

OUT

DESCRIPTION OF ITEMS CHARGED <small>(Subject, file number or title, type of document, and date, security classification, number of items, etc.)</small>	OFFICE AND PERSON TO WHOM CHARGED	DATE OF CHARGE AND BY WHOM CHARGED
123 Sanders, James M/2/2 HD To Pres 7/16/43	Goodwin	7/31/57
Copy — copy copy		
711.94114 A / 8-3045 J4029 from Bern	Fine HD	FEB 25 1958

Sup

SEP 17 1945

In reply refer to
SWP 711.94114A/8-3045

The Acting Secretary of State presents his compliments to the Honorable the Secretary of War and transmits for his attention a copy of airgram A-1013, August 30, 1945, from the American Legation at Bern. The enclosed airgram indicates the efforts made by the Swiss Minister at Tokyo to visit camps where American aviators were held and shows that on August 20, 1945, the Japanese Foreign Office finally indicated that it would permit the Swiss Minister to visit camps where aviators were held near Tokyo.

In view of the fact that the enclosed airgram shows that the Japanese Government rapidly changed its position with reference to camp visits after its defeat it is suggested that the Secretary of War may desire to bring the enclosed communication to the attention of the appropriate American military authorities in the Far East.

Enclosure:

Airgram A-1013,
August 30, 1945,
from Bern.

<i>Dorothea M. Laurion</i>	
Anal.	
Dist.	<i>AS</i>
Col.	
It.	

A true copy of the signed original.

SE 13

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SWP:CM:Marcy:lmv

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JUB

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123 Landis James / 1 Travel Order # 4-0418 of 8/17/43 to Bern	HD Goodwin	2/23/57
711.94114A/8-3145 A-1021 from Bern	Fine HD	FEB 25 1958

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.

August 31, 1945

MEMORANDUM

File

To: Mr. Edwin A. Plitt, Chief,
Special War Problems Division,
Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

SPECIAL WAR PROBLEMS
DIVISION
SEP 5 - 1945
C in SWP

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:

CABLE No. M9550 - 1746

POWs detained in prisons asked
to be reinterned in camps by Junod.

F. Hauser

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

DOF 220 10
Jub
AB
BF

SEP 24 1945

CS/D

711.94114A/8-3145

711.94114A/8-3145

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

P/3

Cable received from:

INTERCROIXROUGE

Date sent: 1e 29 aout, 1945

Date received: 1e 31 aout, 1945

1746 NOTRE 1732 JUNOD INFORME PRIMO A DEMANDE QUE TOUS PG IC DETENUS
PRISON SOIENT REINTERNES CAMPS SECUNDO OBJETS SUCCESSION SERONT RENDUS
ULTERIEUREMENT TERTIO CROIXROUGE JAPONAISE A OFFERT AIDE POUR EVACUATION
SELON PLAN SEPT MAINCAMPS

INTERCROIXROUGE M9550

c/Matthey

State; Amrose; War

DEPARTMENT
OF
STATE

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF
CENTRAL SERVICES
TELEGRAPH SECTION

SPECIAL WAR PROJECT
DIVISION
AUG 31 1945
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
left to Mr. A.B. Cross
Betro:cc 9/24-45 file

~~SWP~~

BP

file

27wu eb 14 4 EX

TDIB EATONTOWN NJ 1055a Aug 31 1945

Hon James Byrnes

WDC

Regardless publicity wainwright other prisoner relatives await
cables in anguish

A B CROSS Bataan Relief Organization Director

1156a

711.94114A/8-3145

App: *Paul*
Rev: *WAB*
Dist: *MT*

SEP 7 1945

RECORDED

CS/D

711.94114A/8-3145

FORM DS-202
11-20-46

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS

TRANSFER SHEET

The item of correspondence, formerly filed under the number shown on the extreme margin of this sheet, has been transferred to the number indicated.

FROM

TO

DATED

DATE OF TRANSFER

ANALYST'S INITIALS

REMARKS

FORMER FILE NUMBER

711.94114A/8-2946

TRANSFERRED TO

See Bulky files

5 enc.

SEP 13 1946

~~sf~~

In reply refer to
SPD 711.94114A/8-2946

My dear Mr. Steele:

The receipt is acknowledged of your letter of August 29, 1946 concerning the disposition of certain papers deposited in the name of Roy K. Smith with the Swiss authorities in Japan. In this connection you submitted a photostat of a Power of Attorney in favor of Dr. Smith's wife, Mrs. Roy K. Smith.

A record has been made for the files of the Department in this regard, and photostat under reference is returned herewith.

Sincerely yours,

RHH

Richard E. Hibbard
Chief, Foreign Interests Section
Special Projects Division

711.94114A/8-2946

Enclosures:

- (1) Photostat.
- (2) Copy of Department's reply to Mrs. Smith.

Mr. Clarence A. Steele,
Treasurer,

The Board of Foreign Missions of
The Presbyterian Church in the
United States of America,
156 Fifth Avenue,
New York 10, New York.

DCR - DEPT. OF COMMERCE

Anal. _____

Rev. _____

Dist. _____

SEP 13 1946

SPD:RVD:yno:mar 9-11-46

RVD

A true copy of the original is being furnished to the recipient.

Geneve 13 20th septembre 1946

No. 2979

This Document Must Be
Retained
Central
Files

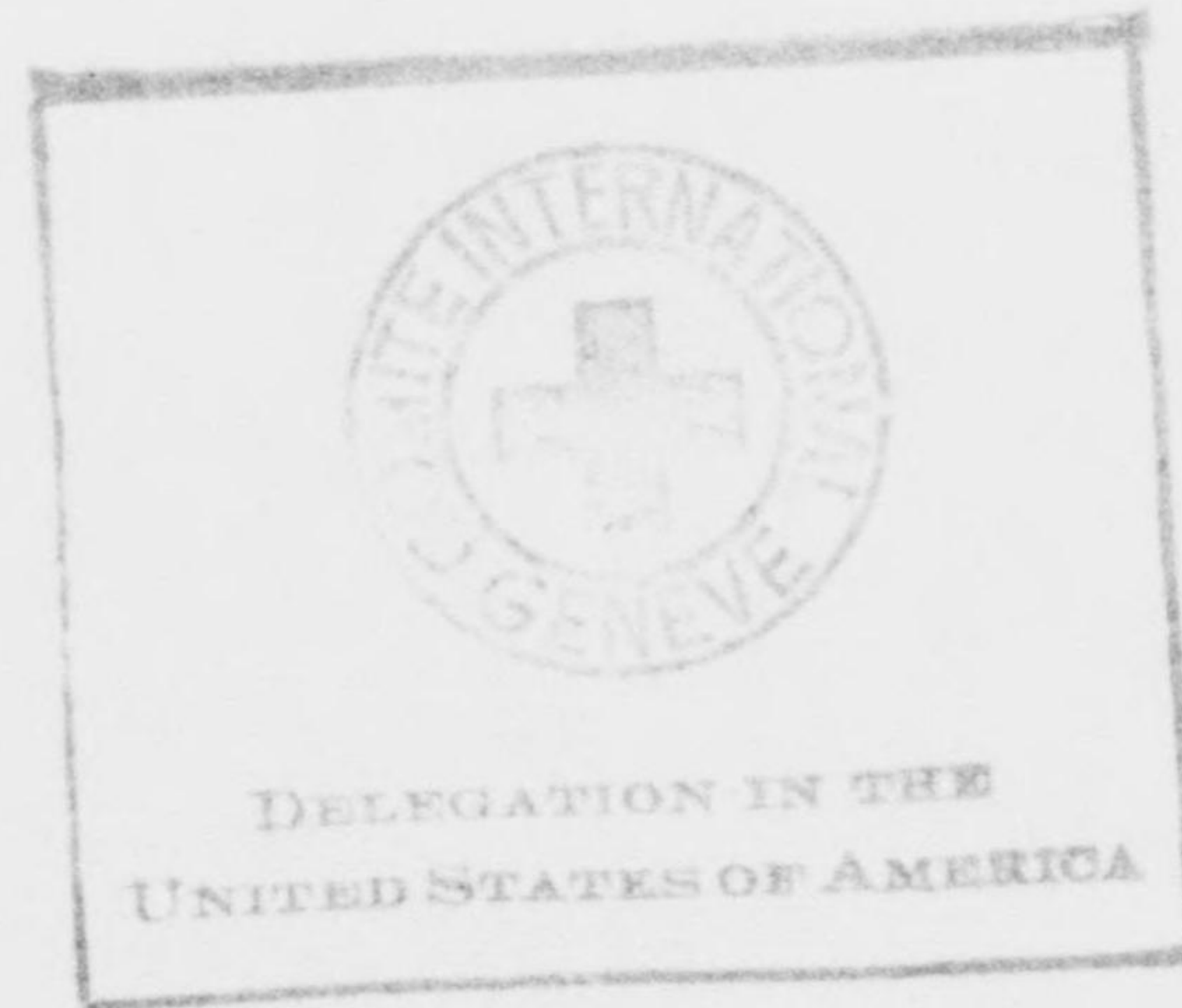
These reports have also been communicated to

SCA P Authorities Tokyo
Japanese Authorities Tokyo
SEAC Authorities, Singapore
British Authorities

711.94114-A/9-2046

CS/W

711.94114-A/9-2046



DO/R	7
Anal	50
Rev	
Oct	1946

CFA/ABr/MBG

MalayaJAPANESE SURRENDERED PERSONNEL.Japanese SP CAMPS Nos. 1 & 2, 10th ZONE FLEET, SELETAR.

Visited: on August 12, 1946 by Mr. C.F. AESCHLIMAN, International Red Cross Committee delegate to SEAC.

These camps are situated some 25 kilometers North of Singapore town near Seletar Naval Base.

After calling on Commander HICKS of HMS "Terror", our delegate visited Japanese HQ Seletar, and was received by Rear Admiral ASAKURA, OC of the camps. Five Japanese officers are stationed at these headquarters situated near Camp No.1.

Captain SATOH is senior medical officer.

Strength: On visit day (indicated to our delegate)

Camp No.1	1110	including	40	officers
" " 2	547	"	29	"
Sembawang Camp	500	"	23	"
Blakan Mati Camp	333	"	13	"

Sembawang is situated a little inland, and Blakan Mati is on a small island opposite Singapore. Only Camps Nos. 1 and 2 are dealt with in this report.

Employment: Approximate figures:

- 30% dock labourers
- 30% civil engineering
- 20% transport, removal of goods
- 20% various employments

250 SP are employed as maintenance crews.

Rations & kitchen arrangements

SP receive the standard rations issued to all Japanese SP in the Singapore area. Food is cooked in cauldrons.

Bill of fare on visit day:

Breakfast: milk and biscuits.

Lunch: soup with rice, corned beef, dehydrated vegetables.

Dinner: same as for lunch plus Japanese tea.



F.W. 711.94114A/9-2046

- 2 -

Hygiene

There is barely enough water. Latrines and urinals are sufficient in number and kept clean.

Leisure

Volley ball and various other games. There is a theater, and a mobile cinema belonging to the Naval unit calls periodically, but there are only a few Japanese films which are shown over again.

Fire fighting equipment

Camp No.1 has a fire-extinguisher, otherwise in each camp there are water buckets and sand boxes at the disposal of every eight huts.

Mail

15% of SP have had mail from home.

CAMP No.1

CO: Lt. SATOH

Accommodation

Basha huts 240 feet long by about 15 in height. These huts are divided into dormitories each containing some 18 men who sleep on straw mats.

Camp hospital

3 doctors
11 attendants
130 patients, mainly malaria and injuries, 38 are detailed to light work.

There is a shortage of medicaments, especially Emetine, for the treatment of malaria, and dysentey.



- 3 -

CAMP No.2CO: Lt. TADAAccommodation

SP are housed in huts slightly raised above the ground. The huts, which are not partitioned, contain some 80 men each, and are in good condition.

Camp hospital

1 Doctor
7 Attendants
65 Patients of whom 25 are detailed to light duty.
11 patients had malaria.

The hospital is roomy and clean and the patients have mattresses to lie on. As in camp No.1 there is a lack of medicaments, especially Emetine, for the treatment of dysentery and malaria.

Reading matter

A Japanese newspaper brought back by a repatriation ship was pinned up for all to read.

Our delegate had an interview with Rear Admiral ASAKURA who stressed the following points as being very important in sustaining the morale of the men;

- a) news from home
- b) cigarettes issues
- c) reading matter

He regretted that petty thefts of cigarettes had been committed, the culprits being mostly inveterate smokers.

Admiral ASAKURA expressed his gratitude towards the British Authorities for the satisfactory food, housing and clothing situation.

He emphasized the fact that the men would work better if allowed more rest, as many were still somewhat weak owing to the effects of malaria and dysentery. He was glad to see that fresh vegetables were successfully countering beri beri. Finally he suggested that the daily bill of fare should be varied by the inclusion of Miso (bean paste), and Soya sauce.

CFA/ABr/MBG

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- 30% civil engineering
- 20% transport, removal of goods
- 20% various employments

250 SP are employed as maintenance crews.

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Bill of fare on visit day:

Breakfast: milk and biscuits.

Lunch: soup with rice, corned beef, dehydrated vegetables.

Dinner: same as for lunch plus Japanese tea.



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Hygiene

There is barely enough water. Latrines and urinals are sufficient in number and kept clean.

Leisure

Volley ball and various other games. There is a theater, and a mobile cinema belonging to the Naval unit calls periodically, but there are only a few Japanese films which are shown over again.

Fire fighting equipment

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CFA/ABr/JS

MalayaJAPANESE SURRENDERED PERSONNELName : 1st Military Hospital NEE SOONvisited : on August 16 by Mr. C.F. AESCHLIMAN ,
delegate of the International Committee
of the Red CrossLocation : The hospital occupies 50 out of 80
hutments scattered over a large inland
area, some 20 kilometers North of
Singapore town. Until two months before
our delegate's visit, these hutments
formed a camp used by the Dutch.Commanding officer : Major General KIYOSHI HOSOYAStaff : 15 doctors (3 Navy)
2 dentiste
270 attendantsPatients: Military 687 including 52 officers
Navy 214 " 10 "
Civilians 14 Coreans ans Formosans
including one woman.

The principal cases were :

Dysentery	210
Surgical	186
Tuberculosis	49
Malaria	40
Ear and eye	43
Beri beri	19
Venereal diseases	14
Pleurisy	9
Mental	5
Smallpox	1
Leprosy	1

Dysentery cases are mostly men who were transferred
from Java to Woodlands Camp, Singapore.InstallationThere is a well-equipped operating theater, X-ray
and radioscopic installations, a laboratory and a dispensary.
The dental surgery has all necessary requirements.Isolation wardsBoth the compounds for infections and mental cases
are fenced off by barbed wire.

- 2 -

Rations and kitchen installations

43 cooks are employed in the main kitchen, and issue rations to the various compounds. Special diets are prepared in separate installations.

Visit day menu :

Breakfast : porridge, tinned herring, and vegetables

Lunch : biscuits and corned beef

Dinner : rice, soup, atta flour balls

Major General Hosoya stated that the food situation was satisfactory. The electrical plant and the kitchen are to be transferred to other quarters which will cause momentary difficulties.

Water supply

Sufficient.

Sanitary installations

Latrines and urinals are kept clean and are sufficient in number.

Interviews

Major General Hosoya asked for a larger supply of ice, and said that surgical needles, more Iodine and Yatren would be welcomed. He would be grateful if a few cigarettes could be issued to the patients.

Delegate's conclusion

Conditions in the hospital are satisfactory, our delegate was told that should the hospital remain in Nee Soon, improvements were foreseen.

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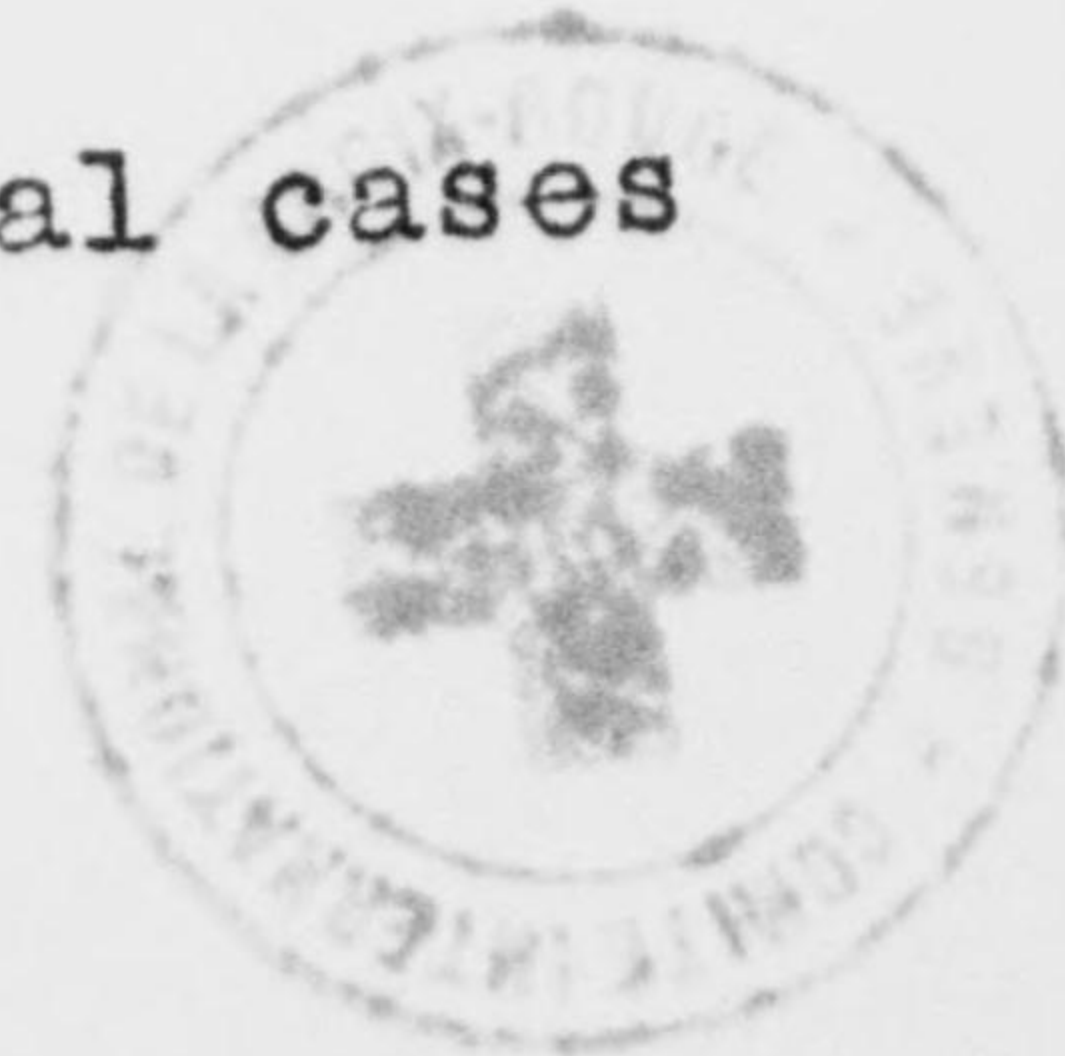
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CFA/ABr/MBG

MalayaJAPANESE SURRENDERED PERSONNELName of Camp: OKIMOTO UNIT CAMP, Tengah.Visited: August 20, 1946 by Mr. C.F. Aeschliman, delegate of the International Committee of the Red Cross to SEAC.

This Unit is divided into two camps located some four miles apart, namely:

1st DOWN CAMP

2nd TENGAH CAMP.

Commanding Officer: Major OKIMOTO.Senior Medical Officer: Captain SHOUMURA.

<u>Strength:</u> Tengah	426
Down	<u>568</u>
Total	994 Army and Navy personnel.

Accommodation

In Camp No.1 the men are housed in hutments which are in need of repair, the roofs leak, and the men sleeping on the ground floor are inconvenienced by the dust preeping through the cracks between the boards of the upper floor.

In Camp No.2 housing conditions are satisfactory.

Water supply

Water is plentiful, and the men have adequate washing installations.

Sanitary installations

Latrines and urinals are kept clean, and are sufficient in number.

Disinfectants

Enpugh.



- 2 -

Fire fighting equipment

Camp No.1 has a sufficient number of water buckets and sand boxes.

Camp No.2 has fire extinguishers.

Rations

Every week Ayabe HQ Camp sends about 500 kilos of fresh vegetables.

Bill of fare on visit day:

Breakfast: Rice porridge with a little meat

Lunch: only biscuits

Dinner: Rice, soup and hash, milk tea.

Gardening

In Camp No.1, four men work in a vegetable garden growing sweet potatoes and Kang Kong.

Medical attention

We enclose herewith the sick list, covering both camps, handed to our delegate by Dr. Shoumura, who stated that there was a shortage of atebine and quinine.

Employment

Most of the men work at Tengah Airfield. They are given one day off a week.

Clothing

Shorts and footwear are needed.

Mail

About 50 men only have had mail from home.

Leisure

No games are practised, for which, anyway, there is no equipment. There is a theater. The mobile cinema mentioned in the report on Seletar has not yet visited these camps.

Delegate's conclusion

Both camps need improvements, and the men should practice some kind of sport. Repairs to roofs in Camp No.1 are urgent.



<u>DAILY SICK RECORD</u>				
Name of Sickness	In bed	On Lorry	On Foot	Total
Malaria	1	7	2	10
Beri Beri		3	1	4
Cold	2	4	1	7
Stomach disease		1		1
Skin disease			7	7
Wounded	1	10	16	27
Disease of respiratory Organs	1			1
Nervous system disease		1	1	2
Piles			3	3
Eye, nose, ear disease		1	7	8
Roundworm disease	1	1		2
Dental disease			18	18
Other disease	2	5	3	10
T O T A L	8	33	59	100

1% bed cases allowed by R.A.F.

CFA/ABr/MBG

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T O T A L	8	33	59	100

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CFA/ABr/AT

MalayaJAPANESE, SURRENDERED PERSONNELName of camp: ARIMA UNIT CAMP, Changi.Visited: on August 22nd, for the second time, by Mr. C.F. Aeschliman, International Red Cross Committee delegate to SEAC.Medical attention

The Senior Medical Officer, Lt. SAITO, stated that the men's weight was stationary, and that he had a sufficient quantity of medicaments.

Rations and kitchen facilities

There are five kitchens in the camp, and cooking is done in cauldrons. Fresh vegetables are supplied twice a week by the nearby Ayabe HQ Camp, each man getting 150 grammes a week. Milk tea is issued twice a week.

Bill of fare on visit day

Breakfast (06.00 to 06.30 hrs.): 1 platefull rice and vegetable stew.

Lunch: 1 atta scone and vegetables (dehydrated)

dinner: Stew containing rice, vegetables and corned beef.

twice a day Japanese tea is distributed.

Gardening

Kang Kong and a few sweet potatoes are grown in camp.

Accommodation

About 30 huts with good roofing, and a number of tents each holding 10 men.

Lighting

By electricity. Lights out is at 22.00 hrs.

Disinfection

Latrines and urinals are disinfected regularly.



- 2 -

Water supply

As mentioned in our previous report water is scarce; it has to be brought from Bedok Road, as the few wells within the camp yield but very little.

Fire fighting equipment

None owing to water shortage. Our delegate says it is important that steps be taken to remedy this deficiency.

Toilet articles

During August, each man was issued 6 ozs of soap instead of 10 ozs, as well as one razor blade. Tooth paste is scarce.

Incoming mail

A tenth of the men have had mail from home.

Leisure

There is a theater and a few games (Go, chess)

Interviews

Our delegate had a talk with Col. ARIMA, CO, who appeared concerned about the future of his men. He of course would like to see them repatriated as soon as possible, as he fears that their morale is sinking and suggests as remedy, the granting of the following amenities, which, in his opinion, would react favourably on their work:

- a) cigarette issues
- b) reading matter
- c) speeding up of mail
- d) relaxation through the practise of games

Delegate's conclusion

The water problem calls for solution. If Col. Arima's suggestions could be met, the effects would be beneficial for all concerned.



CFA/ABr/AT

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- d) relaxation through the practise of games

Delegate's conclusion

The water problem calls for solution. If Col. Arima's suggestions could be met, the effects would be beneficial for all concerned.



CFA/ABr/MBG

MalayaJAPANESE SURRENDERED PERSONNEL.Name of Camp: SEMBAWANG.

This camp is situated in the vicinity of Sembawang Airfield, 18 kilometers North of Singapore.

Visited: on August 28, 1946 by Mr. C.F. AESCHLIMAN, delegate of the International Committee of the Red Cross to SEAC.

Commanding Officers: British: Lt. MOUNTIER, RNVR.
Japanese: Lt. T. AKIMATSU.

Medical Officer: Lt. A. OSHIO.

<u>Strength:</u> Officers	12
Warrant officers	7
Leading seamen	<u>457</u>
Total	476, all Naval personnel.

Accommodation

26 Peste-Birkel tents each accommodating 26 men who sleep on rush mats. The officers have beds.

Water supply

Sufficient.

Fire fighting equipment

One fire extinguisher in each tent.

Washing facilities

Adequate.

Sanitary installations

Maintained very clean, and disinfected with lime.



- 2 -

Rations and kitchen facilities

The menu on visit day was the following:

Breakfast: 5 ozs. biscuits, and soup (atta powder, dehydrated cabbage, corned beef)

Lunch: 5 ozs. rice consommé, and two bissoles a head, made of corned beef, dried potatoes and cabbage.

Dinner: 5 ozs. rice, and meat balls with vegetables.

Japanese tea is issued with each meal, and three times a week the men get milk tea.

The kitchen employs 17 cooks. Our delegate watched the cooking of the midday meal.

Medical attention

The sick list was the following:

In camp hospital: 1 beri beri
(Got Cases) 3 influenza
4 malaria
4 external injuries
5 internal complaints

On light duty: 1 malaria
2 internal complaints
6 colds
5 external injuries.

Patients are accommodated in a comfortable tent, and sleep on mattresses laid on raised wooden platforms. All have mosquito nets.

Employment

Most SP work on Sembawang airfield, and on road building.

Mail

Half of the men have had mail from home.

Leisure

The games practised are volley-ball, base-ball, ping-pong. Each compound has a home-made bagatelle table. Japanese chess is also played. The men have made a few musical instruments, and have borrowed a piano-accordion from the Navy.



- 3 -

Cinema shows are given, and there is a theater. There was one Japanese newspaper dated end July.

Classes

One tent has been set aside to serve as school and reading room. The men are learning English.

Gardening

Eleven men work in a vegetable garden, growing sweet potatoes, kang-kong, and egg plants.

Interviews

Lt. AKIMATSU told our delegate that camp discipline was very good. He said that he would like to have the vegetable garden enlarged and gardening intensified. The men have asked to be able to write home more than once a month. More soap, tooth paste, and toilet paper are needed. Elementary grammars for the classes would be welcome.

Delegate's conclusion

Conditions are satisfactory and Sembawang can be considered the best camp in Singapore.

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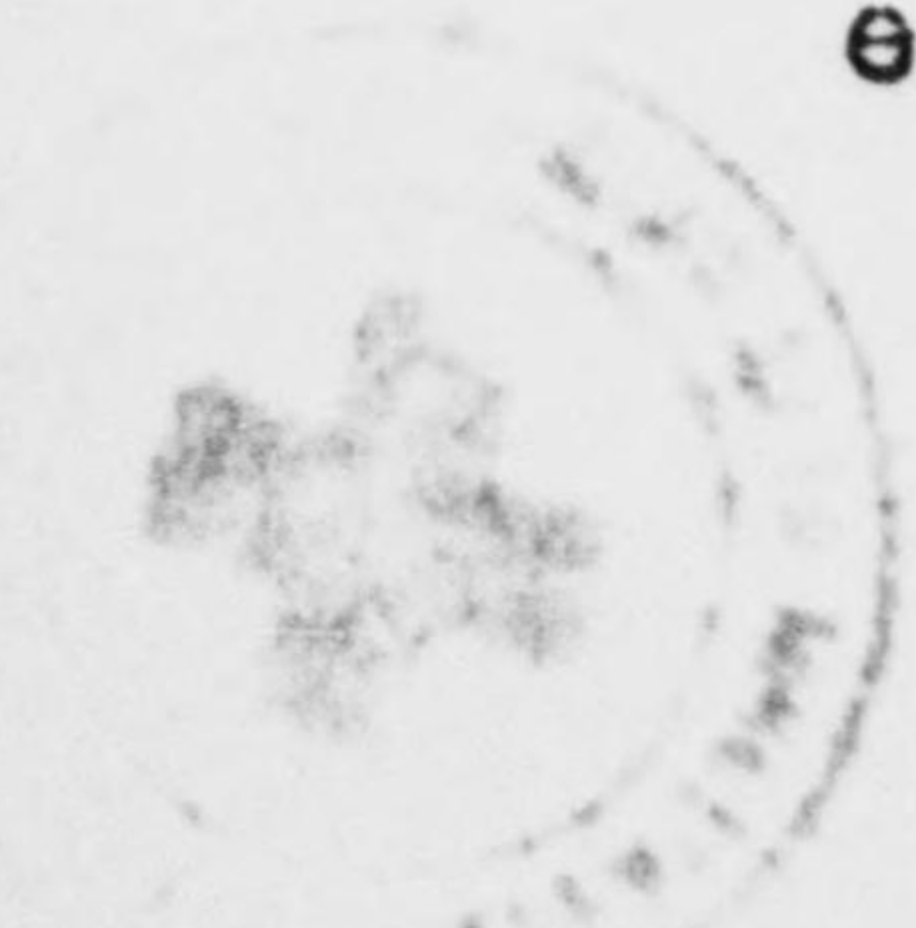
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Conditions are satisfactory and Sembawang can be considered the best camp in Singapore.

Geneve - September 20, 1946

No. 2981

711.94114A

DC/R
Central
Files

Document Must Be Returned to

We enclose herewith two copies of a supplementary report drawn up for the intention of the Committee by Mr. Rudolf Zindel, delegate of the I.C.R.C. in Hongkong. This document deals mainly with the aspect of his activities on behalf of the I.C.R.C. that he could not explain to us during the Japanese occupation, and should be considered confidential.

This report is also being communicated to the Colonial Office in London and to the Chief Secretary of the Hongkong Government.

Division for Prisoners
of War, Internees and Civilians.

*Jap restrictions
on I.C.R.C. activities
in H.K.*



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Dist

Geneva (Switzerland), July 18, 1948.



SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE DELEGATION OF THE I.C.R.C. IN HONGKONG UNDER JAPANESE OCCUPATION, ESTABLISHED BY MR. RUDOLF KINDEL, DELEGATE OF THE I.C.R.C., HONGKONG.

As has already been indicated on previous occasions, my "Monthly Delegation Reports", and particularly my separate reports on visits made by me to POW and Civilian Internment Camps in Hongkong, had to leave unsaid many matters of considerable interest if the reports concerned wished to have a chance to pass the Japanese Censorship and reach Geneva. I found the Japanese in general, and the Japanese Military authorities in particular, extremely sensitive to anything implying criticism and I had to take early cognizance of this fact. The elaborate efforts made by the Japanese Military authorities to prepare in good time for my Camp visits and the precautions taken by them to prevent me from conversing with Prisoners of War or their "Representatives" were only one manifestation of their sensitivity to criticism. I could study and admire at leisure every piece of poultry or cattle in the Camp Farms, but it required a special effort on my part to get close even to a comparatively small portion of the POW in the Camps. If I continued my camp visits under such humiliating circumstances, it was because of the knowledge that, had I left the camp under protest, my future activities on behalf of the POW would have come to an abrupt end, together with the possible disappearance of the few privileges which the POW were still enjoying. Of course, my reports to Geneva, even had I been able to converse freely, and without witnesses, with the "Representatives" of the POW, to be of practical value would still have had to pass the Japanese Censorship, which was in the hands of Japanese little qualified for the job and who detained anything considered "doubtful". To prepare my cabled and written reports to Geneva was therefore quite a task if I wanted to tell Geneva as much as possible also of the unfavourable features of the camps visited, yet not so much as to prevent the reports from getting through; it is obvious that I did not always succeed in my endeavours because several of my reports failed to reach Geneva and it was only after the Japanese Capitulation that the Geneva files could be completed.

In order to provide some background to the reports already forwarded to Geneva, I cite below a few problems and incidents which cropped up during my activity as Delegate of the I.C.R.C. during the Japanese occupation of Hongkong.

There is no denying that I passed through many anxious and unpleasant moments: I can truthfully state, however, that although I always remained cautious in the face of the unfathomable Japanese mentality, I refused to let myself be intimidated, even though I felt in acute personal danger on more than one occasion. I made it a point to exercise great patience in dealing with the Japanese and to press critical matters only when I considered the circumstances favourable. My failure to secure certain privileges immediately has occasionally been criticized by a few persons in Hongkong, but I preferred to secure these privileges, if necessary, a little later rather than to invite a definite "No" by unduly pressing the matter. I definitely feel that the sum-total achieved through my moderate policy has been better than would have

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been the case had I used aggressive tactics, to which the Japanese did not react well, as I could observe in other directions.

Herewith a few items of possible interest:

A. JAPANESE ATTITUDE TOWARDS ACTIVITIES OF INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS.

There is no doubt whatsoever that the Japanese attitude towards the Hongkong Delegation of the I.C.R.C. was one of suspicion, particularly on the part of the Military and Gendarmerie, and to a lesser extent on the part of the Civilian Authorities; this suspicion included the fear that a portion of the large sum put at the disposal of the Hongkong Delegation by the British and American Governments might be used to finance Allied spy-rings or to finance propaganda activities inimical to Japanese interests; for instance, if the Delegation staff had been better paid than others in the employ of Japanese, or if the Allied Relief efforts through the I.C.R.C. had put those assisted on a substantially better basis than the general public in Hongkong, the Japanese would have considered this as subtle propaganda of interested European Nations, as the latter would have put themselves in a better light vis-a-vis the population than the Japanese. For similar reasons, the Japanese warned me early that I must not endeavour to propagandize our efforts.

Although I had made it a point to conduct myself and Delegation matters in an absolutely correct manner and to avoid any activities which might not find the approval of the Japanese Authorities, I received already in February 1943 information to the effect that my "dossier" with the Japanese Gendarmerie was steadily growing. I did not take the matter too seriously then, but soon afterwards I became aware that I was being "shadowed" by two men, both of whom later admitted the fact. I was also warned that my telephone had been tapped. Moreover, my house servants were questioned and finally, early in May 1943, the Head of the Gendarmerie-Station at Stanley gave me a warning that if I made another false move, they would have to deal with me; I replied that I was not aware of previous false moves on my part and that I would be grateful if I could be informed of whatever I had unintentionally done wrong. The Gendarmerie officer then advised me that I was suspected of "Espionage" in the Stanley Civilian Internment Camp and that he could only warn me again.

In view of my obviously precarious situation, which looked the more unhealthy in view of mass-arrests among Europeans in town, I decided to "take the bull by the horns" and applied to the Chief of the Foreign Affairs Department, for an interview with the Chief of Staff. I was requested to state the purpose of the proposed interview, which I did by explaining that as I was obviously under suspicion for reasons of which I was completely unaware, I could not see how I could carry on my duties as Delegate of the I.C.R.C. unless I was acquainted with the nature of my "wrong-doing", so that I might at least have a chance to watch my steps. The interview was not granted, but I was informed that the "Chungking Radio" had quoted me as having corroborated the unfavourable reports which were being circulated concerning conditions in the Hongkong Camps. Naturally, I was very much taken aback to hear that the "Chungking Radio" should quote me in such a manner at a time when I was still functioning in Hongkong within easy reach of the Japanese; at the same time I was able to state emphatically that I had at no time made any such statement to "outsiders" and that whatever I had to say was embodied in my reports to my Geneva Committee, which were scrupulously forwarded through official channels only. The Japanese then replied that I might innocently have disclosed something to a "Chungking Agent" which they knew was visiting me, but they could tell me that I was also being visited by "Japanese Agents" in disguise! (This latter piece of information was hardly news to me inasmuch as I knew that even eligible beneficiaries of British and American Relief, which was obtainable through our Delegation, denounced me to the Japanese.)

..

For several months, the Gendarmerie supervision became less obvious, but from the autumn 1943 onwards, I received regular visits (during one period, almost weekly) of representatives of the Japanese Gendarmerie; I was asked many questions, most of them seemingly irrelevant, but I never knew what was actually wanted. However, I could not help feeling that there was something amiss somewhere and again I decided to force the issue by calling, this time, on the Chief of the Gendarmerie. I explained to him that the scope of our Delegation's activities was steadily expanding, especially with the opening of our "Rosary Hill" Home and that I thought it possible that he might wish to receive some first-hand information concerning the aims of our work. He replied with a rather enigmatic smile but he then put several questions to me and also made some comments which clearly showed that he was very well informed on the nature of the problems, which we were facing.

Although the Gendarmerie continued to question me from time to time, I felt that the acutest danger to my personal safety had passed with my interview with the Chief of the Gendarmerie; my position was also strengthened through the increased confidence which I seemed to enjoy with the Japanese Civil Authorities, who gave me hints, on several occasions, when I, or those under my charge, were liable to get onto "thin ice". Only in July 1945, my name again appeared on a Gendarmerie-List comprising 11 Europeans, who might have faced arrest had the Japanese surrender not come about in August 1945.

I might mention that many persons detained by the Japanese Gendarmerie were questioned concerning the Hongkong Delegation of the I.C.R.C. and its activities.

B. CONTROL OF DELEGATION CORRESPONDENCE AND CABLEGRAMS.

On October 30th 1942, the Chief of the Foreign Affairs Department addressed to me a letter with the following contents:

- "I am directed to request that you will observe the following while you function as the Delegate of the International Red Cross Committee in Hongkong:
- "1. To file with the Chief of the Foreign Affairs Department a copy of any important correspondence either forwarded or received by the Delegate of the International Red Cross Committee in Hongkong.
 - "2. To report to the Chief of the Foreign Affairs Department full details of all important matters.
 - "3. To obtain the previous approval of the Chief of the Foreign Affairs Department in regard to any relief work or any other important enterprise planned by the Delegate.
 - "4. To file with the Chief of the Foreign Affairs Department a monthly report of the work performed by the Delegate during the previous month within the first ten days of the following month.
 - "5. To report to the Chief of the Foreign Affairs Department any change of member of the Office staff.

The Geneva Committee, whom I consulted in the matter, requested me to comply with the terms of the afore-mentioned letter, "in the interest of my mission".

The restrictions and close control thus imposed upon me (contrary to the advantages enjoyed by the I.C.R.C. Delegates in other parts of the world) were

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bound to handicap my activities considerably, apart from causing me a great deal of extra work and occasional embarrassment.

It happened from time to time that the Chief of the Foreign Affairs Department was not disposed to agree with the contents of my letters or cables to Geneva, although I had always made it a point to remain unbiased and moderate in expressing my views; ultimately, I frequently succeeded in getting my version accepted by explaining that exaggerated reports of conditions in Hongkong were sure to reach the outside world via Macao or China and that my own reports, even if they were unpalatable to the Japanese, could not but have a beneficial effect abroad.

The fact that the Chief of the Foreign Affairs Department passed my reports did not however imply that they would also be passed by the official Japanese Censorship; in 1943 it happened that one of my reports, which had been passed by the F.A.D., was questioned about one month later by the official Hongkong Censor, but finally accepted for dispatch after satisfactory explanations had been given by me. However, some three months later, the report in question was returned to Hongkong by the Censor in Tokyo and I was obliged to alter my report.

Through a contact which I had in the Censor's Office in Hongkong, I learned that all my Delegation Mail and cables were strictly censored. My first full reports to Geneva never reached their destination; however, at least one of them was given by a Japanese Censor to his "girl friend" to read, who in turn boastfully reported the matter to me and was able to quote extracts from my report. Photographs mailed to Geneva, which I had succeeded in getting passed and "chopped" by one Japanese Censor, were extracted from the envelope by another Japanese Censor, and again shown to his "girl friend"; the photos failed to reach Geneva.

On another occasion, in May 1945, an important cable message, addressed to me in connection with the proposed evacuation of "Rosary Hill" inmates to Macao, was communicated by a Japanese Censor by telephone to a lady inmate at "Rosary Hill" even before the cable in question had been delivered to me. The result was a serious commotion among the "Rosary Hill" community. I complained to the Chief of the Foreign Affairs Department and such incomprehensible actions seemed to stop thereafter.

It might be mentioned under this heading, that the Japanese Authorities had advertised an Air Mail Service from Canton, via Formosa to Tokyo, of which I decided to take advantage to forward one copy of my Delegation mail to Geneva, all the more so as the ordinary surface-mail worked extremely poorly, owing to the small number of ships calling at Hongkong under the intensified Allied Blockade. The mail concerned was forwarded by me to the Swiss Consul in Canton, who in turn remailed my covers by air to the Tokyo Delegation. I did likewise with my mail for Japan and Shanghai. This system was started about October 1944. When no replies had been received by me by January 1945, I made enquiries in Tokyo by cable and was surprised to learn that none of my air mail via Canton had so far been received. Further enquiries in Canton elicited the fact that the Canton-Tokyo Airmail had ceased to function many months previously, without the public being informed and, what was still more serious, that the Post Office, which was under Japanese supervision, had continued to collect heavy Airmail postages, although there was no intention of forwarding such mail by air.

I might also mention that after the Japanese surrender, in August 1945, the British Authorities returned to me piles of Mail covers, addressed to Geneva, Tokyo and Shanghai, which the Hongkong delegation had posted as far back as October 1944, but which were simply dumped into a corner of the Post Office. The British Authorities expressed their regret that my efforts should have been treated by the Japanese in this manner.

C. RADIO BROADCAST.

On 11th November 1942, two Officers from the POW Headquarters called at my office with a letter from the Commander of the POW Camp, reading as follows:

" In regard to any matters pertaining to suitable treatment of Prisoners of War in Hongkong by the Imperial Japanese Authorities, we wish you would give us your statement frankly, according to your knowledge up to the present moment.

The Officers insisted upon taking the original letter away with them again and I barely had time to copy it in shorthand.

As I had not been permitted to re-visit the POW Camps and Military Hospitals in Hongkong since early July 1942, in spite of repeated requests on my part, and as very alarming reports concerning conditions in the Shamshuipo POW Camp were just then current, I found myself somewhat in a dilemma, especially as I could not help wondering what the actual purport of the request might be.

On the 13th November 1942, I replied:

" Not having visited any of the POW Camps or Hospitals since early July 1942, I am of course not in a position to make any valid statement on conditions prevailing there since that time.

At the same time, I expressed my gratitude for such privileges to Prisoners of War and their families and friends as existed and which I itemized.

I then added the following paragraph:

" In spite of the fact that you asked me to report to you frankly, it is with great diffidence that I venture to bring to your attention persistent reports that all has not been well at Shamshuipo Camp during recent times, particularly in regard to adequacy of medical supplies and, to a lesser degree, in respect of food rations. Not having visited Shamshuipo Camp for several months, I am of course not in a position to verify these reports in any way, but I am, in any event, most reluctant to give any credence to them and I have freely expressed my opinion in that sense. I feel completely satisfied that should there be any cause for apprehension regarding conditions in any of the camps under your command, you would on your own speedily arrange for remedial measures, and it gives me great pleasure to put on record my complete confidence in this respect. At the same time, I feel that were I permitted to visit the camps, it would undoubtedly be even more easy to contradict the adverse reports mentioned.

Without wishing to trespass on the generosity you have shown in prompting me to write this, I would like to take advantage to put forward one or two matters which are close to my heart, viz.:

- 1) That the parcel service to Shamshuipo Camp may soon be resumed on lines similar to those so successfully working at Argyle Street Camp.
- 2) That mail communication between the Prisoner of War camps and the Stanley Civilian Internment Camps may soon be permitted on a limited scale.
- 3) That the Information Service regarding the whereabouts of Prisoners of War may be resumed as soon as possible.

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"Should you find it possible to grant any of these additional privileges, I would be keenly grateful to you."

Note. The foregoing is a good indication of the tactics of "flank attacks" I had to employ, as I had found by experience that "frontal attacks" failed to produce results and were liable to do more harm than good; the more justified criticism on my part was, the more likely a "frontal attack" would produce "loss of face" for the Japanese and the more untreatable they would become in consequence. I also thought it wise never to press a case in an unfavourable atmosphere but rather to bide my time patiently until the prospects of success became more favourable; rather than risk a definite "no" for an answer, I would postpone discussion of a controversial matter to a more opportune moment.

In the above mentioned case, I was pleased to have points 1) (Parcel Service) and 2) (Air mail communications between camps) accepted within a few weeks, but point 3) (Information Service) could never be satisfactorily arranged.

In reply to my letter of November 13, 1942 to the Commander of the POW Camp, I received on November 18 a further call from an Officer of the POW Headquarters who furnished the information that it was desired that I should make a recording for a Radio Broadcast; I was handed a "Script in English" which contained most portions of my letter to the Commander of the POW Camp, but also some paragraphs not of my making, such as:

" It is my greatest pleasure to pay my highest respect to the Imperial Japanese
" Military Authorities for their kindness and righteous performance of their
" duty, based upon humanitarianism.

and:

" In conclusion, I may add one more word to say that the Imperial Japanese
" Authorities always act upon the standpoint of Justice and Humanity. "Fight
" the enemy, protect and stand up for the weak" is the true expression of
" Japanese Bushido spirit. On behalf of the peoples of the entire world,
" I as Delegate of the International Red Cross Committee, pay my most highest
" respect and express my sincerest appreciation to the Imperial Japanese
" Military Authorities.

I made strenuous attempts to escape the proposed recording, or at least to secure approval by telegram preferably from Geneva, or at least from Dr. Paravicini in Tokyo, but the Japanese insisted that the recording could not be postponed. Finally, I had to agree to make a recording, but I prepared my own "script" which eliminated all unsuitable passages, so much so that to the best of my knowledge, my recording was never broadcast.

D. QUESTIONS CONCERNING CAMP VISITS.

On 22nd December 1944, I visited the various POW and Civilian Internment Camps in Hongkong and reported on these visits telegraphically to Geneva on 13th January 1945. During March 1945, my Geneva Committee requested me by cable to report on a few additional questions, concerning fire-prevention, airraid precautions etc. in the camps. Although I could have given the appropriate answers without first consulting the Japanese, I preferred to submit the questions from my Geneva Committee to the C-i-C of the POW Camps in writing. When no reply was received by me after the lapse of a full month, I telephoned to the POW Headquarters in the matter and received the reply that my letters were still under consideration; a similar reply was given to me some time later, when I made further enquiries. I thereupon decided to cable my replies to Geneva without wasting further time. However, during my subsequent Camp visits on 4th August 1945, I brought the matter up once more and

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and enquired why I was left without any replies; the Camp Commander answered that no replies were given because the questions concerned were "an insult to the Japanese Nation". I replied that these were merely routine - questions which the Geneva Committee expected to have answered by its delegates in all countries of the world and not only in the Far East. The Camp Commander replied: "Geneva is wrong in asking such questions". This happened one week before the Japanese surrender.

Note. I may add that on the same day, i.e. 4th August 1945, I was shown some air-raid shelters in the Stanley Civilian Internment Camp which had been constructed by the internees some months before, presumably on the strength of the specific enquiry from Geneva. These air-raid shelters were tiny tunnels hollowed out of the hill-sides, of no practical value.

8. METHODS OF MAKING ENQUIRIES CONCERNING POWs.

One of my greatest disappointments as delegate of the I.C.R.C. was my failure to induce the POW Camp Authorities in Hongkong to disclose to me information concerning the whereabouts and welfare of prisoners of war believed to be or to have been in Hongkong camps; verbal and written applications, as well as my personal appeal to the Vice-President of the Japanese Red Cross Society during his passage through Hongkong in September 1945, all produced no effect, nor was a separate appeal by the Geneva Committee more successful.

The position was as follows:

According to the Geneva Convention of 1929, each belligerent country, immediately with the outbreak of the war, is to open an official Information Bureau, which is to supply all necessary news concerning POW in its hands. Japan opened such an Information Bureau (Huryojohokyoku) in Tokyo and instructions were issued that the collection and disclosure of news concerning POWs in Japanese hands would be handled ^{solely} by this Tokyo Bureau.

Under the war conditions, such as might apply to Europe, such an arrangement might meet all reasonable requirements; it also was likely to meet the exigencies of camps in territories under Japanese occupation where the I.C.R.C. had no recognized delegates; however, it certainly was not good enough for Hongkong whose position was probably unique (with the possible exception of Singapore and Netherlands East Indies) inasmuch as the families of hundreds of POWs in Hongkong camps were also residing in Hongkong, either uninterred in town (mainly at Rosary Hill) or interred in the Stanley Camp, i.e. within a few miles of each other, yet completely separated, as visiting was at no time permitted.

The POW Headquarters in Hongkong replied to all my applications for information that I should address myself to the Huryojohokyoku in Tokyo, which I finally did, although with rare exceptions, it took more than one year to get a reply, presumably because the Huryojohokyoku in Tokyo would apply to the POW Headquarters in Hongkong for the desired information; the latter would reply to Tokyo and Tokyo would finally reply to me; it is unbelievable that the Japanese should have failed to realize the incongruity of such a situation and the difficulties and embarrassment to which it was likely to expose me. In the case of enquiries from or via Geneva, I finally had to request the Geneva Committee to cable direct to the Tokyo Delegation as it meant only a futile delay to cable to Hongkong in the matter; only enquiries with which Tokyo could not deal should be forwarded to me in Hongkong.

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In order to deal to the best of my ability with enquiries which reached me from any source, I employed the following method:

The Headquarters of the POW Camps had granted our Delegation permission to receive and pass on to the POW Camps once per month, cash remittances from relatives and friends in Hongkong, Shanghai, Macao, Japan, Manchuria and abroad; over 10,000 such remittances actually passed through our hands. The cash representing each remittance was put into an envelope, on which appeared the names of the "receiver" and of the "sender", as well as the amount of the remittance. Inside the envelope also was a "Receipt" prepared by us. These "Receipts" were returned to our Delegation, those from each separate camp kept together by a special clip, enabling me to know in which Camp or Military Hospital the beneficiary was interned at the time the payment was made to him.

The following conclusions could be drawn:

1) If the "Receipt" was returned duly signed by the beneficiary, I knew that he not only was in a Hongkong Camp, but even in which camp; moreover, the condition of the signature, whether firm as usual or shaky, allowed additional conclusions. "Receipts" returned from the Military Hospitals were of particular interest; several times it occurred that the Senior British Medical Officer signed the "Receipts" on behalf of the beneficiary, from which we concluded the beneficiary to be in particularly bad shape or to be nearly blind; in such cases we tried to notify the family as discreetly as possible with a view to arranging increased deliveries of supplementary foods.

2) If the remittance was returned to us as "undeliverable", we had to reckon with three alternatives:

- a) that the beneficiary was dead;
- b) that the beneficiary had been taken into custody by the Gendarmerie;
- c) that the beneficiary had been transferred to Japan by one of the five "Drafts" which had been arranged from Hongkong.

With more than one alternative to choose from, I was naturally in no position to reply satisfactorily to enquiries and I was ultimately obliged to resort to a somewhat dangerous expedient. By means of occasional presents, I was able to induce a Japanese Officer attached to the POW Headquarters to reply to certain specific enquiries. Once or twice per month I made up a list of names (on a small folded paper) of persons whose fate I was anxious to ascertain; this list I would slip into the hands of the Officer concerned and during my subsequent visit to the POW Headquarters, he would secretly return the list to me with various signs against the individual names, viz.:

- + would mean "dead";
- X would mean "alive in camp";
- O would mean "unknown";
- 3 would mean "transferred to Japan with third draft";
- 5 would mean "transferred to Japan with fifth draft".

This method permitted me to reply to a large number of enquiries from the Stanley Civilian Internment Camp, but also to various other enquiries, including a number from Geneva. I ultimately had to abandon it when the Gendarmerie placed their own man into the POW Headquarters.

I might mention in this connection that a valuable source of information were also the hundreds of postcards from the Camps, which were addressed to inmates in our "Rosary Hill" home and which passed through our hands. The POW and Internees used several clever methods to advise their relatives of deaths in the camps, but such unofficial sources of information are of course hardly satisfactory and should only be used in the complete absence of official information.

7. INSULIN FOR STANLEY CIVILIAN INTERNMENT CAMP.

Five diabetics in the Stanley Camp required a monthly supply of 2400 Units Insulin; these were provided mainly through this delegation, but to a minor extent also through the representative of the Norwegian Community. When, during Summer 1944, it became known that the camp would be taken over by the POW Camp Authorities on August 1st 1944, I promptly forwarded to the camp as much Insulin as I could lay my hands on, as I realized that I might later on experience some difficulty in getting the requirements of Insulin into the camp. However, when the camp had actually been taken over by the POW Camp Authorities, I nevertheless discussed the position of the diabetics in the Stanley Camp with the Japanese POW Camp Authorities, who requested me to suspend future supplies of Insulin to the camp as they would do the needful in the matter themselves. I did not feel very happy in this connection, but as my camp visits had been reduced to one every six months and moreover I was no longer permitted to speak to the Internees or their representatives, I could not check up on the position. In Spring 1945, I received an underground chat from which it was clear that the Japanese had failed to supply the promised Insulin. Although I had to reckon with some difficulty in explaining my action to the Japanese, I immediately purchased a few months' supply of Insulin and after having obtained permission to do so, dispatched it to the camp.

After the Japanese surrender, I was informed by the representative of the Internees (Mr. F.C. Gimson) that my dispatch of the Insulin caused the Japanese to make an enquiry in the camp, as they suspected some leakage from the camp. Fortunately, a somewhat critical situation could be side-tracked by the camp by explaining that individual internees had referred to the lack of Insulin in postcards to friends in town and that one of these cards may have inadvertently passed the Japanese censorship.

This tends to show that action by this delegation solely on the strength of "unofficial" information was likely to have unfortunate repercussions both on this delegation and the inmates of the camps.

8. ARGYLE STREET CAMP INCIDENT IN DECEMBER 1944.

During my visit to the Argyle Street (Officers) POW Camp in December 1944, Captain R. Egal (a Free French who had been fighting with the British during the Japanese attack on Hongkong) suddenly stepped up to me, outside the barracks, and pretending to know me, heartily shook hands with me in the presence of a number of Japanese Officers; whilst doing so, he slipped into my hand a small object which I succeeded in getting into my trouser pocket without arousing any suspicion. It was only after my return to my own house that I could safely inspect the small object which turned out to be a small cutting of a bamboo branch about 25 mm. long and about 8 mm. in diameter; it was hollowed out, but stoppered at both ends with a little straw. Inside the tube I found a note, written in ink, in exceptionally fine but clear writing, which gave a good deal of valuable information concerning the conditions and requirements of both the Argyle Street and Shamshuipo POW Camps.

The message had obviously been passed to me in this ingenious manner to prevent the Japanese from getting suspicious, should the little tree branch cutting accidentally have been dropped by me as it would hardly have been noticed by them, so perfectly did it fit into the surroundings.

This rather risky method of communication was resorted to by the POW because the Japanese carefully prevented any conversation between the POW and myself during my periodical visits to the Camps.

.10.

H. Captain BARNETT INCIDENT.

During my first three visits to the Argyle Street (Officers) Camp in July and December 1942 and July 1943, I had gained the impression that the POW in that particular camp were not doing too badly from a nutritional point of view. During my visit in December 1943, however, I noticed a considerable proportion of haggard and ill-looking POW; I discussed my observations with a Japanese Officer who accompanied me on my visits to the camps and he did not deny the deterioration in the appearance of the POW but he put the blame on the POW, as the latter instead of keeping fit through work and exercise, preferred to lazy about in their cots and do nothing.

During my subsequent visit, in August 1944, by which time the camp had been transferred to Shanshuipo (Camp "N") I found that conditions, if anything, had deteriorated still further. During my inspection of one of the barracks, inside which the POW were lined up on both sides of the passage, one of the POW (Capt. Barnett) stepped forward, just as I was about to pass him, and called out: "Nous mourons de faim". I was slightly taken aback and replied: "What did you say"? Captain Barnett repeated: "Nous mourons de faim". By that time some of the Japanese (a half dozen or more of whom accompanied me on all my visits to the POW Camps, so as to prevent any possibility of intercourse with the POW) had rushed forward and asked Capt. Barnett what he was saying; he replied: "We are dying of hunger". One of the Japanese interpreters then hit him with his fist in the face; several other Japanese then grabbed him and pushed him out of the barrack. My first reaction was to intervene but almost simultaneously I realized that I would not only render Captain Barnett's ultimate fate much worse by doing so, but that it might result in active participation by the other POW with disastrous consequences to all. I consequently carried on my inspection as calmly as possible.

(Note: Capt. Barnett survived the incident, but was apparently so badly beaten up that he had to be confined to hospital for several weeks.)

After my Camp inspection, I discussed with the Camp C-i-C the various observations made during my visit; I particularly underlined my concern regarding the obviously inadequate diet which the POW were receiving, upon which the C-i-C became furious and shouted at me that if I dared to mention one word of my views either in my cabled or written report to Geneva, he would immediately suspend the "Parcel Service" to all camps. (This Parcel Service provided the means for relatives and friends to send to the camps regularly supplementary foods, medicine and clothing.)

The nature of such intimidation was of course serious but whereas my inclination to let it come to a "show down" was strong, careful reflexion, supported by the views of two reliable friends whom I consulted, made me realize once more that practical results were more important to the POW than theoretical satisfaction for the delegate and that the delivery to the camps of supplementary supplies, through the delegation and through individuals, must go on at all costs.

Needless to say, I had my own means of letting Geneva know that the diet in the POW Camps remained inadequate.

I. "STANLEY CAMP BACKET."

In Spring 1944, during one of my visits to the Stanley Civilian Internment Camp, the "Representative of Internees" asked me whether I would be prepared to handle the sale in town of "surplus personal belongings" of a specific class of Internees in the camp. He explained to me that the Japanese Camp authorities might be prepared to permit internees who had been declared by the Camp Medical Panel to be in urgent need of extra food, to sell personal belongings not actually needed and with the proceeds to purchase specific extra foods through

.11.

the Camp canteen. I replied that I was only too anxious to be of assistance to the internees and that I was prepared to handle the proposed resale but as I was apprehensive that some day I might be accused of having sold too cheaply, I would require an indication of a "minimum price" for each item to be sold. I gave an assurance that the delegation would do its utmost to realize as much above the minimum prices indicated as circumstances permitted.

The scheme was put into practice in July 1944 and we were able to realize "over prices" up to 300 % particularly for watches and certain items of clothing.

On 1st August 1944, the Stanley Camp was taken over from the Foreign Affairs Department by the POW Camp Authorities who however agreed to continue with the scheme.

Originally, the names of the owners of the goods were given to us, which was of some value inasmuch as it provided us with information which internees were in poor shape; we were still giving careful thought to the possibility of providing extra foods to the internees concerned by making use of British Funds at our disposal (but hesitated to do so as it might have brought the whole scheme to an end) when, in January 1945, the Japanese suddenly only gave us numbers instead of names. One Japanese of the Camp staff had previously remarked to us that they thought it foolish that we should give the internees the full benefit of the over-prices realized by us. We did not like that remark and when the method of numbers instead of names was started, we could not help becoming suspicious. However, the funds returned by us to the camp were duly receipted by the representative of internees and from our point of view that was as much as we could expect.

In April 1945, the delivery of articles from the Stanley Camp ceased suddenly and completely, without explanation. After some time, we made unofficial enquiries in the matter without positive results but we understood that a few of the Japanese interpreters attached to the Stanley Camp were running a little scheme of their own. Shortly after the Japanese surrender we were allowed to enter the camp freely and were then able to ascertain that the Japanese had continued to receive articles from the internees for sale but whereas they had left the internees under the impression that the International Red Cross was continuing to handle the sale, the Japanese actually attended to the selling themselves and handed to the internees only such portions of the proceeds as they considered necessary; large sums were retained by Japanese individuals for their own use through these dishonest means.

All I could do was to hand to the representative of internees promptly a complete list of the articles received for sale by the delegation and showing what happened to the proceeds of sale or to the articles left unsold.

(signed) R. ZIMMEL.

~~SPD~~
DCR

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
WASHINGTON

RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

OCT 1 AM 11 43

DC/R
RECORDS BRANCH

30 SEP 1946

The Honorable,
The Secretary of State,
U. S. Department of State,
Washington, D. C.

SPECIAL PROJECTS
Division
OCT 2 10-7-46
F. J. Morris, meo
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Sir:

Reference is made to your communication, File SPD 711. 94114A/8-946, dated 21 August 1946, concerning the willingness of the Netherlands Embassy to accept a remittance of two-hundred dollars (\$200) from Captain Thomas A. Donovan, U. S. Navy, for payment to Major F. Bolderheig, Royal Netherlands Indies Army.

Captain Donovan's check in the amount of \$200, payable to the Ambassador of the Netherlands, is forwarded herewith. It is respectfully requested that it be transmitted to the Ambassador of the Netherlands.

Respectfully,

John L. Sullivan
Acting Secretary of the Navy

Enclosure 1

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711.94114A/9-3046

711.94114A/9-3046

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY
WASHINGTON

JLR

30 SEP 1946

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U. S. Department of State,
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Respectfully,

John L. Sullivan
ACTING

Enclosure 1

This Document Must Be Returned to
 EM/R
 Central
 Files

Geneve - October 7, 1946

No. 3010

Copies of the attached reports are also being communicated to

SCAP
 Japanese Authorities in Tokyo
 SEAC Authorities in Singapore
 British Authorities in London

In a report dated August 9, 1946, Mr. Aeschlimen gives us the following information of general interest on Japanese SP Camps in the Singapore area:

Rations: The rations issued to all camps are those indicated in our delegate's report on Aysbe and Arims Camps (visited July 31, 1946).

Tobacco: Our delegate was informed that up to the end of April, SP were issued what were called "Pacific Rations", including four cigarettes. Now that these rations are exhausted SP are supposed to get one cigarette every fortnight; so far they have only received two since the end of April.

Religious services: No restriction, but in the absence of shrines there are no organized religious services.

Water Supply: As will be seen from our delegate's reports certain camps are short of water. This is due to a severe local drought lasting six weeks, which ended by a heavy fall of rain on August 2. This was succeeded by a period of stormy weather during which a fair amount of rain fell. Thus, no doubt, the water situation in those camps effected by the drought has since been improved.

Mail. Our delegate has asked Japanese HQ to check up on all incoming mail, and that the following points be noted:

- 1) Origin,
- 2) Transit time,
- 3) Number of postcards.

Mr. Aeschlimen hopes thus to collect sufficient information to allow our Tokyo delegation to take steps in order that SP may get replies to the cards they have written. It is apparent, adds our delegate, that mail from certain parts of Japan arrives more regularly.

Interviews. Our delegate says that during his visits he has always had opportunity to talk alone with whoever he wished. Up to the present he has had to rely on the services of somewhat incompetent local interpreters, but he has been promised that in future a selected and more experienced men will accompany him on his visits.

DC/R
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Rev.
Card

711.94114A/10-746

CS/W

711.94114A/10-746

CFA/ABr/MBG

MalayaJAPANESE SURRENDERED PERSONNEL.Name of camp: TANJONG PAGAR CAMP, Singapore.Location: Near Singapore docks.Visited: August 2, 1946 by Mr. C.F. AESCHLIMAN, delegate of the International Committee of the Red Cross to SEAC.Commanding Officer: Major Takei.Senior Medical Officer: Captain Chiba.

<u>Strength:</u>	Officers	117
	NCOs	766
	Other ranks	1615
	Attached civilians	<u>141</u>
	total	2639
	Doctors	4
	Dentist	1
	Medical orderlies	84
	Patients in camp	
	Hospital	25

Accommodation

SP are housed in 18 barracks built by the Japanese before surrender. Some 150 SP sleep in each barracks on straw mats spread out on the concrete floors. The barracks are in good condition and there is no overcrowding.

Water supply

Owing to the drought, water was none too plentiful.

Latrines

Clean and in sufficient number.

Fire fighting equipment

Water buckets and sand.

Kitchen arrangements

20 cooks with 14 Japanese boilers.

FM. 711. 94114A/10-746

- 2 -

Rations

Identical to those in all Singapore Camps. Fresh food is issued daily, and dry rations are issued weekly.

Bill of fare on visit day:

Breakfast: Atta cake, milk-tea.

Lunch: Biscuits, cabbage. meat.

Dinner: Vegetable soup with rice and meat.

The camp doctor checks the quality of the food.

Sick list

Most of the hospital patients suffer from malaria, accidents, and bronchial trouble.

Employment

Most SP work at the docks unloading.

Mail

Outgoing: One postcard a month.

Incoming: Only two SP have had replies.

Tobacco

Two cigarettes a head since April.

Leisure

Besides the theater (built during Japanese occupation) and the travelling cinema show, SP have chess and card games.

Interviews

The Camp Commander would like the men to be able to wash as soon as they are back from work instead of having to wait till the water is turned on (3 times daily).

Captain Chiba is a little short of anti-malarial medicaments, and also asks for Mepacrine.

Delegate's conclusion

Good camp, More water would be welcomed.

CFA/ABr/MBG

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MalayaJAPANESE SURRENDERED PERSONNEL.

Name of camp: KEPPEL ROAD CAMP, Singapore.

Visited: August 2, 1946 by Mr. C.F. AESCHLIMAN.

Commanding Officer: Major Hanahoka.

Senior Medical Officer: Captain Yasuda.

<u>Strength:</u>	Officers	69
	NCOs	494
	Other ranks	<u>671</u>
	Total	1234, of whom 133 Naval personnel
	Doctors	2
	Medical staff	5

Accommodation

SP sleep in six hutments and a number of tents (180 pounders tropical double fly and small "E" pattern tents). The hutments and the theater were built by the SP.

Sanitary installations

There is enough water. Latrines are sufficient in number and maintained very clean.

Fire fighting equipment

Available.

Rations

Identical to other camps in Singapore.

Bill of fare on visit day:

Breakfast: Biscuits, potatoes, corned beef and cabbage.

Lunch: The same as for breakfast but atta scones instead of biscuits.

Dinner: Japanese rice, potatoes and cabbage soup.

Medical attention

There were 25 patients in hospital, mostly suffering

- 2 -

from Malaria. There are sufficient medicaments, but some of the smaller surgical instruments were lacking.

Tobacco

Two cigarettes have been issued to each internee since April.

Mail

Outgoing: Each SP may write one postcard a month.

Incoming: 200 SP have received answers to their cards.

A general check-up of incoming mail is going to be made in all the Singapore camps.

Interviews

Major Hanahoka told our delegate he would like speedier repatriation of his men. To our delegate's suggestion of supplying games to SP, the Major replied that the strenuous work done by his men made them too tired to indulge in any form of sport; on Sundays they rest and do their washing.

Captain Aysuda asks for more room in the camp hospital, and is of the opinion that there are more men in need of hospital treatment. Lt. Col. Theisen who accompanied our delegate throughout his visit will go into this matter.

Conclusion

A good camp, but our delegate is afraid that the men's morale is deteriorating.

CFA/ABR/MBG

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MalayaJAPANESE SURRENDERED PERSONNEL.Name of Camp: TAGUCHI UNIT, WOODLANDS.Location: Twentyfive kilometers North of Singapore town.Visited: August 8, 1946 by Mr. C.F. Aeschliman.Commanding Officer: Lt. Col. TAGUCHI (Japanese Navy).Senior Medical Officer: Captain TAGUCHI (Japanese Army).Adjutant: NAMBU.

<u>Strength:</u>	<u>Army</u>	<u>Navy</u>
Officers	143	42
Warrant Officers	35	57
NCOs	919	843
Other ranks	1901	56
Attached civilians	10	382
Totals	3008	1380
Doctors		9
Dentists		3
Medical orderlies		46

Accommodation

The camp, covering about 35 acres, is divided into three main blocks. SP are quartered in barracks built by the Japanese and a number of tents supplied by the British Military Authorities. SP sleep on tatamis laid on wooden floors.

Water supply

Sufficient. For washing a large cement tank filled with water is available; SP use large tin cans to pour water over themselves. The officers have a separate enclosure and the use of a bath tub.

Toilet articles

Each SP is issued one razor blade and 10 oz. of soap a month. Tooth brushes were distributed in July.

- 2 -

Sanitary installations

Latrines and urinals are clean and sufficient in number.

Kitchen installations

The kitchen is roomy and clean, and has about 30 japanese boilers. There are adequate food stores in hutments covered with "Bithess" - bituminised hessian (hemp).

Rations

Identical to other Singapore camps, except that SP doing heavy work get 50% extra.

Bill of fare on visit day:

Breakfast - Rice, corned beef, dehydr. vegetables, Japanese tea.

Lunch - Biscuits, milk tea, corned beef.

Dinner - Same as for breakfast, but, if possible, with fresh vegetables.

Medical attention

The hospital hutments are comfortable and very clean, and patients have mattresses. At the entrance to each hutment there is a basin filled with a diluted disinfectant to wash one's hands on entering and leaving.

Sick list

321 patients were in the Camp Hospital; the main cases were the following:

Malaria	87
Beri beri	11
Colds	5
Gastric trouble	10
Skin disease (scabies)	8
Injuries	47
Nervous disease	8
Haemorrhoids	3
Eye trouble	1
Infectious disease (suspected dysentery)	6

- 3 -

Employment

Labour detachments work mostly in quarries, in ordnance depots, and in ammunition and petrol (gasolene) dumps. Civilians employing SP labour pay \$ 1.10 a day per man to the Detaining Power.

Pay

SP are not paid.

Gardening

Thirteen SP work in the camp vegetable garden, growing mainly Kang Kong (species of spinach).

Mail

Outgoing: 1 postcard a month.

Incoming: A third of the men have received answers which take from three to four months in coming. Apparently hardly any mail has been received from Kyushu.

Clothing

Clothes and shoes are repaired at Ayabe HQ. Unit.

Leisure

There is a theatre, a volley-ball court (with ball), and some draughts and card games. One show was given by the mobile cinema.

Cigarettes

None since April (last of Pacific Rations).

Requirements

The doctors would like more anti-malarial medicaments, as quinine is hard to obtain. There is a shortage of Vitamins B and of Mepacrine. It is difficult to get spectacles repaired.

SP doing heavy work would like ten minutes rest every two hours.

Conclusion

One of the best camps our delegate has visited. The kitchen should have some kind of screening to prevent flies getting in.

CFA/ABr/MBG

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Conclusion

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CFA/ABr/MBG

MalayaJAPANESE SURRENDERED PERSONNEL.Name of camp: Miura Unit, JURONG.Location: 9 miles NW of Singapore in a hilly and wooded country. The camp covers an area of about 160 acres, and was originally a car park.Visited: August 9, 1946 by Mr. C.F. AESCHLIMAN.Commanding Officer: Naval Commander MIURA.Senior Medical Officer: Naval Lt. Kichire MASEGI.Strength:

	Army	Navy
Officers	38	63
NCOs	113	605
Other ranks	247	165
Attached civilians	-	60
Total	1.291	
Doctors	4	
Medical orderlies	18	

Accommodation

SP are housed in ten wooden hutments, of which some only have wooden floors, and sleep on tatamis.

Water supply

Ample, allowing the men to wash regularly.

Toilet articles

The August ration of soap and razor blades had been issued. There was a shortage in the soap ration which is being investigated.

Firefighting equipment

Water buckets and sand boxes. Orders have been given to have the number increased.

- 2 -

Sanitary installations

Latrines and urinals are clean and sufficient in number.

Kitchen arrangements

4 cookhouses, 24 cooks, and Japanese boilers.

Rations

Fresh vegetables are supplied two or three times a week.

Visit day menu:

Breakfast: a sort of pudding made of rice, corned beef, and Dehydr. vegetables.

Lunch: Biscuits, Japanese tea.

Dinner: Same as for breakfast plus milk-tea.

Gardening

A vegetable garden has been started, where mainly Kang Kong is grown.

Medical attention

The hospital is roomy and clean; patients lie on mattresses. There is a shortage of bandages and disinfectants.

Sick list

There were 39 patients in hospital; the main cases were the following:

Malaria	12
External injuries	3
Gastritis	7
Beri beri	2
Otitis	1
Nervous disease	1
Colitis	1

Employment

As about 1,100 of SP do heavy work, the whole camp benefits by the 50% extra rations issued to heavy workers. The labour detachments from this camp work in Ordnance Depots, and in supply and petrol (gasolene) dumps.

- 3 -

Pay

SP are not paid.

Mail

About a fifth of SP have received replies to their postcards. There is very little mail coming from Kyushu and the Northern part of Honshu.

Leisure

SP can play volley-ball and tennis; they have some card games and home-made Japanese chess boards. There is a theatre, but the mobile cinema has not yet called.

Tobacco

No cigarettes have been issued since April.

Miscellaneous

Owing to its situation, the camp has to be guarded by a detachment of 50 Indian troops.

Interviews

Commander Miura and Dr. Masegi complained that some patients are sent back from NEE SOON Hospital when still unfit for work. They also complained of the reckless driving of some of the Indian lorry drivers conveying working parties, and which has caused quite a few accidents.

Delegate's conclusion

Good camp. Wooden floors in all the hutments would be an improvement.

CFA/ABr/MBG

MalayaJAPANESE SURRENDERED PERSONNEL.Name of camp: Miura Unit, JURONG.Location: 9 miles NW of Singapore in a hilly and wooded country. The camp covers an area of about 160 acres, and was originally a car park.Visited: August 9, 1946 by Mr. C.F. AESCHLIMAN.Commanding Officer: Naval Commander MIURA.Senior Medical Officer: Naval Lt. Kichiro MASEGI.

<u>Strength:</u>	Army	Navy
Officers	38	63
NCOs	113	605
Other ranks	247	165
Attached civilians	-	60
Total	1,291	
Doctors	4	
Medical orderlies	18	

Accommodation

SP are housed in ten wooden hutments, of which some only have wooden floors, and sleep on tatamis.

Water supply

Ample, allowing the men to wash regularly.

Toilet articles

The August ration of soap and razor blades had been issued. There was a shortage in the soap ration which is being investigated.

Firefighting equipment

Water buckets and sand boxes. Orders have been given to have the number increased.

- 2 -

Sanitary installations

Latrines and urinals are clean and sufficient in number.

Kitchen arrangements

4 cookhouses, 24 cooks, and Japanese boilers.

Rations

Fresh vegetables are supplied two or three times a week.

Visit day menu:

Breakfast: a sort of pudding made of rice, corned beef, and Dehydr. vegetables.

Lunch: Biscuits, Japanese tea.

Dinner: Same as for breakfast plus milk-tea.

Gardening

A vegetable garden has been started, where mainly Kang Kong is grown.

Medical attention

The hospital is roomy and clean; patients lie on mattresses. There is a shortage of bandages and disinfectants.

Sick list

There were 39 patients in hospital; the main cases were the following:

Malaria	12
External injuries	3
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Delegate's conclusion

Good camp. Wooden floors in all the hutments would be an improvement.

GENEVE, October 15, 1946

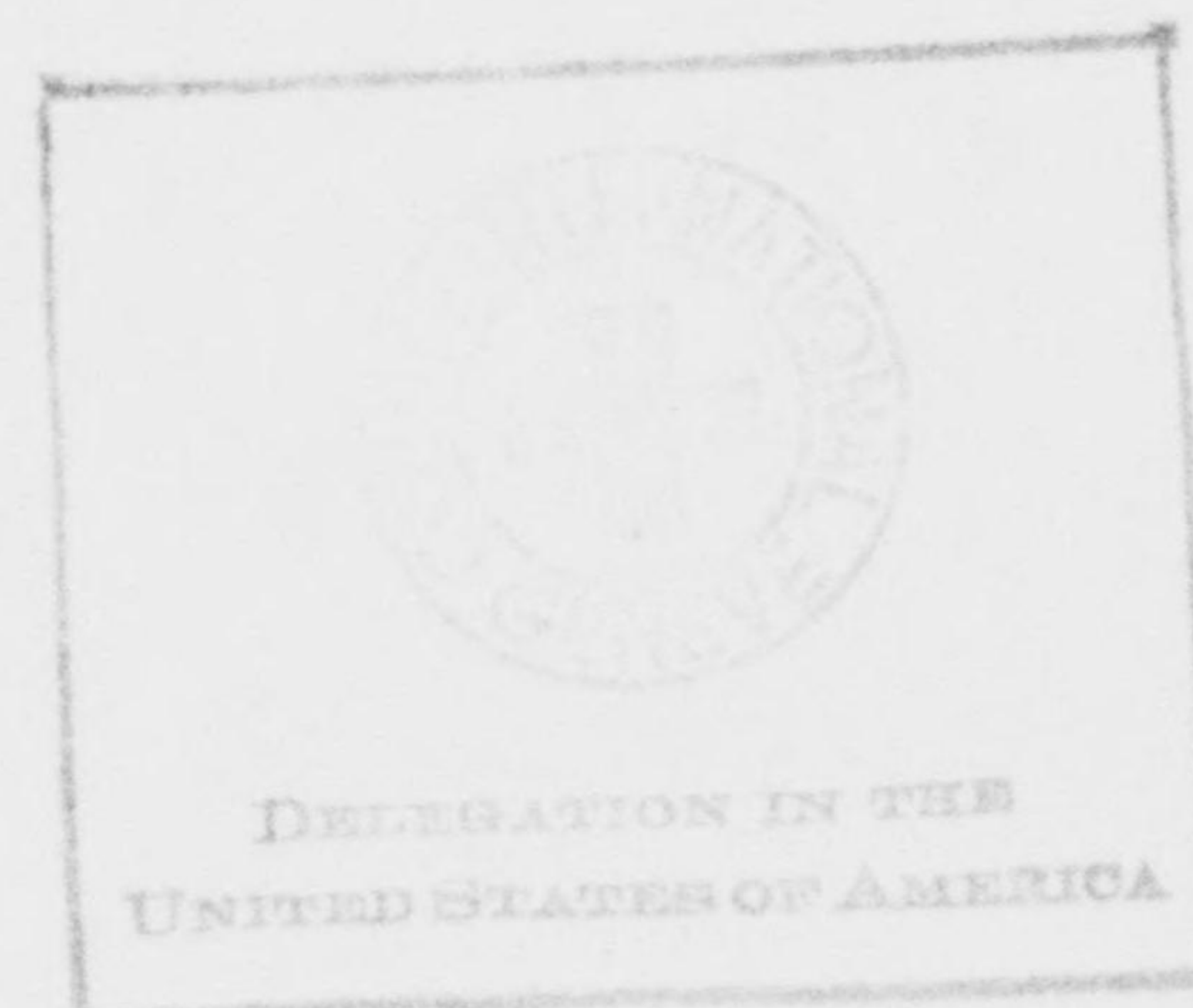
No. 3031

NOTE TO THE DELEGATION OF THE I.C.R.C.

WASHINGTON

River Valley Road Labour Camp,
Mr. Pfrunder's visit.

We enclose herewith copy of a letter from the
Medical Directorate of SEAC on the subject of Mr. Pfrunder's
visit to River Valley Camp.



C O P Y.

Reference: BM/MBD/ XIII/ALF/IX/I

Medical Directorate,
H.Q. Allied Land Forces,
South East Asia.

24th July, 1946.

Mr. H. Pfrunder,
Asst. Delegate I.C.R. Committee (M),
139-149B Market Street,
Singapore.



Sir,

1. Your report on a visit to River Valley Road J.S.P. Labour Camp, Singapore, has been read with considerable interest by the D.M.S. and other officers of the staff.
2. Your attention is drawn to para 20 of your report in which you state that no supplementary food is issued to heavy workers.
3. The present ALFSEA ration scale as laid down after agreement with all authorities concerned permits a supplement of up to 50% for those employed on heavy work. This addition to rations can be implemented by direction of the commander concerned.
4. In addition to their rations J.S.P. grow a large amount of vegetables, which go a long way to supplement their rations.
5. There is so far no evidence medically that J.S.P. are suffering in any way as a result of the ration scale laid down, nor is there any evidence that any nutritional disorders have shown themselves in such personnel.

I have carefully checked our records on the admission rate to hospital, sick rates and prevalent diseases, and you can be satisfied that there is no evidence of any under-nourishment or malnutrition.

6. It is requested that you will bring these facts to the notice of the interested authorities in London, Washington and the Hague, to the I.C.R. Delegation in Batavia, and to your Delegation in Tokyo.

Yours faithfully,
(sgnd.) J. Robinson,
Brigadier,
Deputy Director of Medical Services.

COPY.

Reference: BW/HEM/ XII/ALF/EX/1

Medical Directorate,
H.Q. Allied Land Forces,
South East Asia.

24th July, 1946.

Mr. H. Pfrunder,
Asst. Delegate I.S.C. Committee (M),
139-149B Market Street,
Singapore.



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2. Your attention is drawn to para 20 of your report in which you state that no supplementary food is issued to heavy workers.
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Yours faithfully,
(sgnd.) J. Robinson,
Brigadier,
Deputy Director of Medical Services.

no action necessary
SPECIAL PROJECTS
DIVISION
OCT 15 1946
OCT 15 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

372
DF
Dok

711.94114A/10-746
711.94114a/10-746

Dear Sir
Your letter of Oct 3: was in appreciation
and if it is possible, please send ^{the money} by check
or deposit it in the First National bank
of Malad.

Sincerely
Rhoda Thomas
Malad city
Idaho.

OCT 25 1946
DIV. OF
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
RECEIVED
4 1947

CS/V

In reply refer to:-
S.P.D. 711.94114a/8-2046.

W

SPB

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

October 15, 1946

SPECIAL PROJECTS DIVISION
Letter to Sen. Connally
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
OCT 17 1946

DS-4 to Batavia

Respectfully referred to

10-23-46 mby.

MR. EDWARD D. McLAUGHLIN, ASSISTANT CHIEF
SPECIAL PROJECTS DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF STATE
ROOM 620-A-----515 Twentysecond St. N.W.
WASHINGTON D. C.

with thanks for such consideration as the commu-
nication herewith submitted warrants, and for a
report thereon, to accompany return of inclosure.

By direction of

Jim Connally
U.S.S.

CS/A

TC:3i

Dear Mr. McLaughlin
This is the letter which we discussed by
telephone today.

Dorothea M. Laurion

I. Conway
Assistant Clerk

XX

NOV 8 1946

711.941142/10-1546

711.941142/10-1546

C
O
P
Y

J. R. BARKLEY
4858 SUSSEX DRIVE
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

October 6, 1946.

Mr S. A. E. Carr
Secretary to Senator Connally
United States Senate
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Carr;

Thank you for your letter of the 1st with enclosure from the State Department. I hope the Consul General at Batavia will go into the matter very thoroughly.

I had occasion to meet a Dutch aviator in Los Angeles the other day through Dr. Hartog the Netherlands Consul and I learned further facts from him. He had just arrived here from Batavia and he is quite familiar with the Netherlands situation in general and the Dutch New Guinea area in particular.

He told me that the entire coastal area of Dutch New Guinea had been, prior to the close of the war, largely occupied by by-passed Japanese even the northern part of Biak island being occupied while our forces used the southern part of the island as an airbase. After the close of the war these Japanese moved inland in Dutch New Guinea and colonized he further stated. On a flight over the interior he sighted three distinct Japanese camps and he believes it is very possible some of our military personnel could be held in these camps. That could explain why no evidence of survivors was found in the coastal areas for if survivors of plane crashes and other accidents gained shore they would, if taken prisoner, have been taken inland when the Japanese moved.

I pass this on to you as it seems to me to be conclusive evidence that there are armed Japanese in the interior.

Thanking you again for your kind assistance, I am

Sincerely yours

/s/ J. R. BARKLEY

10-23-46

DC/R

OCT 29 1946

In reply refer to
SPD

My dear Senator Connally:

711.94114A/7-946
SPD

The receipt is acknowledged of your communication of October 15, 1946 and the attached letter of October 6 written by Mr. J. R. Barkley, with further reference to his son, Joseph M. Barkley.

A copy of Mr. Barkley's letter has been forwarded to the American Consulate General at Batavia with the hope that the information contained therein may be of assistance to that office in obtaining some news of Lieutenant Barkley.

Any report received from the Consulate General will be forwarded to you immediately.

Mr. Barkley's letter is returned herewith.

Sincerely yours,

E. D. McLaughlin
Edward D. McLaughlin
Assistant Chief
Special Projects Division

Enclosure:
From Mr. Barkley,
October 6, 1946.

Dorothea M. Laurion

The Honorable
Tom Connally,
United States Senate.

A true copy of
the signed original.

OCT 28 1946

SPD:MBGlover:daw

10-23-46

711.94114A/10-1546

CS/A

711.94114A/10-1546

5
RECEIVED
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

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DC/R
RECORDS BRANCH

SPECIAL PROJECTS
DIVISION
NOV 19 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SPECIAL PROJECTS
DIVISION
NOV 21 1946
DEPARTMENT OF STATE
*117 sent to FA
RVD-W
carded*

STP
FA
DC/R

4004 Clarendon Ave.
Chicago 13. Ill. file
Nov. 16. 1946.

Department of State
Richard E. Hubbard -
Chief Foreign Interests Section
Special Projects Division

JAN 21 1947

711.94114A/11-1646

Dear Sir;

The package I procured at great trouble and some expense had only one useless document that belonged to me or to my husband Roy K Smith. The other contents belonged to Roy Smith not to Roy K. Smith - of Kobe Japan, not of Korea -

I have finally contacted him as he was ill and in a California hospital for some time - Herewith his receipt. Is there any way of finding out what was the fate of the large package taken from us by the Japanese in Kobe? Has any one learned what was done with all the material take from the internees there?

Sincerely yours,

(Mrs Roy K.) Lura McLane Smith

The receipt is SPD being held in its records to complete Rvd.

CS/R
711.94114A/11-1646

The Church Federation Of Greater Chicago

77 W. WASHINGTON ST. • CHICAGO 2, • TELEPHONE FRANKLIN 2427

PRESIDENT
REV. HAROLD W. RUOPP

VICE PRESIDENTS
REV. F. W. OTTERBEIN
GEORGE F. MANZELMANN
MRS. ALBERT W. PALMER
BISHOP JOHN A. GREGG

A. C. CRAWFORD, RECORDING SECRETARY
ROY R. MARQUARDT, TREASURER

John W. Harms, Executive Secretary

November 14, 1946.

RB.7

LOUIS DE BOER
DIRECTOR, BOYS COURT SERVICE
EMERSON D. BRADSHAW
SECRETARY, CHRISTIAN EDUCATION
SAMUEL C. KINCHELDE
DIRECTOR, RESEARCH & SURVEY
GEORGE D. LIVINGSTONE
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SECRETARY, SOCIAL SERVICE
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ASSOCIATE SECRETARY, MINISTRY TO SERVICE MEN
WYNN PLUMMER
DIRECTOR, WEEKDAY CHURCH SCHOOLS
ROY SMITH
SECRETARY, COMMITTEE ON UNITED MINISTRY
FLORENCE H. WALKER
ASSOCIATE SECRETARY, SOCIAL SERVICE

ADDRESS OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO
THE SECRETARY OF STATE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
WASHINGTON



In reply refer to
SPD 711.94114A/8-746

September 13, 1946

My dear Mrs. Smith:

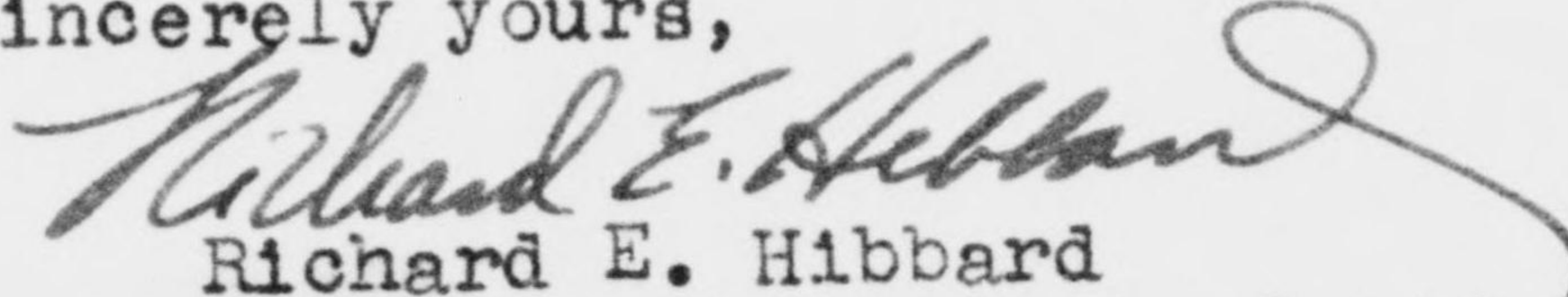
Reference is made to your recent undated communication, and to previous correspondence, concerning certain papers deposited in the name of your husband, Roy K. Smith, with the Swiss authorities in Japan. Reference is also made to a letter dated August 29, 1946 from Mr. Clarence A. Steele of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America requesting that Dr. Smith's papers be forwarded to you at Lake Forest, Illinois. In this connection Mr. Steele submitted a photostat of a Power of Attorney issued in your favor.

Accordingly, there are transmitted herewith by registered mail five sealed envelopes containing the above-mentioned material.

I regret the inconvenience caused you in delaying the transmittal of the envelopes in question. From a scrutiny of the titles on the envelopes, it appeared that some of them contained invaluable legal documents. In the absence of a signed statement from Dr. Smith indicating the disposition to be made of this material, the Department was compelled to request further information regarding the wishes of the owner. The receipt of the letter and photostat of a Power of Attorney from Mr. Steele provided the necessary information.

A copy of this communication is being sent to Dr. Steele for his information.

Sincerely yours,


Richard E. Hibbard
Chief, Foreign Interests Section
Special Projects Division

Enclosures:
5 envelopes.

Mrs. Roy K. Smith,
Care of Mr. Albert M. Smith,
75 East Atteridge Road,
Lake Forest, Illinois.

FA
FA

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

PROJECTS
SPECIAL DIVISION

RECEIVED
FOR SECRETARY'S ADMIN.

Ltr & Incls.
1947 JAN 9 PM 3 57
1/14/47 Howard: my
January 8, 1947
DEPART. OF STATE

TO: FA

There is attached a letter dated November 16, 1946 from Mrs. Roy K. Smith, requesting information in regard to certain properties confiscated from her and her husband by the Japanese authorities in Kobe. Particular reference is made to the attached memo of a telephone conversation which took place on December 5, 1946, between Mr. Wetzerk, DF and Miss Doyno of this Division which would give some indication that Mrs. Smith's effects are in storage at Kobe.

In order to present a picture of previous action taken by SPD on this case, the entire file is attached hereto. The five packages bearing the name of Roy K. Smith came into the custody of SPD under cover of Despatch No. 109, dated May 9, 1946, from the Yokohama branch of USPOLAD. An examination of the underlying correspondence will show their ultimate disposition.

Mrs. Smith's latest letter initiates an inquiry into property not listed in the above-mentioned despatch. It is therefore assumed that FA will wish to continue with the lady.

711.94114A/11-1646

711.94114A/11-1646

SPD:RV/Doyno/VGW

RD
BEK

FA

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
TELEPHONE
Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: December 5, 1946.

SUBJECT: Concerning ~~the~~^{certain} effects of Mrs. Roy K. Smith which were confiscated from her by the Japanese authorities in Kobe during the war.

PARTICIPANTS: Mr. Wetzerk, DF X-782
Miss Doyno, SPD

COPIES TO:

GPO 1-1493

Miss Doyno called Mr. Wetzerk and asked if his Division had any record of Mrs. Smith's effects. After checking he stated that a despatch dated March 1, 1945 from the American Legation at Bern indicated that certain personal effects left in Japan by repatriated Americans had been packed and stored at Kobe. Mrs. Smith's name appears in this despatch. As far as he could tell they are still there.

SPD:RV^{Doyno}:erk

12/10/46

FW 711.94114A/11-1646

166
FA

FEB 3 1947

711.94114A/11-1646

In reply refer to
FA 711.94114A/11-1646

My dear Mrs. Smith:

The receipt is acknowledged of your letter of November 16, 1946 addressed to the Chief of the Foreign Interests Section of the Special Projects Division of the Department of State concerning a package containing papers and documents which you state was taken from you and your husband at Kobe, Japan.

The Office of the United States Political Adviser at Tokyo has been requested to make an investigation in an endeavor to determine the present status and location of the package in question and to submit a report for transmission to you. Upon receipt of any information which would be of interest, I shall again communicate with you.

Sincerely yours,

For the Secretary of State:

James W. Gantenbein
Assistant Chief, Division of
Foreign Service Administration

Mrs. Roy K. Smith,
4004 Clarendon Avenue,
Chicago 13, Illinois.

JAN 31 1947
AP

George
L. Howard
1/17/47

A true copy of
the original
is

JA
JK

711.94114A/11-1646
CS/V

167
FA

FEB 3 1947

Smith, Roy K.
(Dr + Mrs.)

711.94114A/11-1646

UNRESTRICTED

No. 408

To the
United States Political Adviser
to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers,
Tokyo.

The Secretary of State requests the Political Adviser to make an investigation to determine the present status and location of a package of papers and documents which was supposedly taken from Dr. and Mrs. Roy K. Smith, Presbyterian Missionaries at Korea, at the time they were repatriated.

A despatch dated March 1, 1945 which the Department received from Bern indicated that certain personal effects left in Japan by repatriated Americans were stored at Kobe and Mrs. Smith's name appears in that despatch.

It is also requested that a report be submitted for transmission to Mrs. Smith.

mm

CS/V 711.94114A/11-1646

General Section	
Classified
Recorded
Indexed
Revised

A true copy
of the original
sent

JAN 24 1947 P.M.
JAN 31 1947 P.M.

711.94114A/11-1646

FA:LHoward:mg 1/17/47

JA JK
o/m

GENEVE, December 9, 1946

No. 3140

File

This Document Must Be Returned to
RMR
Central
Files

Subject: Japanese S.P. camps in Batavia

We enclose herewith in duplicate reports drawn up by Mr. G. Schwerz, our delegate in Batavia, on 13 Japanese S.P. camps which he visited in Batavia on November 4th and 6th, 1946 as per list attached.

A set of these reports has been communicated to SCAP and the Japanese Authorities in Tokyo, to the Ministry for Foreign Affairs at The Hague, to the local Dutch Authorities in Batavia and to the British Authorities in Singapore and London.

Our Delegate informs us that since visiting the above camps the rations have been increased to 2489, 2 calories for S.P. doing heavy work, whereas for those doing light work the calories remain between 1900 to 2000.

Items such as mail and laundry, being the same in all the camps visited, are not mentioned in each separate report.

For the International Committee
of the Red Cross
Far East Section

DO/R
50
Certified

711.94114-A/12-946

CS/W

711.94114-A/12-946

GS/ABr/NG.JAVAJAPANESE SURRENDERED PERSONNEL

Name : COOKHOUSE CAMP.
Address : Tandjoeng Priok.
Visited : November 6th 1946, by Mr.G.Schwarz, delegate of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Batavia.
Camp Commandant : Col. Suzuki.
Staff : 76 men.
Location : This camp is in the dock area and provides food for No.1 Working Party, comprising two camps and Dock Hospital.

Accommodation

The staff working in this cookhouse sleep in the premises in tiled-roof bashas. All are accommodated on raised platforms and sleep on tikkers. There is electric light throughout the camp.

Sanitary Installations

Water is short and is stored in drums.

Latrines

Four - These are built with bamboo walls and roofs.

Kitchen

Usual field kitchen equipment. The chimney had not been taken through the roof so the atmosphere was very smoky. Meals have to be prepared by 04.00, 07.00, and 16.00 hours, in order to be sent in drums to the various camps.

Food

Of poor quality. The rice was old stock brought from Japan, many sacks of maize were spoilt and uneatable. Experiments have been made by the Japanese to make macaroni out of tapioca flour with good results.

Storehouse

This is badly kept and dirty. The rice bags had split and there was a great deal of waste. Rice was all over the floor and had fallen through the cracks in the wooden floor.

F.M. 711.9414A/12-946

GS/ABr/NG.JAVAJAPANESE SURRENDERED PERSONNEL

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GS/ABr/NG.JAVAJAPANESE SURRENDERED PERSONNEL

Name : Roea Malacca Working Camp.
Address : Old Batavia.
Visited : November 4th 1946, by Mr. G. Schwarz,
 delegate of the I.C.R.C. in Batavia.
Camp Commandant : Major Takubu
Strength : 276 - 13 of whom are officers.
Location : The camp is situated in the old part of
 the town in a disused school house.

Accommodation

Large rooms in a brick building, high tiled roofs. Very worn floors. Wood has been placed on the floors and the Japanese sleep on tikkers. All have mosquito nets.

Sanitary Installations

There is no water ; it has to be brought to the camp in water trucks.

Latrines

Pits surrounded by bamboo walls and covered by tin roofs, situated the other side of the road opposite the camp. There are twelve in all. New ones were in the process of being made.

Rations

Same scale as for all Surrendered Personnel.
 Calories stated to be 1,924.

Cookhouse

Field kitchen style with a staff of 9 men.

Conclusion

This is a rather rough camp.

FW 711.941144/13-946

GS/ABr/NG.JAVAJAPANESE SURRENDERED PERSONNEL

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Calories stated to be 1,924.

Cookhouse

Field kitchen style with a staff of 9 men.

Conclusion

This is a rather rough camp.

GS/ABr/NG.JAVAJAPANESE SURRENDERED PERSONNEL

Name : GOENOENG SAHARI WORKING CAMP.
Address : Goenoeng Sahari - off the Priok Road- Batavia.
Visited : November 4th 1946, by Mr.G.Schwarz, delegate of the I.C.R.C. in Batavia.
Camp Commander : Major Eri.
Opening date : April 1946.
Strength : 485. This includes 80 convalescent Japanese on light work, and 33 officers.

Accommodation

Twenty nine small houses, stone with tiled roofs and floors. Originally built as a small estate for poor Europeans. All the men sleep on tikkers 3 1/2 feet wide on raised platforms. Each room has electric light. This camp was formerly used by the Japanese as a Korean camp.

Sanitary Installations

There is plenty of water.

Garbage

Taken away from camp and burnt.

Latrines

Each house has two WCs.

Rations

Same scale as other Surrendered Personnel. Calories stated to be 1,917. Meals served at 07.00, 12.00, and 17.30 hours.

Cookhouse

This is built against the side of the first house. It has a lean-to roof and canvas sacking walls. Field Kitchen range. There is a staff of 11 men.

Leisure

A stage is provided for plays and acts as a lecture room.

FM 711,941/14A/12-946

GS/ABr/NG.JAVAJAPANESE SURRENDERED PERSONNEL

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Same scale as other Surrendered Personnel. Calories stated to be 1,917. Meals served at 07.00, 12.00, and 17.30 hours.

Cookhouse

This is built against the side of the first house. It has a lean-to roof and canvas sacking walls. Field Kitchen range. There is a staff of 11 men.

Leisure

A stage is provided for plays and acts as a lecture room.

GS/ABr/NG.JAVAJAPANESE SURRENDERED PERSONNEL

Name : SUPPLY DEPOT CAMP.
Address : Old Batavia.
Visited : November 4th 1946, by Mr. G. Schwarz, delegate of the I.C.R.C. in Batavia.
Location : In the old town of Batavia by a canal.
Camp Commandant : Col. Fijimoto.
Strength : 297 of whom 34 are officers.
 200 of these men including 1 doctor were due to be sent to Padang on November 6th. 1946.

Accommodation

Old school - with stone walls and brick floor on ground floor, wooden floor upstairs.

Sanitary Installations

There is no water. It has to be fetched daily in a water truck.

Latrines

These overhang the canal, which serves to carry away all refuse.

Medical Attention

There is a well supplied medical room and one doctor.

Cookhouse

A staff of 15 men. This was outdoors under an attap roof.

Rations

Same scale as for all Surrendered Personnel. Calories stated to be 1,924. Meals : 06.30, 12.00, and 17.50 hours.

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GS/LBr/NG.JAVAJAPANESE SURRENDERED PERSONNEL

Name : JAPANESE HOSPITAL, TANDJOENG BRANCH.
Address : 2nd. Harbour, Tandjoeng Priok, Batavia.
Visited : November 6th 1946, by Mr.G.Schwarz, delegate of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Batavia.
Chief Doctor : Major Hitoshi Eto.
Staff : Six doctors and ten medical attendants.
Strength : Capacity 40. Number of patients on visit day : 21.

LIST OF PATIENTS

Disease	No. of patients	No. of suspects	Total
Malaria	11		11
Bronchitis	1	1	2
Diseases of stomach & intestine	3		3
Injury	3		3
Skin disease	2		2
			21

Accommodation

A small two storied house, consisting of several small and dirty rooms. An out-patients room where men working in the dock area can get their minor injuries treated.

Medical Supplies

These were stated to be insufficient, and an application to Allied H Q. for more was being made.

Rations

Same scale as Japanese Main Hospital and served at same times. The food comes on a lorry in tin drums from Central Kitchen.

Water

Short, partly owing to dry season.

- 2 -

Latrines

Outside the hospital are 150 single compartments surrounded by bamboo, with no roof. These are used by the hospital patients and the Japanese working in the dock area.

Mail

Received once in 15 months from Japan. Men are allowed to send a monthly post card.

Laundry

Done by Japanese attendants.

GS/ABr/NG.JAVAJAPANESE SURRENDERED PERSONNEL

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Water

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F.W. 7119414-A/12-946

- 2 -

Latrines

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Mail

Received once in 15 months from Japan. Men are allowed to send a monthly post card.

Laundry

Done by Japanese attendants.

GS/ABr/NG.JAVAJAPANESE SURRENDERED PERSONNEL

Name : TANDJOENG PRIOK WORKING PARTY CAMP.
Address : Tandjoeng Priok Harbour, Batavia.
Visited : November 6th 1946, by Mr.G.Schwarz, delegate of the International Committee of the Red Cross in Batavia.
Camp Commandant : Col. Suzuki.
Opening date : October 24th 1946.
Strength : 2,242 of whom 198 are officers.
Location : In the godowns (warehouses) in the harbour.

Accommodation

Consists of eight large sheds built of steel and high roofs of corrugated iron. The floors are of brick or earth and are rough. The men sleep upon tikkers spread on boards that have been placed over the rough floors of brick and earth. Many of them had blankets as well, and all have mosquito nets. The sleeping space is arranged so that 8 - 10 men sleep in a row. There is a passage between each block.

This camp has only recently been opened and it is not yet in proper order.

Sanitary Installations

There is a shortage of water and a number of men are detailed to fill drums and cans for 2 hours morning and evening. All water for washing is placed in the sheds. Drinking water has to be boiled.

Latrines

There are 40 pits surrounded by bamboo walls and partitions. The Japanese were in the process of constructing others.

Garbage

Removed by Japanese and buried.

Rations

Same as for all Surrendered Personnel. Calories stated to be 1,992.
Meals served at 07.00, 12.00 and 17.30 hours.

Cookhouse

All food for the camps in the harbour area is cooked in a central cook house.

- 2 -

Medical Attention

Well equipped medical room. Staff of 3 doctors and 20 medical attendants.

A large percentage of men suffer from malaria contracted when on the outer islands.

The doctors and medical personnel were dirty and ill kept.

Office

The main Japanese administrative office for all the camps is in the camp.

Orderlies House

There is a special bungalow for the office orderlies. They have charpoys to sleep on. Each room has electric lights. There are 20 WCs for the staff of 120 office orderlies.

Working Hours

Men are supposed to fall in at 07.00 hours to be taken to work. When visited many were still waiting at 08.35 hours. Working hours normally amount to eight daily with Sunday off. All Japanese are taken to work in trucks.

Our delegate adds that there is an other section of this camp consisting of 660 men who are at present living on the second floor of a warehouse beside the dock in No 2 Harbour. They all sleep in one airy shed, on wood placed on concrete, with overhead a corrugated roof. These men ^{were to be} moved to the Tandjoeng Priok Working Party Camp the week after visit day.
