general supervision of Lt. Commander Danbara. The camp commandant was Lt. Arkawa, who was assisted by a Warrant Officer and a First Class Petty Officer. In practice the camp was run by the First Class Petty Officer whose name was Sato.

4. GENERAL CONDITIONS:

Conditions were quite good, the guards in general were friendly and polite. The prisoners were in close contact with the guards.

(a) Housing Facilities:

Only the first two floors of the building were used. Ratings and Chinese were downstairs and officers upstairs. The commanders were given rooms to themselves and the other officers were housed four to a room. The rooms were about 15 square feet and the walls were whitewashed. They slept on beds and mattresses and each room was furnished with a small desk, or table and one chair.

(b) Latrines:

The officers latrines were three water closets and the ratings latrines were Japanese style but had running water.

(c) Bathing:

The bathroom contained about eight foreign style stone baths. There was plenty of hot water during bath hours, which were from 1600 to 1900.

(d) Food:

Breakfast consisted of barley porridge and coffee, the coffee was made from a soya bean product. Dinner consisted of rice, fish or vegetable stew, and sometimes meat. Supper was the same as dinner. No bread was ever supplied. A considerable amount of the food was brought from the USS "Wake" and this was used as "extras".

(e) Medical Facilities:

A Japanese doctor and an assistant attended to the medical needs of the camp. Later when the number of the sick decreased the doctor was transferred and prisoners requiring medical or dental treatment were marched under escort to the Naval Landing Party Hospital, about half a mile away.

(f) Supplies:

Upon a prisoners arrival he was issued four cotton blankets. Regular issues were made of toilet articles, including towels and soap, and they also were issued 10 cigarettes a day. Once a week food packages were allowed and delivered to the prisoners after they had been searched.

(g) Mail:

Only local mail was received. Prisoners were allowed to write one letter a week to Shanghai. No letters were allowed to any other destination.

(h) Work:

The officers did not work. The ratings and the Chinese did the cleaning. Some of the ratings were employed in the grounds of a new Japanese shrine.

(i) Treatment:

Shortly after their arrival the prisoners were forced to sign a form stating that they would not attempt to escape. In general, the treatment was better than had been anticipated. There were a few cases of slapping but later orders were given that prisoners were not to be struck.

(j) Pay:

Except for 10 sen a day paid to men working outside the camp, neither officers nor men were paid.

(k) Recreation:

The only recreation the prisoners were allowed was an hour of exercise in the morning and afternoon.

(i) Religious Activities:

No religious services were ever held.

(m) Morale:

The morale at the camp was fairly good.

(n) Movement:

All officers and crews of the USS "Wake" and the HMS "Petrel" was transferred to Woosung on 24 January 1942. In March 1942 members and unlicensed officers of the SS "President Harrison" were released and allowed to live in the International Settlement.

WARD ROAD JAIL
CHINA

1. LOCATION:

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

2. PRISONER PERSONNEL:

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

3. GUARD PERSONNEL:

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

4. GENERAL CONDITIONS:

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

(a) Housing Facilities:

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

(b) Latrines:

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

(c) Bathing:

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

(d) Mess Hall:

The kitchen was on the first floor of the jail and the food was prepared by criminal prisoners. Other prisoners were never allowed in the kitchen. The guards served the food to the prisoners of war.

(e) Food:

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

(f) Medical Facilities:

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

(g) Supplies:

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

(h) Mail:

Mail was received three or four times. Prisoners were allowed to write a letter each three months and a postcard each month.

(i) Work:

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

(j) Treatment:

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

(k) Pay:

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

(l) Recreation:

No games of any kind were allowed but an exercise period of one hour in the morning and afternoon was allowed. There was a fairly decent library and the prisoners had access to the books, which had been furnished by the Y. M. C. A.

(m) Religious Activities:

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

(n) Morale:

Good.

5. MOVEMENTS:

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

F E N G T A I
C H I N A

1. LOCATION:

Fengtai Camp was located two miles from the Fengtai Railway Junction, and eight miles southwest of Peking in the midst of one of the largest supply depots in North China. The coordinates are 29° 51' N - 116° 18' E. This camp was transferred from Kiangwan and was to be used only as a transit camp.

2. PRISONER PERSONNEL:

The Advanced group of 100 men arrived 9 May 1945 to open the camp. The second group, which completed the movement, arrived 14 May 1945. The total number of prisoners was about 1,000 of which 430 were civilians, 450 army, navy and marine corps and the rest made up of other nationalities. Col. William Ashurst remained as ranking officer and Major Luther Brown his executive.

3. GUARD PERSONNEL:

All Japanese officers and guards were transferred from Kiangwan.

4. GENERAL CONDITIONS:

Conditions as a whole were deplorable. The housing situation was over-crowded, the unsanitary state of latrines caused an epidemic of dysentery and diarrhea. The bathing facilities were practically nil.

(a) Housing Facilities:

The men were quartered in a large brick warehouse very much like an airplane hanger. It was 250 yards long and 146 yards wide and approximately 50 feet high. It was divided into five sections by brick walls, the roof was a slate composition and the floor was concrete brick, windows were on the sides of the building near the top of the roof. Prisoners slept on the floor and not all were provided with straw matting. The average floor space per man was 2 x 6 feet.

(b) Latrines:

The latrine was a huge open pit about 20 feet away from the barracks. Three rows of logs were placed across the pit and straw matting all around it.

(c) Bathing:

The only water outlet in the entire camp was a single fire hydrant. A long trough, with numerous outlets, was later added.

(d) Mess Halls:

The mess hall was in a separate building about 150 yards away from the barrack. It was constructed of matting and was more of a shed. The cooking was done in huge cauldrons and representatives from each section carried buckets to draw food, whence it was taken to the barracks and served. An oven in the supply depot was later made available for the baking of bread.

(e) Food:

Food here was in a way inferior to Kiangwan. The meat ration was lower but there was a great quantity of wheat flour which was used in making noodles, dumplings and bread.

(f) Medical Facilities:

Medical facilities comprised all the supplies and equipment they had moved from Kiangwan. No additional medical supplies were issued by the Japanese.

A hospital was set up in the same section of the officers' quarters. Protests were made by the doctors and the officers, but to no avail.

(g) Supplies:

The Red Cross managed to deliver one shipment of clothes and food. The Japanese did not issue any clothing in this camp. Some soap and tooth powder were issued.

The day before the prisoners were scheduled to leave Fengtai a Red Cross shipment of food packages arrived, which was divided among the prisoners and taken by them to Japan.

(h) Mail:

Only local mail was received and no outgoing mail was allowed from this camp.

(i) Work:

The officers did not work, but many of them helped in making a baseball diamond. The enlisted men were required to work on cleaning up the camp area and normal labor in the supply depot.

(j) Treatment:

The treatment was the same as in Kiangwan and Woosung.

(k) Pay:

Officers pay was the same as in Kiangwan and Woosung:

2nd Lt.	70.83 Yen
1st Lt.	85.00 "
Captain	122.50 "
Major	170.00 "
Lt. Colonel	230.00 "
Colonel	312.50 "

There was the same deduction of 60 yen for food, clothing, furniture and electricity. The enlisted men did not receive any pay.

(l) Recreation:

Except for the library that was moved from Kiangwan, furnished by the Y. M. C. A., prisoners did not have much in the way of recreation.

(m) Religious Activities:

There were no orthodox church services. Some of the officers managed to get small groups together and held their own services.

(n) Morale:

The morale was excellent due to the fact that the men had stayed so long in Kiangwan, that any change was welcomed.

5. MOVEMENT:

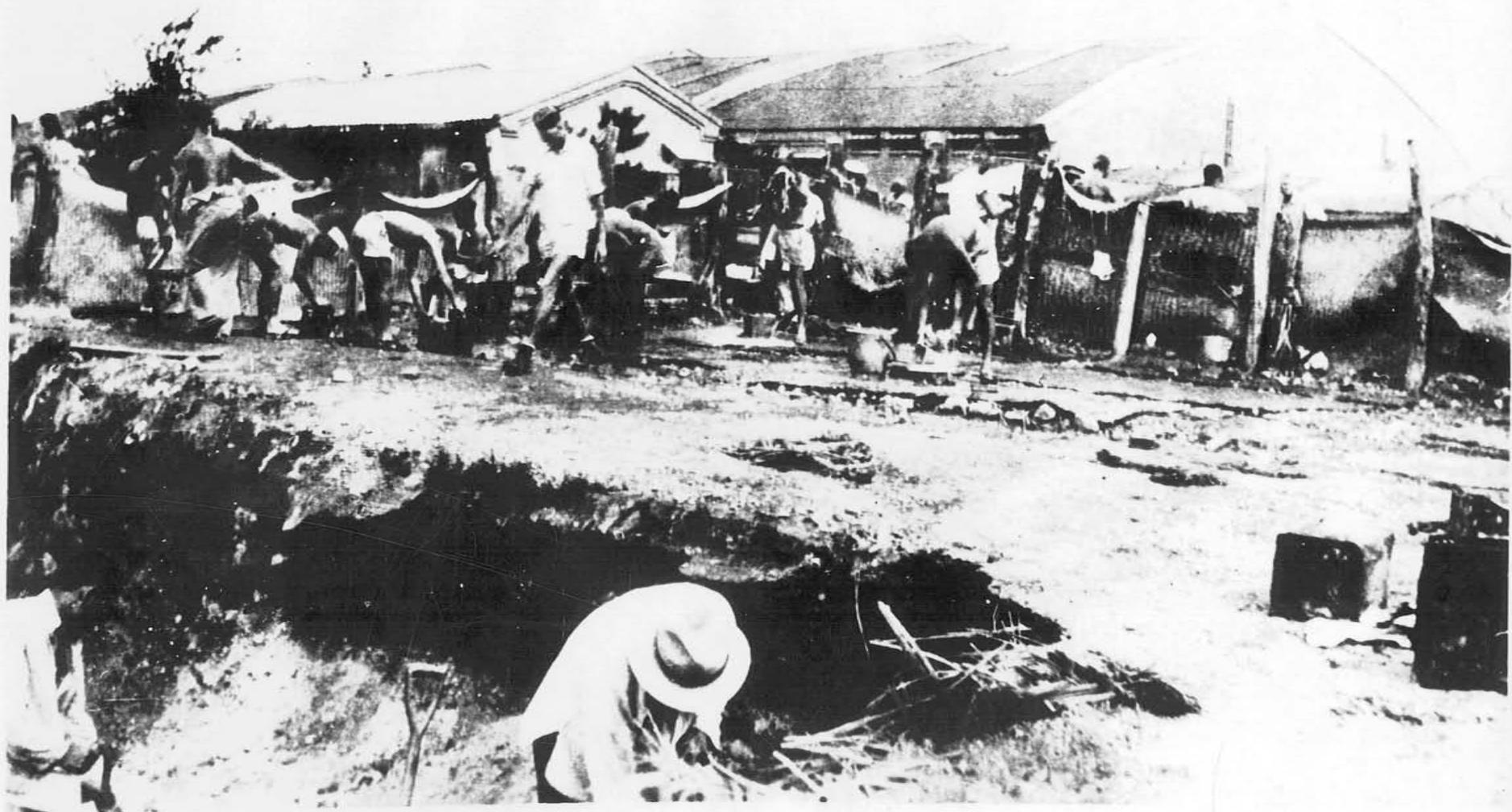
The 996 prisoners were divided into three groups, namely A, B and C. Group A consisted of 436 American Army, Navy, Marine and Merchant Marine personnel and 64 British Army and mercantile marines, making a total of 500. Group B consisted of 223 American Merchant Marine and civilians, 5 Norwegians and 72 Italians, making a total of 300. Group C consisted of 108 American Navy, Merchant Marine and civilians and 88 Orientals making a total of 196. On June 19, 1945 all three groups left Fengtai by train for Fusan, Korea. They travelled in boxcars and were so crowded that only one-half of the men could lie down at one time. They arrived in Fusan June 24, 1945 and then were loaded on a boat for Japan. Upon their arrival in Japan the three groups were separated. One group was sent to Tokyo area, one to the northern part of Honshu and one to Hokkaido.















K I A N G W A N
CHINA

1. LOCATION:

The Kiangwan camp, built on high and dry ground, was transferred from Woosung on 6 December 1942. The coordinates are 31° 18' N - 121° 28' E. It was located in the suburbs of Kiangwan North of Shanghai on Tazang Motor Road perhaps an hours ride by car from Shanghai. A Japanese military airdrome was located about two miles from the camp on the North, and a civilian airdrome about four miles South.

2. PRISONER PERSONNEL:

The capacity of this camp was 1,600 and the prisoner personnel was divided as follows: 700 American army, navy and marine corps, plus 700 civilians from Wake Island and 80 Britishers. Persons of other nationalities brought the camp up to its full complement. Colonel William Ashurst, U. S. Marine Corps, was the ranking officer, his Executive Officer was Major Luther Brown.

3. GUARD PERSONNEL:

The camp Commandant was Colonel Otera whose staff consisted of Captain Shindo, Lt. Matsui and a Mr. Ishihara.

4. GENERAL CONDITIONS:

Conditions at this camp were fair, and much better than at Woosung, which boosted morale. The prisoners spent their leisure time in improving the camp grounds by planting flower and vegetable gardens, and laying out a sports field.

(a) Housing Facilities:

The barracks, which were roofed with galvanized iron camouflaged with gray, green and blue paint, were surrounded by a live wire fence which was charged only at night. A stone wall about ten feet high was located back of the fence, and on top of that wall was another wired fence. The seven barracks, which were about 200 yards long, with a capacity to accommodate approximately 250 prisoners each, were of flimsy on platforms about eighteen inches high running lengthwise of both side walls were used in place of beds. A shelf about an inches wide was placed above the platform and used by the prisoners as a handy place for toilet articles, clothing, etc. The officers quarters were at both ends of the building but adjacent to those of the men. Senior and high ranking officers had separate single rooms, while junior officers shared rooms by two or four, depending on the size of the room. A tailor shop, shoe repair shop and a library were established in one of the barracks. Fire preventive measures were primitive. Water in holes dug by the prisoners between the barracks was used in cases of emergency.

(b) Latrines:

The latrines were the usual Japanese type and were very crude and unsanitary until improved by the prisoners. They were separately built at one end of each barrack.

(c) Bathing:

Bathing facilities, with hot and cold water, were in separate barracks detached from living quarters. The water, which was inadequate during the summer months, came from a deep well.

(d) Mess Hall:

The kitchen was operated by the prisoners with a non-commissioned officer in charge. Kitchen arrangements were very crude and utensils were sadly lacking. Bread was baked in the bakery and was of good quality. Food supplies were kept in a storeroom but no refrigeration was provided. Men were detailed to draw food from the kitchen and from there it was taken back to the barracks where it was served.

(e) Food:

Japanese issue was for the most part sufficient in quantity of a kind, while greatly lacking in quality. Meats and fats were negligible in quantity and poor in quality. Meals consisted largely of rice, vegetable stew, and small additions of meat - about 150 grams, mostly pork and fish, and 50 grams of bread and tea. The daily issue of Japanese food rations added up to about 2,150 calories, mostly carbohydrates. The paid working prisoners received 100% pro rata of the rations, the non-working prisoners about 80%.

The ration was augmented by supplies from the Red Cross of ham, bacon and fresh fruit, which assured each prisoner at least one substantial meal per day. A special Christmas dinner in 1944, prepared in camp by the prisoners, was furnished by the International Committee of the Red Cross consisting of vegetable soup, pot roast, boiled sweet potatoes, boiled carrots, hot rolls, coffee and pumpkin pie. The aid of the Red Cross organizations, plus vegetables from the camp garden, made food conditions tolerable.

(f) Medical Facilities:

No beds were provided in the hospital, which was first located at one end of a barracks, and which consisted of a few small rooms with no special arrangements. Separate bunks had been arranged by dividing the sleeping platforms. Later, 70 beds made available were transferred to the South side of the barracks so as to be less exposed to the cold. There was no artificial heat. The barracks were equipped with an infirmary, operating room, laboratory and a dental room. Medical supplies furnished by the Japanese, plus additional items donated by the

International Committee of the Red Cross were, for the most part, adequate. The X-ray apparatus and other laboratory equipment was taken from Woosung by Captain (then Commander) L. C. Thyson, USN., the senior doctor.

The general state of health was good. From 6 December 1942 until May 1945 there were 22 deaths from natural causes. Malnutrition was the underlying cause of most of the sickness. Japanese authorities furnished all vaccines and insisted on frequent inoculations for cholera, dysentery and typhoid, plus smallpox vaccinations.

A Japanese doctor, Captain Shindo (then Lt.) was attached to the camp with a number of attendants. Under his supervision, Captain Thyson had charge of 4 medical officers - 2 naval doctors, one Royal Army Medical Corpsman, and an officer in the medical corps of the Italian Navy, plus one U. S. dental officer and three army male nurses. The relationship between this personnel and the Japanese doctor was cooperative. Captain Shindo procured medical supplies whenever they were obtainable, and left Captain Thyson and his aides free to take care of their own men.

(g) Supplies:

During the first six months operation of this camp, it was difficult to get in parcels of any kind. Later parcels of food, and some luxuries were sent in by friends on the outside, but only by means of the British Relief Association, or directly through the Japanese Gendarmerie. The latter invariably exercised its "squeeze", as all parcels did not reach their destination, and such as were received, had been subjected to pilferage of some of the contents. This condition was rectified by the International Committee of the Red Cross by requiring a receipt for each parcel with a listing of items making up the parcels. The American Association Prisoner of War Committee was very active and did much in alleviating the shortage.

Through the efforts of the Committee of the International Red Cross a channel was opened for the delivery of bulk supplies of medicaments, clothing, books, etc., including food-stuffs, the deliveries of the latter being made on the 10th and 25th of each month. Also individual Red Cross packages were received at various times. Each prisoner received, through this source, in the neighborhood of 15 parcels of food during interment at Kiangwan. The Red Cross delivered some pigs to the prisoners whereupon they began raising live-stock. The farm had 24 pigs. Goats and rabbits were added from time to time.

Most of the prisoners and internees were able to retain possession of their personal belongings such as clothing and bedding. However, this was not true of the Wake Island marine prisoners and civilians who were forced to vacate "Wake" with only the clothing they were wearing at the time of evacuation. These people were in a pitiable condition. Running true to form, the Japanese government

furnished the prisoners at Kiangwan with practically nothing in the way of clothes and shoes, although the Japanese did provide one outfit, which consisted principally of undersized cotton khaki of poor quality. The camp authorities claimed that this was sufficient inasmuch as it was the same as that provided the Japanese soldiers.

The Japanese authorities supplies a liberal amount of seed, and in time a quantity of vegetables were grown and a part of them were stored for future use, after the Japanese had taken for themselves that portion claimed by them to be "excess".

The range of articles sold in the canteen was narrow and prices were extremely high. No article sold for less than CRB \$50. Unless the prisoners pooled their resources, it was difficult to buy anything. From time to time the prisoners received donations which were fixed at 10 yen for an individual and could not exceed 20 yen monthly. The medium of exchange was transferred from yen to CRB currency in 1943, when one yen became equal to 5.55 sen CRB.

(h) Mail:

There were no regulations restricting incoming mail, but it took letters many months to reach camp.

Regulations during the first six months of captivity were strictly applied. During the second months period the prisoners were allowed to write one letter, one page only, or two post cards, not both. Thereafter the writing privilege was restricted to one post card each quarter, except by special permission.

(i) Work:

Prisoners who were physically fit, worked in the vicinity of the camp on road building, drainage, ground levelling, etc. They worked for six days a week and were off Sundays. Japanese and American holidays were observed. The work day was from 8:30 to 16:30. In January 1943 the enlisted men worked in building a Japanese recreation mount, which was considered by the prisoners as the hardest work they had ever run across. The work consisted of building a mount 200 yards long, 50 yards wide and 12 feet high which was called by the prisoners as Fujiyama. These men were given extra food for this work. If officers refused to volunteer to work, their food ration was diminished and they were also punished in other ways.

(j) Treatment:

In general the Japanese treatment was tolerable. Colonel Otera was more or less lenient but some of his subordinates were boorish and stern. Beating was the standard form of punishment for violations of rules such as smoking out of bounds, or any minor departure from rules. Particularly mean was a man named Ishiwara, an interpreter.

Ninety percent of the mistreatments reported and protested never reached the authorities inasmuch as such protests had to be channelled through Ishiwara.

(k) Pay:

Officers were paid according to the pay of Japanese officers of corresponding rank. The Japanese deducted 60 yen for living expenses. The balance was paid in the form of notes on the Chinese Reserve Bank (CRB)

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

Deductions:

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

The enlisted men were divided into two groups. The specialists received \$27 CRB or about 5 yen a month, and the ordinary laborers received \$15 to \$20 CRB a month.

(l) Recreation:

Recreational activities were well maintained during the winter months, mostly games, pingpong, chess, ect. Japanese movies, mostly propaganda reels, were shown monthly. Occasionally there was a musical or a sports film, and other Japanese entertainment. The sports field was sufficiently large for baseball and other sports simultaneously, most of the equipment was donated. The prisoners had three radios but they were only allowed to tune in on Japanese controlled stations. Because the authorities thought the prisoners were getting too much news, the radios were removed in February 1943.

The library, housed in a special barracks, contained a reading room, a writing room and game rooms. Through various sources the prisoners who operated the library, were able to collect 4,000 books of all types.

(m) Religious Activities:

There were several officers among the prisoners who conducted services. Catholic prisoners listened every Sunday to the

high mass service broadcasted from the Church of Christ in Shanghai. Whenever there was a death among the prisoners the Japanese allowed funeral ceremonies and taps were blown.

(n) **Morale:**

The morale of the men was fair.

5. MOVEMENTS:

On 20 August 1943 a group of about 200 men were transferred to Japan. On 11 November 1943 another group of 150 men were also transferred to Japan. On 4 May 1945, a 100 man detail, comprised of carpenters, electricians, specialists, several foremen and one doctor, was sent by train to ready the new camp at Fengtai. On 9 May 1945 Kiangwan Camp was closed and most of the personnel was transported in small boxcars, 50 men to a car, officers 33 to a car. The move was carried out efficiently. They assigned doctors and corpsmen to the cars so as to assure a water supply. It took five days to travel to the new camp, and during this period seven men escaped. The twentyfive men left behind were removed to the Municipal Police Hospital in Shanghai. Of this group two died, a few recovered and later were sent on to Fengtai. The remaining few were liberated in Shanghai.

TIENTSIN
CHINA

1. LOCATION:

Tientsin Camp was located in the Fourth Marine Compound in Tientsin. Prior to being a marine compound it was the United States Fifth Infantry Compound until 1938.

2. PRISONER PERSONNEL:

Tientsin Marines numbering thirty-six officers and men were captured on December 8, 1941. On the same day 21 marines stationed in Chingwantao were captured and shipped by train to Tientsin. On January 10, 1942 a group of 205 marines, who were members of the Peking guards, arrived from Peking, thus making the total number of prisoners 262.

3. GUARD PERSONNEL:

The Japanese Commanding Officer was 1st Lt. Kuwashima.

4. GENERAL CONDITIONS:

Conditions were very good as the prisoners remained in the Marine barracks and had use of all facilities within the camp.

(a) Housing:

The barracks were three story typical American barracks about 100 feet long and 50 feet wide. The officers occupied one barracks and the enlisted men another. The Peking group occupied a third barracks.

(b) Latrine:

The latrines were the same as those used prior to the war.

(c) Bathing:

Bathing facilities were excellent.

(d) Mess Hall:

The mess halls were the same that the Marines had used all along. The marines cooked and served their own food.

(e) Food:

The food was the same as prior to the war. The food supply in the Marine storeroom was adequate.

(f) Medical Facilities:

American doctors and corpsmen administered all medical aid. There was a large quantity of medical supplies on hand.

(g) Supplies:

The Marines were well supplied with their own clothing and blankets. The Japanese did not issue any supplies.

(h) Mail:

Prisoners received a few local letters. There was no outgoing mail other than local letters.

(i) Work:

The enlisted men did the everyday chores within the camp. Officers were not forced to work.

(j) Treatment:

The treatment was considered excellent perhaps due to the fact that the Marines were on fairly good relations with the Japanese unit in that city. The prisoners were allowed to have visitors twice a week.

(k) Pay:

The enlisted men received no pay but the officers received pay equivalent to a Japanese officer with the same rank:

2nd Lt.	70.83 yen
1st Lt.	85.00 "
Captain	122.00 "
Major	170.00 "
Lt. Col.	230.00 "
Colonel	312.50 "

Sixty yen was deducted for room and board:

Food	42 yen
Clothing	15 "
Furniture and Electricity	3 "
	<hr/> 60 yen

(l) Recreation:

The prisoners were allowed all the recreational facilities that they had prior to the war.

(m) Religious Activities:

There were no religious activities in this camp.

(n) The morale of this camp was low. These men were the first men captured by the Japanese.

5. MOVEMENT:

The entire camp was moved to Woosung on 28 January 1942. The move was made by train in boxcars and the prisoners were allowed to take their personal belongings and blankets. This move encouraged the prisoners as they thought they were on their way to the United States.

WOOSUNG
CHINA

1. LOCATION:

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

2. PRISONER PERSONNEL:

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

3. GUARD PERSONNEL:

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

4. GENERAL CONDITIONS:

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

(a) Housing Facilities:

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

(b) Latrines:

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

(c) Bathing:

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

(d) Mess Hall:

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

(e) Food:

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

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

(f) Medical Facilities:

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

(g) Supplies:

In the beginning the Red Cross was not allowed to visit or send supplies, but when Col. Otera took over, clothing, medical and food supplies were delivered by the Red Cross. The American Association, through donations was able to equip the camp with a laboratory, x-ray room, infirmary and a dental room. The Japanese issued a few pairs of

shoes, also some clothing to the men from Wake Island. Each man received four cotton blankets which was insufficient for the cold winter. The men from Tientsin managed to bring their blankets and clothing with them while the Wake Island prisoners only had Tropical clothing. At first no soap was issued but later a bar of soap was issued every three months.

(h) Mail:

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

(i) Work:

In the early part of April the enlisted men, and civilians, worked at levelling a field, which was to be used as a Japanese parade ground. The men also did farm work and repairing the roads. Later the enlisted men were ordered to polish empty shell cases. Col. Ashurst protested to the Japanese authorities and after much haranging this was stopped. The officers were never forced to do manual labor, but in some cases they were made to supervise the enlisted men.

(j) Treatment:

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

(k) Pay:

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

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

Sixty yen was deducted for room and board:

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

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

(l) Recreation:

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

(m) Religious Activities:

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

(n) Morale:

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

(o) Movement:

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

MUKDEN PRISONER OF WAR CAMP
(TEMPORARY CAMP)
MUKDEN, MANCHURIA

1. LOCATION:

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

2. PRISONER PERSONNEL:

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

3. GUARD PERSONNEL:

From November 11, 1942 to December 2, 1942 the Camp Commandant was Col. Matsuyama, he was relieved by Col. Matsuda, who retained command throughout the confinement. The executive officer was 1st Lt. Terao until he was relieved by Capt. Ishikawa in January 1943. There were four Japanese doctors assigned to the camp during the first six months. The maximum at any one time was three doctors. Capt. Kawajima remained as Chief of the Medical Section until the Spring of 1945. The chief interpreter was always a Japanese officer, from December 1942 this officer was 1st Lt. Murata.

4. GENERAL CONDITIONS:

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

(a) Housing:

The prisoner's area was enclosed in a double barbed wire fence with criss-crossed barbed wire between the two fences. The fences were about three and a half feet high and about four feet apart. The prisoners were quartered in 19 barracks, each barracks was a long, low, double walled, wooden structure, sunk about two feet in the ground and extending about nine or ten feet above the ground. The barracks were

approximately 14 feet wide and 125 feet long and had three entrances to each barracks, one entrance at each end and one in the middle, the latter being the widest. The sleeping facilities were raised wooden platforms about six feet wide and extended the length of each side of each half of the building. The floor was of brick and each barracks was furnished with two or three wooden plank tables and benches. Officers and enlisted men were housed separately, about seventy to ninety men in a barracks.

(b) Latrines:

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

(c) Bathing:

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

(d) Mess Halls:

The mess hall consisted of the kitchen, a dry storage room, a built in ice-box and sleeping quarters for the mess sergeant. It was a long low building similar to the other buildings. The stoves were nothing but grates inserted in the brick with openings for the cauldrons. Huge iron cauldrons about three feet high were the cooking equipment. The issue of all rations was directed by and under constant supervision of the Japanese. Food was issued in buckets and brought to the barracks for distribution.

(e) Food:

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

(f) Medical Facilities:

At the time of arrival the hospital facilities were inadequate and were later expanded to include three additional barracks

buildings. The main hospital building contained the Japanese doctor's office, the sick call and treatment room and a pharmacy. Medical supplies were insufficient for the first thirty days and at the direction of the Inspector General of the Kwangtung Army additional supplies were received. There were four prisoner of war doctors and the senior American doctor was Capt. Mark G. Herbst.

(g) Supplies:

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

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

(h) Mail:

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

(i) Work:

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

(j) Treatment:

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

(k) Pay:

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

required to pay 30 yen and company grade officers 27 yen per month for subsistence. They were also required to pay for clothing during the latter part of their confinement.

(1) Recreation:

The recreation field was large enough to play soft-ball. It was merely an open space between the officer's barracks and the storage shed. It was cleared of brick and rubble by the men and aside from a few holes and ruts it made a fairly good playground. A few individually owned books were brought into camp principally by the British prisoners and were given a limited circulation. There was no organized library. A vegetable garden was planted outside of the camp but did not prove very productive.

(m) Religious Activities:

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

(n) Morale:

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

5. MOVEMENTS:

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

HOTEN P. O. W. CAMP
(HOTEN MAIN CAMP)
MUKDEN, MANCHURIA

1. LOCATION:

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

2. PRISONER PERSONNEL:

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

3. GUARD PERSONNEL:

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

4. GENERAL CONDITIONS:

As a whole the conditions at Hoten Camp were fair, the living conditions were satisfactory and the camp was comparatively a good one. It was considered a model camp and occasionally visited by the representatives of the Red Cross. The Japanese authorities had never taken any precautions against air raids and on 7 December 1944 the area was

bombed by American planes and Hoten Camp was hit. The prisoners were lying on the surface of the ground and over 30 were wounded and 19 killed. After this incident the men were allowed to dig shelters.

(a) Housing Facilities:

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

All of the buildings had electric lights but the light bulbs were only of ten watts and made it very difficult for the men to read. Heat was supplied by means of a Russian stove known as a "Petschukas". They were approximately six feet high and installed in such a way as to heat two rooms. The barracks were never too warm in the winter, oftentimes the temperature outside was 20° and 30° below zero. Fuel was rationed and one skuttle of coal was allowed per day. Aside from the living quarters there were separate buildings for the hospital, mess hall, storeroom, bath, boiler room and a general workshop. The camp sewers were connected with the municipal sewerage system and water was supplied by a well in the camp. A water tower was built after the prisoners had been in the camp for quite a while. The entire camp was inclosed by an 8 feet brick wall surmounted by electrically charged wires. At the four corners of the wall, four guard towers were erected and Japanese guards were on duty 24 hours a day.

(b) Latrines:

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

(c) Bathing:

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

The hot water was piped from a small heating plant in the adjacent building and was available for the enlisted men every other day and for the officers every day.

(d) Mess Halls:

The mess hall in a separate building was used only as a kitchen and a bakery. The cooking was done in huge cauldrons on long stoves and the baking in three large ovens. The preparation of the food was performed by the prisoners, the chief cook having had 24 years experience. All supervision was done by the Japanese. Section leaders would delegate prisoners to the kitchen for the food, it was carried back to the barracks in buckets and divided among the prisoners.

(e) Food:

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

(f) Medical facilities:

A hospital was provided in a separate two story building and could accommodate 150 patients. This building was larger than the other barracks and not so crowded. Located on the second floor were the tubercular and isolation wards and a recreation room, on the ground floor was an X-ray room, consultation room, a pharmacy and a morgue. The medical equipment equalled that of the Japanese Army Branch Hospital. There was a considerable quantity of Red Cross medical supplies and it was issued very carefully in limited amounts. The prisoners had been vaccinated against smallpox and inoculations were given for dysentery, cholera and paratyphoid. When a patient went to the hospital an honest effort was made to help him. A Japanese doctor was in attendance and unlike the other officials he was kind and conscientious and rendered valuable service to the prisoners. On his staff were three NCO nurses, 3 soldier orderlies and 5 civilian nurses. There were 4 American and 1 Australian doctors with 29 NCO and soldier nurses. Captain Herbst was the senior medical officer. Hoten Camp did not have a dentist until April 1945 but only extractions could be made due to the lack of dental equipment.

(g) Supplies:

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

(h) Mail:

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

(i) Work:

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

(j) Treatment:

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

(k) Pay:

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

(l) Recreation:

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

(m) Religious Activities:

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

(n) Morale:

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

5. MOVEMENTS:

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

Branch Camp #1 was a tannery to which 150 men were assigned.
Branch Camp #2 was a textile factory to which 150 men were assigned.

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

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

JINSEN PRISONER OF WAR CAMP
KOREA

1. LOCATION:

Jinsen Camp was located on the outskirts of the city of Jinsen, Korea, about thirty miles from Keijo, the capital of Korea. It was southeast of the city near the Taijingu Shrine in the Eastern Park and about 400 yards away from a railroad station. It was approximately half a mile from an artillery installation on the hilltop overlooking the camp. A military air field was located 10 miles away. Its coordinates are 37° 28' N - 126° 38' E.

2. PRISONER PERSONNEL:

This camp was first occupied by the British and the Australians in 1942. A group of 140 Americans arrived on April 27, 1945, from Fukuoka, Japan. They consisted of 114 Army, Navy and Marine Officers and 26 enlisted men, most of these prisoners had been captured in Bataan and Corregidor. At the time of liberation there was a total of 168 American, British and Australians, out of this number 138 were Americans. This camp was known as an officers camp and only sufficient enlisted men were kept there to perform the menial duties. Col. Curtis T. Beecher, U.S.M.C. was the senior American Officer and Col. Jack W. Schwartz was the Medical Officer, Major Allen Steele, R. A. represented the British prisoners.

3. GUARD PERSONNEL:

The Commanding Officer was Lt. Col. Okisaki and Captain Osabe was the executive officer and adjutant. Lt. Yamaguchi was the medical officer and was relieved on July 5, 1945, M/Sgt. Sumi became his successor. The interpreter was J. Kiteoka.

4. GENERAL CONDITIONS:

Conditions at this camp was by far the best of any camp the Americans had been confined in.

(a) Housing Facilities:

The camp consisted of several one story Japanese Army barracks with one barracks fenced off from the others for the prisoners. The barrack was approximately 50 feet wide and 150 feet long, of wooden frame and tar-papered roof. It was divided into three sections and had a dirt floor. The prisoners slept on raised wooden platforms, about 18 inches from the floor. These platforms had straw mats and ran down both sides of the wall leaving an aisle in the middle. The heating facilities consisted of oblong brick stoves which could use either wood or coal. There was no fuel provided and it was still extremely cold when the American prisoners arrived. The compound was about 600 feet

by 300 feet, it was surrounded by a wooden fence surmounted by electrically charged barbed wire. Only a very small part of the compound was available to the prisoners.

(b) Latrines:

The latrines were located about 15 feet from the living quarters and were the regular Japanese type of open septic tanks. There were eight cubicles in each latrine, and each latrine and each cubicle had a straddled hole. There was also a separate urinal trough built along the wall and the drainage was very poor.

(c) Bathing:

The bath house was in a separate building also housing the kitchen, it was about 30 feet from the barrack and had two rooms. The dressing room had a wooden floor and the bathing room had a concrete floor. The prisoners were allowed to bathe frequently and there were four large oval shaped tubs made of metal fixed to a brick base. Hot water was available and there was a cold water faucet. Wooden buckets were provided to douse the individual who soaped and then rinsed themselves by dipping the bucket into the tubs.

(d) Mess Halls:

The kitchen was at the other end of the bath house building. There was one bakery oven and four huge cauldrons. Cooking was done on a brick constructed stove. The food was prepared by British cooks, assisted by the American prisoners and under constant supervision of a Japanese sergeant. Buckets of food were brought out of the kitchen to the barracks by representatives from each section of the barracks. The food was then divided to the satisfaction of the prisoners as a whole.

(e) Food:

The basic food rationing consisted of a bowl of soup and a small bowl of rice in the morning and evening, a bun and a bowl of soup at noon. The bun was made of half wheat flour and half soya bean meal, most of the vegetables came from the camp garden. Occasionally a small portion of fish would be added to the diet. The additional Red Cross food packages helped to give the ration a well balanced diet and bringing the daily caloric value to approximately 1800 calories.

(f) Medical Facilities:

A small separate building housed the dispensary and the hospital. The hospital was only large enough for 8 patients, no cots or beds were available and the patients slept on straw mats. Medical equipment was extremely meager, drugs and dressings were released in very limited amounts by the Japanese doctor. The army officers died here and their deaths were mainly due to lack of medicine and interest of the Japanese doctor. This doctor was later relieved by the Japanese commanding officer.

(g) Supplies:

American Red Cross shipments of medical supplies were in the camp though they were rarely issued for the American doctors use. During their entire period in Jinsen the prisoners were issued one Red Cross food parcel for two men every other Sunday. Upon arrival in Jinsen six blankets and a Japanese army woolen uniform were issued to each man, when the weather grew warmer a cotton uniform was issued. There was also a limited issue of soap, tooth powder and razor blades.

(h) Mail:

The Americans received no mail and the British received only a small amount. Post cards of 25 words were allowed to be sent twice in three months.

(i) Work:

The officers were not compelled to work, but most of them volunteered because they thought it would be a good policy to cooperate and because of the increase in rations. The work consisted of cultivating a vegetable garden, sewing button holes and buttons on Japanese civilian uniforms and in pulling cartloads of garments to and from the factory. Men with poor vision and unable to sew made paper wrappers for match boxes. The enlisted men did the same kind of work as the officers. The working day was from 8 to 5 with one Sunday off every two weeks. The vegetable garden was supervised by Japanese and Korean guards, the garment and match projects were supervised by the prisoners and a reasonable quota was required of each man. A 15 minute tea period was allowed at 10 a.m. and 3 p.m.

(j) Treatment:

In general the treatment at this camp was good. There were several instances of brutality particularly from the Japanese doctor.

(k) Pay:

The enlisted men received 10 sen per day. The officers were paid the same as the equivalent rank in the Japanese army:

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

Deductions were made for rations and quarters. No prisoner was permitted to have in his possession more than 50 yen at any one time. The excess was placed in a postal savings account. At the termination of hostilities the balance in these postal savings account were paid to the officers.

(l) Recreation:

Facilities for recreation were inadequate, a few games were provided and there was a small library. In July 1945 an addition of 105 books and magazines arrived.

(m) Religious Activities:

A church of England Chaplain was a prisoner and he was permitted to hold services every Sunday in a building set aside for this purpose.

(n) Morale:

Morale at this camp was good.

5. MOVEMENTS:

Liberated September 8, 1945.

KEIJO CAMP
KOREA

1. LOCATION:

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

2. PRISONER PERSONNEL:

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

3. GUARD PERSONNEL:

Colonel Noguchi was superintendent of all prisoner of war camps in Korea. Captain Goto was the camp commandant. Captain Terada was the camp adjutant. Lt. Moritomi was the finance officer. Captain Uchida was the medical officer. Ushihara was the camp interpreter and a medical orderly.

4. GENERAL CONDITIONS:

Conditions at this camp was generally fair.

(a) Housing Facilities:

The prisoners were quartered in a large four story building with wooden floors and stairs, each floor was divided into four rooms. Heating was satisfactory between December and the end of March but in early and late winter there was no heat. The lighting in the rooms were poor. All windows were glassed and of the shuttered type. In the summer the ventilation was almost non-existent and in winter the inside temperature was often below zero at night. No beds were available and the prisoners slept on straw mattresses. Cells used for punishment were 8' x 10', no windows and a small door about 2' x 3'. Ventilation was by means of spaced boards in the door and sections of the wall. The fence surrounding the camp was of six-foot pickets in close formation on top of which were sharpened bamboo sticks, crossed about three feet in length. The only entrance to the camp was a double main gate. The entire area was about 67,840 sq. ft. A small vegetable garden was under cultivation.

(b) Latrine:

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

(c) Bathing:

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

(d) Mess Hall:

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

(e) Food:

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

(f) Medical Facilities:

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

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

(g) Supplies:

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

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

(h) Mail:

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

(i) Work:

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

(j) Treatment:

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

(k) Recreation:

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

(l) Religious Activities:

Services were held every Sunday.

(m) Morale:

The morale was good.

5. MOVEMENTS:

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

CHANGI PRISONER OF WAR CAMPS
SINGAPORE ISLAND
MALAY STATES

1. LOCATION:

There were two British installations at Singapore, which, after capture of the city by the Japanese on 15 February 1942, became large prisoner internment camps, namely, the Changi Barracks and the Changi Prison. The former was a collection of military barracks and various warehouses such as commonly constitute a British Military Outpost. The Changi Prison was a large municipal gaol built for the British in 1930 by American engineers, and it was modeled after the Sing Sing prison in New York, U.S.A.

2. PRISONER PERSONNEL:

The first prisoners to occupy the barracks on 15 February 1942 were composed of British, Australian and Indian troops who at the time were in Singapore. On 31 May 1944 the entire prisoner personnel in the barracks were transferred to Changi Prison which became the distribution center for all prisoners in south-east Asia. Approximately a total personnel of 10,000 was maintained at this location with the constantly incoming prisoners filling the gaps created by the transfer of prisoners to Sumatra, Burma, Thailand and elsewhere on various types of work projects.

Between 16 October 1942 and 7 January 1943 the most of the survivors of the U.S.S. HOUSTON and the majority of the 131st Field Artillery U.S.A. were transferred from Java to the Changi prison camp. These Americans were divided by services as follows: Army 255; Navy 200; Marines 26; a total of 481. This personnel, in charge of Colonel Bleacher S. Tharpe, Senior Officer, was transferred on January 1943 to Burma, with a very small number going to Sumatra. Upon the transfer of Colonel Tharpe from the Singapore Camp, Lt. E. M. Barrett, U.S.M.C. became the Senior American Officer. American and Allied prisoners were constantly being sent to the Changi Camp and quite quickly transferred to work projects in the southwest Pacific Islands occupied by the Japanese. Upon the cessation of hostilities, 70 Americans were at the Changi prison camp divided by services as follows: USAAF 20; U.S. Merchant Marine 30; U.S. Army 10; U.S. Navy 8, and U.S. Marines 2.

3. GUARD PERSONNEL:

Major General Arimura was in command from January 1943 to March 1944. This officer's Headquarters were originally in Java, but he later moved to Singapore with Headquarters inside the POW compound at Changi Prison. General Arimura was succeeded by Maj. General Saito. The latter general is reported to have issued orders not to maltreat POW's. Most of the Japanese guards were susceptible to bribery for articles of food, etc. This did not in any way, however, lessen their rigid military guard discipline.

4. GENERAL CONDITIONS:

(a) Housing Facilities:

Changi Prison was a large building four stories tall, 400 yards long by 100 yards wide. In normal times when this institution was used as a municipal prison, it housed 800 prisoners. Throughout the time it was used as a prisoner of war camp, it housed an average of approximately 4000 prisoners. At one time there were 10,000 prisoners quartered here. The walls roof and floor of the main prison were constructed of reinforced concrete. Most of the cell blocks were 100 feet by 50 feet. There were small solitary confinement cells 10 feet by 8 feet with a concrete slab projecting from one wall toward the center on which the prisoners slept. The solitary confinement cell, constructed for the use of one man, was occupied by three. Enlisted men only lived in the main prison.

1200 officers and some 2000 enlisted men lived in wooden huts in the vicinity of the main building. These huts were 90 feet long and 14 feet wide. The roofs were of attap. There was a lattice type window in each hut. Four feet of space was allowed each man. The men slept on either side of the buildings with a passage way in the center running the length of the building. Forty five officers were quartered in each of these huts.

The huts for enlisted men were 100 meters long by 18 feet wide.

No sheets or mattresses were provided but the prisoners were able to obtain, at their expense, coconut mats on which to sleep. The weather was comparatively mild.

(b) Latrines:

Although the main prison building was originally equipped for inside latrines, the overcrowded conditions necessitated the construction of outdoor latrines. These latrines were of British engineer type. A hole 2 feet in diameter and 20 feet deep was excavated with a hand-drill. A seat cover made from ammunition boxes was placed over the hole. The local Japanese newspapers were issued for toilet paper. The latrine site was changed every two weeks. An occasional issue of lime for sanitary purposes was made. A urinal was constructed and urine was used as a fertilizer for the camp garden by mixing one part of urine to 4 parts of water and spraying the garden.

(c) Bathing:

Until July 1944 no regular schedule and no facilities for bathing were provided by the Japanese authorities. However, in July 1944 regular bath parades were held. The prisoners were only three quarters of a mile from the ocean, and parties of 200 men were marched to the water under guard and allowed to bathe in the sea. Every

man had an opportunity to perform this ablation 5 times a week. No towels were furnished but a small issue of soap was provided. However, the soap was too strong for bathing, but it was excellent for washing clothes.

(d) Mess Hall:

There were no mess halls which operated as such. There were several large galleys in the compound each of which operated for a group of 125 men. All prisoners who lived outside the main prison were organized into mess groups. There was one cook-house for the entire personnel living in the main prison. The food was prepared and issued to each man in cafeteria style as he passed by the food vats.

(e) Food:

The mess at this camp was materially reduced during February and March 1945. Following the first cut in February, a reduction of 10 per cent was made on 1 March. On 7 March the rice issue was reduced to 238 grams per day. There was a mess fund set up by the mess groups to purchase food from outside sources. Some of the items available for purchase were as follows: Sugar, sweet potatoes, coffee, salt, onions and tapioca root. From March 1945 to the end of the war such items as fruit, oil, peanuts, gourds, etc. were not available for purchase. The fruits and vegetables grown in the camp garden were used primarily in the hospital for the patients.

(f) Medical facilities:

There were no Japanese medical officers to care for the needs of the prisoners. There were British, Australian and Dutch officers who were well qualified professionally, although very little medicine and equipment were provided by the Japanese authorities.

A small amount of American Red Cross medicines were issued in April 1945. At about this time all prisoners were vaccinated against typhoid and dysentery. A few bandages were provided by the Japanese, but the medical officers were reduced to using sheets, clothing and various other substitutes for bandages. All bandages were washed and used over and over again.

The Dutch medical officers were adept at compounding various extracts from jungle leaves and grass as an antidote against scrotal dermatitis.

(g) Supplies:

(1) Red Cross, etc.:

There were three lots of American Red Cross parcels received during the time this prison was in operation. Parcels were issued on a basis of one parcel to eight men. Those prisoners who were hospital patients received Red Cross food constantly. At the end of the

war, large stores of Red Cross food parcels were found in warehouses in Singapore. The Japanese stated that these were being held as a reserve for the prisoners in the event that war reverses prevented ships from arriving at Singapore.

(2) Japanese issue:

No clothing was ever issued by the Japanese. A great many men had only one pair of home made shorts when the war ended.

(h) Mail:

(1) Incoming:

Americans received mail for the first time in December 1943. Incoming mail arrived in several lots of numerous letters. Since there was no schedule in censoring mail, most letters were over one year old when received.

(2) Outgoing:

During the entire time that prisoners were held in Changi, only three postal cards of 24 words each were allowed to be sent. A quota of radio messages was allowed for the entire camp. Those men who had not received work from home over a considerable length of times were allowed to utilize this radio service.

(i) Work:

During the time that the prisoners were at Changi Barracks, a large rubber plantation was cleared ostensibly to plant vegetables. However, this ground later revealed itself as an air-field. The work continued after the camp was moved to Changi Prison, and the field was completed at the end of the war.

Officers supervised the work parties and also worked in the camp garden. Enlisted men did coolie labor on the airfield and some men were sent to work on the docks and railroad yards in Singapore.

The labor parties were originally turned over to contract labor and this system did not operate well. Later, all prisoners worked under guard at their various places of labor. The work day was from 0800 to 1700 hours with a one hour rest period at noon. There were frequent slappings and beatings, but no brutal punishment.

Much work was carried on inside the prison compound. A factory was set up which made brooms, tooth brushes, etc. from coconut husks. Soap was made from palm oil. A raw rubber extract was used to patch clothes, and a mixture of raw rubber, sand and clay was compounded into a substance used in half-soleing shoes. Sandals were also made from this same material for men who had no shoes. There were Japanese machine shops for repairing vehicles inside the compound. A saw-mill was

installed in the compound and the prisoners were allowed one-half the lumber for the construction of a theater and various other buildings in the camp. There was also a nail factory in the compound.

(j) Treatment:

The treatment in general at this camp was good. The Commanding General of the prison issued orders that prisoners were not to be beaten, which order at times was violated by the guards and overseers.

(k) Pay:

(1) Officers:

For the first nine months, no American prisoners were paid. The pay actually received varied from time to time.

(2) Enlisted men :

Enlisted men were paid 25 cents per day in occupation currency.

(l) Recreation:

In 1945 a theater was built in the compound by an Australian architect of considerable ability. Lumber from the saw-mill was used to build the theater, sets, and props. The nightly audience averaged about 500. Costumes, make-up, etc. were made from coconut matting, clay, water etc. Excellent performances were given. The national anthems of the various allied countries were allowed to be played.

The theater was ordered closed by the Japanese authorities 2 months prior to the end of the war due to alleged reflections on the Japanese Army.

(m) Religious activities:

Services were held each Sunday. There were Australian and British chaplains in Changi of most of the faiths. Chapels were constructed inside the compound. No sacramental wine was furnished the Catholic priests by the Japanese, although the Chinese civilians in Singapore managed to furnish it surreptitiously.

(n) Morale:

Morale in this camp was very good.

5. MOVEMENTS:

The only movements connected with Changi Prison occurred upon arrival at Singapore when the prisoners were transported to Changi Barracks in trucks. When the camp was moved some two or three miles south to Changi prison, the men walked carrying their possessions personally. Upon liberation of the camp 7 September 1945, the American prisoners were flown to Calcutta for onward movement to the United States.

NAKHON PATHOM, HOSPITAL POW CAMP
THAILAND
(JAPANESE INSTALLATION)

1. LOCATION:

Nakhon Pathom was primarily a hospital camp for those men who worked on the Burma-Thailand Railroad from Moulmein to Bangkok. Nakhon Pathom is some 60 kilometers due west of Bangkok and the prison camp was just inside the city. The country was rich and fertile. The city of Nakhon Pathom is on the direct line from Bangkok to Rangoon, and therefore on the direct line of communications of the Japanese army toward the northwest. It was a military target. The coordinates were 13° 49' N., 100° 5' E. The camp was first occupied by British, Australian and Dutch in January 1944, and was built to accommodate 10,000.

2. PRISONER PERSONNEL:

Seventy-five hundred was the highest figure representing prisoner personnel here. Of the 7500 prisoners, 4,000 were British, 2500 Australians, 1000 Dutch, 75 Indians and 65 Americans. The American group was composed of 33 Army, 32 Navy and 5 Marines. Lieutenant (jg) L. W. Rogers, USN and Lieutenant Heinan, USA were Senior American Officers here.

3. GUARD PERSONNEL:

This camp had various Japanese commanding officers at different times. Captain Wakimassi who was commandant at 80 Kile Camp was assistant Commandant at this camp. The interpreter at 80 Kile Camp was also at this camp, but not in the capacity of interpreting. The camp commandant during the last four months was "Puss in Boots". A nick-name as other identification is unknown. All non-commissioned officers, sergeant of the guard and so forth were Japanese. However, the sentries, about fifty in number, were all Korean.

4. GENERAL CONDITIONS:

(a) Housing Facilities:

There were 50 barracks in this camp. Some were composed of timber and others of bamboo. These buildings had attap roofs and were 100 meters long by 20 feet wide. The walls of most of the buildings were of bamboo matting of the "lahala" type found in Hawaii. Platforms 7 feet wide on either side of the center aisle, which was of packed earth were so placed for sleeping, feet toward the center. Two meters of space was allowed for each man. This space varied according to rank. For example, a Colonel was allowed 3 meters. At various times tables were allowed inside the barracks, providing there was room for them. Since most of the men in this camp were considered hospital patients, practically every barracks was in the nature of a hospital ward.

(b) Latrines:

There was one latrine between each two barracks. The latrines at this camp were well constructed. They were concrete pits with wooden covers and individual stalls. The sides were open. Green leaves, and pages from old books were used in lieu of toilet paper. The canteen also sold a very good grade of toilet paper, but most men did not have enough money to purchase it. It was not necessary to move the site of the latrine from time to time, since they were bailed out daily. A sufficient amount of lime was provided for sanitary purposes.

(c) Bathing:

An ample amount of water was available at this camp at all times. There were three 100 ft. artesian wells. There were three bathing compounds 50 feet square with a bamboo platform on which to stand while bathing. There was a drainage ditch two feet deep which did not afford proper drainage. The men carried water to the bathing compound in five gallon oil cans to bathe. Bamboo buckets also were available. There was a small amount of soap furnished but this was used mainly by medical personnel for the care of those men who were too ill to bathe themselves. Men were allowed to bathe daily.

(d) Mess Hall:

There was one galley for each five barracks. These facilities were used for cooking food only. The prepared food was taken to the barracks and served to the prisoners by orderlies detailed for that purpose.

(e) Food:

The food was good and plentiful. The ration consisted of rice and stew mainly. A fair amount of meat was issued. Vegetables consisted of carrots, radishes, okra and green leafy vegetables provided from the Japanese army ration. At times fish was available. Food was prepared by prisoner personnel. Each galley was supervised by a mess officer and a mess sergeant. The mess personnel were reported to have done an excellent job. Due to the fact that this camp was located in an area where food was plentiful, the prisoners always had enough to eat.

(f) Medical Facilities:

There were 25 medical officers among the prisoner personnel of this camp. They were English, Australian and Dutch. A Japanese medical officer held sick parade periodically to determine whether or not a prisoner should return to a work camp. Colonel Cotes was an Australian medical officer who was very well known to medical men and was an experienced surgeon. Very little Japanese medicine was provided. In May of 1944 an American Red Cross medical shipment arrived. There was a good supply of surgical kits, atabrine, sulphur drugs, bandages and antiseptics. These were used carefully and lasted quite a long time.

(g) Supplies:

1. Red Cross:

In June of 1944 an issue of American Red Cross food parcels was made on a basis of one parcel to 10 men. This was the only Red Cross food issue made. At the same time each American in this camp received one pair of shoes.

2. Japanese Issue:

A few issues were made of clothing which consisted of old cast off clothing from the Japanese warehouses and a few items of Red Cross clothing.

(h) Mail:

The mailing privileges in this area were not confined to a particular camp, but were operated on an area basis. During the time the Americans were in this camp two postal cards were allowed to be sent. Very few letters were received.

(i) Work:

Since this was a hospital camp, very little work was done. Officers were engaged in camp maintenance and administrative duties. In November of 1944 a moat two meters deep and 4 meters wide was dug around the entire camp area. This was done by the enlisted personnel of the camp who were not actually bed patients. The work, was comparatively easy. When a man became well enough to work, he was sent out to a work camp or maintenance camp on the Burma-Thailand Railroad.

(j) Treatment:

Nakhom Pathom was recognized as being constituted by the Japanese as a hospital camp. Compared to other camps, treatment here was good. However, the discipline contained to be rigid.

(k) Pay:

Officers were paid 30 ticals. There were 100 cents to a tical. Officers were paid whether working or not. Enlisted men were paid 20, 30 and 40 cents per day only when working. As an example of the purchasing power of the Japanese occupation money, one tical would purchase six duck eggs. Officers were paid on an equivalent rank basis. Sixty ticals were deducted from the officers' pay for rent and board and thirty given to them for personal use. The balance was credited to the officers' postal savings account.

(l) Recreation:

There was no recreational facilities in this camp.

(m) Religious Activities:

There were three Catholic Priests and three Protestant Chaplains in this camp. Religious services were allowed to be held once a week. One-half of one barracks was set aside for a chapel.

(n) Morale:

The morale in this camp was fair. There were a few cases of insanity, of which none were Americans. There were 120 amputations here, but on the whole this did not lessen morale.

5. MOVEMENTS:

On 25 January 1945 the Japanese authorities, through fear of an invasion through Burma, decided that all officers and men would be separated. The contingent of officers left Nakhon Pathom for Kanchanaburi on this date. This was an over-night train ride from Nakhon Pathom in an open gondola railroad car. Travelling conditions were very crowded. Many men in the party were on stretchers. It was not stated when this camp was liberated.

RANGOON PRISON
CITY OF RANGOON, BURMA

1. LOCATION:

Rangoon Central Prison is in the southwest section of the city of Rangoon and is bounded on the north by St. John's Road, on the south of Commissioners Road, on the east by Pongyi St., and on the west by Keigh Lry St. It is about one mile from the large golddomed Pagoda.

2. PRISONER PERSONNEL:

When Rangoon fell to the Japanese in 1942, this prison was converted into a prisoner of war camp. The first occupants were British people who were stationed in Rangoon. The first U. S. prisoners of war arrived in Rangoon on 4 June 1942, and were confined in Rangoon City Lockup until 1943. They were then transferred to the Rangoon central prison. The New Law Courts Jail, near the docks, also a place of confinement, was of temporary nature, principally for prolonged questioning. The Kempetai Jail was also a place of temporary confinement. Judson College was also used by the Japanese Army as a place of interrogation.

U. S. Military Personnel did not begin to arrive in appreciable numbers until April 1943, after which they arrived at more less regular intervals until liberation in the latter part of April 1945. Most of the prisoners were air corps personnel captured as a result of crashes and forced landings in Burma.

Upon their arrival at the prisoner of war camp in the old Rangoon prison, the men were confined to "semi-solitary" cells, either three, four or five men to a cell and were not permitted out except to empty their toilet buckets once a day or for an occasional bath. The men lived in the solitary confinement cells for about three weeks from the time of their arrival at the prison.

There were no distinguishing marks in the camp to denote that this installation was being used as a prisoner of war camp. In January 1943 Allied Air Forces bombed the prison and completely demolished Compound number four. This bombing resulted in the deaths of some 40 Dutch, a few English, and a few Americans.

There were approximately 1200 Allied prisoners of war in Rangoon Central prison. Of this number about 150 were Americans. With the exception of one or two men, all American prisoners were members of air crews. The prisoners were divided into groups with cell block commanders. Lt. Col. Douglas G. Bilbert, U.S.A. was the senior representative for all Americans in Rangoon. Lt. Col. Roger C. Prior was Commander of the solitary confinement compound.

3. GUARD PERSONNEL:

1st. Lt. Koshima (Kushima) was most brutal toward prisoners. He was Japanese commandant from June 1942 to April 1944; Capt. Notozo Mitzuni was commandant of Rangoon prisoners of war for one year, April 1944 to April 1945; H. Ito was Chief Officer of Rangoon prison on 29 April 1945; Capt. Tazumoi Tai was commandant from March 1944 to liberation. He was said to have been reasonable and considerate; Sgt. Maj. Wano San was quartermaster of Rangoon prisoner of war camp; Brig. General Ken Hichi Masuoka was Kempetai commandant at Rangoon during 1943 to the latter part of 1944; Col. Matad Kumei was Kemetai commandant from latter part of 1944 to April 1945.

4. GENERAL CONDITIONS:

(a) Housing Facilities:

Rangoon Central Jail was enclosed within a roughly circular perimeter and the various cell blocks and compounds were arranged in a manner similar to the spokes of a wheel. The Americans were imprisoned only in cell blocks nos. 5 and 8. Cell block no. 5 was a two story concrete building containing 50 cells on each floor. The cells were 9' x 12' and the ceiling ranges from approximately 10' to 15' in height being on a downward slant from the center of the building to the outside. Each cell had one barred door approximately 3' x 6' and one barred window approximately 4' x 4'. On each floor were 20 cells on either side of a hallway that was 12' wide. A grating was in the center of the hallway between the first and second floors to improve ventilation. There were ventilation ports near the ceiling in each cell leading into the hallway. The cell walls were covered with reasonably clean whitewash and the floors were concrete. The block was known as the solitary confinement block. Each cell in the block was occupied by three enlisted men or one officer. As a whole, cell block no. 5 appeared to be well ventilated and lighted. Within the compound the exposed and unprotected latrine was approximately 100 feet from the open and unprotected kitchen.

Cell block no. 8 was a two story building containing four cells approximately 20' x 55' on each floor. Each cell had five barred windows 4' x 8' and one barred window 4' x 10'. There was a corridor running the length of each floor between the cells and the outside wall. Heavy wooden bars separated the cells and the corridors. Five barred windows were in the corridor opposite each cell. The ceilings were approximately 15' high. Cell block no. 8 was considered to be well ventilated and lighted. There was a large and adequate exercise yard within no. 8 compound and also outdoor kitchen facilities and latrines.

(b) Latrines:

British ammunition boxes were used inside the solitary confinement cells as latrines. They were taken out once a day to be emptied. In each of the other compounds there was a frame building with open sides housing a latrine. Ammunition boxes served as stools. The urinal was hole in the ground. The fecal matter in the ammunition boxes was transferred to metal drums for removal from the compounds and was used as fertilizer. The latrines were located about 40 feet from the quarters.

(c) Bathing:

There was a large water trough of cement construction, 30' x 2' x 3' deep located in the compound of each area. Water was supplied through the Rangoon city water supply. Due to bombings, the water system was frequently impaired. The prisoners bathed from this trough by dipping out of the water and pouring it over themselves. Several wells were dug in the compound area and during the dry seasons the amount of water allowed was regulated by the Japanese guards. At various times, the only water available came from the wells. Men in solitary confinement were allowed very infrequent baths from a one gallon bucket brought to the cells. The prisoners on work details were allowed to bathe daily.

(d) Mess Halls:

Men in the solitary confinement cells were fed in their cells. Three meals a day were brought in by Chinese Coolies under Japanese guard.

In the other compound there was a cook house which was merely an open shelter. Each cook house was equipped with a few rice vats, pots and pans. The pans were improvisations on the part of the prisoner of war cooks. Two pans were given to each prisoner of war; one for rice and one for tea. Eating utensils were made by the prisoners. Tin cans were used for cups. All food was carried to the quarters and issued to the men who passed by the container for the issue and ate wherever they chose. Prisoner of war personnel acted as cooks and performed their duties well with the available equipment.

(e) Food:

Food consisted of rice basically, with a vegetable of the okra type. The water in which the vegetables were cooked was poured over the rice. Very weak teas was served with each meal. At various times other items were issued including; spinach, beans, a small amount of fish and meat, and on rare occasions sugar. Eggs and fruit could be purchased.

(f) Medical Facilities:

There was no hospital as such in this camp. The men were treated in their quarters and no space was made available for segregation of seriously ill prisoners. At very rare intervals the Japanese authorities issued small amounts of gauze, iodine, and quinine tablets.

The men in solitary confinement were visited at intervals of 3 to 4 days by a Japanese medical assistant who could speak no English. No interpreter was used on his visits.

There was one Japanese medical officer and two medical assistants for the camp in general. The visits of the Japanese medical personnel were sporadic. There were several Allied medical officers in the compounds who made every effort to attend to the medical needs of the prisoners with the inadequate facilities available.

Since most of the American personnel here were air corps crews who bailed out or crashed, there was a high percentage of wounded and ill in this camp.

Medical attention for the cuts and bruises sustained by the men from the mid-air explosion and subsequent bailing out was refused by the Japanese. To illustrate: Two badly wounded men were given inadequate treatment 14 to 18 hours after capture. One whose upper right arm had been pierced by a shell fragment, had his wound swabbed out with water and a liquid which was described as "diluted mercurochrome", and a bandage put on.

The wound festered badly and was quite painful, but the same treatment continued. Every two to four days the bandage was removed to permit the accumulated pus to drain, the wound was swabbed with the same solution and the same bandage replaced. Miraculously, the arm healed after months of treatment. The other was not so fortunate. His left hand, almost completely severed during the explosion, was cut off with a pair of scissors by a Jap medical orderly and the wrist stump treated and bound.

The wound became infected but the Japs would do nothing further about it. After over a month of increasing infection and pain the prisoners of war prevailed on their guards to permit a British medical officer from another building to operate and cut off the arm at the elbow. This was done without an anesthetic, and with an old and inadequate assortment of surgical instruments. The Japs offered no assistance at all. Due to the treatment by this medical officer the arm slowly began to heal.

A type of sick-call was held each morning, but in order to secure medical treatment the prisoner of war had to be critically sick. Practically all the men suffered from dysentery at one time or another but treatment was usually refused unless evacuation occurred as many as 30 or 40 times during the day.

One case was reported where by actual count a British prisoner of war had 254 bowel movements over a period of three days. Without treatment, he died on the fourth morning.

Nearly all the men, in addition, suffered from malaria or dengue fever, and viciously infected sores all over their bodies. The only medicine the Japs supplied was quinine, which they seemed to have plenty of and, when possible, some of the men saved their surplus quinine for those who needed it worse than others. Small quantities of drugs had been salvaged from escape kits and successfully hidden.

From time to time, when men were very ill, messages were gotten through to the British medical officer describing their symptoms. Answers came back prescribing treatment. By this method, and with the salvaged drugs, the men were able to help themselves somewhat. The prisoners found that the best treatment for the open sores was to get out in the air as much as possible and keep moving around by engaging in some form of exercise. Exposure of the sores to air and to the sun helped considerably.

(g) Supplies:

- (1) Red Cross, Y.M.C.A., Etc.

No relief supplies of any description were ever received at Rangoon.

- (2) Japanese issue:

Occasionally enlisted men would be given a shirt or pair of trousers if he was on a work detail. Officers were given no clothing since they were not allowed to work. Most of the Americans had their flying clothes taken from them by the Japanese.

(h) Mail:

- (1) Incoming:

American prisoners of war were so tardily reported as such by the Japanese that very little mail was received. Some British prisoners received a small amount of mail in December 1944.

- (2) Outgoing:

One postal card was allowed to be written in March 1945. This was a message which had been prepared by the Japanese and nothing was allowed to be written which could in any way be construed as being detrimental to the Japanese Army.

(i) Work:

Working conditions were very poor. Both officers and men were treated like common coolies. The lack of proper clothing for the work details was greatly felt especially in the matter of shoes.

Work consisted of construction of Anti-Aircraft installations and air raid shelters. Much work was carried on in the dock area such as loading boats for shipping war supplies. Work also consisted of recapping tires for Japanese Army trucks, general work in the garages and unloading river barges and railroad box cars.

(j) Treatment:

On 11 February 1944 an order was issued from the Japanese High Command to the effect that "All captured enemy air personnel will not be treated as prisoners of war. Instead, after being searched for necessary information, they will be handed over to the Gendarmerie. All of them will be dealt with severely by the area army, excepting those who can be put to some special use. They will be separated from other prisoners." The above order was carried out in an extremely harsh manner by the Japanese authorities in Rangoon.

Upon capture, American air crews were interrogated by the Kempetai (secret police) where they underwent innumerable indignities without regard to age or rank. They were kept in solitary confinement for two to three months. Upon release from solitary confinement, their lot was little better.

The penalty for attempted escape was death. Group punishment was in effect at all times and the prisoners lived in an atmosphere of constant suppressed fear, lest someone of their fellow prisoners would unwittingly violate a rule, thereby bringing down the wrath of the Nipponese on the entire camp. Beatings with clubs, rifle butts, and slappings were daily occurrences. It was apparently the policy of the Japanese to humiliate the white men in the presence of the native population.

(k) Pay:

Due to inflation the amount of money paid prisoners varied greatly the amount paid monthly remained constant. One rupee represented one dollar although actually it was worth only thirty cents in purchasing value. Deductions were made for food, housing and medical care. Men who were captured after June 1944 were not paid.

(1) Officers were paid according to rank. The following will give an example of the pay data:

Rank	Salary	Deduction rations	Deposits Bank	Amount to POW
2nd Lt.	70.83 Ruppees	60.00 R.	2.00 R.	8.83 R.

The above reveals that the officer actually received very little money (8.83 Rupees) with which to purchase the few items available.

(2) Enlisted men of all ranks received from twenty-five cents to thirty cents per day only when actually working.

(1) Recreation:

There were no facilities for recreation at Rangoon. The Japanese authorities did not make available any games, athletic equipment, etc. to the prisoners. No recreational equipment was received from any welfare organization. The men held discussion groups and heard talks on various subjects by fellow prisoners. All these discussions were held in strict secrecy since the Japanese prohibited group gathering.

(m) Religious Activities:

The Japanese authorities prohibited religious services. However, one English officer held services whenever he could for small groups with one man conducting the service. One bible was brought into the prison where it was carefully hidden and brought out from time to time. Since the working parties went out seven days a week, this interfered greatly with the religious activities. There were no chaplains imprisoned in Rangoon.

(n) Morale:

Morale was very high generally in this camp considering the conditions under which the prisoners lived. Only one man is known to have lost his mind here. The compound commanders kept their men busy cleaning their barracks and doing odd jobs. This helped greatly to keep their minds from their life in prison. News which was brought in by recently captured American helped greatly to keep up morale.

5. MOVEMENTS:

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon of 25 April 1945, 76 Americans and 365 British prisoners of war were evacuated from Rangoon Central Prison by Japanese guards under direction of the Japanese commandant. 38 American prisoners remained in Rangoon prison.

The prisoners who marched from Rangoon traveled for 3 days and nights and arrived about 4 miles from Pegu on the morning of the 4th day. All prisoners, before the march, were given an opportunity to buy and take large amounts of food, clothing and other necessities of which there was an ample amount in Rangoon. Hand carts and various other methods were used to transport this material. They marched only at night and rested during the day. There was a ration party composed of four members of the prisoner group which rode on a Japanese truck and prepared tea for them on the march, and also prepared a bivouac rest area during the night. Fires were not allowed during the hours of darkness. The

total distance marched was 65 miles. Most of the men were barefooted and were out of food or water during the last night of the march. Later in the evening on the 28th of April, the prisoners were ordered by the Japanese to unload the carts which the prisoners were pulling. All food and baggage were discarded. All prisoners were then marched in columns through Pegu to a small village called Naung Pattaya Station. They arrived at this place at daylight 29 April and were told they were at liberty by the Japanese commandant. The same day they were subjected to bombing and strafing attacks by allied air crews. During these attacks the senior Allied officer, Brigadier Hobson was killed.

SAIGON PRISONER OF WAR CAMP
SAIGON, FRENCH INDO-CHINA

1. LOCATION:

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

2. PRISONER PERSONNEL:

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

3. GUARD PERSONNEL:

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

4. GENERAL CONDITIONS:

(a) Housing Facilities:

There were 7 barracks, approximately 150 feet long and 30 feet wide in the compound. However, it was not permissible to use all the barracks at all times but each man was allowed $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet of sleeping space, thus some of the barracks were closed when men were transferred from the camp and opened again when new prisoners arrived. Four

of the barracks were bamboo and three were of old wooden frame construction. All buildings were of a "temporary" nature. The roofs of the four bamboo buildings were of attap. The three wooden frame buildings were of tile top. The floor of the bamboo buildings were of packed earth. Those of the wooden buildings were of concrete. Tiered shelves were installed for sleeping platforms. Some were of bamboo and some were of wooden boards. Men slept on either side of the barracks, feet toward the center with a passageway not more than 5 feet wide down the center. There were doors every 20 feet but no windows. During the evening hours electricity was provided but the lights were very dim. The hospital was installed in an abandoned warehouse. The compound area was approximately 150 yards by 150 yards. There were two fences inclosing the compound, one of barbed wire and one of bamboo 20 feet tall.

(b) Latrines:

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

(c) Bathing:

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

(d) Mess Hall:

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

(e) Food:

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

(f) Medical Facilities:

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

(g) Supplies:

(1) Red Cross:

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

(2) Japanese Issue:

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

(h) Mail:

(1) Incoming:

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

(2) Outgoing:

Each man was allowed to send 1 postcard.

(i) Work:

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

(j) Treatment:

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

(k) Pay:

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

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

(l) Recreation:

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

(m) Religious Activities:

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

(n) Morale:

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

(o) Movement:

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

5. CONCLUSION:

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

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