

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 11652, Sec 3(E) and 5(D) or (E) NNDG# 760050

711.94114A I.R./1-145 -- 12-3145

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



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

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

5  
RECEIVED  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

1945 JAN 9 AM 10 11

DIVISION OF  
COMMUNICATIONS  
AND RECORDS

January 5, 1945

In replying, refer to ( C/x/b )

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

To Mr. Peter 1/13/45  
SPECIAL WAR PROBLEMS DIVISION  
JAN 11 1945  
C of rpts in sup  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

JANUARY 18, 1945

711.94114A I.R./1-545

Dear Mr. Secretary:

I have the honor of forwarding to you herewith  
a letter from the International Committee of the Red  
Cross, Geneva, accompanying reports of the following  
camps in Japan:

- ZENTSUJI MAIN CAMP,
- FUKUOKA Branch Camp No. 12,
- FUKUOKA Branch Camp No. 17,
- TAIWAN Camps.

Believe me, dear Mr. Secretary,

respectfully yours:

To: *DR*  
 From: *DR Unit*  
 Subj: *DR Unit*  
 Cat: *B.R.T.*  
 Dist:

*Marc Peter*

MARC PETER  
Délegate of the International  
Committee of the Red Cross

1 letter  
4 reports (quadrupl.)  
AL  
*att 10-1-45*

MAR 19 1945

FILED

OS/D

711.94114a I.R./1-545

25

SWP  
STK  
~~SMH~~  
MVF  
JA

January 16, 1945

In reply refer to  
SWP 711.94114A I.R./1-545

H  
W  
711.94114A I.R./1-545

My dear Dr. Peter:

I have received your letter of January 5, 1945, your reference C/x/b, transmitting a letter from the International Committee of the Red Cross enclosing reports of visits by delegates of that Committee to camps in Japan.

Your courtesy in making these reports available to the Department is appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary of State:

E. Tomlin Bailey  
Acting Assistant Chief  
Special War Problems Division

Encl.	<i>four</i>
Rev.	<i>R.</i>
Cat.	
Dist.	

A true copy of the original

The Honorable  
Marc Peter, Delegate,  
International Red Cross Committee,  
1645 Connecticut Avenue, NW.,  
Washington 9, D.C.

CR ✓  
JAN 15 194 P.M.

SWP:DF

1/13/45

 Mit Luftpost  
Par avion  
Per via aerea

No. 68



**COMITÉ INTERNATIONAL**  
DE LA  
**CROIX-ROUGE**  
GENÈVE

*Agence centrale*  
des Prisonniers de Guerre

The Honorable  
the Secretary of State  
Department of State  
Washington - D.C.

JAN 3 1945

P/MR/GD

JapanDistributed  
by SWP toWar - BuzanBreeseSwetRemayZENTSUJI POW MAIN CAMP

Visited by Mr. Pestalozzi on April 28, 1944

Ham - 2Date MAR 15 1945 BP:sm  
Opened - January 15, 1942.Mail Address - Zentsuji POW Camp.Capacity - 800.Strength on Visit Day -

<u>Officers</u> -	USA	309		
	British	111		
	Australian	79		
	Dutch	69	total	568

NCO & Privates -

USA	116		
British	1		
New Zealand	5	"	<u>122</u>
Grand total			690
			===

All names have been communicated to the Huryojohokyoku.

Origin - Guam, Wake, Philippines, Djawa, Hongkong, Singapore, Djawa Sea, etc.Age - Maximum 61 minimum 19 average 35Pow Representatives -

Captain O.L. GORDON RN British  
 Medical Captain T.W. LINEBERRY USN  
 Colonel J.J. SCANLAN Australian  
 Captain J.P. WIJS Dutch.

General Description of Camp -Barracks formerly used for infantry units.Total camp area - 17.500 square meters.Floor space - POW occupy 4.000 square meters.Enclosure - Wooden fence 2 meters high  
barbed wire fence inside.

- 2 -

2 buildings wood and cement stucco two-storied.  
Various outhouses comprising kitchen, bath, toilets, store-rooms, etc.

Interior Equipment -

Ample daylight through glass windows.  
Electric light by 30 watt lamps.  
Two lamps in large rooms, one in middle sized and small rooms.

No heating during winter 1943/1944, excepting large braziers in sick room.

Rooms - 41, large rooms 420 cubic meters accommodating 30 men.  
middle sized rooms 210 cubic meters accomodating 14 men,  
small rooms 105 cubic meters accomodating 2 men.

Ventilation and drainage - Good

Garbage removal - daily.

Drinking water - Boiled water issued five times daily about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  litres per person.

Adequate fire prevention measures taken.

Bedding - Sleeping platforms.

Straw-filled mattresses.  
A few sleep on tatami.  
5 blankets per person.  
1 pillow.

Mosquito nets issued in summer.

Room equipment - Shelves for personel clothing and effects.

Mess-gear cupboards.  
Dining tables and benches.  
Various messing equipment,  
brooms, swaps, buckets.

Interpreter - Excellent interpreter with Cambridge education.

Sanitary Facilities -

Toilets -

Three blocks of toilets with 80 individual stools  
Japanese Army type.

Bath -

1 large tub for 900 men, available  
hot once per week,

1 shower

washracks under cover

53 taps

Disinfection of toilet pits by lime in summer.  
Cresol always available.

Food.

Three meals daily.  
Breakfast 7.30 am.  
Lunch noon  
Dinner 5.30 pm.

Rations per head per day:

Flour 30 grams  
Rice 200/260 grams  
Other cereals 320/410 grams  
Meat 15 grams  
Fish 20 "  
Eggs 2 to 4 pieces per month  
Milk necessary amount issued to sick and to others as considered necessary by camp doctor.

Fat 10 grams  
Vegetables 680 grams  
Potatoes 120 "  
Fruit in season, sold occasionally at canteen  
Sugar 10 grams  
Doughnuts once weekly  
Salt 15 grams  
Green tea 3 "  
Bread 1.000 grams per month.

Calories - 3.000 for those working  
2.800 for officers.

Menu on visit day -

<u>Breakfast</u> -	Soya bean soup	100	grams
	leek	100	"
	spinach	100	"
	tofu (beancurd)	43	"
	fried tofu	40	"
	rice		
	<u>Lunch</u> -	Onions	100
bamboo shoots		100	"
Green vegetables		100	"
Shoyu		25	"
beef		45	"
eggs		20	"
Rice			

- 4 -

Kitchen - 8 cauldrons  
 No baking oven; installation however under consideration.  
 Electric refrigerator available when necessary in adjacent Army provision compound.

Cooks - 12 POW of which four professionals.

Hygienic Conditions and Medical Care -

1 Japanese Army surgeon  
 3 Medical orderlies

POW - 2 doctors of which 1 internal  
 1 surgical.  
 4 medical orderlies  
 1 dentist  
 1 assistant.

Infirmary - well equipped.  
 Medicines said to be plentiful.  
 Medical and dental inspection daily

On sick list -  
 1 diabetic  
 1 pneumonia  
 1 suspect tuberculosis  
 1 malaria  
 1 cold  
 2 beriberi  
 1 heart trouble  
 11 digestive trouble  
 5 sprains  
 1 mental disorder

Total 25 of which at camp infirmary 3  
 at own quarters 22

Serious cases are attended to at the Military Hospital Zentsuji.  
 Vaccinations and inoculations effected.

Weight - On arrival : average 64.568 kilos  
 at present : " 67.33 "

Deaths since opening camp: 3 pneumonia  
 2 diarrhoea & beriberi  
 Total 5

Clothing -

Issued clothing and own clothing sufficient.



- 5 -

Laundry Facilities -

Available.

Money & Pay -

POW dispose of funds by purchases at canteen and also purchases of books, magazines, gramophone records, etc. Officers receive same pay as officers of Japanese Army.

Deduction from officers' pay for mess -

Colonels to Majors ¥ 30.-  
Captains and lower ranks ¥ 27.-

Cash allowed to be carried on person -

Officers - ¥ 50.-  
NCO - 20.-  
Privates - 10.-

Some POW are without pay, but officers provide them with necessary funds, therefore no need for financial assistance. Some receive financial assistance from Protecting Power.

Deposits in postal savings accounts - ¥ 485,000.-

Order of Day -

Reveille - 5,40 am in summer  
6,40 " " winter

Lights out - 9 pm.

Two roll/calls per day.

Work - Voluntary for officers (agricultural and live stock raising)  
Compulsory for enlisted men.

Type of work - Kitchen duty, cobblers, tailors, barbers, clerical, carpenters, live stock raising, Army bakery.

Work hours - 8/8.30 am until 4/4.30 pm.

Rest period - 1 hour at lunch

Rest days - Sundays.

POW are not insured.

Working in labour detachments are 50 POW engaged in stevedoring at railway station.

Pay - 10 to 45 sen per day.

- 6 -

Orderlies of POW officers receive maximum ¥ 5.- per month from them.

Canteen -

Articles on sale - Fruit, spices, black tea, vitamin tablets, writing material, daily necessities.

Surplus used for purchases of recreational articles and agricultural tools.

Tobacco - 6 cigarettes issued per head daily.

Religious Activities -

1 Catholic priest  
4 Protestant chaplains

Services conducted by them in English.

Catholics receive cooperative assistance from Japanese Catholic representatives Shikoku Island.

Christian science services.

Leisure Time and Physical Exercise -

Outdoor games - Hiking had been organized but not much interest shown by officers, they are at liberty to join detachments doing agricultural work outside camp.

Volley-ball, catch-ball, deck-tennis, walks inside camp ground, sun-bathing.

Indoor games - Pingpong, cards, chess, backgammon.

Sports ground reduced owing cultivation of vegetables.

POW can stay outdoors at will.

Vegetable garden - 16.000 square meters.

POW are growing pumpkins, green vegetables, cauliflower, sweet potatoes, carrots.

This detachment is under the supervision of an Australian Captain, graduate from an Agricultural College. The necessary seeds are provided by the Camp Authorities.

<u>Live stock raising</u> -	Chickens	335
	Rabbits	525
	Goats	3
	Pigs	6

Library consist of 2,000 volumes.  
The Camp receives 50 copies each of daily newspapers in English.

- 7 -

Officers buy books themselves.  
 Have also received from YMCA ex "Teia Maru".  
 Classes have been organized whereby the available  
 textbooks are being used.  
 Thursday nights are devoted to lectures and debates.

Gramophone - 4 portable victrolas and records available.  
 May be played in the evenings.

An electric gramophone is at present out of order.  
 POW are allowed to produce regularly on Sunday nights stage  
 shows, singing, vaudeville.  
 Movies have been shown, but not recently.

Correspondence -

Outgoing - Officers 6) communications  
 NCO 4) yearly.  
 Private 3)

Incoming - Some have received monetary remittances.  
 The Camp has also received Red Cross relief goods ex "Asama  
 Maru", "Kamakura Maru" and "Teia Maru". 1 foodparcel each has  
 been distributed every two months, making a total of 9 food-  
 parcels per head since arrival of first shipment.

There are none on hand at present.

467 parcels have been received direct from next-of-kin.

Mail is coming in continuously.

POW representatives may correspond freely with Military Autho-  
 rities and Protecting Power subject to usual censorship.

Complaints -

Camp Commander has no special complaint except that there  
 are still some POW who do not fully realize they are Prisoners  
 of War and Japan's present difficult position.

Punishments - 1 enlisted man had been in local jail for four  
 months. A few infractions committed warranted  
 disciplinary measures.

No fugitives.

Miscellaneous -

Camp Commander facilitates transmission of legal acts  
 and documents, etc.

- 8 -

Interview With POW Representatives -

The Delegate interviewed freely the four representatives already mentioned and three American NCO in presence of the Camp Authorities.

The representatives submitted a signed statement in reply to some questions put by the Delegate in writing before his visit to the Camp, covering the following points:

1) What have you received in the way of Red Cross relief goods so far ?

a) We have received in two years and three months 9 Red Cross food parcels each. A slight amount of bulk food and considerable clothing. Some recreational material, medicines and a considerable amount of toilet articles. A slight amount of cigarettes and tobacco (above relief ex "Asama/Kamakura/Teia Maru").

Quite recently we have received approximately 700 books including novels, fictions, religious books and textbooks, as well as musical instruments (ex YMCA "Teia Maru" relief).

2) What future Red Cross relief goods are most urgently required ?

a) 1) Ample medicine is now on hand for quite a period.

2) Have sufficient medical equipment for dispensary type of work. We need additional dental equipment and material, such as, straight hand piece for engine, right angle hand piece, burrs to fit both, including small ones; Hawk's bill lower forceps, explorers, excavators small, procaine for local anaesthetic, amalgam and mercury, ammonical silver nitrate, hydrogen peroxide and sodium perborate. (Shall try to obtain these requirements locally).

3) We have sufficient vitamin for a few months.

4) We desire, if possible, individual Red Cross food parcels to be able to issue one weekly per POW.

We desire bulk food, especially flour which is now available only occasionally in very limited quantities. Sugar, which is very scant just now, cocoa and chocolate, which we do not have at all; tinned and dried vegetables and fruits; sweets, as jams and jellies; butter in quantity; powdered milk, coffee, cheese, macaroni, spaghetti, lard (or fat), vegetable shortening for cooking, etc.

5) Clothing - There will be a need for underwear both light and heavy, the latter is badly needed. Hose, both light and heavy. Shirts, summer and winter. Trousers. We have recently been outfitted with shoes,

- 9 -

but within a few months will require more. Materials for repair of shoes is required, as well as a quantity of shoe laces.

- 6) Recreational articles - Playing cards, victrola records and needles. Any books for library. Music for entertainment and religious purposes. Pingpong balls and badminton equipment.

Chaplain of Episcopal Church desires Sacramental wine and wafers, also religious books.

- 3) What have you to say in receiving and sending mail ?

- a) Mail is received infrequently and after great delays. At present mail is being satisfactorily handled in this Camp by the Camp Authorities, both as regards incoming and outgoing mail.

The delay is in transportation and distribution elsewhere in this country. There is good reason to believe that large quantities of incoming mail has been and still is delayed in this country over a long period; in some cases after a year. A few POW have still received no mail at all in a period of captivity of over two years.

POW are permitted to send mail as follows:

- 1) Officers three letters of about 250 words and 3 postcards of about 57 words annually.
- 2) Enlisted men 2 letters and 2 postcards for petty officers, 2 letters and 1 postcard for others annually.

Dutch officers in this camp have received practically no mail from Djawa since their capture.

They ask for permission to transfer part of their bank balance in Japan to dependents in Djawa.

- 4) What is your opinion in regard to treatment and living conditions in the camp in general ?

- a) Consider treatment on the whole satisfactory and much improved lately, but generally below standard expected for officers POW, who are still subjected to some minor invidious restrictions of an irritating and, to them, apparently unnecessary nature. An example of this is the requirement to salute Japanese officers of all ranks irrespectively of that of the prisoner officer concerned, this being contrary to the provisions of the Geneva Convention. Similarly, under certain conditions, officers are required to pay marks of respect to Japanese non-commissioned officers. Officers are required to carry out cleaning of buildings and grounds and are not, now-a-days, permitted personal attention.

Living conditions - Generally satisfactory, but overcrowded. Very cold in winter without any form of heating of buildings.

- 10 -

Limited number of mattresses only provided, remainder sleep on straw mats laid on hard boards. Food at times insufficient in quantity to allay hunger, and inadequate in fats and proteins, inspite of efforts for improvement on the part of Camp Authorities. Bread is no longer available and supply of flour and sugar insufficient for necessary requirements. (Camp Authorities trying to improve situation).

General remarks - As much cigarettes and tobacco as possible would be most welcome, but if shipping space is very limited, we prefer foodstuffs be given precedence over all other requirements. Many have not yet received personal parcels although they have had communications that they were sent. (We have approached the Huryojohokyoku in this respect.) The prisoners would like to have stationery and notebooks. There is a need for paste and glue for repairing books in the library. Additional toilet articles are required. Many prisoners are in need of glasses, but no facilities are available for testing their eyes, nor for filling prescriptions for eyeglasses. One prisoner has recently received a cable from home advising that glasses have been obtained and are available for shipment, but no authority for shipment can be procured. He was requested to consult with Red Cross Delegate here with regard to filling prescription as follows:

Axis 90      O.D. 0.75 sph: 0.50 cyl      pd. 67 mm.  
              O.S. 0.75 sph: 0.50 cyl

This opportunity is taken to convey this request, (Have obtained the required glasses to send to camp).

We desire the release of medicine, from Red Cross supplies, when requested for an individual patient, by competent doctors of medicine, who are prisoners in this camp. This has been refused by camp authorities in the past, except in a few instances, and then only in amounts insufficient of requirements. (Camp authorities withholding only Narcotics and poisons which are handed out by Camp doctors). Also, there is need for authority for prosthetic dentistry locally. A prior request has been submitted in regard to further supply for insulin to this camp, if available in Red Cross supplies to other camps where not needed. (We have approached various Camp Commanders asking them to let us have insulin contained in "Teia Maru" shipment if not used in their respective camps).

Appendix -

While in Zentsuji the Delegate was told that the camps Mukojima and Innoshima which were formerly under the Fukuoka administration have now been transferred to the Zentsuji administration and are called Zentsuji Branch Camp Nos. 1 and 2, respectively; mail address being Zentsuji POW Camp.

JAN 3 1945

Japan

P/MR/EE

Distributed  
by SWP to

War - 1300 FUKUOKA PRISONERS OF WAR BRANCH CAMP No.17

Bureau  
Aviation  
Branch

Visited by M. Pestalozzi, April 24, 1944

NAVY - 2

Date MAR 15 1945 B.P.m

Opened: August 7, 1943.  
Mail Address: Fukuoka Prisoners of War Branch Camp No.17  
Capacity: 500  
Strength on Visit Day: Officers 10  
Nco 133  
Privates 358  
Total..... 501 all Americans

All names have been communicated to the Huryojohokyoku.

Origin: From Philippines  
Age: Maximum 43 - Minimum 20 - Average 25 -  
Representatives: Captain Achille Carlisle TISDELLE  
(Spokesman)  
Major John R. MAMEROW  
Medical Captain Thomas H. HEWLETT  
Sergeant James P. BENNETT

General Description of Camp

The camp is situated on the seashore on reclaimed ground. The whole coast is protected by hills due to which the temperature in winter is never very cold as the coast is not exposed to the cold north wind.

Camp's former use: Laborers' living quarters  
Total Camp Area: 37,400 square meters  
Building Area: 5,200 square meters  
Building Area occupied by POW: 4,077 square meters  
Total floor space: 4,160 square meters  
Floor space occupied by POW: 3,262 square meters  
Enclosure: ~~Wooden fence~~ three meters high with electric wiring.

- 2 -

Number of Barracks:

33, one-storied wooden buildings covered with partly corrugated iron sheets, tiles and tarboard.

Airraid shelter has been constructed, the capacity being 500 men.

Interior equipment

Sufficient day light through glass windows, electric light 30 watt bulbs in every room.

Coal stove in medical inspection room.

Other rooms have one charcoal brazier each.

Two officers share one room.

In eight tatami room live six men (cubic meters 45.78)

In six tatami room live four men (cubic meters 36.85)

Ventilation & drainage: good

Garbage removal: said to be perfect

Water supply:

Good drinkable water by city supply.

There is a big mess hall available with tables and benches.

The officers have offices with desks and chairs.

Bedding:

On tatami, each POW has one upper and one lower quilt, also four blankets, one pillow, one mosquito-net and one sheet.

Some POW brought private bedding.

Interpreter

Competent interpreter attached to camp.

Sanitary facilities

80 individual toilets foreign style with removal wooden seats.

80 urinals.

Bath:

One tub in camp used by officers only.

One tub near pit entrance, capacity 100, available hot daily, washing time 20 minutes.

Two showers hot daily.

In Camp 194 water taps with troughs in covered washstands.

Disinfection: By cresol occasionally.



- 3 -

Food

Three meals daily; time allotted per meal one hour.

Breakfast : 7 am  
Lunch 12 "  
Dinner 6 pm

The following rations are an example of one day, picked at random; deviations in quantities and articles possible according to supply on hand. However, nutritive value same.

Per head per day:

Bread	110	grams
Flour	20	"
Rice	700	"
Other cereals	100	"
Meat	40	"
Fish	104	"
Eggs and Milk	for	patients only
Fat	10	grams
Margarine	5	"
Vegetables	639	"
Potatoes	15	"
Fruit	200	" (supplied by Mining Co.)
Sugar	24	"
Sweets	10	sen worth per day
Salt	15	grams
Green tea	3	"

Calories: about 3,400

Menu on visit day:

Lunch: Vegetable and meat soup  
Rice  
Boiled beef and vegetable  
Salted fish eggs  
Fried Lotus-root

Kitchen:

Equipped with eleven cauldrons  
2 stoves (kitchen ranges)  
2 electric baking ovens operated three times weekly.  
Ice-box available  
4 storerooms

Cooks:

Fifteen POW of which seven professionals  
POW can prepare supplementary dishes.  
No collective punishments affecting food.

Medical & dental personnel

One Japanese Army surgeon, three medical orderlies.

POW: two doctors, 10 medical orderlies  
one dentist (just arrived)

- 4 -

Infirmary: Divided into surgical and medical, both 10 rooms each, capacity 30 each.  
 Beds are provided for patients  
 Medical and surgical equipment available.  
 Medicines said to be ample, supplied by Army and Mining Co.  
 Dental treatment at Mining Co's dentist (own equipment has been ordered)

Disinfection room,  
Isolation ward: available, capacity 15.  
 Daily medical and dental inspections.

On Sick List: 6 wounded and infections  
 12 working accidents  
 4 sore throat  
 1 ear infection  
 1 bronchitis  
 1 pneumonia  
 1 rheumatism

Total....26

-----  
 of which at camp infirmary 19  
 at own quarters 7

Vaccination & Inoculation: will be effected shortly.

Weight: On arrival: Maximum 91.7 kilos  
 minimum 49.- "  
 average 65.2 "  
 On April 1944: Maximum 99.2 kilos  
 minimum 51.8 "  
 average 64.8 "

Deaths since opening camp: four pneumonia  
 one heart attack

-----  
 Total five

The ashes of those deceased are kept in urns at the camp.

Clothing

POW have sufficient clothes, underwear, shoes, ✓  
 from Army and Mining Co.

They are in possession of their own effects and articles for personal use.

They have their complete uniforms.

- 5 -

Laundry Facilities available; soap said to be sufficient.

Disposal of funds Purchases at canteen.  
Purchases of books, gramophone records.

Pay-day for Officers: 22nd of each month

Officers receive same pay as officers of Japanese Army.

Deduction from officers' pay for mess: ¥ 18 per month

No destitutes and no financial assistance from Protecting Power.

Deposits postal savings accounts:

Officers:	7,688.26
NCO:	1,055.-
Privates:	109.-

Cash permitted to be carried on person:

Officers:	50.-
NCO:	20.-
Privates:	10.-

Order of day

Reveille: 6 am

Lights out: 9 pm

Roll calls: 6.10 am and 8 pm

Work voluntary for officers, compulsory for NCO and privates.

Work

Assigned by camp Commander. He is taking into consideration the POW' state of health.

Type of work: Coal mining

Working hours: Eight per day, which includes one hour and thirty minutes recess.

Rest days: Once in ten days since April, before once weekly.

Work shops at camp:

Cobblers, carpenters and Tailor with two sewing machines.

POW work in coal mine.

They are insured against sickness and accidents.

POW working in labour detachments; about 450 men.

Factory and mining laws applied.

- 6 -

Premiums: for skilled work-men average 20 sen per day;

Pay-day: 5th of each month.  
POW working receive 10 to 25 sen per day.

### Leisure time

#### Canteen & Recreation room:

Nicely decorated with drawings and photos of Red Cross Relief distributions.

Tin cans from Red Cross food parcels artistically used as flower vases.

#### Articles on sale at canteen:

Such as salmon, fish-ball, pineapples, pears, curry-powder fishmeal, fruit, toilet articles, etc. //

#### Canteen hours:

4/5 pm daily; no limit canteen purchases.

Prices are cheap and surplus is used for POWs' benefit.

#### Tobacco:

Cigarettes issued daily

Officers 6, NCO 4 and privates 3.

Additional supply of cigarettes is sold at canteen when available.

### Religious activities

Protestant services in English held every Sunday. //

A private is officiating.

### Physical exercises

Outdoor Games: Volley ball, football, baseball, tennis, rugby, quoits.  
Miniature golf.

Indoor games: Playing cards, etc.  
Outdoor space for sports is ample.

Vegetable garden: 408 square meters. POW are growing potatoes and cultivating flowers.

Live stock raising: None at present, but expecting to raise pigs and rabbits shortly.

- 7 -

Camp library: Approximately 200 volumes of which 150 volumes  
YMCA revolving library.  
50 volumes ex YMCA- "Teia Maru" relief.  
No classes organized by POW.  
POW desire additional games.

Musical instruments: 2 accordions  
2 guitars  
1 mandolin  
4 harmonicas  
1 electric gramophone  
2 portable gramophones  
and a fair supply of records.

CorrespondenceOutgoing:

POW have sent twice postcards in English of ||  
about 55 words each.

Outgoing communications per year are :

Officers	6
NCO	4
Privates	3

Incoming:

No monetary remittances received.

Red Cross relief: received their share ex "Ka-  
makura Maru" and "Teia Maru" (on visit day  
supplies ex "Teia Maru" just arrived.)

No direct parcels from next-of-kin.

Mail takes about eight months to reach POW.

Some of them have not yet received mail from ||  
home. (Camp Commander promised list of those ||  
who had no mail as yet.)

POW representatives can correspond freely with  
the Military Authorities.

Charity:

Monetary assistance from Japan Red Cross So-  
ciety.

Camp Commander has no complaint. He states that  
POW are generally well behaved.

16 men have been punished 18 times for light  
infractions, solitary confinement at camp.

No fugitives.

Miscellaneous:

The obligation for POW to salute is observed  
at the camp. POW are wearing their insignia  
and grade marks. The regulations concerning  
discipline have been communicated to the POW  
in their own language.

- 8 -

The camp leaves good impression and POW seem content.

Interview with representatives in presence of camp Authorities

Spokesman, Captain Tisdelle, states in essence:

POW are very grateful for 250 Amcross food parcels received a fortnight ago. As they are used to American food hope very much to receive more supplementary food.

Dr. Hewlett states that he requires for Camp infirmary: Anesthetics, vitamin preparations and sulpha products. (Most requirements contained in "Teia Maru" supplies, have been dispatched, but not yet arrived at camp.)

Spokesman states that they are very well treated since arrival in Japan. Find living conditions good, barracks nice. Have still four blankets and heavy cotton comforters. Have received warm heavy overcoats in winter. Are well supplied with clothes but could use some leather shoes, although have been supplied with Japanese style rubber-soled canvas shoes. Can buy canned goods at canteen and five cigarettes per day. Sometimes also apples and oranges.

Mail is coming in continuously. Have also been permitted to send some radiograms to their families. Major Memerow states that he would like to have reply thereto.

Have an electric gramophone and records which Captain Tisdelle was permitted to buy out of private savings.

POW have manufactured their own chess sets.

They are very proud of a miniature golf course, although primitive. The camp Commander has provided them with five golf-balls, and the POW have manufactured at the Mines some golf clubs (putters).

They have also organized show troupes and have stateshows with all sorts of improvisations.

Having been prisoners for over two years changes may have taken place at home regarding POWs' properties, etc. Some would like to send Powers of Attorney to relatives or banks. Camp Commander does not permit dispatch of such documents for time being.

Appendix

Visit to the Camp lasted 2½ hours.

The Delegate was told that 400 POW are expected soon. The barracks for new arrivals are already completed but are not included in the figures given at the beginning of this report.

---



JAN 3 1945

Japan

B/AMR/GD  
by SWP to

War - Bayan  
Bresca  
Isuet  
Beinamp

FUKUOKA PRISONERS OF WAR BRANCH CAMP No. 12

Visited by Mr. Pestalozzi on April 25, 1944

nam: 2

Date MAR 15 1945 B.P. m

Opening Date of Camp - December 4, 1943.

Mail Address - Fukuoka POW Branch Camp No. 12.

Capacity - 500.

Strength on Visit Day-

Officers	-	7	
NCO	-	143	
Privates	*	<u>247</u>	
Total		397	all Dutch
also		3	American medical orderlies
Grand total		<u>400</u>	

All names have been communicated to Huryojohokyoku.

Origin - Dutch POW from Djawa  
Americans from Philippines

A G E - Maximum 53 minimum 19 average 30

POW Representatives -

Captain Mozes Monasch HELFMAN (Medical)  
" Thomas PAVW (Pharmacist)  
Lieutenants - Gerardus Johannes DISSEVELT  
Mattheus Adriann RESS  
Johan Willem de VRIES  
Hugo SCHINKEL  
Eugene Ernst BUYTEN

General Description of Camp -

Situated among fertile hills in mining district.  
Built on hillside facing south.

Former use - Quarters for mining labourers.

Total camp area - 130 ares.

Total building area - 15 ares.

Building area occupied by POW - 1,200 square meters.

- 2 -

Floor space - 1.000 square meters.  
Floor space occupied by POW - 800 square meters  
Enclosure - Wooden fence height 4 meters,  
electric wiring.  
Number of buildings - 20, wooden one-storied  
barracks with tiled roofs. ||

Interior Equipment -

Sufficient daylight through glass windows.  
Electric light by forty watt lamps in each room.  
Heating - prepared for each room for coming winter.  
Stove available now in medical examination room and mess hall.  
Patients supplied with hotwater bottles.  
Two officers occupy one room. Nine NCO and privates per a  
twelve mat (tatami) room.  
Ventilation & drainage - good.  
Garbage removal - perfect.  
Water - Communal water supply.  
Fire prevention measures - taken.  
Bedding - on tatami.  
5 blankets, one pillow per person.  
Interpreter - Available.  
Lt. Dissevelt, formerly language student at Dutch Legation,  
Tokyo, has good knowledge of Japanese language.

Sanitary Facilities -

Toilets, 50 semi-foreign style with separate seats,  
50 urinals.  
4 bath-tubs capacity 150 men, available hot daily  
Cloth shelves for 80 persons in bathroom.  
No showers, but contemplated for use coming summer.  
Taps - 50 with basins.  
Disinfection - by lime and cresol.

Food -

Three meals per day.  
One hour allotted per meal.  
Breakfast - 6.30 am.  
Lunch - 11.30 am.  
Dinner - 6.30 am.



Following rations are an example of one day (picked at random). Deviations in quantities and articles possible according supplies on hand.

Per head per day:

Bread	60	grams	
flour	50	grams	
rice	720	grams	
Other cereals	70	"	(expecting rabbit meat in due course; at present bouillion soup from cow bones).
Meat	70	"	
Fish	220	"	(at present large quantities of shells available from nearby ponds).
Eggs	60	"	for patients; supply for total camp during April 2,000 eggs; camp produces 100 eggs monthly.
Milk	70	"	for patients; weak men working on farm receive additional supply from there.
Fat	10	"	
Margarine	5	"	
Butter	11	"	
Cheese	--		none at present but hope some supply in future.
Vegetables	510	grams:	expect increase in due course.
Potatoes	30	"	large quantities from June onwards.
Fruit			when in season; now grapefruit (natsumikan)
Sugar	10	grams	
Sweets	30	"	
Salt	10	"	
Tea - green	5	"	
black	5	"	
Canned food	60	grams;	such as salmon, pineapples, etc.

Calories - 3500

Menu on visit day - Breakfast: Beanpaste soup  
Rice  
Beancurd  
Fishmeal  
Salted pickles.

- 4 -

Lunch - Rice.  
Vegetables  
Fishmeal  
Shoyu sauce  
Egg  
Beancurd  
Onions  
Beef  
Sugar  
Salted Pickles  
Fruit

Dinner - Sukiyaki  
Salted pickles  
Rice.

Kitchen equipment -

10 cauldrons  
2 coal stoves  
2 electric baking ovens  
(now under repair)

Iceboxes under preparation  
Rootcellar under construction  
3 storerooms.

Cooks - 16 POW of which 7 professionals.  
Supplementary dishes can be prepared by POW.  
No collective punishments affecting food.

Hygienic Conditions and Medical Care -

1 Japanese Army surgeon  
2 medical orderlies.

POW - 1 Army surgeon  
1 Pharmacist officer  
3 medical orderlies  
1 dentist.

Infirmary - consists of three buildings;  
capacity 60 men.

Medical, surgical and basic dental equipment available.  
Medical supplies said sufficient.

Desinfection room available.

Isolation ward available, capacity 10 men.

Medical and dental inspection daily.

- 5 -

On sick list on visit day -

3	colds	
2	pneumonia	
2	acute bronchitis	
1	chronic bronchitis	
1	enteritis	
2	gastro enteritis	
4	working accidents	
Total	15	of which at camp infirmary 14
		at mine hospital 1

Usual vaccinations and inoculations effected.

<u>Weight</u> - on arrival -	maximum	85 kilos
	minimum	42 "
	average	60,8 "
at present -	maximum	76.75 kilos
	minimum	49,8 "
	average	61.1 "

<u>Deaths since opening camp</u> -	4	acute gastro enteritis
	6	pneumonia
total	<u>10</u>	

Clothing -

Sufficient underwear, shirts, socks;  
Clothes were issued by Army and Mining Co.  
POW possess their own effects and have complete uniforms.

Laundry Facilities -

Available; soap said sufficient; supplied by Army and Mining Co.

Disposal of Funds -

Money and pay - POW can dispose of their funds by purchases at canteen.

Officers pay-day - 22nd each month

Officers receive same as officers of Japanese Army.

No deduction from officers' pay for mess, as they are doing experimental and research work on behalf of the Mining Co. on the latter's farm.

1 patient is destitute. He receives relief in goods from the Mining Co.

- 6 -

Deposits in postal savings accounts -

Officers - ¥ 4,522.34  
 NCO - 563.91  
 Privates - 697.87

Cash permitted to be carried on person -

Officers - ¥ 50.-  
 NCO - 20.-  
 Privates - 10.-

Order of Day -

Reveille - 6 am  
 Lights out - 9 pm  
 Roll calls - 6.10 am and 8.30 pm.

Work - for officers voluntary,  
 for NCO and privates compulsory.

Work assigned according to state of health.

Type of work - coal mining and farming.

Working hours - Nine per day, including coming and going to work.

Recess - 1 hour 30 minutes

Rest days - once every ten days.

Work shops at camp - Making bamboo baskets used in mine,  
 Cobblers,  
 1 tailor.

Those POW working in mine are insured against accidents and sickness by Mining Co.

Working in labour detachments -

200 inside pit  
 70 outside pit  
 50 working on farm

POW working in mine are protected by mining law.

Premium for skilled labourers:  
 average 15 sen per day (paid in goods by Mining Co.)

Pay day - 7th of each month.

POW working in labour detachments receive 10 to 25 sen per day.

Canteen -

Articles on sale: Black tea,  
 Yeast extracts  
 Spices  
 Patent medicines  
 Daily necessities  
 Cakes, etc.

- 7 -

Canteen Hours - Daily 5/7 pm.

No limit for purchases at canteen. Prices for articles sold are cheap, surplus used for POWs' benefit.

Tobacco - 6 cigarettes issued per head daily; additional supply from Mining Co.

Religious Activities -

An ensign officiating at Roman Catholic services; a private, formerly school teacher, officiating at Protestant services.

Servises are held on rest days in English and Dutch.

Leisure Time & Physical Exercise -

Outdoor - hiking is organized

Games can be played on ground of nearby Primary School.

Indoor - Games such as Pingpong,  
Billiard (small table)  
Cards,  
Chess, etc.

Vegetable garden - 200 ares, growing  
cabbage 1,000 heads,  
green vegetables 1,000 plants  
onions 2,000 plants,  
pumpkins 2,000 plants,  
green peas 2 ares,  
Chinese cabbage 1 are  
leek 10 ares  
rice 20 ares  
sweet - Irish potatoes 10 ares

Live-stock raising - 40 rabbits  
11 chickens  
2 cows  
1 horse

Library - 230 volumes, English books.

Revolving library of YMCA and ex YMCA "Teia Maru"

Electric gramophone available.

No movies nor radio.

Correspondence -

Outgoing - Officers - 6 }  
NCO - 4 } per year  
Privates - 3 }

POW have dispatched so far one postcard in English of about 55 words.

- 8 -

Incoming - No monetary remittances received.  
Received Red Cross relief ex "Kamakura Maru" and "Teia Maru".  
All Red Cross relief is turned over to POW officers who work out distribution plan to be oked by Camp Commander.  
On visit day Cancross food-parcels ex "Teia Maru" just arrived.  
No parcel received directly from next-of-kin.  
No mail received.  
POW representatives can correspond freely with Military authorities.  
Charity - Monetary comforts from Japan Red Cross Society and Mining Co.

Complaints -

Camp Commander has no reason for complaint.  
10 men have been punished for petty theft.

Interview With Pow Representatives -

The Delegate was permitted to talk freely with POW representatives in presence of Camp Authorities.

Spokesman, Captain Helfman, gratefully acknowledged Red Cross foodparcels, medicines and clothes, and just recently shoes.

POW sincerely hope to receive further foodparcels.

Require Codliveroil, Sulfapyridine, dental equipment.

Desire large size underwear and shoes.

They had no mail from Holland or Djawa and would also like to write oftener.

Spokesman confirms that Commander has been very kind and that POW have done their best to comply with his orders.

The men are not very strong. Most of them already 40 years of age and more and not used to manual work, they find work in coal mines exceedingly hard and according to the spokesman there are not so many complaints during the sick parade regarding fever, etc. now after acclimatization, but POW are too weak and some cannot stand it any longer.

They would greatly appreciate it if those working in the mines would be given an opportunity to go out farming for a few days at regular intervals.

The Camp Commander confirms that every POW has the chance of working on the farm 2/3 days after 20 days of work in the mines.

- 9 -

POW representatives would also like to get newspapers. They state that the last issue handed them was dated November 1943. The superintendent explains that he is withholding newspapers in order to forestall possible unrest among the POW (the delegate assumes this restriction affects all Fukuoka Camps).

---

Appendix -

The camp gives the impression that every available space is utilized for growing vegetables under the able leadership of the Camp Commander.

The Delegate spent all morning in the Camp. Besides, the Delegate was shown the Mining Co.'s farm and pasture about 20 minutes by mining rail from the Camp. On this farm about 20 POW attend the stables of 40 Holstein cows (the Mining Co. contemplates increasing their live stock to 80 cows.)

The farming is done by the weaker POW, many of whom are farming experts.

On the visit to the farm the POW representatives accompanied the party and free conversation with them was permitted.

Lunch was served to the Delegate at the Camp. Needless to say that everything was of the best quality and very tastily prepared. It shows that the POW in the kitchen are experts and can make the best food given the required foodstuffs.

---



JAN 3 1945

A/HR/NEG  
Distributed  
by SWP to

Japan

*Wes-1 Bryan*  
*Bruce*  
*Quart*  
*Burnap*

TAIWAN POW CAMPS

Visited by Mr. H.C. Angst, June 1944.

*Ham-2*

TAIWAN POW CAMPS consisting of:

Date MAR 15 1945

- Camp 1: 31, Kinryu, Suihokai, Keelung-Gun, Taihoku-Shu; ppened July 10, 1942.
- " 2: Taichu, Taichu-Shu; opened July 17, 1942.
- " 3: Chokori, Heito-Gun, Takao-Shu; opened August 2, 1942.
- " 4: Bashugo, Shirakawa-kai, Shinkei-Gun, Teinan-Shu; opened June 8, 1943.
- " 5: Shinkosho, Fujiyama-Gun. Taihoku-Shu; opened June 23, 1943.
- " 6: 516, Taichoku, Taihoku-Shi; opened July 17, L942.

First arrival of POW: Camp 1: November 14, 1942  
 Camp 2: November 14, 1942  
 Camp 3: August 2, 1942  
 Camp 4: June 8, 1943  
 Camp 5: June 23, 1943  
 Camp 6: November 14, 1942

Mail Address for all Camps: War prisoners Camp Taihoku, Taiwan

Capacity: Camp 1: 800  
 " 2: 570  
 " 3: 520  
 " 4: 550  
 " 5: 32  
 " 6: 490

Strength:

	Camp 1	Camp 2	Camp 3	Camp 4	Camp 5	Camp 6	Total
<u>British:</u>							
Officers	10	14	20	165	2	10	221
NCO & Men	768	311	223	58	7	425	1792
Civilians					7		7
<b>Total</b>	<b>778</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>243</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>435</b>	<b>2020</b>



	Camp 1	Camp 2	Camp 3	Camp 4	Camp 5	Camp 6	Total
Report	778	325	243	223	16	435	2020
<u>American:</u>							
Officers			2	151	3		156
NCO & Men			24	38	3	13	78
Civilians				1			1
Total			26	190	6	13	235
<u>Dutch:</u>							
Officers				49	2		51
NCO & Men			6	13	5		24
Civilians			10	2	3		15
Total			16	64	10		90
<u>Australian:</u>							
Officers			4	18			22
NCO & Men			8	5		1	14
Civilians				1			1
Total			12	24		1	37
<u>Canadian:</u>							
Officers	1			1			2
Total	1			1			2
<u>New Zealanders:</u>							
Officer				1			1
Total				1			1
<u>Chinese:</u>							
Officer				1			1
NCO & Men			2				2
Total			2	1			3
Grand Total:	779	325	299	504	32	449	2388

	Above Colonel	Major Lt. Col. Col.	Lt. Captain	Men NCO Warrant Officers	Civilians	Total
British	37	63	121	1792	7	2020
American	18	133	5	78	1	235
Dutch	10	35	6	24	15	90
Australian	5	9	8	14	1	37
Canadian	1	1	-	-	-	2
New Zealander	-	1	-	2	-	1
Chinese	-	-	1	-	-	3
Total	71	242	141	1910	24	2388

- 4 -

General Description of Camp

Camps visited located in isolated, fertile and generally healthy regions.

Camps former use: Camp 1: not given  
 " 2: Newly built  
 " 3: - do -  
 " 4: Japanese Army Barracks  
 " 5: Newly built  
 " 6: - do -

Total Camp Area: Camp 1: 20,000 sq.m.  
 " 2: 16,138 "  
 " 3: 24,030 "  
 " 4: 29,000 "  
 " 5: 11,000 "  
 " 6: 10,000 "

Total Building Area: Camp 1: 7,500 sq.m.  
 " 2: not given  
 " 3: 3,186 sq.m.  
 " 4: 4,700 "  
 " 5: 610 "  
 " 6: 2,760 "

Building Area occupied by POW: Camp 1: 5,000 sq.m.  
 " 2: 1,733 "  
 " 3: 2,710 "  
 " 4: 3,854 "  
 " 5: 355 "  
 " 6: 2,112 "

Total Floor Space: Camp 1: 3,000 sq.m.  
 " 2: not given  
 " 3: 1,092 sq.m.  
 " 4: 3,785 "  
 " 5: 345 "  
 " 6: 1,450 "

Floor Space occupied by POW:

Camp 1: 2,400 sq.m.  
 " 2: 1,017 "

" 3: 1,002 "  
 " 4: 3,270 "  
 " 5: 250 "  
 " 6: 1,182 "

per capita:  
 Officers: 3.6 sq.m.  
 NCO & Men: 3.11 "

Enclosure: Camp 1: 300 m brick wall and 300 m board wall  
 " 2: wire netting  
 " 3: 645 m bamboo fence  
 " 4: bamboo fence and barbed wire  
 " 5: bamboo fence  
 " 6: 2 m high bamboo fence

- 5 -

Number and Description of Buildings:

- Camp 1: 12 barracks housing POW, office, library and canteen; 1 cookhouse; 1 barrack containing restroom; 1 barrack containing assembly hall used in rainy weather; 1 barrack containing infirmary; 1 bathhouse; 1 jail; 1 storehouse; 1 barrack containing workshops and storerooms; pens for pigs and poultry; total 32 buildings including camp guard quarters.
- Camp 2: 12 barracks; cookhouse; storehouse; bathhouse; toilets.
- Camp 3: 5 one-storied mud and bamboo barracks with thatched roofs of 880 cb.m. each sleeping 100 POW, 50 on each side, subdivided into compartments of 10, with hard packed mud floors, 1 infirmary; 1 isolation ward; 1 disinfection barrack (last 2 not in use at time of visit); cookhouse; bathhouse; washhouse; 2 barracks accommodating office, workshop, library, canteen & barbershop; stables for livestock and chickenhouse; 4 storehouses; 2 barracks containing toilets.
- Camp 4: one-storied wooden Army barracks with tiled roofs; cookhouse; infirmary with consultation room; isolation barrack; toilets; bathhouse; stables for livestock; poultry pens.
- Camp 5: 1 one-storied wooden barrack containing orderlies' quarters, 2 bath-rooms, kitchen, canteen and toilets; 1 one-storied wooden barrack with screened doors and windows housing 16 highranking POW in individual single rooms and library.
- Camp 6: 7 one-storied mud and bamboo barracks with thatched roofs and brick floors housing POW; 4 sheds containing toilets; 2 washhouses; 1 barrack containing social room, library, canteen, office and storeroom; 1 barrack containing kitchen and bath; 1 barrack housing dispensary and infirmary; 1 barrack containing isolation ward; 1 barrack housing workshops; stables for livestock and poultry.

Interior Equipment

Lighting: Electric light available in all camps; camps visited have sufficient daylight.

Heating: Not required.

Air Cubage and Ventilation: In camps visited sufficient.

Water Supply: Camp 1: From Taihoku City Water System.  
" 2: Not given.  
" 3: Power-pumped wellwater boiled before use.  
" 4: Wellwater, boiled in two cauldrons before use.

- 6 -

Camp 5: Filtered wellwater.  
 " 6: Springwater piped to camp.

Fire Prevention Measures:

Camp 1: 4 hydrants and hoses, 1 watertank for every 2 barracks.  
 " 2: Not given.  
 " 3: Sufficient number of watertanks.  
 " 4: Not given.  
 " 5: Watertanks and fire fighting implements.  
 " 6: - do -  
 Special firefighting squad organized at this camp.

Bedding: Camp 1: Rushmats placed on wooden platforms, 6 blankets in winter; patients given greater number of blankets according to need.

" 2: Not given.  
 " 3: Rushmats on wooden platforms, 4 blankets, 2 sheets, 1 pillow with cover.  
 " 4: Officers and Patients sleep in beds with straw mattresses; others on wooden platforms with 4 blankets and 1 sheet.  
 " 5: - do -  
 " 6: Patients have beds with straw mattresses, others sleep on wooden platforms with 4 blankets plus bedding brought by POW.

General Principle: Officers and Patients sleep on straw mattresses; others sleep on wooden platforms 40 cm above floor covered with rushmats; 4 blankets, but patients given more if required.  
 Mosquito-nets provided for all.

Orders given in: Japanese.

Interpreter: available at all camps visited.

Sanitary Facilities

Number & Type of Latrines: Japanese style, but with seats.

Camp 1: 1 latrine per 15 POW.  
 " 2: Not given.  
 " 3: 40 Japanese style latrines in 2 barracks.  
 " 4: 8 toilets, number of seats not given.  
 " 5: 4 Japanese style with wooden seats.  
 " 6: 40 Japanese style.

Bath & Showers: Camp 1: 1 tub 3 x 6 x 1 m, capacity 50 POW, 5 showers.  
 " 2: Not given.

- 7 -

Camp 3: 1 tub, Japanese style, capacity 45 POW, no showers, but clear water river flows through part of camp which is used by POW for ablution after work.

" 4: 2 tubs with capacity of 30 POW each, 8 showers.

" 5: 2 tubs, 4 showers.

" 6: 1 large & 1 small tub, total capacity 30 POW, 2 showers.

Frequency of Baths & Showers:

General Principle: warm bath: twice weekly.  
cold " : daily.

Washbasins & Watertaps:

Camp 1: Washstands provided for each barrack;  
5 taps for each barrack.

" 2: Not given.

" 3: 72 washbasins; 12 taps.

" 4: 6 washstands; 24 taps.

" 5: 4 washstands; 8 taps.

" 6: 3 washstands; 26 taps.

Washstands at camps visited are outdoors.

Disinfection by:

General Principle: Body and utensils with formalin and creosol; latrines daily with lime.

Camp 3: Bedding and apparel are disinfected twice yearly.

" 5: - do -

Food

General Principle: 3 meals daily, 1 hour for each, basic food rice as in Japanese Armed Services.

Daily Rations per capita in grams:

Bread: Substituted for rice several times monthly (at Camp 4 obtainable once weekly at canteen).

Flour: As used for bread and cooking.

Rice: 570 to 708 distinguishing between heavy, light and nonworkers; supplemented occasionally by sweet potatoes.

Meat and Fish: 30 supplemented by selfraised livestock (at Camp 3: Meat 34  
Fish 49  
" 5: Meat 100/120 incl. fish).

- 8 -

Eggs: As produced by camp chicken farms used for patients (at Camp 3 occasionally issued to cookhouse).

Milk: As produced by cows and goats at camps, also purchased; used exclusively for patients.

Fats: 6 (at Camp 3: 15  
" 5: 10) for cooking only.

Margarine, Butter, Cheese: None.

Vegetables & Potatoes: 900 (at Camp 4: about 1000  
" 5: 1000/1100)

Fruit: 100/200 according to season  
(at Camp 3: above 300  
" 5: 300/500)

Sugar: 20 supplemented by additional issues for cooking (at Camp 5: 50)

Sweets: On holidays and additionally purchasable at canteens.

Spices: Sauce, Ketchup, Curry Powder, Pepper etc. for cooking.

Salt: 30 (at Camp 3: 50)

Black Tea: 3 (at Camp 3: 10  
" 5: 15 and occasionally own  
grown green tea)

Coffee, Canned Food: None, but occasionally purchasable at canteens  
(at Camp 3: coffee 2/3 monthly)

Camp 1: Ration for heavy workers is 705 grams of rice in addition to which POW receive from their employer per capita per day about 21 grams of pork, 80 grams of rice flour, 4 grams of fat; 20 grams of sugar; calories above 3,200.

Calories: 2,800 (Camp 3: 3,200/3,300  
" 5: 3,200 )

Menu on Visit Day: Camp 3: Breakfast: Beanpaste Soup with Vegetables.  
Lunch: Curry Soup with Pork and Vegetables.  
Supper: Roast Pork with Onions and Sweet Potatoes.

Camp 6: Breakfast: Beanpaste Soup.  
Lunch: Boiled Soya Beans and Meat.  
Supper: Meat Soup.  
Rice served with all meals.

- 9 -

Kitchen Equipment:

## Number of Cauldrons: (Japanese Army standard)

Camp 1: 12  
 " 2: 10  
 " 3: 6  
 " 4: 6 for cooking, 2 for boiling <sup>water</sup> and 1 for boiling milk.  
 " 5: 2  
 " 6: 5 large, 2 small.

Stoves & Baking Ovens  
 " 1: 1 baking oven  
 " 2: 10 brick stoves  
 " 3: 1 oven (kamado)  
 " 4: Fireplaces for Japanese style cauldrons  
 " 5: 1 stove also suitable for bread baking  
 " 6: 1 baking oven currently out of order

Ice Boxes:  
 " 1: 1 shared with camp guards  
 " 2: using camp guards  
 " 3: 1  
 " 4: 1 shared with camp guards  
 " 5: 1  
 " 6: 1 shared with camp guards

Electric Refrigerators: Camp 5: 1 currently under repair

Number of Cooks: General Principle : about 10 POW at each camp with cooking experience, selected for kitchen duty.

Camp 1: 14 POW cooks  
 " 2: Not given  
 " 3: 8 POW cooks  
 " 4: Not given  
 " 5: 2 POW cooks  
 " 6: 7 POW cooks among whom 1 has been appointed chief cook.

Collective Punishments affecting food: None.

Hygienic Conditions and Medical CareMedical and Dental Personnel:

General Principle: 1 Japanese medical officer at each camp assisted by Japanese medical officer from nearest military hospital. Civilian dentists act as camp dentists. 1/2 POW medical officers and more than 5 medical orderlies with the rank of NCO and lower from among POW are appointed at each camp.

- 10 -

- Camp 1: 2 POW medical officers, 1 POW NCO medical orderly  
6 POW medical orderlies with the rank of private.
- " 2: 2 POW medical officers, 8 POW medical orderlies;  
1 Japanese medical NCO and 2 Japanese medical orderlies.
- " 3: 1 Japanese medical officer, 2 Japanese medical NCO;  
2 POW medical officers, 8 POW medical orderlies with  
the rank of LCO and lower.
- " 4: 7 POW medical officers (including 1 dentist),  
8 POW medical orderlies.
- " 5: 1 Japanese medical officer, 1 Japanese medical orderly;  
a dentist from the Red Cross Hospital in Taihoku  
has been commissioned as camp dentist; 1 POW medical  
officer, 2 POW medical orderlies.
- " 6: 1 POW medical officer, 1 Japanese medical officer,  
2 Japanese medical NCO; 1 Japanese medical orderly;  
civilian dentist commissioned as camp dentist.

Infirmary: General Principle: Serious cases are evacuated to  
nearest military hospitals;  
infirmary, isolation ward and  
consultation room available at  
each camp. At camp 4 there is a  
separate isolation ward for TB  
cases with a capacity of 10.  
A plan for concentrating all  
sick POW in Taiwan Camps in a  
hospital with capacity of 300  
is currently under consideration.

- Camp 1: Infirmary subdivided into separate wards for  
serious and light cases; Capacity 50.  
Isolation ward with capacity of 6.
- " 2: Infirmary with capacity of 40; isolation ward  
with capacity of 20.
- " 3: Infirmary with capacity of about 50. Isolation  
ward and disinfection barrack available, but  
currently not used.
- " 4: Infirmary with capacity of about 60 excluding  
TB cases which are placed in a separate ward  
with a capacity of 10.
- " 5: Serious cases evacuated to Taihoku Military  
Hospital; light cases are cared for at their  
own quarters.
- " 6: Infirmary with consultation room; separate  
isolation ward; capacity 20.

Medical, Surgical, Dental Equipment and Supply of Medicines:

In Principle: Complete outfits provided which are  
supplemented from nearest military hos-  
pital if needed. As a preventive against



- 11 -

beriberi POW are given yeast and rice bran; additional vitamin products are on sale at camp canteens. Preventives against and cure of malaria as in Japanese Armed Services.

Medical and Dental Inspections:

In Principle: Monthly medical examinations; weekly dental service.

Sicklist: End of April 1944: Serious cases: 3/4

Contagious diseases: TB	9
Epidemic diseases: Malaria	40
Degenerative Diseases: Beriberi	57
others	23
Pleurisy	7
Skin diseases	16
Nervous "	4
Muscular "	2
Ear "	2
Urinary "	2
Blood circulation trouble	1
Diseases of the respirative organs	14
Diseases of the digestive organs	<u>39</u>
Total	216

(End of June 1943 total 461 cases)

whereof at Camp 1: 65 (End of May 1944: 5 Malaria  
10 Beriberi  
Total 15)

" 2: 73 (Taichu is known for best climate in Taiwan with fine winters without rain; therefore, weak and convalescent POW are concentrated at this Camp).

End of May 1944: Malaria	12
Beriberi	5
Pleurisy	3
Pellagra	11
Intestinal disorders	<u>3</u>
Total	34

whereof at Taichu Military Hospital	1 Beriberi
at Camp Infirmary	5 "
at Camp Isolation ward	11 Malaria
at own quarters	<u>17</u>
Total	34

additionally there are 11 exempt from work.

Camp 3:	9	(End of May 1944:	11 patients,
			12 exempt from work;
			9 Malaria
			5 Beriberi)
" 4:	48	(End of May 1944:	9 TB
			15 Malaria
			5 Beriberi)
" 5:	-	(End of May 1944:	1 light case of
			beriberi)
" 6:	21	(End of May 1944:	8 beriberi, whereof
			1 serious
Total	<u>216</u>		1 stomach inflamma-
			tion
			1 chronic inflamma-
			tion of middle ear,
			1 heart disease,
			2 TB,
			1 stones in ureter
		Total	14 at camp infirmary
			12 at own quarters:
		whereof	6 beriberi
			3 injuries
			1 acute stomach
			inflammation
			2 stomach ailments)

Vaccination & Inoculations:

Vaccination against small-pox once yearly;  
 inoculations twice yearly against dysentery, typhoid,  
 diphtheria, cholera.

Weight in kilos:

		high	low	average
Average for all camps:	January 1943:	85	43	59.7
	June 1943:	89		58.56
	April 1944:	89	37.5	60.9

During the first half of 1943 the weight decreased further due to sickness and changed diet, but has been rising since.

Camp 1: On arrival: average 60 latest weighing: average 58.5

" 2: January 1943: High 85 low 43 average 62  
 May 1944: " 77.6 " 45 " 60.5

Physically strong POW have been transferred to Camp 1, 3 and 6 and have been replaced by physically weak POW.

" 3: January 1943: high 77.5 low 41.7 average 57.85  
 May 1944: " 86.9 " 44 " 59.5

- 13 -

Camp 4:	August 1942:	high 83	low 49	average	65.3
	June 1943:			"	60.8
	May 1944:	" 87.4	" 46.9	"	65.1
" 5:	High ranking POW:				
	June 1943:	" 82	" 57.5	"	63.36
	April 1944:	" 89	" 62.5	"	70.538
	Their Orderlies:				
	June 1943:	" 73.3	" 55	"	62.915
	April 1944:	" 75.6	" 53.3	"	65.919
" 6:	On arrival:	" 84.5	" 40.5	"	55.02
	Latest weighing:	" 91.5	" 42.5	"	58.93

Deaths and Causes up to May 1944:

Camp 1:	50	Chiefly pneumonia and beriberi.
" 2:	27	Including 2 fugitives who were shot, chiefly pneumonia, malaria, beriberi.
" 3:	71	Chiefly pneumonia, malaria, beriberi.
" 4:	8	Including 3 (three) during internment at Karenko Camp chiefly beriberi, TB.
" 5:	-	
" 6:	<u>27</u>	Chiefly beriberi and pneumonia.
Total	<u>183</u>	

Clothing

In Principle: Clothing is being issued according to climate in the same way as in the Japanese Army. Due to shipping conditions arrivals of clothing from Japan were delayed, but issue has been completed by January 1944. There are sufficient Red Cross shoes in store, but issues of working shoes and wooden clogs (geta), latter for wearing within camps, are made.

Officers' Clothing & Shoes:

In Principle: Those in need are assisted in their purchases by Japanese Army who considers amount of wearing apparel at officers' disposal on the whole sufficient.

Personal effects: POW are in possession of their personal effects.

POWs Uniforms: Many POW are not in possession of their complete uniform; to these Japanese Army uniforms have been loaned.

Laundry

Laundry facilities available at all camps; Japanese Army affirms making issues of soap and that there exists no shortage at the moment.

- 14 -

Money & Pay

Funds Brought by POW: Japanese Military Scripts were converted into local currency and paid into deposit accounts; foreign currency is retained by POW. Receipts for sums paid into deposit accounts are not issued, but individual records are kept and POW countersign balances in their favour.

Disposal of Funds: Withdrawals from deposit accounts may be made without restriction in case of need.

Officers's Pay: Same as in the Japanese Army.

Officers' Mess: 18.- per capita are deducted monthly from officers' pay for mess.

Funds: Instead of cash POW are given canteen tickets; for outside purchases POW may take withdrawals from their deposit accounts. POW may use canteen tickets and funds without limitation, but may be subject to certain restrictions as regards quantities purchasable of certain articles.

Destitute POW: None, because, although there may be some without funds among NCO and men and civilians who do not work, patients among them are given consolation money by the Camp Commander, issues of tobacco and furthermore employers as well as POW officers are permitted to make gifts.

Camp 5: British Civilians: Sir Percy McElwaine, Judge  
Sir Harry Trusted, Judge  
C.R. Smith, ex Governor of  
Borneo  
Retired Maj. Grl. Macrea

Dutch Civilian: Lt. Grl Bakker, considered  
and treated as civilian,  
(Financial allowance through  
Protecting Power now being  
arranged for).

are without funds, but receive advances from fellow inmates of the camp.

Protecting Power Allowances: are currently received by

Sir Shenton Thomas, ex Governor of Straits Settlements,  
British.

Sir Mark Young, ex Governor of Hongkong, British.

Jhr. H.W.L. Tjarda van Starckenborgh, ex Governor-Grl. of  
NEI, Dutch.

A.I. Spits, ex Governor of Sumatra, Dutch;

preceding all at Camp 5 and 10 members of ship's crew  
including Captain Int'Vent, Dutch at Camp 3.

Amounts deposited in Deposit Accounts:

All Camps per end of March 1944:

by officers, civilians and medical personnel,  
1,511,248.-

- 15 -

	by NCO & Men		4,985.-
Camp 1:	End of April 1944:	11 officers about	7,500.-
		768 NCO & Men "	550.-
" 2:		officers	11,992.48
		NCO & Men	619.20
" 3:	End of May 1944:	Officers incl. civilians & medical staff	30,021.77
		NCO & Men	394.44
" 4:	End of May 1944:	Officers, civilians & medical staff	1,491,815.39
		NCO & Men	405.96
" 5:	6 officers carry funds in deposit accounts		
" 6:	End of May 1944:	By officers	8,383.36
		NCO & Men	1,537.32

Monetary Remittances from POW Deposit Accounts to their Next-of-Kin:

POW, mostly Dutch officers at Camp 4, were permitted to make the following remittances in April 1944:

To Djawa:	36	remittances totalling	¥ 34,500.-
To Philippines:	3	" "	3,000.-
To Malay:	3	" "	3,000.-

Labour

Order of the day: In Principle:

Reveille:	6/6.30
Lights out:	20.30/21 (Camp 5: 22)
Breakfast:	7/7.30
Lunch:	12
Supper:	17.30/18

Roll-Calls: In Principle: Mornings and evenings and at varying times in between.

Work: Compulsory for physically fit NCO and Men who are employed according to rank and qualification for camp administration and maintenance, tailoring, farming, building, mining and machinery repairing.

Camp 1:	Chiefly mining; 25 POW employed at machine shop.
" 2:	During May 1944 construction of promenade and fish-pond.
" 3:	Machinery repairing, farming, Livestock raising, construction jobs.
" 4:	- do -
" 5:	Tailoring, gardening and livestock raising.
" 6:	not given, mostly farming.

- 16 -

Working Hours: In Principle: 7 hours daily excluding lunch time.

- Camp 4: Officers do farm work 2/3 hours daily; 5 hours for other ranks.  
 " 5: NCO and men work 6 hours daily.

Rest Periods: In Principle: 1 hour for lunch, besides several rests for smoking.

- Camp 4: Rest period from 11 to 14.30 in summer.  
 " 5: 2 hours for lunch.

Rest Days: In Principle: Sundays are holidays.

- Camp 3: 1 rest day per week.

Workshops at Camps and Equipment thereof: In Principle: tailor, cobbler, woodcraft, bamboo-craft and tinsmith shop available at camps.

Insurance: In Principle: POW are not insured.

Number of Working POW: During April 1944: daily average all camps 1,512.

- Camp 1: Not given.  
 " 2: Daily average for April 1944:  
     working for employers: 151  
     working within Camp: 109  
 " 3: Daily average for May 1944: 200  
 " 4: Daily average for April 1944: 87 NCO & Men  
 " 5: Average 14 (period not stated)  
 " 6: Daily average for May 1944: 347

Laws in force for National Labourers: Not applied to POW, but camp commanders are guided by such laws.

Pay: Warrant Officers 25 sen per diem  
 NCO 15 " " "  
 Men 10 " " "

Besides they receive donations from employers.

Camp 5: Orderlies are paid 5.- monthly.

Premiums for skilled Labour: Maximum 35 sen per diem.

Pay Day: 22nd of each month.

### Canteen

Canteens installed at all camps; lists of articles on sale available (list for canteen at Camp 5 is attached to this report)

Camp 4: Monthly turnover 15,000.-

Canteen Hours: In Principle: Sundays: 9 - 11, 13 - 16  
 Wednesdays: 17 - 19

Camp 5: open always.

- 17 -

Limits of Canteen Purchases: None.

Canteen Prices: Cost of transportation to camps is added to market prices.

Canteen Surpluses: If any, used for POWs benefit.

Smoking Restrictions: Specific places are provided for smoking; time for smoking restricted during work.

Camp 5: No restrictions.

Issue of Tobacco: In Principle: POW buy their own tobacco at canteens.

POW purchases of tobacco in the past:

Highest ranking officers:	20 cigars, 500 cigarettes.
Other officers:	10 " , 400 "
NCO:	no " , 200/350 "
Men:	no " , 200 "

per capita monthly.

#### Religious Activities

Chaplains: 1 Church of England Priest at Camp 3.  
1 Roman Catholic Priest at Camp 4.  
1 Protestant Priest at Camp 4.  
1 Anglican Priest at Camp 6.

Religious Services: are held in English by POW chaplains or POW camp leaders; no clergyman from outside.

#### Leisure Time and Physical Exercises:

Games & Hiking: In Principle: On Sundays and during time-off all sorts of games are played; sport meetings are permitted. Highest ranking POW officers are taken for walks and fishing under escort.

Camp 1: Time between supper and evening rollcall is given to football practice and matches.

Outdoor Games: Volleyball, medicine ball, basketball, tennis, football, baseball.

Indoor Games: Pingpong, boxing, chess, checkers, cards.

Ground for Outdoor Exercises: available.

Camp 2: Since last year large ground available.

" 4: Outdoor basketball court; recreation park (dubbed "Yasume Park") adjoining camp built by POW; triangular fishpond built entirely by POW, currently adjoining camp, but scheduled to be included in camp compound shortly.

- 18 -

- Camp 5: Rather limited, but large enough for volleyball. Camp command plans to enlarge camp area by addition of part of adjoining hillside.
- " 6: Volleyball court and tennis court, latter built by POW officers.

Time for Outdoor Exercises: Unlimited during time-off.

Vegetable Growing: Principle: Each camp is striving to develop farm land, work being done by experts, officers desiring to do so and convalescents. Vegetables grown are: Sweet potatoes, peanuts, tomatoes, cabbages and other kinds of vegetables.

Area under Cultivation:

- Camp 1: None.
- " 2: 3 hectares; scheduled to be increased by another 4 hectares.
- " 3: 9 hectares; growing chiefly sweet potatoes, tomatoes, Indian corn, peanuts.
- " 4: 6 hectares; growing sweet potatoes, peanuts, Indian corn, cucumbers, eggplants, carrots, oca, peas.
- " 5: 1 hectare cultivated by POWs orderlies and POW officers who desire to do so; growing sweet potatoes, Indian corn, peas, beans, tomatoes, cabbages.
- " 6: 5,3 hectares. POW officers are keenly interested in farming. Crops: sweet potatoes, peanuts, tomatoes, peas and beans, eggplants, cucumbers.

Livestock:

- Camp 1: 23 pigs, more than 10 chickens to be increased to 100, 50 ducks.
- " 2: 23 pigs, 51 chickens, 180 ducks, 22 geese, 13 rabbits.
- " 3: 5 heads of cattle, 30 pigs, 2 goats, 144 chickens, 20 ducks, 5 turkeys, 12 rabbits, 1 horse.
- " 4: 28 pigs, 67 rabbits, 6 heads of cattle, 25 chickens, 72 ducks (cattle stabled just outside camp; rest within camp)
- " 5: 17 pigs, 4 goats, 18 chickens.
- " 6: 1 cow, 46 pigs, 25 goats, 147 ducks, 40 chickens, 3 turkeys, 3 geese.

Visitors: None except IRCC Delegates and Protecting Power representatives.

Outside Visits: POW cannot visit outside.

Reading Matter: Daily and weekly issue of Nippon Times, donated books and books brought by POW. Most books have been donated by the YMCA.

Camp 4 has a library of 1,400 books with a monthly turnover of 5,000 volumes.



- 19 -

Musical Instruments: available and may be played.

Camp 4: Concerts monthly and in between subject to permission.

" 6: Dramatic evenings several times monthly.

Movies: None.

Radio: Permitted only in Camp 5.

### Correspondence

Outgoing: High ranking officers write at will, also communicate by wireless; other officers one letter or postcard monthly; rest one postcard monthly; in English.  
Camp 4: 10 wireless messages monthly.

Incoming: To facilitate censoring and speed up mail delivery, communications to POW should preferably be typewritten or in block-letters.

Monetary Remittances: None excepting Protecting Power allowances.

Red Cross Relief: Received on two occasions: March 1943 and May 1944 (latter date refers to receipt of relief ex Teia Maru. During his visit in Taiwan the Delegate was informed of a mix-up at port of shipment in Japan insofar as part of the relief destined for Taiwan POW Camps was shipped to Hongkong, whereas conversely some of the cargo marked for offloading at Hongkong was carried to Taiwan. The following are the particulars in point:

#### American Red Cross Relief ex Teia Maru:

VIII Men's Apparel and Blankets:	50 out of the 105 packages were carried to Hongkong.
XI Men's Overcoats:	5 out of the 9 packages were carried to Hongkong.
Total	<u>55 packages</u> short landed at Taiwan.

On the other hand the following relief intended for Hongkong was carried to Taiwan:

#### Canadian Red Cross ex Teia Maru:

Food Parcels - 54 cases containing 8 food parcels each.

Due to existing transportation problems this mix-up cannot be corrected and the Delegate, after due consideration of existing circumstances, agreed to distribution on a pro rata basis among POW in Taiwan Camps of these 54 cases containing Food Parcels. No report has been received as yet concerning arrival or distribution at Hongkong of the 55 packages of wearing apparel carried to that port in error.

The Taiwan portion of the Teia Maru Relief (minus the afore-mentioned 55 packages of wearing apparel) arrived in Taiwan on May 5, 1944. Distribution to camps was taken in

- 20 -

hand immediately and was completed by the time of the Delegate's arrival beginning of June 1944. Food parcels were distributed to Camps 5 & 6 on May 8, 1944, and to the remaining camps on May 11, 13, 15 & 18, 1944. Such a quick distribution is said to have been possible only by according these goods transportation priority ordinarily reserved for military key materials.

The remaining relief, part of which had to be unpacked to permit equitable distribution to all camps, was completely distributed during May 1944.

Figures supplied by POW spokesmen at interviews would indicate that distribution to POW of all relief ex Teia Maru on an equitable basis had been completed by the time of the Delegate's visit:

- Camp 3: Food parcels received on May 13, 1944; Shoes and miscellaneous supplies on May 25, 1944.
- " 4: 768 Food parcels distributed on May 18, 1944; 275 pairs of trousers, 274 coats (overall type) 50 towels and 300 toiletry items, total 52 packages, received on May 26, 1944 and distributed since.
- " 6: 620 food parcels distributed on May 8, 1944; a mixed consignment of clothing, shoes, medical stores etc. distributed on May 19, 1944. Medical supplies were on display at camp infirmary.

Next-of-kin Parcels:

6 in 1943 and 6 in 1944.

Transit Time of Mail for POW: Mail takes from 6 months to 2 years to reach POW.

POW without Mail:

Camp 1:	39
" 2:	20
" 3:	57
" 4:	not given.
" 5:	3 British, 2 Dutch.
" 6:	34

Camp Commanders are now listing names of POW without mail which will be telegraphed to the IRCC in Geneva upon receipt.

Communication with Military Authorities and Protecting Power Representatives: POW are accorded facilities when desired. POW are given an opportunity to speak directly to camp commanders during latter's inspection tours.

Complaints

Few; no books of complaint are provided as POW are required to present their complaints individually for consideration by camp commanders.

- 21 -

Chief Commander states that considered from the point of view of Japanese Military Discipline by which POW are governed, their conduct gives rise to complaints, due to differences in habits and POW being inclined to lose sight of wartime conditions.

Disciplinary Punishments: 43 cases for insubordination, infringement of camp regulations, thefts etc sentenced according to Japanese Army Disciplinary Principles.

POWs Complaints concerning Food: POW continuously ask for Western style food.

Attempted Escape: 2 British POW at Camp 2.

Sentence: Shot as attempted escape with weapons.

#### Miscellaneous

Camp Commanders facilitate transmission of legal acts, documents, powers of attorney, wills, certification of signature.

From the point of view of inner camp discipline obligation for POW to salute is observed.

Wearing of rank insignia is permitted.

Regulations concerning discipline were communicated to POW in their own language.

#### Impression in General

Favourable for camps visited.

Salient features were: healthy looking appearance and free and easy manner of POW present at interview at Camp 6; neatness and orderliness of Camp 3; high fertility and richness of vegetation surrounding Camp 4; farming and livestock raising facilities which are still being increased and which are doubtlessly instrumental in making for selfsupport and preventing inactivity and mental depression especially among officers; apparent efficiency of Chief Commander and his staff.

More frequent Red cross relief at regular intervals, more expeditious mail delivery and early inception of communication facilities with occupied territories in the Southern area, especially the former NEI, would satisfy most of POWs requests.

---

- 22 -

AddendaRice: daily per capita ration:

Non-workers	570 grams
Light workers	630 "
& heavy workers	708 "

Mark of Merit: A mark of merit for good conduct and work is given to POW at Camp 6. So far 50 POW have been the recipients of this mark.

---

- 23 -

PRICE LIST  
FOR CANTEN AT CAMP No. 5

NOKO Cigara	1.05	each	Drawing Pins	1.10	box
DAITON "	.477	"	Pants	1.93	pair
AKEBONO Cigarettes	.25	packet	Slippers	2.28	"
TSUWAMONO "	.04	"	Clogs	.79	"
Jam	1.60	bot.	Razor Blades (Gillette Pattern)	1.01	pkt.
Sauce	.63	"	Razor Blades (Auto Pattern)	"	"
Tomato Ketchup	.92	"	Hair Brushes	1.54	each
Syrup	.78	"	Shaving Brushes	1.21	"
Meat & Vegetables	.68	tin	Face Cream	1.93	pot
NEWPIECE	2.28	bot.	Face Powder	.50	box
Salt Seasoning	.22	"	Talc Powder	1.66	"
Sweets			Pomade	1.26	pot
Fish Powder	.30	packet	Basin	2.42	each
Tinned Cucumber			Bucket	3.52	"
A.D. Tablets	2.27	bottle	Scrubbing Brushes	.20	"
Letter Paper	.31	block	Fly Swats	.16	"
Note Books	.41	each			
Pen Nibs	.02	"			
Pen Holders	.63	"			

---

A N N E XINTERVIEWS WITH POW REPRESENTATIVES AT TAIWAN POW CAMPS

All interviews took place in the presence of the Camp Authorities.

Primo:

Camp 5, June 2, 1944, in the presence of all the 16 highranking POW:

Lt. Grl. Wainwright, senior American Officer in Taiwan, finds conditions as good as can be reasonably expected; food, situation satisfactory, but should appreciate more sugar and fruit. American Red Cross relief ex "Teia Maru" was found useful, but 1 5/8 food parcel, 1 pair of socks, 1 overcoat per capita and 1 pair of gloves for every two men in one year considered very little. More canned food, warm clothing such as shirts, trousers, sweaters and socks would be welcome, as POW's clothing unsuitable for the winter climate of Taiwan. Hopes for more expeditions delivery of mail from America. Communications received indicate dispatch of mail which has not yet been received. Are without next-of-kin parcels. In summarizing expresses sincere hope for more relief with greater frequency in future including clothing as indicated and early successful arrangements for more expeditious delivery of mail.

Lt. Grl. Percival, British, Notes marked improvement in accommodation, treatment, food and recreational facilities compared with previous camp. Considers question of mail most important. None received next-of-kin parcels at present camp. Three members of the British group (C.R. Smith, ex-Governor of Borneo, Sergeant J.T. Brown and Private G. Pitch) are without mail and telegrams since capture. Others having wives in Singapore have no communications through normal channels and the rest have received few and none of recent date. With few exceptions letters from Great Britain take from twelve to eighteen months to reach them; a telegram from England dated March 11, 1943, was delivered on December 31, 1943; a postcard from Hongkong took one year. Sincerely hopes that something can be done to speed up delivery of mail. Finds space for outdoor exercise very restricted and should, therefore, appreciate an opportunity for more frequent walks outside of camp boundary which would help physically and mentally. Although have good library, should appreciate additional books. Daily and weekly issue of NIPPON TIMES reach them one to three months after publication; they appreciate this means of information of world events.

Have a good supply of records, but their gramophone is out of order; hopes for early repair and possibly purchase of another one. Have small farm to provide greater variety in foodstuffs; hopes for enlargement of farming facilities. Small canteen available with limited supplies of tea, cigarettes and condiments. Should appreciate more opportunity to make outside purchases with money credited to their accounts, as most

- 2 -

of them are in need of shirts, socks and underwear. (Col. Sasawa replies that such local purchases are possible in cases of absolute necessity). After receipt of American Red Cross relief ex "Teia Maru" offers the following suggestions with a view to adapting future relief to Taiwan conditions:

- a) Individual Food parcels: 1 tin each of marmite, vegemite or bouillon as well as a supply of saccharine to be included in each parcel.
- b) Goods in bulk:
  - 1) for medical purposes (protective factors):
    - marmite
    - tonics
    - calcium tablets
    - peppermint
  - 2) Clothing: Most urgently required are:
    - warm trousers
    - socks
    - shirts for summer and winter
    - underwear for summer and winter
    - footwear
    - sweaters
  - 3) Food: The following should have priority:
    - Cheese
    - milk
    - sugar
    - meat
    - cocoa
    - butter or margarine
  - 4) Sundries:
    - hair, shaving, nail and tooth brushes
    - toilet and shaving soap.

Is concerned about British women and children in occupied territories.

Gov. Grl. Starckenborgh, Dutch, finds living conditions appreciably improved since transfer to present Camp. General treatment and food situation have become reasonable; have been able to gradually regain strength, however, strengthening food such as milk and eggs should be made more readily available when needed. Red Cross food parcels gave genuine satisfaction and were a welcome addition to camp rations. Anxious for early regulation of status of Dutch Lt. Grl. Bakker who neither receives pay from Japanese Army nor allowance from Dutch Government through Protecting Power. (Col. Sasawa states that Bakker is considered and treated as civilian. Is now arranging for allowance through Protecting Power representatives in Tokyo). Main point is question of mail. Occasionally receive mail from Holland, however, with few exceptions no letters have come in from the former N.E.I. Understands wives and children have been placed in concentration camps, but he is ignorant of conditions prevailing there;

- 3 -

guesses in vain why communications from wives and children are kept away from them. Absence of direct information from them makes him feel that their situation is far from reassuring. Addresses urgent appeal to IRCC to consider what can be done in this respect. (Delegate explains that I.R.C.C. practically helpless as proposed N.E.I. Delegates not recognized, but mentions possibility of early inauguration of message service with occupied territories in the Southern area through the good offices of the Japan Red Cross).

Secundo:

Camp 6, June 2, 1944, Present 10 POW.

Captain Gibbons, British, speaks on behalf of all POW. Comments perfectly at ease and states that whereas the first few months were anything but congenial and comfortable due to vast differences in the mode of living, language and habits, a better understanding has been brought about, especially during the last nine months, and they have at present a comparatively satisfactory camp. Credit is due to the whole-hearted cooperation by the Camp Commander and his staff. General living conditions have improved greatly; quantity of food issued is as good as they can expect. New summer jackets and trousers have been issued to the working POW by the Japanese Army, however, is looking to the Red Cross for towels, winter clothing and socks which he deems essential necessities. Feels confident that with presently greatly improved facilities the Camp Hospital is able to give best attention to patients. Thanks the Camp Authorities for canteen, livestock raising and farming facilities, and observation of all Sundays as holidays. The majority have received mail from home recently dated 1942 and early 1943; however 34 POW are still without mail. Received American Red Cross relief on "Teia Maru" on May 8 and May 19, comprising 620 food parcels and a mixed consignment of clothing, shoes, medical and miscellaneous stores, after a lapse of more than thirteen months since arrival of the first Red Cross relief.

Direct camp necessities are in order of importance:

Corned beef  
Marmite  
Milk  
Hospital Comforts

Points out that one Red Cross food parcel per capita monthly would make itself felt all round, not only physically, but also in POW's mental outlook.

Captain Pugh, British, as Anglican priest is chiefly interested in POW's psychological attitude.

Underlines two hopes:

- 1) for more meat and hospital comforts at an early date.
- 2) for permission to Men to write monthly letters instead of postcards.



- 4 -

Thanks Camp Authorities for freedom given to him and Men to practise their religion. With the assistance of the International YMCA have been able to form a library of 250 volumes fiction, 383 non-fiction and technical books including 40 Bibles, 60 new Testament, 24 Prayerbooks, 18 Roman Catholic Missiles, 14 Hymnbooks, 5 Roman Catholic Hymnbooks, Should be grateful for:

10 Roman Catholic Missiles  
 300 Prayerbooks  
 400 Hymnbooks  
 Books on electricity  
 Greek, French and Hebrew Grammars  
 Goar's "Reconstruction of Belief"  
 Inge's "Psychology of Faith"  
 Any books by: Bell  
                   Railton  
                   Mathews  
                   Inge  
                   Diessyman

which latter he considers of great moral aid to men. Received books, games and volleyball from International YMCA. On first anniversary of arrival at Camp had a successful sports meeting; if still here for the second anniversary wish to look forward to further Red Cross supplies to make it an even better show.

Lance Corporal Brett, Eurasian, voices wish for clinical Fahrenheit thermometers.

Further requests: Gramophone available, but POW should like an electric one with a loudspeaker.

Playing cards  
 Chess  
 Medicine and volleyball  
 Pingpong equipment.

Tertle: Camp 5, June 4, 1944, present following 10 POW:

Lt.Col.	Rendle, British
Captain	Scholey, American
Captain	O'Donnell, Australian
Staff Sgt.	Kuhn, American
Sgt.	Wolf, American
Private	Leiper, British
Private	Blakemore, British
Private	Cooke, British
Private	Worthington, British
Private	Van Delden, Dutch.

Lt.Col. Rendle, British, thankfully acknowledges receipt of American Red Cross relief ex "Teia Maru" (1 1/2 food parcel per capita, some shoes, socks and towels). Inquires concerning further Red Cross relief, especially food parcels, and wonders whether their dispatch could be speeded up as a regular flow of Red Cross relief would be appreciated. Should additionally appreciate next-of-kin parcels

- 5 -

whereof only one received so far. Although have a library a fresh lot of books, mostly fiction and some Bibles and Bayer-books, would be welcome. Furthermore they should like to receive indoor games, especially playing-cards.

Captain O'Donnell, Australian. As malaria is main disease at Camp, inquires whether further supplies of atebirin could be sent. As medical doctor, should welcome up-to-date medical textbooks, especially on tropical diseases. Feels that 2 1/2 years of imprisonment have brought him behind in his profession.

Captain Scholey, American, asserts shortage of towels and socks, whereof some were included in the American Red Cross relief ex "Teia Maru", but not enough for issue to each needy case. Should furthermore appreciate raincoats and toiletries.

Private Van Delden, Dutch, inquires concerning mail from Djawa.

Quarto: Camp 4, June 6, 1944, present the following 10 POW:

Brig. Gen.	Lewis C. Beebe, American
Colonel	Roger Hilsman, American
Staff Sgt.	Albert J. Bland, American
Brigadier	Ivan Simson, British
Lieutenant	Horace A. Hudson, British
Sergeant	Jack Catherall, British
Major Gen.	Cecil A. Callaghan, Australian
Colonel	James H. Thyer, Australian
Major Gen.	Henrie J.J. de Fremery, Dutch
Colonel	Carolus H. de Quant, Dutch

Brig.Gen. Lewis C. Beebe, American, offers thanks for American Red Cross relief ex "Teia Maru", being the second relief arrival since internment, comprising 768 food parcels, 275 pairs of trousers, 274 overall type coats. 50 towels and 300 toilet items.

Present camp needs are:

- Nightwear (pyjamas)
- Shirts, any kind
- Socks
- Soap
- Mending material including sewing machine
- Shoe-repair material, such as sole leather, heels, etc.
- heavy clothing, preferably woollens, in anticipation of next winter.
- 1 Red Cross food parcel per capita monthly, as camp diet deficient in protein and fats.

(Col. Sasawa replies concerning request for more meat that by increasing number of pigs, ducks, hens, etc. hopes to satisfy POW in this request, but Brig-Gr1. Beebe considers it difficult to supply quantity of beef which POW, being largely beefeaters, are accustomed to.)

- 6 -

Brigadier Ivan Simson, British, states desire of some of POW to telegraph to relatives through the International Red Cross (Col. Sasawa promises to take the matter up with Huryojchokyoku).

Several POW had letters confirming dispatch of telegrams which as yet unreceived; should appreciate early delivery. List of POW without mail given to Camp Commander. Should be grateful for facilities to communicate with families in Japanese occupied territories and for permission to transfer money from their deposit accounts to next-of-kin in Malay, the Philippines and particularly the NEI (Col. Sasawa states that the question of mail communications with occupied territories in the Southern area is now under investigation and that the best is being done to satisfy POW concerning their desire for monetary transfers).

Anxious concerning fate of Civil Internees in NEI. Several POW have advice of parcel dispatches which as yet unreceived. Several Australian officers and men received very few letters and very old ones, early 1942. Australians should appreciate speeding-up of mail.

Col. Carolus H. de Quant, Dutch, states that Dutch families in NEI can only write in Malay which they do not know. Inquires, therefore, whether it would not be possible for them to write in English. Points out that more technical books, Bibles, prayerbooks and also magazines will be highly welcome. In closing sets forth a request for sacrificial wine and bread.

Maj. Grl. Cecil A. Callaghan, Australian, states that drugs from the American Red Cross ex "Teia waru" were very helpful, but others are still required. Arrangements have been made for dental treatment at camp, but dental officer requires additional supplies and instruments. Appreciates Camp Commander's efforts. Grateful early visit by Protecting Power representative to discuss:

Officers' status

General matter of discipline concerning officers' status and work and voluntary work.

Is appreciative of efforts of Camp Commander to assist on a basis where POW are enabled to cooperate. Is of opinion that while spirit of cooperation is existent among POW, it is still the subject of discussion with a member of Protecting Power. Feels Camp Authorities, as POW have expressed to them, are doing their best for POW's health and general welfare, but the points mentioned should be brought up in official circles whose responsibility it would be to give consideration to POW's requests which were submitted to the Camp Commander in a letter signed by the three senior officers of the Camp in May 1944.

Quinto: Camp 2, all British POW.

Scheduled visit could not take place due to impending flood. The following questions and comments which were intended to be

- 7 -

brought up at the Delegate's interview with POW representatives, were submitted to the Delegate by courtesy of the Camp Commander. They were compiled by Captain R. Grover, medical officer, British.

Questions and Comments Proposed to be Brought up by British Prisoners of War at Camp No. 2, Taiwan, at Meeting with International Red Cross Committee Delegate.

- No.1) A greater supply of medicines, drugs and medical equipment is required for the proper treatment of the sick prisoners of war in this Camp. Diseases of particular importance are pellagra, beriberi, worms, malaria and diarrhoea. It is requested that greater facilities for the supply of drugs and medical equipment by the International Red Cross Committee, by the Nipponese Authorities, or in special cases by private purchase, be granted.
- No.2) We find it impossible to express in words our gratitude to the International Red Cross Committee and to the Y.M.C.A. for the extremely welcome supplies of comforts and necessities which we have received as prisoners of war. As we feel that our health, happiness and general wellbeing are greatly improved by the Red Cross and the Y.M.C.A. supplies, we would earnestly request that further supplies be sent as frequently as possible.
- No.3) As visits by representatives of the International Red Cross Committee appear to occur only once per year, it is desirable that facilities exist for the conveyance to the International Red Cross between visits, of information concerning needs and requests of prisoners of war.
- No.4) Prisoners of war in this Camp have been provided by the Nipponese Authorities with long trousers and jackets for use during their periods of leisure. Fatigue dress has also been supplied for use at work, but it is now, in many cases, quite unserviceable and beyond repair. Further supplies of working clothing and socks, and also of soap and towels are, therefore, needed.
- No.5) As commodities most welcome from the Red Cross may be mentioned highly-vitaminised foodstuffs, dried milk powder, concentrated vitamins, soap, towels and socks; from the Y.M.C.A. musical instruments, music, and books on the following subjects: building, engineering, architecture, all branches of medical science, book-keeping and accountancy, botany, mathematics, journalism, gardening, poultry keeping and plastics.

In conclusion we would like to express on behalf of all ranks among prisoners of war in this Camp our gratitude to the International Red Cross Committee and International Y.M.C.A. for all that has been done for us, and further we would like to thank the Commandant of this Camp for the improvements in our conditions which have occurred since his assumption of command of this Camp.

- 8 -

List of Requirements

1. Medical: Nicotinic Acid urgently in large quantities  
(or Nicotinic Acid amide)  
Vitamin B.1. (Aneurin or Thyamine)  
Other vitamins in smaller quantities.  
Ethylene tetrachloride and hexyl-resorsinol,  
or other anthelmintic substances.  
Atobrin, quinine and quinine in a form suitable  
for injection.  
Drugs of the sulphanylamide series such as  
sulphapyridine, sulpha-thyazole, etc.  
Compounds of iron for the treatment of anaemia.  
Mild intestinal antiseptics such as thymol,  
creosote, or salol.  
Sodium bicarbonate.  
Distilled water both sterile and non-sterile.  
Sodium citrate.  
Substances for the treatment of diarrhoea due  
to various causes such as compounds of  
bismuth, etc.  
Drugs for the treatment of various skin eruptions  
due to infection with fungi and associated  
with pellagra.  
Syringes of various sizes, needles for syringes  
Scalpels,  
Forceps,  
Rubber tubing,  
Other simple apparatus.  
Materials and equipment for facilitating the  
diagnosis of: Malaria, vitamin deficiency,  
diseases and worm infections  
of the intestines, either  
microscopic or by other methods.  
  
Surgical needles  
Simple suturing materials  
Disinfectants.
2. Clothing: Shorts  
Shirts  
Towels  
Socks.
3. Toilet Requisites:  
Soap and shaving soap  
Toothbrushes and toothpowder  
Razor blades.
4. Comforts: Musical instruments including Saxophone  
Sheet Music  
Indoor Games  
Table Tennis Balls  
Books on the following subjects:  
Gardening & Poultry  
Building  
Engineering

- 9 -

Architecture  
 All branches of Medical Science  
 Bookkeeping and Accountancy  
 Botany  
 Mathematics  
 Journalism  
 Plastics  
 Tools for Wood Carving and other hobbies.

5. Foodstuffs:

Dried Milk Powder in large quantities  
 Highly vitaminised foodstuffs  
 Concentrated vitamins.

Sexto: Camp 1, all British POW.

POW's questions and requests as submitted to the Delegate through courtesy of the Chief Commander:

QUESTIONS & REQUESTS  
 for the  
 INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE DELEGATE  
 from BRITISH PRISONERS OF WAR interned in No. 1 CAMP, TAIWAN.

- I. FOOD:
- 1) Can we have a more regular supply of Red Cross food; we have received only one supply in 12 months.
  - 2) More vitaminised foods required.
  - 3) Can individual parcels be sent from our families at home?
  - 4) We should like to receive two parcels per month:  
 One from the Red Cross and one from our families.
  - 5) Will there be any British Red Cross relief in the near future?
  - 6) A regular supply of Red Cross foods especially to supplement the protein and fat in the rations issued by the Nippon Army and food suitable for the sick and convalescent - such as Milk, Soups, Butter, etc.

II. Clothing:

- 1) Can one good towel per man be provided?
- 2) Winter Clothing:
  - a) Warm underclothing and socks, sufficient for issue to each man,
  - b) Shirts, shorts and waterproofs.
  - c) Supply of sweaters and pullovers like the ones received with the last Red Cross relief (ex "Teia Maru"), sufficient for one per man,
- 3) Uniforms for Officers: Could officers be supplied with:
  - a) for winter: Battle-dress for warmth.
  - b) For summer: Roll of Khaki Drill and Shirting: if sent to the Camp could be tailored.

- 10 -

**III. Toilet Requisites:**

- 1) Soap
- 2) Shaving materials
- 3) Teeth Brushes and Tooth Paste
- 4) Anti-Vermin Body Powder.

**IV. Amenities:****1) Sports Kit:**

- a) Hockey Sticks
- b) Boxing Gloves
- c) More footballs
- d) Baseball equipment, including gloves.
- e) Indoor games
- f) Sports shirts, rubber gym shoes and football boots.

**2) Entertainment:**

- a) Pre-set radio for receiving Nippon Musical programmes.
- b) Gramophone pick-up and loudspeaker.
- c) Gramophones, records and needles.
- d) Cinematograph projector and films.
- e) Musical Instruments.

**3) Reading:**

- a) Books and facilities for mental exercise and professional study of British Law, Accountancy, Architecture, Poultry Keeping etc., especially for Officers in men's camps.
- b) Language books (Urdu, German, French etc.)
- c) English novels
- d) Magazines
- e) Music and Song Books
- f) Writing pens and Fountain Pen Ink.

**V. Medical Requirements:** The following supplies are required to supplement those recently received from the American Red Cross ex "Teia Maru":

**Medical:**

- 1) Large quantities of drugs for the treatment of acute and chronic gastro-intestinal conditions (average of 30 to 40 cases daily).

For example: Castor oil  
Magnesium sulphate  
Bismuth salicylate  
Kaolin  
Soda Bicarbonate  
Magnesium Oxide  
Lead and Opium Pills  
Pulvis cret aromat cum opio

- 11 -

- 2) Santonin, sufficient to treat 600 cases.
- 3) Sulphonamides -
  - a) Sulphapyridine - 1000 grams.
  - b) Sulphathiazole - 2500 "
  - c) Sulphanilamide - 2000 " (powder).
- 4) Vaseline - 1 gallon
- 5) Methylated Spirit - 3 gallons.
- 6) Hydrogen Peroxide.
- 7) Iron - such as Ferri et ammoniacitras
- 8) Clinical Thermometers - 1 dozen.
- 9) Lead Lotion.
- 10) Tonics - such as Cod Liver Oil and Malt.
- 11) Liniments - such as Camphorated Oil.
- 12) Aspirin - 4000 grams.
- 13) Ointments - 5% ammoniated mercury, and Whitfield's Ointment - 10 pounds of each.
- 14) Calomine Lotion - 1 gallon
- 15) Emetine Hydrochloride - 20 courses.
- 16) Friar's Balsam - 2000 c.c.
- 17) Acriflavine.

Surgical: a) Dressing materials:

- 1) Bandages - 24 dozen 3 inch
- 2) Gauze Packing - 1/2 inch
- 3) Plaster of Paris - 20 pounds with suitable bandages.
- 4) Adhesive Plaster - 2 dozen 1 inch rolls.
- 5) Cotton wool - 12 pounds.
- 6) Surgical Lint - 4 pounds.
- 7) Stocking material, for plaster casts.

b) Instruments etc.:

- 1) 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 c.c. syringes with assorted needles to fit.
- 2) Ear syringe.
- 3) Bone forceps.
- 4) Electrical steriliser.
- 5) Scalpels with blades.
- 6) Spinal puncture needle.
- 7) Rubber gloves - size 7 or 8 - 1 dozen.
- 8) Kidney basins - 3.



- 12 -

- 9) Small instrument trays.
- 10) Sterilisable Dressing Containers - 8.

Miscellaneous:

- 1) Haemocytometer with necessary reagents.
- 2) Haemoglobinometer.
- 3) Urinalysis set.
- 4) Bed Pans - 6.
- 5) Water bottles (Hot) - 6.
- 6) Air Cushions - 6.
- 7) Feeding Mugs -12.
- 8) Notebooks, Temperature Charts and Case History Sheets.

VI. Mail:

- 1) Can arrangements be made for prisoners to send letters instead of postcards?
- 2) May our families at home be allowed to send photographs?
- 3) Is it possible to speed up mail to and from home?
- 4) Thirty-nine men who have not yet received mail wish to know if their families are aware that they are prisoners of war.
- 5) Could prisoners write home once per week?

VII. Miscellaneous:

- 1) Can men over 40 be given work lighter than that which is done in the mine?
- 2) Cannot a Red Cross representative visit this camp?
- 3) Prisoners are worried about financial state of their families. May information re amounts now being paid to their families be supplied?
- 4) May information be supplied regarding the amounts paid to Officers' families at home and amounts deducted for the Retaining Powers, in order to reconcile with the salaries now being paid to Officers in prisoner of war camps?
- 5) Can Medical Personnel who under the Geneva Convention of 1929 Art. (9) are not prisoners of war but non-combatants be permitted to leave camp area occasionally for walks?

VIII. Appreciation:

ALL PRISONERS WISH TO THANK THE RED CROSS FOR ALL THEY HAVE BEEN ABLE TO DO FOR THEM IN THE PAST.

---

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



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

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

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
RECEIVED  
FEB 13 1945  
DO/R  
RECORDS HR/NOH

February 1, 1945

MEMORANDUM

SPECIAL WAR PROBLEMS  
DIVISION  
FEB 3 - 1945

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
c. of cable in  
SWP: gjo

To: Mr. E. Tomlin Bailey  
Acting Assistant Chief  
Special War Problems Division  
State Department  
Washington, D. C.

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

No. 1432 Camp report: HONGKONG CAMPS  
(SHAMSHUIPO  
BOWENROAD MILITARY HOSPITAL).

*Mandibler*

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

DCR - GP-U Unit  
Appd. \_\_\_\_\_  
Rev. \_\_\_\_\_

FILED  
FEB 13 1945

711.94114A IR/2-145  
FIS 711.94114a I.R./2-145

Distributed

by SWP to

COPY OF INCOMING CABLEGRAM:

Ref. C/x

War { Byay  
Brosse  
Street  
Bernays  
Mary J

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS  
DELEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES

Date received: January 31, 1945

Cablegram received from: Intercroixrouge  
Geneva, Switzerland

Date FEB 6 1945 AW:ej

1432 OUR DELEGATE HONGKONG VISITED DECEMBER 22ND 1944

HONGKONG POW CAMPS STOP HE FOUND CONDITIONS SIMILAR THOSE DESCRIBED  
OUR 1185 EXCEPT FOR FOLLOWING POINTS

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

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

TERTIO BOWENROAD MILITARY HOSPITAL ESTIMATED STRENGTH 150  
PATIENTS INCLUDING 12 TB CASES SOME 20 EYECASES AND STILL SOME WARWOUNDED  
ABOUT 60 DOCTORS AND MALE NURSES ATTEND STOP LIBRARY CONTAINS 3,000  
VOLUMES STOP PREDOMINANT CAUSE SICKNESS VARIOUS CAMPS AVITAMINOSIS  
MAINLY BERIBERI IN SOME CASES AFFECTING VISION BUT CAMP AUTHORITIES  
STATE MOST CASES MILD AND IMPROVING STOP SEVERAL CASES INFECTIOUS  
ENTEROCOLITIS ISOLATED STOP BELIEVE HEALTH CONDITIONS GENERALLY  
IMPROVED SOMEWHAT COMPARED PREVIOUS VISIT AND UNDERSTAND MORTALITY RATE  
CONTINUES LOW STOP BIMONTHLY PARCELSERVICE ALL CAMPS UNINTERRUPTEDLY  
MAINTAINED STOP ALL CAMPS RECEIVE COPIES LOCAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE NEWSPAPER  
STOP CANCEL OUR 1385 THIRDLY CONCERNING MONTHLY CORRESPONDENCE WHICH  
REMAINS AS STATED OUR 1185 STOP GENERAL MAINTENANCE ALL CAMPS MAKES

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

Date received: January 31, 1945

Cablegram received from: Page 2 of cable No. 1432

EXCELLENT IMPRESSION BUT NEED SUPPLEMENTARY PROTEIN FOODS FATS AND  
VITAMINS PARTICULARLY GROUP B UNDOUBTEDLY CONTINUES STOP CAMP  
AUTHORITIES GRANT DELEGATION NECESSARY FACILITIES FOR SUPPLYING RELIEF

INTERCROSS G9360



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



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

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

March 12, 1945

Réf. C/x *BP*

MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. E. Tomlin Bailey  
Acting Assistant Chief  
Special War Problems Division  
State Department  
Washington D. C.

*file*  
*HW*  
*4PK*  
*HD*  
SPECIAL WAR PROBLEMS DIVISION  
STATE DEPARTMENT

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

no. 1500, report Hoten POW Camp (Manchuria).

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

DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES  
Ancl *Dorothea M. Laurion*  
Rev. *AP*  
Cat. ....  
Dist. ....

OCT 12 1945

711.94114A IR/3-1245

711.941130 IR/  
3-1245

Distributed  
by SWP to

*War - Bryan*  
*Bressee*  
*Sweet*  
*Berning*

COPY OF INCOMING CABLEGRAM:

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS  
DELEGATION IN THE UNITED STATES

Ref. C/x

Date received: 1e 12 mars, 1945

Cablegram received from: Intercroixrouge  
Genève, Suisse  
MAR 17 1945 3P am

1500 OUR TOKYO DELEGATE VISITED 6th DECEMBER 1944 FOR SECOND TIME  
HOTEN POW CAMP SEE OUR 742 STOP REPORT DELAYED OWING ILLNESS ANGST  
VISITING DELEGATE STOP MAILADDRESS POWCAMP HOTEN STRENGTH AMERICANS OFFICERS  
15 WARRANTOFFICER 1 NCO 443 PRIVATES 558 TOTAL 1017 BRITISH 6 1  
23 57 87 AUSTRALIAN 1 0 3 8 12 FRENCH 0 0 1 0 1 TOTAL 22 2  
470 623 1117 RESPECTIVELY ALL NAMES COMMUNICATED JAPANESE OFFICIAL BUREAU  
MAXIMUM AGE 58 MINIMUM 22 AVERAGE 26

BUILDINGAREA 9985.7 WHEREOF POW OCCUPY 7636.5 FLOORSPACE 13720.7  
WHEREOF POW OCCUPY 11550 SQUAREMETERS AIRRAID PRECAUTIONS LIGHT SHADES  
BLACKOUT CURTAINS COMPETENT INTERPRETER BATHS HOT TWICE WEEKLY SUMMER EVERY  
OTHER DAY WINTER COLD DAILY AND SHOWERS IDEM 80 WASHBASINS WATERTAPS POW  
QUARTERS 128 KITCHEN 20 DISINFECTION WHENEVER NEEDED BLEACHING POWDER FOR  
VEGETABLES CREOSOL FOR HANDWASHING BREAKFAST SUMMER 6 WINTER 7 LUNCH 12  
SUPPER 6

QUANTITATIVELY FOODRATIONS CORRESPOND CAMP GUARDS QUALITATIVELY HOWEVER  
SAID RATHER BETTER RATIONS PERCAPITA PERDIEM GRAMS EGGS GENERALLY FOR PATIENTS  
ONLY ON IMPORTANT HOLIDAYS FOR EVERYBODY SOYABEAN OIL 20 BUTTER CHEESE  
CHRISTMASTIME VEGETABLES 650 POTATOES 250 FRUIT APPLES ORANGES SUGAR 20  
WHEN GENERAL PHYSICAL CONDITION WAS LOW AS MUCH AS 60 SWEETS TWICE WEEKLY  
(CORNBREAD PUMPKIN PIE SWEET POTATO PIE) SALT 30 GREEN TEA PROVIDED BLACK  
TEA PURCHASABLE CANTEEN COFFEE NONE CANNED FOOD PURCHASABLE CANTEEN 3500  
CALORIES BREAKFAST CORNEAL MUSH LUNCH VEGETABLE SOUP SUPPER MEAT AND VEGETABLE  
SOUP SWEET POTATO PIE POTATO CAKE SOYABEANS MAIZE ADDITIONNALLY 200 GRAMS  
CAMP BAKED BREAD WITH EACH MEAL 22 CAULDRONS COLD STORAGE 2 MONTH EMERGENCY  
FOOD STORES COMPRISING FLOUR SOYABEAN OIL SAUCE ONEMONTH ORDINARY FOOD STORES  
6 MONTH VEGETABLE STORES COMPRISING CAROTS CABBAGES ONIONS ETC 30 POW COOKS  
SUPPLEMENTARY DISHES PREPARED FOR POW FACTORY WORKERS PATIENTS ALSO ON  
SPECIAL HOLIDAYS NO COLLECTIVE PUNISHMENTS AFFECTING FOOD BRICK BUILT CAMP  
HOSPITAL CAPACITY 150 WITH MEDICAL TB SURGICAL ISOLATION WARDS RECREATION  
ROOM ON TOPFLOOR CONSULTATION OPERATING XRAY ROOM PHARMACY MORGUE ON GROUND  
FLOOR MEDICAL EQUIPMENT EQUALS JAPANESE ARMY BRANCH HOSPITALS DENTAL ATTENTION

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

Cablegram received from: p. 2, cable no. ~~1300~~ <sup>Date received:</sup>

AT HOTEN ARMY HOSPITAL SURGICAL EQUIPMENT COMPLETE ONLY SPECIAL CASES  
TRANSFERRED HOTEN ARMY HOSPITAL MEDICINE SUPPLY AS FOR JAPANESE ARMY HOSPITALS  
BESIDES AMCROSS SUPPLIES DISINFECTION BY STEAMING AT BATH HOUSE SICK CALLS  
TUESDAYS THURSDAYS SATURDAYS DOCTORS VISIT PATIENTS DAILY SICKLIST 41 PLUS 20  
MOSTLY COLDS EXEMPT FROM WORK CASES INCLUDE PULMONARYTB 9 AMOEBIC DYSENTERY  
4 ACUTE ENTRITIES 4 MUMPS 6 BERIBERI 2 MALARIA CURRENTLY PRACTICALLY NONE AT  
BEGINNING 5 TO 600 NO SERIOUS CASES CONTAGIOUS DISEASES BACILLARY DYSENTERY  
1 AMOEBIC DYSENTERY 4 EPIDEMICS ACUTE PAROTITIS WHEREFOR PREVENTIVE MEASURES  
TAKEN IMMEDIATELY SMALLPOX VACCI NATIONS TWICE SO FAR TYPHOID PARATYPHOID AND  
FOODPOISONING DYSENTERY CHOLERA INOCULATIONS AS IN JAPANESE ARMY 7 TIMES SO FAR  
ARRIVAL WEIGHT MAXIMUM 84 KILOS MINIMUM 43 AVERAGE 62.4 LATEST WEIGHING  
NOVEMBER 30th 1944 ~~93.1~~ 54 68.10 DEATHS SINCE CAMP OPENING 161 AMERICANS  
WHEREOF 158 VARIOUS DISEASES 3 DEATHS SENTENCED FOR ATTEMPTED ESCAPE AND HOMICIDE  
DEATHS JANUARY THROUGH OCTOBER 1944 4

CLOTHING POW GIVEN REQUIRED ITEMS OFFICERS SAID SUFFICIENTLY PROVIDED POW  
MAY USE PERSONAL EFFECTS FREELY POW FUNDS DEPOSITED POSTAL SAVINGS ACCOUNTS  
USED MOSTLY FOR CANTEEN PURCHASES PAYDAY FOR RANKS 15th MESS DEDUCTIONS FROM  
OFFICERS PAY ACCORDING REGULATIONS STOP OFFICERS MAY CARRY YEN 50 NCO 20  
PRIVATES 10 NEITHER DESTITUTE POW NOR PROTECTING POWER ALLOWANCES LATTER NOT  
REQUIRED TIME BEING SAVINGS ACCOUNTS DEPOSITS SEPTEMBER 28th 1944 OFFICERS  
134595 OTHERS 810.84 REMITTANCES TO NOK ABROAD PERMITTED

REVEILLE SIX LIGHTS OUT 9.30 ROLL CALLS SIX TWENTYTHIRTY EVERY POW GIVEN  
OPPORTUNITY FOR WORK WHICH VOLUNTARY AND OPTIONAL EVEN OFFICERS WORK WILLINGLY  
POW GENERALLY WORK EIGHT HOURS DAILY REST PERIOD 10 TO 15 MINUTES MORNINGS  
AFTERNOONS 1 HOUR FOR LUNCH REST DAY SUNDAYS MOST POW INSURED AT HOME NONE  
HERE 955 POW ASSIGNED FACTORY WORK 75 CAMP MAINTENANCE NATIONAL LABOUR LAWS  
APPLIED PAY PERDIEM NCO 25.7 PRIVATES 20 MAXIMUM PERDIEM PAY FOR SKILLED  
WORKERS NCO 60 SEN PRIVATES 55

CANTEEN HOURS SUNDAYS 8 TO 12 OTHER DAYS 17 TO 20 PURCHASE AMOUNTS  
UNLIMITED TOBACCO SWEETS EGGS BELOW LOCAL MARKET BLACKTEA COMBS EQUAL MARKET  
PRICES CANTEEN SURPLUS EMPLOYED PURCHASE MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS ATHLETIC  
EQUIPMENT SEEDS LIVESTOCK NUMBER CIGARETTES PURCHASABLE CANTEEN 70 WEEKLY

./.



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

Cablegram received from: p. 3, cable no. 1500 Date received:

PIPE TOBACCO ALSO AVAILABLE NO CHAPLAIN BUT SON OF PROTESTANT MINISTER SERVICES IN ENGLISH CONDUCTED BY JAPANESE CLERGYMAN (CURRENTLY ILL)

ATHLETICS MUSIC CARDS PERMITTED UP TO 30 MINUTES BEFORE EVENING ROLLCALL ALLDAY ON RESTDAYS OUTSIDE VISITORS VISITS OUTSIDE NOT PERMITTED BUT OPPORTUNITY FOR CLEANING POW CEMETERY NO NEWSPAPERS YEN 560 FROM VATICAN FEBRUARY 19443330 AMCROSS FOODCARTONS EX HAKUSANMARU ALREADY BEING USED STOP

AT POWS REQUEST PART THEREOF RESERVED FOR PATIENTS POW UNPACK RELIEF CARGO THEMSELVES UNDER SUPERVISION CAMP OFFICER STOP ACCORDING POW REQUEST FOODSTUFF DISTRIBUTION EX FOODPARCELS EFFECTED DAILY

133 NEWSLESS POW LIST FOLLOWS

DISCIPLINARY PUNISHMENT JANUARY THROUGH SEPTEMBER 1944 55 WHEREOF 20 INFIRNGEMENTS REGULATIONS 27 THEFT 8 DISOBEDIENCE DELINQUENCY ATTEMPTED ESCAPES 1 44 3 42 COURTMARIALLED COMMANDANT SHOWS ACCOMMODATING ATTITUDE CONCERNING TRANSMISSION LEGAL ACTS DOCUMENTS POWERS ATTORNEY WILLS ETC

POW SALUTE RANK INSIGNIA PERMITTED DISCIPLINARY REGULATIONS COMMUNICATED IN ENGLISH FULLSTOP

POINTS NOT COVERED UNCHANGED SINCE LAST REPORT FULLSTOP

COMMANDERS COMMENTS SPIRIT IMPROVED CURRENTLY VERY GOOD UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN CAMP GUARDS POW GOOD MAJORITY DEATHS OCCURRED FIRST FOUR MONTHS INTERNMENT THEREAFTER WEIGHT INCREASED HEALTH IMPROVED DUE SINCERE EFFORTS KWANTUNG ARMY MEDICAL CORPS AND FACILITIES HOTEN MILITARY HOSPITAL STOP MORALE HIGH REDCROSS RELIEF VERY MUCH APPRECIATED POW OPEN PACKAGES CHECK CONTENTS DISTRIBUTED TOGETHER WITH CAMP AUTHORITIES SPECIAL CELEBRATIONS MEALS ON THANKSGIVING DAY CHRISTMAS CONTEMPLATES PURCHASING HORSE COWS FOR POWS RECREATION SEPARATE POW CEMETERY TWO MEMORIAL SERVICES FOR DEAD POWS SO FAR FULLSTOP

INTERVIEW WITH POW PRESENCE CAMP COMMANDER

PRIMO MAJOR SH HANKINS AMERICAN AMONG REDCROSS RELIEF WHICH GREATLY APPRECIATED FOOD CLOTHING MOST WELCOME NO URGENT NEED FOR MEDICAL SURGICAL SUPPLIES HOWEVER SHOULD LIKE RECEIVING CERTAIN DRUGS WHICH CURRENTLY NOT STOCKED BUT POSSIBLY REQUIRED IN FUTURE (OUR DELEGATE ASKED COMMANDER FOR SUBMISSION RELATIVE LIST) REDCROSS CLOTHING SUFFICIENT FOR ONLY 500 MEN

./.

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

Date received:  
p. 4, cable no. 1500  
Cablegram received from:

AMONG WEARING APPAREL SHOES MOST IMPORTANT RECEIVED LARGE AMOUNT MAIL LATEST FROM AMERICAN DATED SEPTEMBER 1943 VERY ANXIOUS FOR RADIOGRAMS LETTERS MORE RECENT DATE ENJOY PRIVILEGE WIRELESS MESSAGES MONTHLY SOMETIMES OFTENER EXCEPTING TO GREATBRITAIN FUNDS AMPLE FOR THEIR NEEDS RELATIONS WITH CAMP AUTHORITIES SATISFACTORY COLONEL MATSUDA VERY FAIR EXCELLENT MAN FOR HIS POSITION FORTUNATE IN HAVING HIM AS COMMANDANT PHYSICAL CONDITION GOOD FOR LAST YEAR TB RATE RATHER HIGH DUE CONDITIONS PREVIOUS INTERNMENT PHILIPPINES HAVE EXCELLENT HOSPITAL FUNCTIONING VERY WELL

SECUNDO MAJOR ROBERT PEATY BRITISH VERY GLAD OF REDCROSS SURGICAL SUPPLIES RECEIVED MAIL BUT SO FAR NONE ADDRESSED TO HOTEN CAMP (BRITISH GROUP TRANSFERRED FROM CHOSEN POW CAMP) DEPLORES ABSENCE PRIVATE PARCELS ALSO BRITISH REDCROSS RELIEF NO DEATHS NONE PERMANENTLY IN HOSPITAL AMONG BRITISH GROUP NO FACILITIES DENTAL TREATMENT AT CAMP (DONE AT HOTEN ARMY HOSPITAL) SOME POW WITH DETERIORATING EYESIGHT NEEDING GLASSES (COMMANDANT INVESTIGATING FULLSTOP RECREATIONAL EQUIPMENT ALWAYS WELCOME SHOULD APPRECIATE SAXOPHONE CLARINET WIND INSTRUMENTS

TERTIO CJ KING MASTER SERGEANT AMERICAN DEPLORES ABSENCE LETTERS FROM WIFE FATHER

QUARTO RA BROWN PRIVATE FIRST CLASS AMERICAN WITHOUT MAIL BUT RECEIVED PRIVATE PARCEL

CAMP EXPERTLY LAID OUT ADEQUATELY EQUIPPED COMPETENTLY RUN

INTERCROIXROUGE H9051

*Could we telegraph messages from their families to them?*

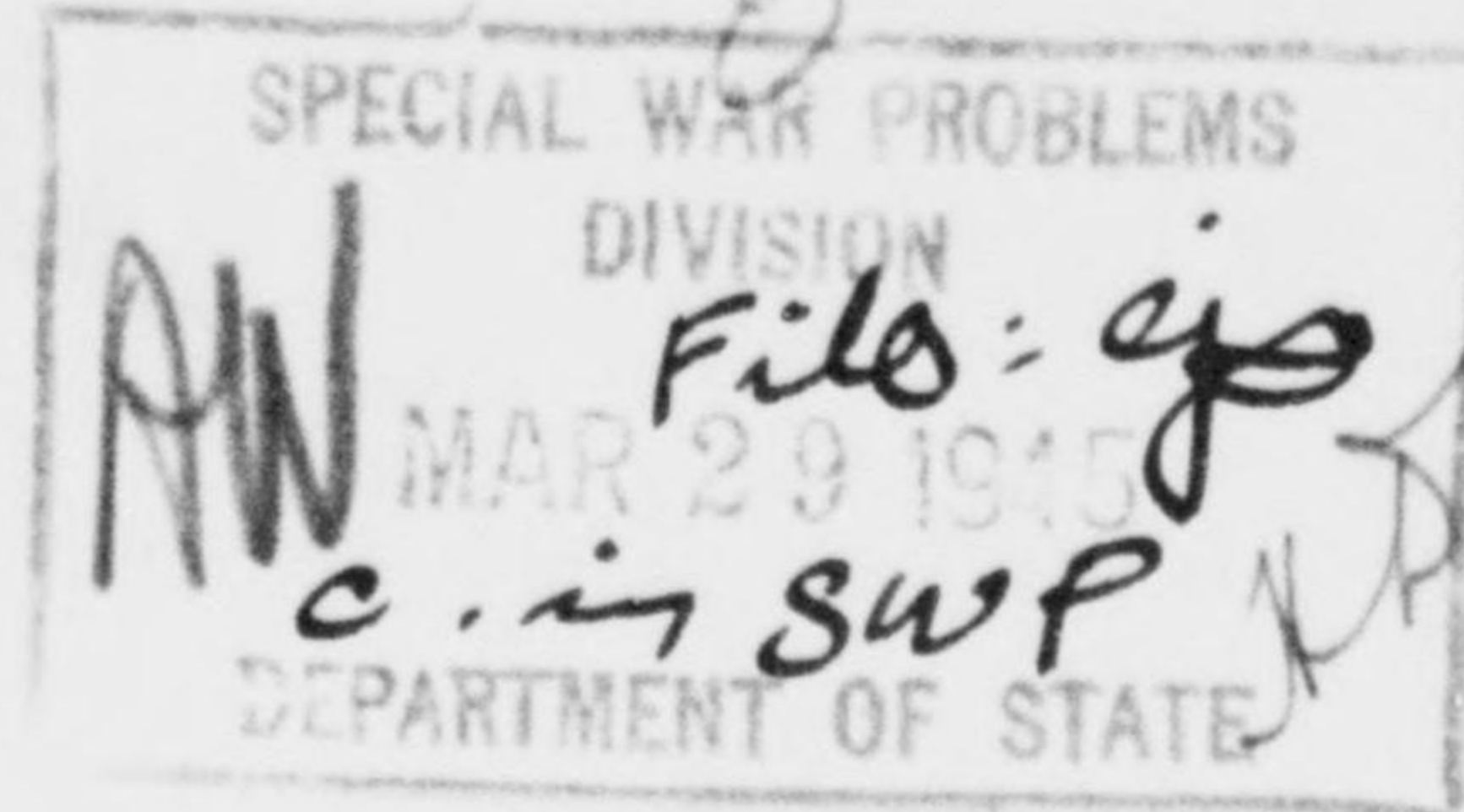
Comité International  
de la Croix Rouge à Genève, Suisse  
Délégation aux Etats-Unis  
d'Amérique



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

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

March 27, 1945



MEMORANDUM

To: Mr. E. Tomlin Bailey  
Acting Assistant Chief  
Special War Problems Division  
State Department  
Washington, D. C.

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

No. 1530 addendum cables No. 1261, 1275 re. camps  
HAKODATE, KAMISO, and MURORAN.

*Mauro Peter*

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

Form with fields: Anal., Rev., Oct., Dist. Includes handwritten initials 'Frank', 'AW', and 'MHT'.

JUL 5 1945



711.94114A IR/3-2745

711.94114A IR/3-2745

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

Ref. C/x

Date received: March 27, 1945

Cablegram received from: Intercroixrouge  
Geneva, Switzerland

1530 FURTHER OUR 1261

PRIMO POWS WORKING CAMP MAINTENANCE ARE REMUNERATED

SECUNDO HIKES ARE ALLOWED DAYS CAMP COMMANDER CONSIDERS

CONVENIENT

TERTIO NO ARRANGEMENT CAN BE MADE FOR SOCCER GROUND STOP

FURTHER OUR 1275

ICEBOX NOW INSTALLED IN HAKODATE POW EXTENTION CAMP NUMBER ONE

STOP

IN ALL THESE CAMPS HEAVY WORKERS RECEIVE RICEBALLS ACCORDING  
NECESSITY AND CAMP COMMANDERS GOODWILL

INTERCROIXROUGE H9391

(No. 1261 re. camps HAKODATE, KAMISO, and MURORAN  
No. 1275 re. Camp KAMISO).

~~24080~~  
~~ADJUTANT~~  
~~CDR~~  
~~BLW~~  
D/A

UNRESTRICTED

THE FOREIGN SERVICE  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. 11270

Via Airmail Pouch

AMERICAN LEGATION

Bern, March 29, 1945. ✓

Subject: American Interests - Japan  
Transmission copy Intercross  
telegram regarding inspection  
Hakodate prisoner of war camp.

1945 APR 7 PM 12 31  
GENERAL SERVICES  
ALCORN'S BRANCH

SPECIAL WAR PROBLEMS  
DIVISION  
APR 13 1945  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
Copy in file

The American Minister at Bern has the honor to refer to the Department's telegraphic instruction No. 2179 of September 14, 1942, which directs the Legation to forward by airmail copies of reports of visits made by delegates of the International Red Cross Committee to camps where Americans are detained. Reference is further made to the Legation's airmail despatch No. 9860 of November 11, 1944, which transmitted to the Department copies of telegrams sent by the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva to its delegate at Washington regarding the Hakodate camp in Japan and its dependent camps.

In accordance with the Department's instruction under reference, the Legation now submits two copies of telegram No. 1530 sent on March 26, 1945, by the Committee to its delegate at Washington further regarding the Hakodate camp.

The Legation received three copies of this telegram under cover of a letter dated March 26, 1945, from the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva.

Enclosure:

Two copies of telegram No. 1530 - with original of despatch only.

File No. 814.2  
GT/mak  
In quintuplicate to Department

DCR - GP-C Unit  
Anal. \_\_\_\_\_  
Rev. \_\_\_\_\_  
Cat. \_\_\_\_\_  
Dist. \_\_\_\_\_

FILED  
APR 17 1945

711.94114A IR/3-2945

CS/D 711.94114A IR/3

Enclosure No. 1 to despatch No. 11270  
dated March 19/45 from the American  
Legation, Bern.

26 MARS 1945

poes working camp mainte-  
are allowed days camp com-

mander considers convenient tertio no a rrangements can be  
ma de for soccer ground stop further our onetwosevenfive ice-  
box new installed in hakodate pow extention camp number one  
stop in all these camps heavy workers receive riceballs accor-  
ding necessity and ca up commanders goodwill

intercroixrouge #9391



Enclosure No. 1 to despatch No. 11270  
dated March 19/45 from the American  
Legation, Bern.

26 MARS 1945

WLT Intercross Washington  
1530 further our onetwo six one primo poms working camp mainte-  
nance are remunerated secundo hikes are allowed days camp com-  
mander considers convenient tertio no a rrangements can be  
ma de for soccer ground stop further our onetwo seven five ice-  
box now installed in hakodate pow extention camp number one  
stop in all these camps heavy workers receive riceballs accor-  
ding necessity and as up commanders goodwill

intercross rouge #9391

*Take any action necessary*  
*AP*  
*Distribute note*  
*AW*

35839 *DR* *DR*

CONFIDENTIAL

THE FOREIGN SERVICE  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. 11336

*3 SWP*  
*AW*  
*BP*

SPECIAL WAR PROBLEMS  
DIVISION  
APR 26 1945  
*C. in SWP*  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Via Airmail Pouch

AMERICAN LEGATION

Bern, April 4, 1945.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
LIAISON OFFICE  
R 21 1945  
*JWW*

APR 19 11 4 50

Subject: American Interests - Japan  
Transmission of report No. 1,  
Tokyo prisoner of war hospital  
(Higashi Shinagawa).

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS  
APR 3 - 1945  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The American Minister at Bern has the honor to refer to the Department's telegram No. 720 of March 20, 1942, concerning the transmission of reports of visits made by Swiss representatives to camps where Americans are detained.

There is now enclosed a translation of a report of a visit made on February 19, 1945, by representatives of the Swiss Legation at Tokyo to the Tokyo prisoner of war hospital at Higashi Shinagawa. The French text of this report has been received under cover of a note dated March 27, 1945, from the Swiss Foreign Office.

It may be stated for the Department's guidance that the request contained in the final paragraph of the enclosed report for the transmission of welfare messages to the next-of-kin of the American medical personnel at the subject hospital was mentioned in the ultimate paragraph of the Legation's telegram No. 1891 of March 30, 1945.

The Legation, in accordance with its customary practice, has made a copy of the attached report available to Mr. Francis B. James, Special Representative of the American Red Cross at Geneva.

Enclosure:

Translation of report No. 1 on Tokyo prisoner of war hospital (Higashi Shinagawa).

Distributed by SWP to

*War*  
*Byers*  
*Beane*  
*Swan*  
*Boyer*  
*Hoff*  
*Navy*  
*Red Cross - 2*  
Date *BP*

File No. 711.4  
GT/TJH/hs

Original and hectograph to the Department

Anal. *dm*

711.94114A IR/4-445

OCT 19 1945

OS/MAJ

711.94114A IR/4-445



Enclosure No. 1 to Despatch No. 11336, dated April 4, 1945, from American Legation, Bern.

TRANSLATION

Report

on the visit made on February 19, 1945, by two delegates of the Swiss Legation in Japan to the prisoner of war hospital at Tokyo.

I. General description:

This hospital is part of the Tokyo group of camps commanded by Colonel KANAME-SAKABE. Lieutenant TOKUDA and Second Lieutenant FUJIE, both doctors of the medical corps, are the heads of the hospital.

It is situated in the former main camp of the Tokyo group, close to the port near the bonded-warehouses and on the road leading to the latter. From Tokyo it can be reached within ten minutes by car. The address is as follows:

Camp hospital of the prisoners of war of Tokyo, 3 Chome, Umetatechi, Shinagawa-Ku, Higashi Shinagawa.

II. Number of prisoners:

This hospital can accommodate 350 prisoners. On the day of the visit there were 259 sick. The number of protected personnel is as follows:

British: 3 officers, 7 non-commissioned officers and enlisted men.

Americans: 5 officers, 16 non-commissioned officers and enlisted men.

In addition 4 British and 3 American non-commissioned officers and enlisted men are employed in the kitchen.

III.

21

3  
24  
Americans

-2-

III. Arrangements:

The sick are lodged in seven wooden pavilions, which are spaced sufficiently apart. They have but one floor.

Treatments are given in a barrack situated in the center of the camp.

The pavilions are of light construction. Their installation is simple. There is in each of them one consultation room and rooms which can lodge ten prisoners. The floor is of beaten earth.

The internees sleep on mats 30 centimeters above the floor. They all have one sheet, one pillow and at least 5 woolen blankets.

The heating is insufficient. The camp commandant has declared that the barracks are heated in the evening with charcoal. Internees suffering of pneumonia are lodged in rooms which are continually heated.

A fire extinguishing apparatus is available. The camp commandant considers furthermore that the municipal firemen could very quickly proceed to the spot.

The airraid shelters are better than those at the main camp.

IV. Baths and laundry:

There are wash basins in each pavilion. The sick can take two hot baths per week. They receive one bar of soap per quarter.

V. Toilets:

The toilets are suitable and adequate in number.

VI.

-3-

VI. Food and kitchen:

The camp commandant states that the main diet consists of 900 grams of bread per day, plus supplementary rations which are the same as those at the main camp, i.e. 100 grams of fish, 75 grams of miso, 500 grams of vegetables, 30 grams of meat, 9 grams of oil, 10 grams of salt, 50 grams of pickles and ten grams of sugar. The sick receive milk, soya milk and dried blood. The members of the protected personnel receive bread or rice, barley, soya and kaoliang.

The kitchens are well arranged. 7 prisoners of war are working there.

The British and American doctors declare that the food is now sufficient and that it has improved considerably since last year. Protein is no longer lacking.

The internees are entitled to three cigarettes per day.

VII. Medical care and ailments:

Installation and equipment of the central barrack are sufficient. This barrack consists of an operation room, several consultation rooms, X-Ray room, pharmacy, dentist's room and pathological laboratory.

The doctor prisoners confirm that the medicaments which they received from the Japanese authorities and the Swiss Legation are adequate in quantity and good in quality.

The British and American doctors collaborate with the Japanese doctors.

The names of the medical officers interned in this hospital are as follows:

a) British

*How can it be that on the above diet protein is no longer lacking?*

a) British:

Internal doctors: Army Surgeons Captains  
WARRACK and DAWSON-GROVE.

Surgery: Naval Surgeon Commander  
CLEAVE.

b) Americans:

Internal doctors: Army Surgeon Captain CLAYMAN,  
Naval Surgeon First - Lieu-  
tenant GOTTLIEB and Army  
Surgeon JACKSON.

Pathology: Army Surgeon Captain KESCHNER.

Dentist: Army Surgeon Lieutenant MONHAC.

Medical and dental care are free of charge.

The treatments given at this hospital, ac-  
cording to the statements of the Allied doctors,  
have had excellent results. 174 hernia, appendici-  
tis, abscess and other operations have been per-  
formed. Only four deaths occurred following opera-  
tions.

The main ailments which are treated here  
are the following: dysentery, tuberculosis,  
beriberi, internal ailments and pneumonia.

53 deaths occurred since the opening on  
August 1, 1943, of the hospital, of which 43  
in 1944, mainly by tuberculosis, amoebic  
dysentery, pneumonia and beriberi.

*Why the  
increase in  
deaths?  
10 in 1943 (5000)  
43 in 1944 (12000)*

VIII. Clothing:

The sick have received clothes used  
in the Japanese army. They are at liberty,  
in case of need, to buy clothes at prices  
fixed by the regulations. *Protect*

*Why should  
they have to  
buy  
and certainly  
should not  
have to wear  
clothes used  
in army*

The clothes are disinfected upon ar-  
rival and departure of the sick. Mending  
is done at the other camps.

The

-5-

The British and American doctors declare that the question of clothing gives no reason for complaint. However they would like to receive from the International Committee of the Red Cross clothing which would be reserved for the sick for the duration of their treatment.

IX. Personal effects, money and pay:

The prisoners can keep their personal effects and part of their money converted into yen, the balance being credited to their account under the control of the officer prisoners. Advance deductions are possible in case of necessity.

The pay of the officer prisoners corresponds to that of the Japanese officers of the same rank.

X. Canteen:

Prisoners are able to purchase tea, spices, fruit juice, sometimes even fruit, and cigarettes. As all of these articles are sold at cost price, profits do not exist.

XI. Religious services:

Only three religious services have been held since the opening of the hospital. In the future the chaplains of the main camp can celebrate services more frequently.

XII. Sports and recreation:

Sports equipment is not lacking.

The camp library comprises 200 volumes.

There are musical instruments, a gramophone and records at the hospital.

The doctors would like to receive some additional games. The Swiss Legation at Tokyo has informed the YMCA thereof.

XIII.

-6-

XIII. Mail:

Despite the possibility which they have to send two letters per month, the prisoners fear that no news at all reaches its destination, because their families make inquiries continually. Some prisoners have been able to send messages to them by radio and were happy to receive replies by mail.

The letters arrive regularly in large number.

XIV. Labor:

The only task of the members of the sanitary corps is to take care of the sick. They are off on Sunday afternoon.

XV. Discipline:

The camp commandant is satisfied with the discipline. There have been no legal investigations.

The roll call of the protected personnel takes place at 6:30 a.m. and at 7 p.m., that of the sick at 7 a.m. and 7:30 p.m.

XVI. Relief parcels:

EDK — They are furnished by the YMCA and the International Red Cross. Each prisoner received a parcel at Christmas and one and a half parcel during January. They will receive another parcel in the near future.

XVII. Complaints:

No complaints were made. The Allied doctors consider that the treatment is very satisfactory. Because of the danger of aerial bombardments, they request that the hospital be clearly marked.

XVIII.

Protect hospital in area subject to bombardment.

See next page

-7-

XVIII. Miscellaneous:

The visit took place between 1:30 and 4 p.m. For one and a half hours the delegates of the Swiss Legation held a discussion with the assistant of the hospital commandant and two Allied doctors.

Lieutenant Colonel Kitashima and Second Lieutenant Fujiie, representing the camp and hospital commandants, were present. The inspection was interrupted for half an hour by a bombardment.

The authorities replied voluntarily and fully to the questions raised. The central barrack and two of the pavilions were thoroughly inspected. The bombardment shortened the inspection. The representatives of the Protecting Power were able to confer with the two Allied doctors in the presence of Japanese officers. Their conversation was not interrupted.

The British and American doctors expressed the desire that their relatives be informed that they are in good health and that they send them their best wishes.

*Check  
that this  
is done*

hs

*AW*

35842

CONFIDENTIAL THE FOREIGN SERVICE  
OF THE  
No. 11335 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

SPECIAL WAR PROBLEMS  
5/3/45 DIVISION  
APR 24 1945  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Via Airmail Pouch

AMERICAN LEGATION

Bern, April 4, 1945.

Subject: American Interests - Japan  
Transmission of report No. 1,  
main Tokyo prisoner of war camp  
(No. 8 at Omori).

The American Minister at Bern has the honor to refer to the Department's telegram No. 720 of March 20, 1942, concerning the transmission of reports of visits made by Swiss representatives to camps where Americans are detained.

There is now enclosed a translation of a report of a visit made on February 19, 1945, by representatives of the Swiss Legation at Tokyo, to the main prisoner of war camp at that city which is known as "Tokyo POW Camp Omori-ku Iriarai Kila" or as Camp No. 8 at Omori. The French text of this report has been received under cover of a note dated March 27, 1945, from the Swiss Foreign Office. This latter also transmitted the welfare messages which were the subject of the Legation's telegram No. 1891 of March 30, 1945.

The Legation, in accordance with its customary practice, has made a copy of the attached report available to Mr. Francis B. James, Special Representative of the American Red Cross at Geneva.

Enclosure:

Translation of report No. 1 on main Tokyo prisoner of war camp (No. 8 at Omori).

File No. 711.4  
GT/TJH/hs  
Original and hectograph to the Department.

Distributed by SWP to  
War { Bryan, Bleske, Gwert, Germain, Hoff }  
Navy - 2  
Red Cross - 2  
Date BP:igs

DCR - GP-C Unit  
Encl. [Signature]  
[Signature]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
LIAISON OFFICE  
APR 2 1945  
Jurw

15 7 19 19 4 5

NO. 11335

740.00115 E.W./2308

711.94114 3-3045

711.94114A I.R./4-445

OS/DM/94114 I.R./4-445

APR 5 1945



Enclosure to Despatch No. 11335,  
dated April 4, 1945, from American  
Legation at Bern.

TRANSLATION

Report

on the visit made on February 19, 1945,  
by two representatives of the Swiss Le-  
gation in Japan to the main prisoner of  
war camp at Tokyo.

I. General description:

The designation of this camp is as follows: "Tokyo POW Camp Omori-ku Iriarai Kila". It is under the control of the Japanese Commandant of the Tokyo camp group, Colonel Kaname Sakabe. This camp is installed at Omori, a locality situated on an artificial island connected with the Tokyo-Yokohama road by a wooden bridge 200 meters long. Industrial installations are situated on either side at a distance of about 500 to 1,000 meters.

II. Number of prisoners:

The commandant has declared that the camp can accommodate 700 prisoners of war. The camp strength is as follows:

British: 20 officers  
44 non-commissioned officers  
164 privates  
2 non-combatants.

317 { Americans: 65 officers  
110 non-commissioned officers  
127 privates  
15 non-combatants

Australians: 7 officers  
1 non-commissioned officer  
3 privates

Other nationalities:

-2-

Other nationalities: 7 officers  
6 non-commissioned officers  
18 privates  
22 non-combatants  
53

Total strength 611  
=====

According to the statements of the commandant the names of all the prisoners have been notified.

III. Arrangements:

The total camp covers an area of 21,000 square meters. It is surrounded by fences three meters high and consists of barracks where the prisoners and the administrative authorities of the camp are lodged; others are used for the kitchen, the infirmary, the canteen, work and repair shops; one is a bath house. All the barracks are constructed of wood, are sufficiently apart, and have only one floor. The windows are sufficient in number and the electric illumination is satisfactory. The interior of the barracks is arranged as follows; In the middle there are tables and chairs along the whole length. On each side there are dormitories consisting of two tiers of planks placed one above the other, 30 centimeters and 2 meters respectively above the floor (beaten ground). The prisoners have at their disposal shelves and small cupboards to squeeze in their personal effects. At the end of each barrack there are small rooms to lodge three to four officers. The prisoners sleep on straw mats which are placed directly on the planks. They each have five woolen blankets, one sheet and one pillow. The prisoners who are over 40 years old and the sick receive an extra blanket. There are no heating facilities whatsoever. The camp possesses a fire extinguishing equipment, and the commandant

declares

-3-

2 declares that in case of necessity the municipal firemen could proceed rapidly to the spot. Trenches have been dug to serve as airraid shelters, but they offer only insufficient protection; however, shelters will apparently be installed near the places of work.

IV. Baths and laundry:

The covered wash basins are sufficient in number. The bathing facilities comprise a large Japanese bath. The prisoners are permitted two baths per week and shower baths in summer. They have also at their disposal at working sites wash basins and baths. The prisoners receive a bar of soap per quarter and do their own laundry.

V. Toilets:

The camp has 76 latrines and 8 urinals.

VI. Food and kitchen:

According to information furnished by the camp commandant, each prisoner receives as basic daily subsistence the following products with a total weight of 705 grams (2,400 calories): rice, barley, kaoliang and soya. This ration corresponds to that furnished the Japanese soldiers. The following food supplement per day is also distributed: 30 grams of meat, 100 grams of fish, 500 grams of vegetables, 75 grams of miso, 9 grams of oil, 10 grams of sugar, 10 grams of salt, 50 grams of pickles and shoyu, the total corresponding to 1,000 calories according to information from the Japanese authorities, but the representative of the Swiss Legation considers that in reality these foodstuffs represent fewer calories.

Soup, fish, soya and rice, representing a total of 500 calories, are distributed to the prisoners at their places of work. The

prisoners

not according to the inspector's knowledge or the men's say, so  
 to information furnished by the camp commandant.  
 We also Swiss Commandant

prisoners receive no bread as - according to the statement of the camp commandant - it was not yet possible to install a bakery as was done in the other camps of the Tokyo group. The prisoners raise pigs and poultry and can go fishing.

The kitchen, measuring 20 by 8 meters, is adequately equipped with 16 kettles. The kitchen personnel consists of 14 prisoners. According to the declarations of the men of confidence, food is furnished in sufficient quantity but that meat and fats are somewhat lacking. The doctor states that the latter are compensated by soya, that the food is sufficient and that there is enough protein. Three cigarettes are distributed per day. Sometimes this number is increased at the working sites.

*The diet is not changed from that previously reported, yet now it is said "there is enough protein" about 100g. An examination of the diet shows it is seriously deficient in protein.*

VII. Medical care and ailments:

The infirmary is spacious and well installed. There are two consultation rooms and a pharmacy well supplied with medicaments. On this subject the doctor declares himself very satisfied. He fears, however, that he will lack emetine in the near future. The seriously sick prisoners and those suffering accidents are treated at the prisoner of war hospital of Shinagawa or at the hospital of the factory where they are employed.

*Emetine used for dysentery*

According to the declarations of the commandant, medical visits are assured at least every two weeks and if possible every ten days. The captured sanitary personnel consists of 4 officers, i.e. 2 doctors and 2 dentists, several non-commissioned officers and enlisted sanitary personnel. Dental care is given at the camp but complicated cases

are

-5-

are treated at the Shinagawa hospital. Serious illnesses are rare. In general the prisoners suffer from amoebic dysentery and beriberi, ailments which they had already contracted before they arrived in Japan, as well as colds. All the services are free of charge. The Japanese authorities declare that the state of health is satisfactory. On the day of the visit of the delegate of the Swiss Legation 4 sick were under treatment at the camp infirmary and 12 at the Shinagawa hospital. According to the doctor prisoner, the state of health has improved considerably since internment. The prisoners have a normal weight of an average of 65 kilos. Relapses following dysentery and beriberi are treated effectively with metabolin and leaven. Since September 1943, when the camp was opened, 38 deaths have occurred - of which 10 during 1944 - caused by the above-mentioned ailments, or following pneumonia, nervous ailments, gastro-enteritis, or as a result of undernourishment.

VIII. Clothing:

The prisoners received clothing from the Japanese army. In general they do not lack clothing but are not well supplied with warm underwear and shoes. In case of necessity they are able to purchase clothes at official prices. The camp has a repair shop available.

IX. Personal effects, money and pay:

The prisoners can keep their personal effects and part of their money exchanged into yen with the balance credited to them under the control of officer prisoners. In case of necessity advance deductions are possible. The pay of the officer prisoners corresponds to that of corresponding ranks in the Japanese army.

X.

*If there are clothes to buy why do authorities not supply the men without making the men do the buying.*

-6-

X. Canteen:

It is possible for the prisoners to purchase tea, spices, fruit juice, sometimes even fruit and cigars. As all of these articles are sold at cost price, profits do not exist. The commandant declares that articles of every day use are distributed free of charge.

XI. Religious services:

A Protestant service is held every week and sermons are delivered by two chaplains. The delegate of the Legation has requested that these chaplains be authorized henceforth regularly to visit also other camps of the Tokyo group.

XII. Sports and recreations:

Certain sports equipment and games are at the disposal of the prisoners, but the men of confidence have expressed the desire to receive more, as well as books. The library which is under the control of the officers does not have enough volumes. These requests have been transmitted to the YMCA. No radio is installed. On the other hand there is a gramophone, records and musical instruments. A single cinema exhibition was held in 1944. To date no lectures or courses have been given.

XIII. Mail:

Despite the possibility of dispatching one or two letters per month, the prisoners fear that no news at all reaches its destination, because the relatives are continually making inquiries about the prisoners. Some prisoners were able to

send

-7-

send messages by radio and were happy to receive replies by mail. The prisoners were able to notify their relatives that they arrived at the camp. Numerous letters are received regularly. On the day of the visit 20,000 letters were ready for distribution in the Tokyo group of camps. Those coming from the United States were dated August 1944, those from England and Canada were older.

XIV. Occupation and work:

300 prisoners are employed outside the camp as operators of factory engines and cranes, or in mechanical workshops. The working day is eight hours long. Another hundred prisoners work with pelts in a special barrack. Finally others work in the kitchen, in repair shops or in the infirmary. All are content to be engaged in work, which, they say, is not hard. The non-commissioned officers are compelled to work the same as the soldiers. The officers complain that many among them were also obliged to work on pelts. The Japanese commandant replied to the delegate, who considered this complaint as justified, that according to his instructions no officer was obliged to work and he promised to make a thorough investigation of the matter. The decision regarding the fitness for work is taken by the commandant after consultation with the doctor prisoner. Three days of rest are accorded each month. The daily pay is as follows:

W/O        25 sen

NCO        15 sen

soldiers 10 sen.

As reward for diligence at work, the prisoners receive a supplement of about 15 sen per day or cigarettes.

XV.

-8-

XV. Discipline:

It is generally good. There were no attempts to escape. Some prisoners have been sentenced for petty thefts. A British soldier was sentenced to ten months imprisonment for having attacked a Japanese guard. There are two roll calls per day, the first at 6:30 a.m. and the second at 7 p.m.

XVI. Relief parcels:

They are furnished by the YMCA and the IRCC. At Christmas one parcel was distributed per prisoner, one and a half during January and another one shall be distributed in the near future.

XVII. Complaints:

The men of confidence do not complain of the treatment which has considerably improved since the present commandant was appointed at the beginning of last year. The following complaints were made:

- 1) The officers were obliged to work, as mentioned above.
- 2) The quarters of the officers are inadequate. 24 of them were obliged to sleep in the dormitory reserved for soldiers because their own quarters were overcrowded. The reason for this state of affairs is the recent arrival of new officers at the camp. However this will be remedied by making the barrack which is reserved for the storage of foodstuffs into an officers' dormitory.
- 3) The camp is overcrowded and the doctor fears the danger of contagion in case of epidemics.

XVIII.



-9-

XVIII. Miscellaneous:

The visit lasted three and one half hours, during which discussions took place with Commandant Sakabe and an officer of his staff (2 hours) and with the men of confidence (45 minutes). The rest of the time the delegates spent visiting the camp as such. The commandant was obviously nervous because of a bombardment. He tried to shorten the visit, but nevertheless replied voluntarily to all questions. The delegates visited the whole camp and were able to interrogate the prisoners although they were urged by the Japanese authorities to hurry. They noted that the visit was not prepared as well as usual by the latter. The conversation with four representatives of the prisoners of war took place in the presence of Commandant Sakabe who, however, never interrupted them.

hs

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



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

*Dele  
HD*

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

May 9, 1945

SPECIAL WAR PROBLEMS  
DIVISION 45  
MAY 11 1945  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
*RP*

MEMORANDUM

*file*

To: Mr. E. Tomlin Bailey  
Acting Assistant Chief  
Special War Problems Division  
State Department  
Washington, D. C.

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

No. 1588 Additional information HYOGO CICAMP.

711.94114AIR/5-945

*for* *J. Kauffman*  
THE DELEGATE IN THE UNITED STATES  
of the  
INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE RED CROSS

DCR - GPO Unit  
Anal. *RLH*  
Rev. *ST*  
Cat. *ms*  
Dist.

APR 9 1946

711.94114AIR/5-945  
CS/WJ

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

Ref. C/x

Cable received from: Intercroixrouge  
Genève, Suisse

May 7, 1945  
Date sent: May 9, 1945  
Date received:

1588 REFERENCE OUR 1538 DELEGATE TOKYO VISITED KOBE MIDAPRIL SAME  
OCCASION RECEIVED LATEST INFORMATION HYOGOCICAMP FOODPROBLEM RAPIDLY  
INCREASING STARTING MARCH 20TH FOR ONEWEEK NO LUNCH STOP BREAKFAST  
AND SUPPER NOW ONLY RICEGRUEL 35 GRAMS EACH WITH OCCASIONAL SPINACH  
OR LETTUCE ADDITIONS BREAD UNCHANGED PP ACTIVELY ASSISTING BS  
FINANCING ADDITIONAL FOOD PURCHASES THROUGH SWISSCONSULATE STOP OUR  
ENDEAVOURSSUPPLEMENTING BY ADDITIONAL LOCAL PURCHASES

INTERCROIXROUGE SK413

*Intercross thinks it stands for Saltzman not his initials are (BS = ? S) WS*

*B.P. telephoned Intercross May 16.*

*Intercross telephoned T. say telegram had 3<sup>0</sup> been received and "BS" should read "by" B.P.*

*Such a transfer could only be construed as*

BP

96359

SPECIAL WAR PROBLEMS DIVISION JUN 22 1945 DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SWP

DOR

UNRESTRICTED

THE FOREIGN SERVICE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

No. 11865

AMERICAN LEGATION

Via Airmail Pouch

Bern, June 7, 1945.

by SWP to

By: Bryan-Bresser, Sweet, Gudelson, Navy-2

Subject: American Interests - Japan Transmission "Far East Memo No. 73".

Date JUN 26 1945 BP:m

740.001140PW/172

The American Minister at Bern has the honor to refer to the Department's telegraphic instruction No. 2179 of September 14, 1942, which directed the Legation to forward by airmail copies of reports of visits made by delegates of the International Red Cross Committee to camps where Americans are detained.

In accordance with the Department's instruction under reference, the Legation desires to enclose two copies of "Far East Memo No. 73" prepared on May 31, 1945, by the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva regarding the conditions existing at the Protection Center 31 Tatamiyacho, Sendai, Japan.

The Legation received three photostatic copies of the enclosed memorandum under cover of a letter dated June 4, 1945, from the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva which observes that a copy thereof has been forwarded to the Committee's delegation at London and that the substance of it has been telegraphed to the Committee's delegation at Washington.

711.94114A I.R./6-745

Anal. Dorothea M. Laurion Rev. M Enclosure: Cat. Dist.

Two photostatic copies of "Far East Memo No. 73" - with original of despatch only.

File No. 814.2 GT/mak In quintuplicate to Department

CS/D

711.941140IR/6-745

Handwritten signature/initials