

711.94114A O.T./1-145 -- 12-31**45**--47-48-49



UNRESTRICTED

THE FOREIGN SERVICE  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

*tax*  
*BP*  
*AW file 1945*  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
*AP*  
*DC/R*

No. 10433

Via Airmail Pouch

AMERICAN LEGATION

Bern, January 3, 1945.

*SPTR*  
*GTTO*  
*DWC*  
*CMM*

Subject: American Interests - Thailand  
Transmission copy Intercross telegram  
regarding prisoner of war camp at  
Bangkok.

RECEIVED  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

JAN 15 PM 1 01

DIVISION OF  
COMMUNICATIONS  
AND RECORDS

*740.00114a P.O. 172*

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

In accordance with the Department's instruction under reference, the Legation now submits two copies of telegram No. 1371 sent by the International Red Cross Committee to its delegate at Washington regarding a visit made on September 19, 1944, to the prisoner of war camp at Bangkok where three American aviators are detained.

It may be observed that in this telegram the Committee refers to its note 1401. This note transmitted to the Committee's delegate at Washington a copy of telegram No. 822 from the Committee to its delegate at Sydney, Australia. Two copies of this latter telegram are also enclosed.

The Legation received the attached documents in triplicate under cover of a letter dated December 18, 1944, from the International Red Cross Committee at Geneva.

Enclosures: *3*

- No. 1 - two copies of telegram No. 1371 - with original of despatch only;
- No. 2 - two copies of telegram No. 822 - with original of despatch only.

File No. 814.2  
GMG/mak  
In quintuplicate to Department

DCR - GP-C Unit	
Anal	<i>[Signature]</i>
Rev	<i>[Signature]</i>
	<i>[Signature]</i>
	<i>[Signature]</i>

711.94114A O.T./1-345

CS/D

JAN 5 1945

FILED

*71194114a O.T./1-345*



Enclosure No. <sup>1</sup> to despatch No. 10433  
dated Jan. 3/45 from the American  
Legation, Bern.

Nlt Intercross Washington

1371 Salzmann Bangkok Thailand visited september nineteenth  
pow camps Bangkok adjoining northend Bangkok CI camp see  
our note 1401 strength three american airmen quarters in  
single storey wooden structure divided into three five by  
three metre rooms separate bathroom and lavatory Thai  
Government applies Geneva convention 1929 copy which  
available POWS Salzmann conversed privately with three pow  
who expressed satisfaction treatment all respects each pow  
receiving daily nutriment giving about twethousandeighthunder  
calories correspondence one ordinary six page letter and  
two twenty word redcross messages monthly owing recent  
additions pow camp presently under reorganization

intercroixrouge f9558



Enclosure No. 2 to despatch No. 10433  
dated Jan 3/45 from the American  
Legation, Bern.



822 Salzmänn at Bangkok Thailand visited 4 to 19 september  
on ninefourfour civil internment camp Bangkok firstly camp  
situated east bank Memam river directly opposite Bangkoknoi  
railway station and diagonally opposite Siriraj hospital  
stop distance from railway station approximately fourhun-  
dred meters stop total area 15986 squaremetres whereof  
open space 10849 squaremetres stop while comparatively  
small area handicap for exercise and gardening comma si-  
tuation on river advantageous being cooler than other  
parts Bangkok and internees able see continual life on  
river which great value mentally secondly number internees  
onehundredseventyeight british including 31 women 5  
children and few dutch including 1 woman stop additional  
four british two dutch children attending school seaside  
stop deaths six births seven since commencement camp  
thirdly although Geneva convention 1929 not adopted by  
Thai government for civilian internees authorities working  
largely along lines convention stop general treatment  
excellent relations between commandant and internees good  
almost cordial stop conversed privately with nearly one-  
hundred internees who with few exceptions expressed sa-  
tisfaction regarding treatment stop one english language  
and two Thai daily newspapers allowed in camp but no radio  
broadcasts permitted stop smoking unrestricted stop little  
interference from authorities in internal administration  
stop since resignation former camp committee a spokesman  
represents internees before authorities which arrangement  
works well fourthly excepting one wooden structure all  
quarters in concrete and brick buildings with cement tile  
roofing stop concrete buildings previously occupied by  
university moral political sciences stop sanitary installa-  
tion satisfactory stop owing blackout regulations electric  
bulbs officially restricted fischer candlepower stop  
water supply from town mains unlimited fifthly first issues  
clothing authorized july 1944 stop quality satisfactory  
quantities adequate one year sixthly camp kitchen run by  
internees established january 1944 stop previous fixed  
monetary food allowance altered into quantity basis in  
august 1944 each internee now receiving daily nutriment  
giving about 2800 calories stop food very satisfactory  
both regarding quality and quantity seventhly considering  
long period internment and long unbroken stay in tropical  
conditions state health internees good stop owing war eu-  
ropeans who previously allowed homeleave every three to



- 2 -

five years now staying three to ten years in tropical climate without leave actual average being six years stop average age internees excluding children forty-three with average eighteen and half years service in tropics stop so far little illness stop main troubles nervous debility vitamin deficiency various kinds fever chiefly malaria and dengue gastric disturbances stop owing depreciation hospital stocks internees compelled buy most prescriptions themselves stop medicines still available in hospital supplied free stop medical supplies locally very scarce prices prohibitive eighthly since august last each internee receives from authorities daily allowance baths three for buying necessities stop in addition internees can draw against promise repayment baths two daily from emergency funds managed by protection powers stop no financial hardship in camp ninthly little mail and no parcels or printed matters received from home stop internees allowed despatch monthly one ordinary six page letter and two red cross messages containing twenty words tenthly religious services held regularly in camp eleventhly since september one nine four four internees allowed into adjoining university ground comprising 28000 square metres daily from four to six thirty pm sundays nine am to six thirty pm which privilege greatly appreciated for sports and walking stop upon my suggestion camp commandant kindly granted permission for angling in river stop camp library contains fifteen hundred books stop supply new book magazines plays music greatly desired stop apart occasional plays and musical shows produced by internees four cinema shows held monthly twelfthly visitors allowed tuesday and friday mornings each visit restricted fifteen minutes thirteenthly generally speaking morale high despite two repatriations which failed materialize and caused major disappointment to british internees paragraph suggested thirty first october his excellency minister foreign affairs that sympathetic consideration be given to following points on compassionate and humanitarian grounds primo granting internees some additional outdoor space for quiet reading exercise games secundo allowing eighteen internees who have wives and children in Bangkok but not interned spend occasionally few hours at home or if impossible grant wives and children privilege of spending few hours with husbands or fathers inside camp tertio releasing under police supervision few remaining internees over fifty five years who have homes in Bangkok and in most cases Thai wives and Children

intercroixrouge f9222



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INCOMING TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS

Bern

Dated January 21, 1945

Rec'd 7 p.m.

DMH-860  
This telegram must be closely paraphrased before being communicated to anyone. (SECRET)

Secretary of State

Washington

US URGENT

441, January 21, 3 p.m.

AMINTERESTS THAILAND

Your 4227, December 15.

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS  
JAN 31 1945  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SPECIAL WAR PROBLEMS DIVISION  
JAN 22 1945  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
c. of para. in sup:gs

DIVISION OF SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AFFAIRS  
FEB 3 1945  
OFFICE OF FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Office of FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS  
FEB 3 - 1945  
DIRECTOR  
Department of State

Anal. *[Signature]*  
Rev. *[Signature]*  
Cat. *[Signature]*  
Dist. *[Signature]*  
DCR - CP-O Unit

Swiss notice January 18 communicates following  
One. Swiss Consulate Bangkok learned from non (repeat non) official source of arrest Thailand of 5 Thailanders and 1 Chinese who belonged American army. 3 were brought southern Thailand aboard submarine 3 others descended by parachute in north.

Two. Several weeks ago they were interned by Thai police at Bangkok POW camp and therefore are not subject Jap authorities.

Three. Under these conditions Swiss Consulate considers intervention its part not (repeat not) desirable. It will however take necessary measures that 6 internees benefit from relief accorded other prisoners this camp.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
JAN 26 1945  
HUDDLE  
*[Signature]*

MRM

FEB 6 1945

Confidential File

711.54114A O.T./1-2145

711.94114a O.T./1-2145



Distributed  
by SWP to

War { *Bryan*  
*B. Cole*  
*Bessays*  
*G-2*

PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: Amlegation, Bern.  
TO: Secretary of State, Washington.  
DATED: January 21, 1945. 3 p.m.  
NUMBER: 441.

*May - 2*  
*JAN 21 1945 B.P.:ej*

*C. in SWP:ej*

The following is communicated in a Swiss note of January 18:

From an unofficial source the Bangkok Swiss Consulate received information that six men belonging to the American Army were arrested in Thailand. The prisoners are not subject to the Japanese authorities as the Thai police interned them at the Prisoner of War camp Bangkok. The Swiss Consulate believes that under the circumstances intervention on its part is undesirable but it will take the necessary steps to assure these six men of the benefit from relief which the other prisoners in the Bangkok camp receive.

One of these men is Chinese, five are Thailanders. A submarine brought three of them to Southern Thailand. The other three parachuted into Northern Thailand.

HUDDLE

Paraphrased:SWP:BPetro:EC



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INCOMING TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS

ELP-97  
This telegram must be closely paraphrased before being communicated to anyone. (SECRET)

Bern

Dated February 1, 1945

Rec'd 1:03 p.m.

*HR*  
DIVISION OF JAPAN AFFAIRS  
FEB 19 1945  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Secretary of State  
Washington.

SPECIAL WAR PROBLEMS DIVISION  
FEB 3 1945  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

716, February 1, 3 p.m.

Thailand - American interests.

Legation's 441 January 21.

Foreign office notice January 29 states following

are five arrested Thailanders in American Army: Siddhi Savetsila, ASN 33453277; Udom Sakdi Bhasavanich ASN 36354710; Kusa Panyarjun ASN 3354276; Chalerm - Chittinan Hanar ASN 39324748; Anon Srivatana ASN 97584545.

Swiss Consulate adds it has not (repeat not) been able confirm information transmitted Legation's 3704, December 7 but has learned that one of five is said to be Lieutenant Colonel.

Chinese mentioned Legation's 44 named Pnag Haut allegedly rice merchant and not (repeat not) connected with any army. Allegedly on ship which was sunk by submarine and saved and taken Colombo for interrogation. Then allegedly returned Thailand on submarine.

Anal. Rev. E.M.S.  
DUN  
FEB 2 1945

WSB

HUDDLE

DIVISION OF SOUTHWEST PACIFIC AFFAIRS  
FEB 19 1945  
OFFICE OF FAR EASTERN AFFAIRS  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

FEB 2 1945

FILED

EG  
Confidential File

711.94114A O.T./2-145

711.94114a O.T./2-145

*AW*  
*file*  
*c. of para. in SWP: j*  
*711.94114a O.T./2-145*  
*SWP SA SP KC*

*DC/R*



PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: AMLEGATION, Bern  
 TO: Secretary of State, Washington  
 DATED: February 1, 1945, 3 p.m.  
 NUMBER: 716

Distributed  
 by SWP to  
 War (Byyar  
 Brisee  
 Berray  
 G-2  
 Navy - 2  
 Date FEB 12 1945 BP:ej

AMERICAN INTERESTS - THAILAND

*C. in SWP:ej*

A notice of January 29 from the Foreign Office says that the names of five Thailanders, members of the American army, who were arrested are Kusa Panyarjun serial number 3354276; Siddhi Savetsila serial number 33453277; Anon Srivatana serial number 97584545; Chalerm-Chittinan Hanar serial number 39324748; Udom Sakdi Bhasavanich serial number 36354710. Legation's No. 44 referred to a Chinese. Pnag Haut is his name. According to reports he has no connection with any armed force and is a rice merchant. It is alleged that a submarine sank the ship on which he was travelling; that he was rescued and was taken for questioning to Columbo; and that a submarine then took him back to Thailand. In addition the Swiss Consulate states that no confirmation is available for the information sent on December 7 in Legation's No. 8704 (8004). However, that one of the five Thailanders is said to have the rank of Lieutenant Colonel has been ascertained by the Swiss Consulate.

Paraphrased:SWP:BPetro:EC



5 WAR DEPARTMENT  
RECEIVED  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE WASHINGTON

1945 FEB 5 PM 1 51

DIVISION OF  
COMMUNICATIONS  
AND RECORDS

February 2, 1945.

SPECIAL WAR PROBLEMS  
DIVISION  
FEB - 6 1945  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
*fill*

~~HD~~ ~~BP~~ ~~SAT~~  
9TH  
I think DGR  
Mr. Clathery  
handed  
this.  
AW

The Secretary of War presents his compliments to the Honorable, the Secretary of State, and acknowledges receipt of letter of January 16, 1945, SWP 711.94114AOT/12-1344, signed by the Assistant Secretary of State, inclosing a copy of a communication from the American Legation at Bern concerning an air raid at Bangkok on the night of December 2 to 3, 1944 during which two delayed action bombs are stated to have fallen near a civilian internment camp.

This information has been noted by the appropriate War Department agency.

711.94114A O.T./2-245 CS/EG

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DCR - GP-C UNIT  
Anal. *Gene*  
Rev. *P*  
Ext. *2*  
D.



AUG 1 9 1947

FILED

711.94114A O.T./2-245



Distributed by SWP to

War (Byar, Busee, Hewitt, Bernays)

Red Cross - 2

Date FEB 24 1945 HP:ej

AIRGRAM

FROM Bern

Dated February 7, 1945

Rec'd February 16, 1945

SPECIAL PROBLEMS DIVISION stamp with handwritten 'file' and initials

Secretary of State, Washington.

A-236 February 7 5 p.m.

American Interests - Thailand - POWS

Legation's airmail 8433 June 8

Handwritten note: 711-94114 OT/6-844 SWP

Swiss note January 31 contains following information telegraphed by Swiss Consulate at Bangkok:

The three American pows interned at Bangkok are no longer within the civilian internment camp but to the north thereof, in the building of the Musical Section of the Fine Arts Department built on the premises of the Wang Waa Temple. The pows are separated from the civilian internment camp by a corrugated sheet-iron fence. When the installation is completed, the Swiss Consul intends to visit the new quarters placed at the disposal of the pows, but he is already able to report that they are very large and comfortably furnished.

Swiss representative adds that during conversation with Major Kellogg he learned that the unit to which this American aviator belongs has neither been informed of the existence of the civilian internment camp nor of the location of the Swiss Consulate.

Copy sent to James of Amcross Geneva.

HUDDLE

MAR 3 1945

FILED

711.94114A O.T./2-745 CS/EG

Handwritten note: 711-94114 O.T./2-745

Vertical stamp with handwritten signature and initials

GT/TJH/eb



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INCOMING TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF COMMUNICATIONS AND RECORDS

GEK-1450  
This telegram must be closely paraphrased before being communicated to anyone. (SECRET)

Bern  
Dated February 19, 1945

*SP*

Received 6:17 p.m.  
SPECIAL WAR PROBLEMS DIVISION  
FEB 20 1945  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
*of SWP. kj*

*bp*  
*dyk*  
*Paraphrase*  
*dist*

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS  
MAR 1 1945  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Secretary of State,  
Washington.

1094, February 19, 3 p.m.

AMERICAN INTERESTS THAILAND

Foreign Office February 16 states Swiss Consul Saigon has learned from source believed reliable that about 400 POWS of as yet unknown nationality have arrived Saigon during January coming from Thailand.

Additionally a commission of Japanese officers visited kitchens of French barracks to ascertain extent facilities available and type food to be served. Information thus obtained will be utilized in management of POW camp.

HARRISON

WMB

DIVISION OF SOUTHWEST ASIAN AFFAIRS  
MAR 2 - 1945  
*JH*

Distributed by SWP to  
~~War Bryan~~  
~~Breslee~~  
~~Sweet~~  
~~Berrays~~  
~~M.~~  
Date .....

DEPT OF STATE  
Anal. *2/20/45*  
Rev. *2/20/45*  
Cat. *2/20/45*  
Dist. *2/20/45*

MAR 5 1945  
FILED

Confidential File

711.94114A O.T./2-1945 CS/EG

711.94114A O.T./2-1945



PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: American Legation, Bern.  
TO: Secretary of State, Washington.  
DATED: February 19, 1945.  
NUMBER: 1094, February 19, 3 p.m.

*C. in SWP: cy*

A source considered reliable informed the Saigon Swiss Consul, according to the Foreign Office February 16, that during January about four hundred prisoners of war coming from Thailand have arrived in Saigon. Their nationality is not yet known. It was also reported that, in order to find out the sort of food to be furnished and the extent of facilities available, French barracks kitchens were visited by a Japanese commission of officers and that in the management of the prisoner of war camp the information thus acquired will be utilized.

HARRISON

Distributed  
by SWP to

War { Bryan  
Bryce  
Sweet  
Berray

Nav - 2  
Date FEB 26 1945 BP: cy

711.94114A O.T./2-1945

*BP*  
SWP:BP:lmv

2/21/45



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INCOMING TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF CENTRAL SERVICES TELEGRAPH SECTION

EDW-466  
This telegram must be closely paraphrased before being communicated to anyone. (SECRET)

Bern  
Dated February 28, 1945  
Rec'd 10:02 a.m.

Secretary of State  
Washington

1294, February 28, 8 a.m.

AMINTERESTS THAILAND.

Swiss note February 23 states Swiss Consul Bangkok reports that between February 16 and 18 about one thousand POWS passed through Bangkok coming from South Thailand by railway and apparently destined Indo-China. Witness informed Swiss Consul that all wore long or short trousers and shoes but only half had shirts. Most wore hats and some were smoking.

HARRISON

WSB

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS  
APR 17 1945  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SPECIAL WAR PROBLEMS DIVISION  
MAR 31 1945  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

SWP  
DC/R  
NS  
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Parish  
485  
Best

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

APR 1 3 1945  
FILED

Confidential File

711.94114A O.T. / 2-2845 1142 O.T. / 2-2845

X



PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: AMLEGATION, BERN  
 TO: Secretary of State  
 DATED: February 28, 1945  
 NUMBER: 1294

Legation was informed in note dated February 23 from the Swiss Foreign Office concerning American interests in Thailand that according to a report from the Swiss Consul at Bangkok about one thousand prisoners of war passed through Bangkok between February 16 and 18. Swiss Consul stated that prisoners were apparently destined for Indo-China and had come from South Thailand by railway. Swiss Consul was informed by witness that most of the prisoners wore hats and that all wore long or short trousers and shoes. Some prisoners were smoking. Shirts were worn by only half of the prisoners.

HARRISON

Distributed  
 by SWP to

War - Bryan  
 Bredce  
 Bernay  
 G-2

Paraphrased: SWP: HDreppard: gl1

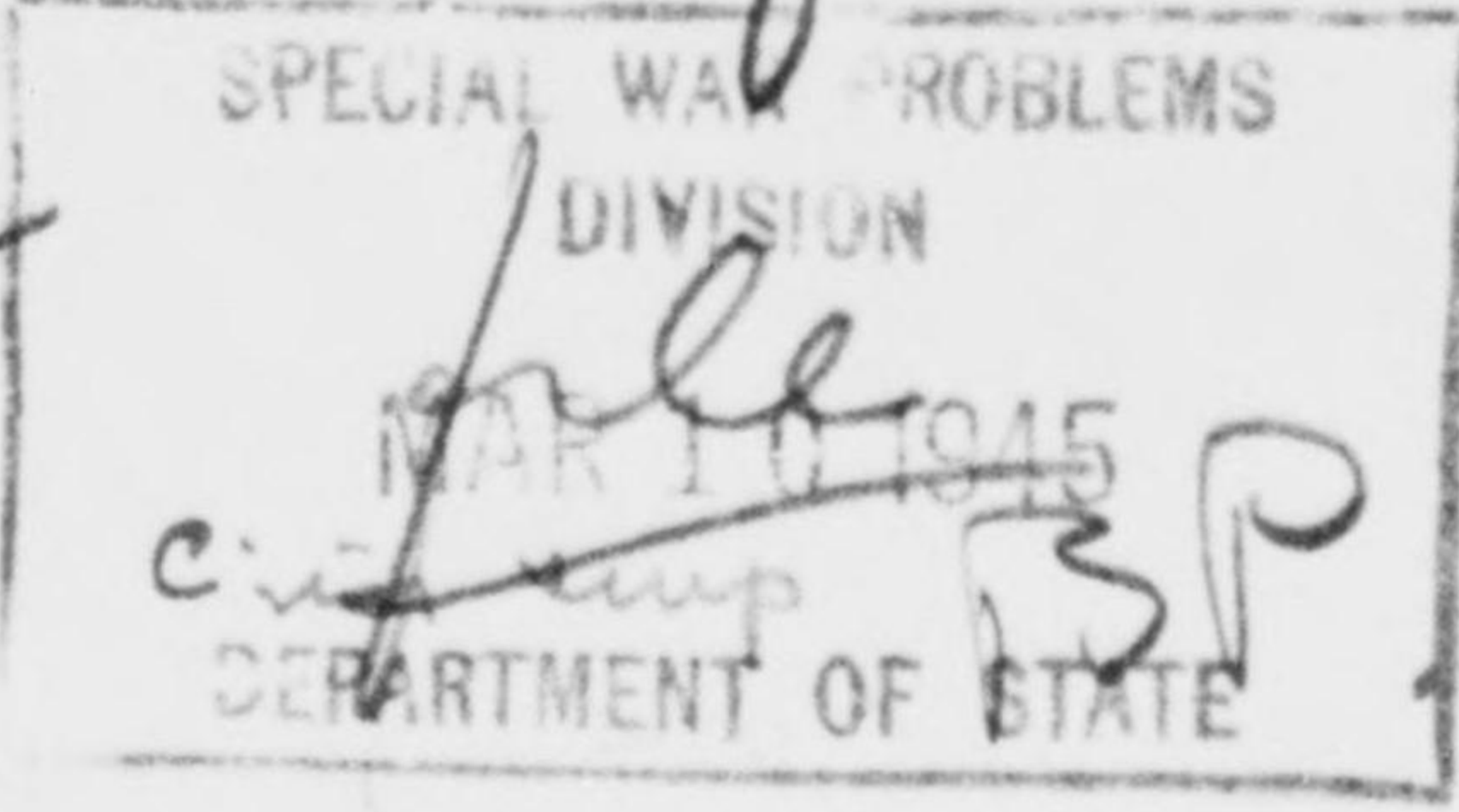
navy - 2  
 Date **MAR 7 1945** BP: pm



Distributed  
by SWI to

AIRGRAM

Wm - Bryan  
Bressee  
Sweet  
Bernard  
Navy - 2



FROM

Bern

Dated March 2, 1945.

Rec'd : March 8, 6p.m.

Date MAR 10 1945 BP,mm  
Secretary of State,

Washington.

A-266, March 2, 5 p.m.

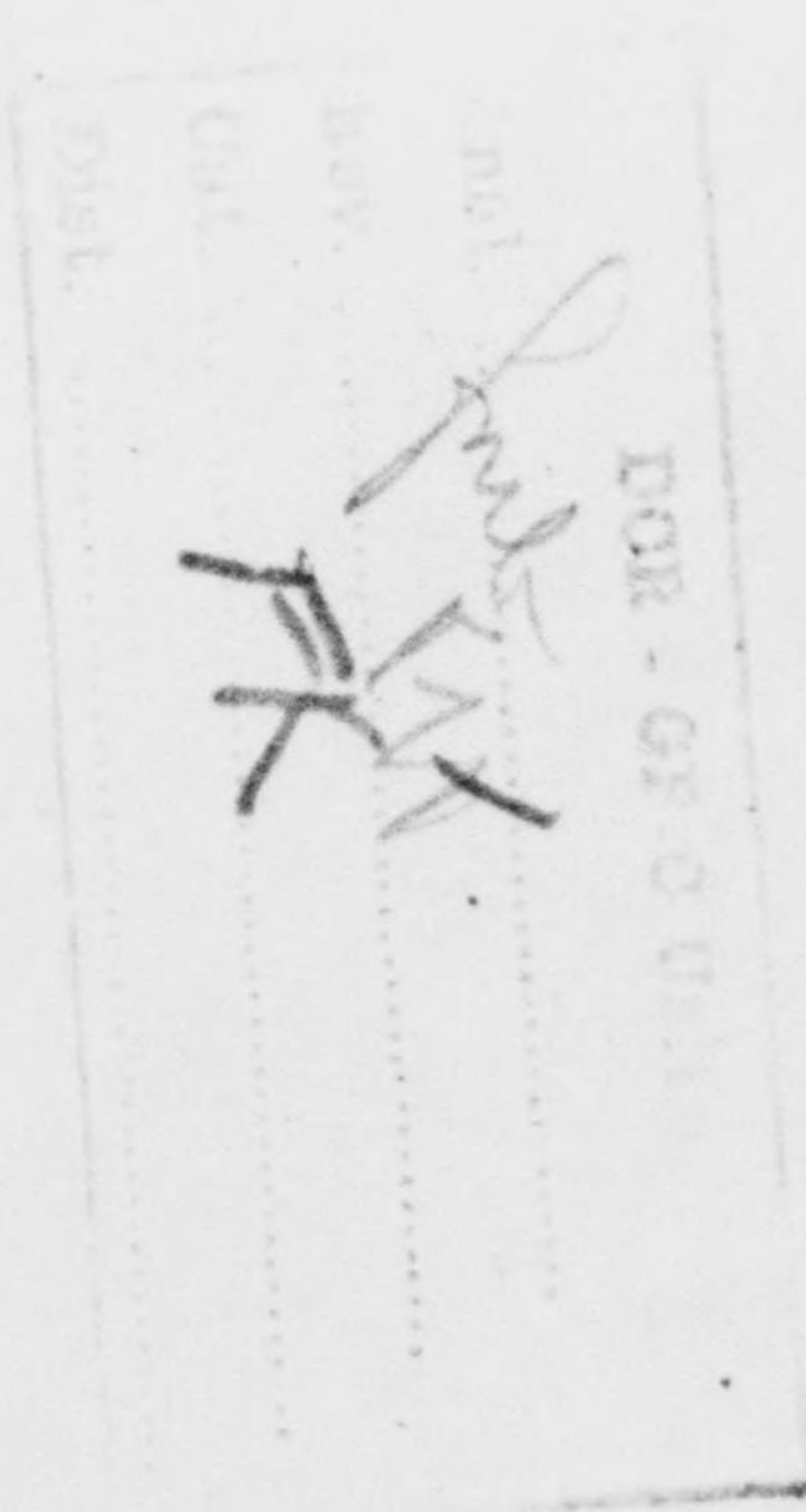
American Interests - Thailand

Department's 295 January 18

Swiss Foreign Office note March 1 states Swiss Consulate Bangkok submitted following information regarding price articles sold in POW and civilian internment camps. Prices given in Thai bahts. Four bahts equal one dollar.

Butter, per box of 170 grams	5.00
Margarins, per pound	2.50
Lard, per box (no weight indicated)	6.00
Pure cocoa-nut oil, per bottle (size not indicated)	1.50
Rice flour, per kilogram	0.65
Polished rice flour, per kilogram	1.65
White sugar, per kilogram	7.00
Palm sugar, per bar	0.20
Eggs, each	0.22
Coffee, per kilogram	6.20
"Nittoh" tea, per pound	6.60
Tea dust, per pound	6.60
"Vrac malais" tea, per pound	10.00
Salt, per pound	2.20
Pepper (quantity not indicated)	1.20
Toothbrush, each	3.25
Laundry soap, per bar	0.55
Toilet soap, per bar	3.20

Shaving



711.64114A O.T./3-245.99114a O.T./3-245  
FILED  
MAR 14 1945  
CS/MAJ



-2- A-366, March 2, from Bern.

Shaving soap, per stick	4.85
Gillette razor blades, per five blades	10.85
"Nacet" razor blades, per ten blades	10.25
Chinese toilet paper, forty sheets	13.20
Talcum powder	2.10
Sanitary napkins, per dozen	11.00
Cigarettes, per package of 20	6.00
Cigarette tobacco, per package (weight not indicated)	0.60
Pipe tobacco, per forty grams	1.50
Cigarette paper, per twenty sheets	0.90
Matches, per ten boxes	6.00
Lighter flints, each	1.75
Candles, per dozen	1.10
Electric light bulbs, each	5.50
Charcoal, per fifty kilograms	27.50
Envelopes, each	0.10
Carbon paper, each sheet	0.30
Ink, per bottle	3.00
Steel pen-points, each	0.20
Pencils, each	0.90
Erasers, each	1.50
Thumbtacks, per fifty	6.00
Drinking glasses, each	5.35
Brooms, each	1.65
Shoe-polish, per little box	0.80.

In transmitting foregoing, Swiss Consulate observes prices indicated are definitely lower than those prevailing outside camps, which have greatly increased recently, and adds that following articles are rationed in amounts indicated:

- 1) Sugar: one pound a month (but not always available);
- 2) Laundry soap: six pieces a month;
- 3) Toilet soap: two pieces a month;
- 4) Matches: ten boxes every six weeks.

HARRISON

GT/GMG/dmh



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

INCOMING TELEGRAM

DIVISION OF CENTRAL SERVICES TELEGRAPH SECTION

*BP* { *Paraphrase*  
*145* { *Restated*  
*145* { *145*

JB-306  
This telegram must be closely paraphrased before being communicated to anyone. (SECRET)

Bern  
Dated March 10, 1945  
Rec'd 9:49 p.m.

*oc/R*

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS  
APR 9 1945  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Secretary of State  
Washington

1531, March 10, 6 p.m.

AMERICAN INTERESTS THAILAND

*BP*  
*AW*  
*files*  
*Coppin swp*  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

*711.94114a O.T./3-2845*  
*swp JA*

Swiss Foreign Office states informally (our 1294,

February 28) that according Swiss Consulate Bangkok two more POW groups (300 and 500 respectively) passed Bangkok apparently destined for Indo-China by rail. Swiss representative estimates approximately 2,000 POWS passed Bangkok since February 16.

HARRISON

RB

711.94114A O.T./3-1045

APR 10 1945  
RECEIVED  
DEPT. OF STATE  
MAIL ROOM

APR 1 0 1945

**Confidential File**

711.94114a O.T./3-1045



PARAPHRASE OF TELEGRAM RECEIVED

FROM: THAILAND  
 TO: Secretary of State, Washington.  
 NUMBER: 1531  
 DATED: March 10, 1945

According to the Consulate of Switzerland at Bangkok two additional groups of prisoners of war, one consisting of three hundred prisoners and the other of five hundred apparently enroute to Indo-China by train passed Bangkok. It is the estimate of the Swiss Representative that since February 16 about two thousand prisoners of war have passed Bangkok. The foregoing was informally stated by the Swiss Foreign Office. (Legation's 1294 of February 28).

Reviewed  
 by SWP to

War - Bryan

Busec

Bernays

Navy - 2

APR 5 1945 B.P.m

Paraphrased:SWP:BPetro:g11



*AW*  
SPECIAL WAR PROBLEMS  
DIVISION  
MAR 23 1945  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
*cin sup*  
*HW*  
*20*  
RESTRICTED

AIRGRAM

FROM

Bern

Dated March 10, 1945

Rec'd: March 22, 5p.m.

DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS  
*HW*  
*✓*  
*Q*

*DC/A*

*file*

Secretary of State,  
Washington.

A-408 March 10, noon

American Interests - Thailand

Department's 3497 October 13, referred James  
October 16 *711.941140.T./9-3044*  
*SWP JA*

James forwards March 7 copy letter No. 732 to  
Mr. Cotton, Amcross Washington, stating Committee  
endeavored to arrange with Salzmann, Committee's  
agent Bangkok, that controversial wrappings be destroyed  
and cigarettes distributed to camp.

Salzmann replies that information he received  
concerning confiscation came from strictly private  
source and that as he was never advised by Japanese of  
such confiscation it is impossible for him enter into  
negotiations for distribution of these cigarettes to  
camps after objectionable wrappings removed.

Distributed  
by SWP to

*War Bureau*  
*Bulsee*  
*Sweet*  
*Bernays*

*Navy - 2*  
Date **MAR 28 1945** *BP:m*  
GT/GMG/mak

HARRISON

DOR - GP-O Unit  
*File*  
APR 7 1945

FILED

711.94114AO.T./3-1045 CS/EG

*711.94114AO.T./3-1045*

*X*



DIVISION OF JAPANESE AFFAIRS  
APR 2 1945

421 West Main Street  
Boonton, New Jersey  
March 7, 1945

Dear Mr. Ballantine,

After reading your article, "I Lived on Formosa", I feel that I must write to you. Please, Mr. Ballantine if it would not inconvenience you would you, please answer my letter submitting your opinion on the matter that I am told tell you about.

My fiancée, a Lt. in the Naval Air Corps, has been reported missing over Formosa since the 3<sup>rd</sup> of January. I had of no one who could tell me more about the people than you so I have come to you for aid. I will relate to you the story - as much of it as I know.

A raid was staged on an airfield on the west coast of Formosa. My fiancée was shot down over the target. Her chaplain stated that there were mountains to go over before direct contact could be made against the airfield. This point I question perhaps by chance, he could have landed nearer the mountains than the airfield enabling him to escape the Japanese.

711.94114A O.T./3-2745

CS/D  
711.94114a.O.T./3-2745



My "Kang" plane was last seen at 10,000 ft. open parachute, in a cloud. One of the fighter pilots flying low over the district sighted three inter-Island camps. From that all his friends desired hope that he may be imprisoned there. I do pray and hope that he is a prisoner, but somehow I feel that he is in friendly hands, maybe that of the Chinese.

Mr. Ballantine, from the facts that I have given you, do you believe that he may be a prisoner? Is there any possibility that the Chinese could have reached him and brought him to safety? Or do you believe otherwise? You know the ways of the Japanese, tell me do you believe, had the Japs captured him, they would have made him prisoner or would they destroy him? I know nothing of them, but I feel sure they had not disposed of him, and never will, but that he'll return to me.

If my fiancée should be with the Chinese would they be able to make any contact with those people outside the island? Do you believe they could harbor him for long since the Japs



are so watchful?

Should he be a prisoner do you believe he had been present for information? Are the Japanese as cruel as we are told when it comes to making our officers talk?

Two weeks ago had the idea that I may be able to get word through to him somehow through the missions. After seeking information I found out that those missionaries left on the island were interned when the Japanese took control of the island causing them to cease functioning. Is this a true statement? Or is there some way in which I might still contact them? Is there any means of contact with those on the island that you know of?

A Mrs. Phator, sister of whose husband was with the Canadian consulate at Taihoku, told me there is no underground operating on the island. So that is out.

As far as I know the Red Cross is unable to function there, but I have yet to investigate that point.

Would like your honest opinion on what

711.94114A O.T./3-2745

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you think about this entire situation surrounding  
my fiancé, a naval fighter pilot.

Any information at all would be most  
welcome, and I would be ever grateful to you.  
Please, won't you write as soon as possible. I  
feel so strongly that your information on this  
subject will help my frame of mind a great  
deal.

One more thing. Do you believe that if he had  
been taken prisoner we will have to wait until  
the war's end to know what has happened  
to him? The captain on his career believes this  
as he says the Japanese are very lax in contacting  
our government on such matters.

I am looking forward to an answer with all  
my heart, Mr. Ballantine.

LTJ

Very truly yours,

Miss Virginia Liley

P.S. On that mission Phil shot down a Jap  
plane. I'm so proud!



April 3, 1945

In reply refer to  
JA

My dear Miss Riley:

I have received your letter of March 27, 1945 in which you described the circumstances under which your fiancé was seen to bail out over Formosa and asked my opinion on a number of questions pertaining to his whereabouts and safety and the prospects of your receiving information concerning him.

I should like very much to help you as I fully understand your anxiety and I am sure that you will understand that what I say is only my personal opinion. From what you stated, it seems to me that you are justified in thinking that your fiancé may be alive. However, in my opinion you should not expect that non-Japanese on Formosa are sheltering him, because it would be very difficult and dangerous for them to do so - and Formosa is too far from the coast of China for it to seem likely that he could have been taken to friendly territory there. On the other hand, the information we have regarding prisoner of war camps on Formosa is such that I feel you have a right to hope he may be held prisoner under conditions which are not particularly harsh. I agree with the chaplain whom you quoted that it is quite possible that you will not have definite word regarding your fiancé until after the war.

As you probably know, the Casualty and Processing Unit, Bureau of Navy Personnel, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., is the office which deals with matters pertaining to naval personnel missing in action or held prisoner; I understand

that

Miss Virginia Riley,  
421 West Main Street,  
Boonton, New Jersey.

DOR - CP-C UNIT	
Anal.	<i>[Signature]</i>
Rev.	<i>[Signature]</i>
Out.	<i>R.R.T.</i>
Dist.	

*SW 11.9 + 11 + 20 O.T. / 3-2945*



- 2 -

that inquiries may be addressed to the attention of Commander H. B. Atkinson. I believe that there is no provision for writing to persons listed as missing in action even if there may be reason to hope that they are prisoners, and it seems to me that any attempt to send a message to your fiancé through other than officially accepted channels would almost certainly be doomed to failure and might subject him to danger in case the message were intercepted by the Japanese.

You are certainly entitled to be proud that your fiancé shot down a Japanese plane on his mission over Formosa and I am sure that it would be his wish that, whatever has happened or may happen to him, you wait calmly and hopefully for news about him.

If I can be of any further assistance to you at any time, please do not hesitate to write to me.

Sincerely yours,

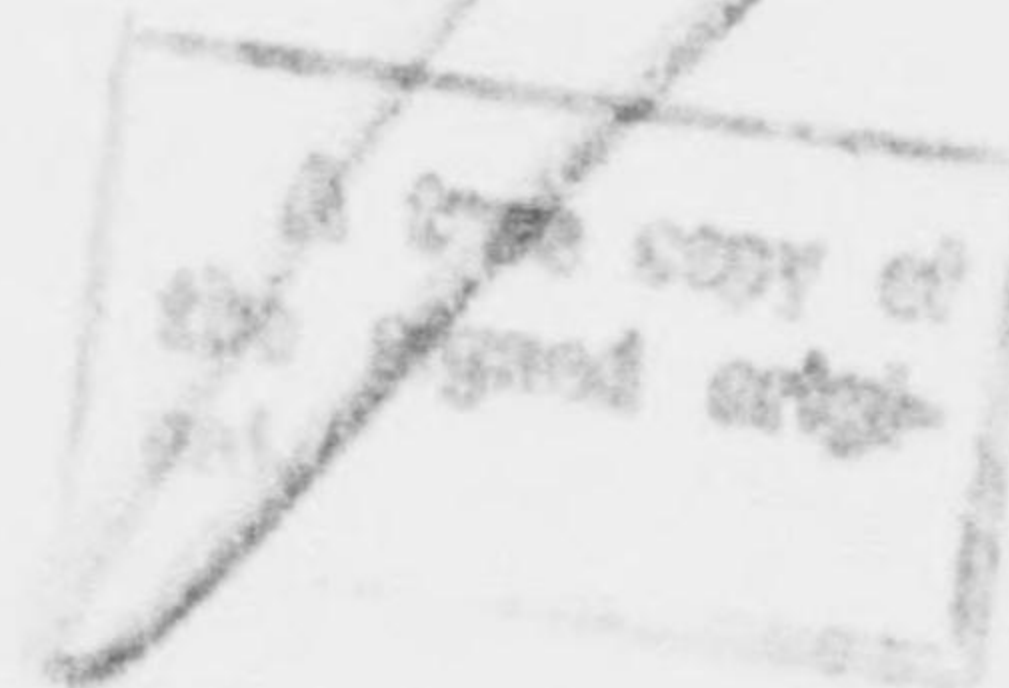
*JWB*  
Joseph W. Ballantine  
Director

Office of Far Eastern Affairs

APR 3 1945  
OR / H

*M*  
JA:BRJohansen:MP  
4-2-45

*J.B.*  
SWP





*AW*  
*DP*  
*DP*  
*DCR*

THE FOREIGN SERVICE **63258**  
OF THE  
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

RESTRICTED

No. 11683

Via Airmail Pouch

AMERICAN LEGATION

Bern, May 9, 1945.

Distributed  
by **SWP** to

Subject: American Interests - Thailand  
Regulations governing detention  
of civilian internees and  
prisoners of war.

SPECIAL WAR PROBLEMS  
DIVISION  
MAY 15 1945  
C. J. [Signature]  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

*Bruce Busee*  
*W. G. Sweet*  
*J. Judelson*  
*Nancy*  
Date **SEP 13 1945** *B.P. am*

The American Minister at Bern has the honor to enclose, for the Department's information and records, copies of the revised camp regulations of January 1, 1943, of the special camp regulations prepared on September 1, 1943, as well as of supplementary orders issued by the Thai Government regarding the detention of civilian internees and prisoners of war in Thailand.

The Legation received one copy of these documents under cover of a note dated April 30, 1945, from the Swiss Foreign Office which stated that the Swiss Consulate at Bangkok transmitted these regulations on November 18, 1944.

Enclosures:

- No. 1 - Copy of revised camp regulations of January 1, 1943;
- No. 2 - Copy of special camp regulations of September 1, 1943.

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

*Dorothea M. Laurion*  
Anal. \_\_\_\_\_  
Rev. *[Signature]*  
Cat. \_\_\_\_\_  
Dist. \_\_\_\_\_

SEP 14 1945

711.64114A OT/5-945

CS/MAJ

711.94114A OT/5-945

HECTO SENT TO DCR/O



Enclosure No. 1 to Despatch No. 11683  
of May 9, 1945, from the American  
Legation at Bern.

COPY  
mak

REVISED CAMP REGULATIONS

PREAMBLE

1. The attention of all persons is drawn to the attached regulations which are hereby issued for the convenience of all internees and officials of the Internment Camp.
2. These regulations are divided into two parts and each part into chapters and paragraphs numbered for reference. The first part contains the regulations concerning the external administration of the Camp and the second part contains the regulations concerning the internal administration of the Camp. New regulations will be issued from time to time and will ipso facto form part of the Camp regulations.
3. Endeavors will be made to avoid as far as possible deviations from the aforesaid regulations, but unforeseen circumstances may necessitate special procedure, and unless such procedure be of a temporary nature, it will subsequently be duly incorporated into Camp Regulations.
4. All previous Camp Regulations issued by order of the Camp Commandant which conflict with these Camp Regulations are hereby cancelled.

signed: Lt. Col. Perm Mahanondha

Commandant  
Internment Camp

1st January 2486



COPY  
mak

P A R T II

CHAPTER ONE

ORGANIZATION OF CAMP

1. The Camp Commandant. The Camp Commandant is in charge and control of the Camp Authorities and of all internees in the Camp and is authorized to issue orders and regulations for the above-mentioned, and to maintain the discipline, and to supervise the procedure of the Camp.
2. The Camp Authorities. The Camp Authorities consist of:
  - a. The Deputy Commandant, who is in charge of the Camp administration, has the authority to act for the Commandant. He shall supervise the conduct of both the internees and the Camp officials in the same manner as the Commandant. He may only deal with external matters when he has been entrusted with such matters by the Commandant; but should the Commandant be absent and the matter urgent, he may then make such orders as, in his discretion, he considers necessary. In this respect all matters carried out in the name of the Commandant shall be deemed to have been duly authorized. He has under him officers, non-commissioned officers and orderlies for general routine work.
  - b. The Camp Adjutant who is responsible for the health and discipline of the soldiers stationed at the Camp and is also the liaison officer between them and the Commanding Officer of their Regiment.
  - c. The Camp Quarter Master who is in charge of Government Stores, equipment, constructions and locations, of food and all necessary provisions. He shall apply for essential commodities, money and personal household articles and it is his duty to supervise construction, repair and upkeep work within the Camp site, he shall have assistance when necessary.
  - d. The Contact officer who is in charge of the contact office and has the duties of a liaison officer between the internees and the Camp authorities and also between the Camp authorities and the Chulalongkorn Hospital.
  - e. The official in charge of petitions and requests who shall consider the petitions and requests of people without and within the Camp and act as he considers the circumstances warrant. He shall also inform such people of his decisions.
  - f. The Censor who shall examine all documents, books, papers and letters passing between people within and without the Camp to see whether or not they contain any forbidden matter and shall record the same.
  - g. The Examining official who shall receive and examine all things sent to internees and all things sent by internees to people outside. He shall examine all things brought by the internees themselves. He shall have assistants when necessary.
  - h.



-2-

h. The Archivist who shall keep a record of all Government communications received, distribute them or submit them to a higher official, draft and type replies. He shall make a list of internees. He shall have assistants when necessary.

i. The official in charge of visits who has the duty to decide whether or not people outside the Camp shall visit internees. He shall supervise such visits and listen to the conversations; should there be anything of a suspicious nature he must make a report thereof. He shall also make a list of the names and addresses of intending visitors. He shall have assistants when necessary.

j. The Interpreter who shall attend meetings between the Camp Committee and the Camp authorities or any other meeting connected with the Camp in order to make a translation and a report of the meeting.

k. The Orderly Room clerk who has the duty to receive and dispatch Government communications which must be entered in a register. He is also the typist.

All these officers take turns to be on duty as Orderly officers of the day and will have authority to act for the Commandant after official hours whilst on duty.

l. Internees subject to their consent may be appointed to act on a semi-official capacity. Information acquired by any such internee by reason of his work must be treated as confidential and must not be related to any other internee in the Camp. Any internees so appointed will be given a pass which will allow them to go to and from the orderly room.

3. The Police Guard. Police Guards are under the military control of the Commandant and his deputies above-mentioned. Their duty is to be on guard outside the compound of the Camp to prevent any possible or attempted escape. In other matters they are to act in accordance with the orders given by the Commandant or his Deputy or in accordance with the requests of the Orderly officer of the day and are to report any irregularities to them.
4. The Camp Medical Officer. The health of the internees in the Camp is in the care of the Thai Red Cross. The Thai Red Cross appoint the medical officers whose duty it is to make weekly visits to the Camp for the purpose of inspecting the hygienic conditions thereof and prescribing treatment for any internees who may be sick.
5. The Representatives of Enemy Alien interests in Thailand. Monsieur Walter Siegenthaler, the Swiss Consul, and Monsieur Folke G. Enstedt, the Swedish Consul, are the persons appointed to look after British and American interests and Netherlands interests respectively. In this capacity they may visit the Camp periodically by arrangements with the Camp authorities. Internees may communicate with their respective country's representative by letter at any time. They may also request personal interview with him on his periodical visits to the Camp. Notice of the visits of

the



-3-

the Swiss and Swedish Consuls to the Camp will be given to internees.

6. Representatives of the internees in Camp. The internees in Camp are permitted to have representative for looking after their general welfare. To ensure this there shall be a General Committee.

The duty of the General Committee is to see to the general welfare of the internees. The Committee is entitled to draft or to consider internal rules for the internees but, before issuing them, must first obtain the sanction of the Commandant. The Committee may reprimand any person for breaches of the Camp Rules or for any other irregularities. Should such a reprimand be ineffective, the Committee is to make a report to the Camp Commandant thereon (thereon).

At least four days before the date set for the election of a Camp General Committee, the Chairman of the former General Committee shall submit, on behalf of the Camp, to the Camp Commandant a list of nominations consisting of those internees willing to service on the incoming committee.

The Commandant has the right of refusing to approve of any nominations or nominations so made.

All approved nominations shall then be submitted to the internees and from this list they shall elect a Camp General Committee consisting of:

One Chairman  
one Secretary  
six ordinary members.

The Camp General Committee shall appoint one of its members, and such other internees as may be required, to take charge of each of the undermentioned activities in the Camp.

Each member of the Committee or other internees so appointed shall be responsible for the duties and shall have the powers specified in connection with his appointment; he shall select such assistants as he deems necessary to fulfill all allocated duties and such assistants shall, after approval of their selection has been given by the Camp Commandant, be recognized as official assistants to whom the member of Committee or other internees in charge may delegate such of his powers and duties as he thinks fit.

a. Sanitation. The member of the Committee in charge shall superintend all internal camp labor, sanitation and construction works.

He shall have the power to organize all labor required for this purpose and shall submit lists thereof to the Camp authorities.

He shall be responsible for the maintenance in good order of all camp sanitation and for the hygienic condition of the grounds, and shall submit, through the General

Committee,



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Committee, to the Camp authorities all recommendations necessary thereto.

He shall submit to the Camp authorities, through the General Committee, plans for any construction work he deems necessary for the camp and, after the necessary sanction has been granted, shall have power to see that such work is carried out.

He shall have charge of all materials provided for the carrying out of any of his duties.

For the purpose of organization and reference he shall represent on the General Committee, internees appointed to take charge of air raid precautions and health.

The Internee in charge of air raid precautions shall be responsible for the organization of First Aid squads, casualty clearing stations and all other matters connected with air raid precautions and relative to official Regulations.

The internee in charge of Health shall be responsible for the organization of the Camp Clinic and Nursing staff and shall cooperate with the Camp authorities in arrangements for sending internees to hospital.

b. Catering. The Member of the Committee in charge shall superintend all matters concerning the food provided by the Camp Caterers.

He shall be responsible for the cleanliness of the Dining Room and shall have charge of all equipment and duties connected therewith, and of all labor allocated for this purpose.

He shall keep and submit such records of any reports on food supplied to the Camp as may be required by the Camp authorities or the General Committee.

c. Camp Stores. The Member of the Committee in charge shall superintend the Camp stores and Canteen.

He shall arrange for the purchase, through channels authorized by the Camp authorities, of all goods (except those prohibited by official regulations) ordered by internees through the Camp Stores and of such goods as he or the General Committee deem necessary for the maintenance of the Camp Stores and the Canteen. He shall keep proper accounts of all such transactions and shall submit monthly statements thereof to the General Committee.

For the purpose of Organization and Reference he shall represent on the General Committee those internees appointed to take charge of authorized visits of the tailor, shoemaker and locksmith.

d. Housing. The Member of the Committee in charge shall be responsible for all matters connected with Quarters, maintenance of Government properties and Electrical installations and Fittings. He shall cooperate with the Camp Quartermaster in all matters appertaining to the Quartermaster's department.

He shall have charge of all Government property supplied for use in Camp, and of all other material provided for the carrying out of his duties, and shall supervise all labor allocated for such purpose.

He shall be responsible for the allocation and cleanliness of all living quarters.

For



-5-

For the purpose of organization and reference, he shall represent on the General Committee the internees appointed to take charge of the Camp Laundry.

e. Religion and Education. The Member of the Committee in charge shall superintend all matters connected with education and religion.

He shall make all necessary arrangements for the organization of educational classes, the holding of religious services and for the general spiritual welfare of the internees.

f. Recreation. The Member of the Committee in charge shall superintend all arrangements for organized sports and games, both outdoor and indoors, and shall have charge of all material provided for such purpose.

He shall superintend all organized entertainments, including lectures and debates.

General. For the purpose of organization and reference, the Chairman of the General Committee shall represent on the Committee the Camp Treasurer and other internees who may be elected by the Camp to supervise any financial matters.

For the purpose of organization and reference, the Secretary of the General Committee shall represent on the Committee:

1. The Monitors who shall be elected by their respective dormitories.
2. The Stenographer appointed by the General Committee.
3. Internees in charge of Gate orderlies, letters, parcels and lost property.

The General Committee may, with the consent of the Commandant, appoint any internee to take charge of any Camp activity not falling under one of the above headings.

The General Committee shall remain in office for six months from date of election subject to the following provisions:

1. The General Committee may, upon a majority vote, at any time within their term of office, place their resignation in the hands of the Commandant, and shall do so if the majority of the internees passes vote of "no confidence" in the General Committee. The Commander will thereupon order a new election to take place in accordance with the foregoing rules.

2. Any member of the General Committee shall be entitled for adequate reasons to place his resignation in the hands of the Commandant who shall thereupon order the General Committee to submit for his approval nominations to fill the vacancy.

Camp Monitors.

a. Within one week of the election of the General Committee, the occupants of the various buildings shall elect monitors.

- b. Each of the following shall elect one monitor:
  - A building upper floor, married quarters.
  - A building upper floor, bachelors' quarters.
  - A building ground floor, North end.
  - A building ground floor, South end.
  - B Building upper floor.
  - B building ground floor.

C



-6-

C building.  
D building, North end  
D building, South end.  
F building.

- c. The duties of the monirots shall be:
1. To see that all Camp Rules relating to conduct within the dormitories are carried out.
  2. To ensure that all rules laid down by the General Committee are obeyed.
  3. To report, if necessary, to the General Committee continued violation of any Camp Rule.
  4. To be on duty during air raids in order to see that all air raid precautions are followed.

## CHAPTER TWO

### ADMINISTRATION OF CAMP.

#### 1. Contact with Camp Authorities.

- a. An officer will be appointed as Camp contact officer. He will be assisted by a staff of runner orderlies.
- b. Internees wishing to submit individual requests and petitions or who wish to communicate with the Camp authorities on any matter shall do so through the contact officer.
- c. Letters addressed to the Camp authorities shall be handed in at the contact office. Letters not of a private nature need not be placed in an envelope. Confidential letters should be in sealed envelopes and will be dealt with by the Deputy Commandant personally.
- d. Requests for special privileges and petitions must be presented in the manner laid down in Part 2, Chapter 4 of these regulations.
- e. A letter box for inland letters and one for servants and visitors will be provided. The hours of collection will be indicated on the respective boxes.
- f. Letters containing money or valuables must be handed in separately and entered in the book kept for this purpose by the contact officers.
- g. No internee other than mentioned in the following paragraph will be allowed out of the camp on any pretext whatsoever unless permission has first been obtained from the Camp contact officer.
- h. The Chairman and the Secretary of the General Committee, the official stenographer, the official translator and other internees supplied with a special pass are entitled, notwithstanding the above-mentioned regulation, to go out to the administrative building with first obtaining permission from the contact officer.

#### 2. Quarters in Camp.

There are eight buildings in the Camp, A to H, and they shall be used as follows:

- Building A. (Brick building next to main Camp gate)  
Lower floor, single men's quarters.  
Upper floor, North section, Quarters for married men and their families.  
South section, single men's quarters.
- Building B (Brick building next to building A)

Lower



-6-

C building.  
D building, North end  
D building, South end.  
F building.

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1. To see that all Camp Rules relating to conduct within the dormitories are carried out.
  2. To ensure that all rules laid down by the General Committee are obeyed.
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South section, single men's quarters.
- Building B (Brick building next to building A)

Lower



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Lower and upper floors, Quarters for married men and their families.

Building C. (Brick building next to building B)

Lower floor, Quarters for married men and their families.

Building D (Attap building)

single men's quarters.

Building E. (Brick building opposite to building A)

Dining Hall

Building F. (Brick building next to building E)

Single men's quarters and Medical Clinic.

Building G. (wooden shed next to building F)

Canteen, Store, Tool shed and coal shed)

Building H (Attap building next to North gate)

Contact office.

### 3. Electrical fittings and appliances.

The Camp General Committee shall appoint an internee who will be authorized to make periodical inspections of all electrical fittings and wiring circuits throughout the Camp. He will be responsible for the detection of defects and will either effect the necessary repairs himself or embody his recommendations as regards repairs, replacements or alterations in the form of a report to the General Committee for forwarding to the Camp authorities. Internees requiring electrical fittings, equipment, appliances or apparatus of any kind must pass their orders through the Camp Stores and through no other channels, private or otherwise. It will be the duty of the internees in charge of electrical fittings to pursue these orders and if necessary obtain official approval of them from the Camp authorities.

All electrical appliances (fans, irons, percolators, kettles, shavers, lighters, hotplates, immersion heaters, etc.) in the Camp must be registered whether in use or not. The internee in charge of electrical fittings will be responsible for receiving applications for the registration of appliances and for collecting charges that may be due thereon. Unregistered appliances will be subject to confiscation. Appliances in use will be charged for as follows:

Shavers and lighters: Ticals 0.50 per month per appliance.

All other appliances: Ticals 2.00 per month per appliance.

All appliances are subject to inspection of the internee in charge of electrical fittings at any time. If an appliance is found to be faulty or to impose too great a burden on the lighting circuit, its use may be prohibited.

4. Sanitation. A member of the General Committee shall be in charge of and superintend all work connected with the Camp sanitation and the hygienic condition of the grounds. Bathrooms and lavatories are provided for both sexes and those provided for one sex must not be used by the other sex. The bathrooms and lavatories will be kept clean by laborers provided by the Municipality but all repair and construction work are the responsibility of the Committee member in charge of sanitation. For further particulars see Part 2, Chapter 1, Section 4 (1).

Space will be allotted on request to internees to make gardens under the supervision of the Committee member in charge of sanitation and subject to the approval of the Camp authorities.



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5. Internal Camp Labor. Construction, repair or maintenance work within the Camp and for the benefit of the Camp and the welfare of the internees generally, shall be carried out by squads of internees detailed for the purpose under a Camp order. The selection of individuals to serve in these squads will be made by the Camp authorities upon the recommendation of the Committee member in charge of sanitation, who shall submit full reports on such work outstanding from time to time. Internees shall not receive pay for any work done in connection with the administration, internal arrangement or maintenance of the Camp

6. Government laborers. Laborers who enter the Camp are authorized to scrub the passage ways, bathrooms and W.C.'s only. Internees are not allowed to engage these laborers for work inside the rooms or any other special work other than that outlined above. Internees are not permitted to tip the laborers and any breach of the above rule makes the offender liable to be brought before the General Committee. It is the duty of the Monitors to report any such breaches to the General Committee. If any internee wishes to make a special gift to a Camp laborer or waiter he must apply for permission to do so from the Camp authorities in writing through the Secretary of the Camp General Committee stating the reason why he wishes to make the gift.

7. Food.

Adults.

Three meals will be served daily to all internees in the Dining Hall.

Children.

Three meals will be served to all children internees old enough to go to the Dining Hall at the same hours as those served to adults, but the food, which will be supplied, will be of a nature considered suitable for children.

Special Food.

Should any internee be unable to eat the food normally supplied by the Caterer he may apply to the Camp Commandant through the General Committee for the privilege of ordering special food from the Caterers. Should such an application be granted the applicant must himself pay any extra charges made by the Caterers.

Extra food on cooking fires.

Internees are permitted to buy from the Caterers or the Camp Stores or to receive from friends outside the Camp, additional food. Should such food require cooking then it must be cooked by the internees themselves. Special places for cooking by the internees are allocated and no cooking is allowed elsewhere. No cooking or open fires are allowed inside any Camp building. Fires in the open shall be allowed at the places allocated for cooking between dawn and sunset and must be carefully extinguished after use. For practical purpose, dawn shall be considered to be 5:30 hours.

Dining Hall. All the rooms in the Dining Hall (building E) and the veranda facing the main roadway shall be reserved exclusively for the service of meals and the taking of the roll call. They must not be entered before the camp bugle is

sounded



-9-

sounded at meal times. The General Committee is however authorized to grant permission for the use of the Dining Hall for special purposes. The removal from the Dining Hall of crockery or any other property of the Caterers is strictly forbidden under any circumstances.

8. Stores and Canteen.

a. The internees are permitted to have a Camp Store; the running of these stores shall be in charge of a Member of the General Committee. All goods purchased by internees must be purchased at or through the Camp Stores. Internees are forbidden to establish contact with trades people. All purchases for the Stores shall be made through the Camp Buying Agent.

A tailor, shoemaker and a locksmith will be selected by the Camp authorities and will be permitted to visit the Camp from time to time to take orders from internees and to fit on goods made to such orders. Any dealings between the internees and the trades people must be through the internee appointed for this purpose.

b. The internees are permitted to have a Canteen. The running of the Canteen shall be in charge of the same member of the General Committee as has charge of the Camp Stores.

The Canteen may sell all things normally sold by a Canteen with the exception of alcoholic beverages. All purchases made by the Canteen shall be put through the Camp Stores.

9. The Buying Agent.

The Buying Agent is appointed by the Camp authorities and may contact the Committee member in charge of Camp Stores at any time, on any day between 09:00 hours and 16:00 hours except on Sundays or Holidays, but may not under any circumstances contact any other internees. All goods brought to the Camp by the Buying Agent are subject to search. The Buying Agent must not bring to the Camp any article which is not allowed in the Camp and must not accept an order for any article which requires a special permit, unless such a permit is attached to the order for the said article.

10. Certain Tradesmen.

Subject to the approval of the Camp authorities, a tailor, shoemaker and a locksmith will be allowed to attend at the Camp by special arrangement. The date and time for such visits will be fixed by the Camp authorities, and only the internees appointed for the purpose will be allowed to have direct contact with such trades people, though they may, subject to permission being first obtained from the Contact officer, take any internee out of the gate to meet any one of those approved trades people should the occasion warrant it.

11. Medical Attention.

a. Medical inspection of internees in the Camp by officers of the Thai Red Cross shall be carried out once a week. The object is the supervision of the General state of health and the detection of infections and contagious diseases.

b. Injections for the prevention of possible epidemics such as cholera, typhoid, etc. will be given as the medical officer sees fit.

c. For recording purpose, internees are instructed to report for weighing to the Nurse in charge on the first

Wednesday



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Wednesday of each month. The Nurse in charge shall be responsible for submitting these records to the Camp authorities

d. Medical examination shall be carried out in the clinic provided for that purpose in building F.

e. Persons requiring medical attention must report to the clinic for a preliminary examination.

f. It is to be left to the discretion of the Nurse in charge to decide what course is to be taken regarding a patient, i.e. whether she can administer to the patient herself or whether the patient should have outside treatment. In the latter case, she should draw up a certificate stating her diagnosis of the illness and her opinion as to which medical branch should give medical treatment, i.e. whether from the Red Cross or whether it is essential for a specialist to be called in.

g. In drawing up her suggestion the nurse in charge is to be guided by the following consideration:

Minor cases should be attended to at the Camp clinic.

For minor treatment beyond the scope of the Clinic, a medical officer shall be called in.

Only serious cases which need hospital treatment will be conveyed to the hospital.

No N.C.O.'s private soldier or police shall obtain medical attention or medicines from the Camp without written permission from the Camp authorities or from the Police officer on duty.

h. Children under twelve to be conveyed to hospital may be accompanied by a parent.

(Details regarding procedure at the hospital are contained in Camp Order No. 24/2485)

## 12. Money.

Government allowance. A monetary allowance computed at the rate of 50 stangs per day will be paid to each internee monthly in arrears as from August 1, 2485. The purpose of this allowance is to enable internees to buy such articles as they consider necessary.

### Temporary Emergency Fund for British Internees.

General. The Temporary Emergency Fund was established with the consent of H.M. Government and is under control of the Consulate of Switzerland. The purpose of the fund is to provide a monthly allowance to all internees who are in urgent need of extra financial assistance.

### Management of the Fund.

1. The rules covering the management of the fund are subject to the approval of the Camp Commandant.

2. The British internees shall nominate five of their number to manage this fund.

3. The nominees shall from time to time make recommendations to the Camp Commandant regarding payments to internees from this fund.

4. In exceptional cases, having ascertained that an emergency exists, the nominees may recommend the payment of a special sum to any internee giving full details as to how the money is to be spent.

5. The Treasurer of the Fund shall keep a cash book in which all payments out of the fund shall be entered, giving full details as to:

a.



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- a. Date of payment
- b. Name of recipient
- c. Amount.

6. A receipt in duplicate is to be issued for each payment signed by the recipient and countersigned by the Treasurer.

7. The Treasurer shall send the receipts in duplicate together with an extract from the cash book to the Consulate of Switzerland as occasion may arise, via the Camp authorities.

### 13. Visits.

a. It is not permissible for people of Thai and other Asiatic races to visit internees in Camp, except in the case of close relationship.

b. The visitor must submit his name and written qualifications for visiting to the responsible officer and must also write the name of the person he or she wishes to visit. The qualifications and certificates will be kept temporarily by the authorities until the visit is over when they will be returned to the visitor. The recognized qualifications are:

1. Alien Registration book
2. Marriage licence
3. A certified document from the Camp authorities that he or she is a close relation, i.e. father or mother, husband or wife, son or daughter, to the person to be visited in Camp.

c. If approval for visiting is granted, visitors will be conducted to the places reserved for visitors, i.e. the inner shed of the main gate of the Camp.

d. Internees will be called by the officer in charge to come out to meet their respective visitors.

e. The time allowed for each visit is limited to not more than fifteen minutes.

f. The visitors and the persons visited must have no direct contact with each other, they must sit opposite each other in the presence of officers and guards.

g. It is absolutely forbidden to mention political or military matters or any subject that may be harmful to the Thai army and her allies or to the Thai nation.

h. Visits are permitted only on Tuesdays and Fridays between 09:00 hours and 11:30 Hours.

### 14. Parcels.

Ingoing parcels. The following articles are prohibited:

- a. Radio receiving and transmitting apparatus and parts thereof.
- b. Arms and implements of war.
- c. Harmful habit-forming drugs, unless permission is given by authorized medical authority and the Camp Commandant.
- d. Alcoholic beverages of all kinds.
- e. Flashlights and parts and accessories thereof.
- f. Other electrical appliances, parts and accessories unless special permission is granted for such specific articles.

The following regulations cover incoming parcels:

a. Bearers of parcels may bring these to the Camp between the hours of 9:00 to 10:30 except on visiting days, Sundays and official holidays.

b. The bearer must convey the parcel to the proper officer



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officer in charge at the outer shed.

c. The bearer must declare the contents of the parcels to the examining officer, who will examine the articles and enter them in a register, the bearer must see that they are duly registered.

d. The bearer must sign his name in the register mentioned above.

e. The examined parcels will be distributed in the Camp before 12:30 hours and the recipients must sign their names in the register.

Outgoing parcels.

a. Parcels will be collected for distribution to the people outside at 11:15 hours except on visiting days, Sundays and official holidays.

b. For outgoing parcels a detailed descriptive list of the contents must be attached.

c. The examining officer will examine outgoing parcels and duly enter them in a register kept for that purpose inside the Camp in the presence of the internee in charge of parcels.

d. The internee in charge of parcels must sign his name in the register mentioned above.

e. The outgoing parcels will then be taken to the inner shed outside the Camp gate and distribute at 11:30 hours, and the recipient must sign his name in the register in receipt thereof.

f. Undelivered outgoing parcels will be returned by the officer in charge of parcels to the internee in charge of parcels.

15. Letters.

a. It is permissible for internees to send postcards to the number of two postcards a month to their families informing them of their internment in Thailand and the state of their health. The said postcards are obtainable at the Contact office at the price of one stang each. They will be exempt from all postal charges and will be forwarded as quickly as possible.

b. It is permissible for internees to communicate with persons outside the camp by means of letters.

c. All letters must be written in Thai or English only.

d. In all letters it is forbidden to mention political or military matters of whatever nature whether indirectly or directly, or to mention any subject which may be harmful to the Thai Army or the Thai nation and her allies. Letters contravening this rule will be neither delivered to the addressees nor returned to the sender.

e. Only letters enclosed in envelopes which are properly addressed will be forwarded to the addressees, letters not enclosed in envelopes may be destroyed without reaching their destination.

f. On the envelope, the addressees' name must be clearly stated in large characters in the middle of the envelope. The sender's name must be written in the upper left hand corner of the envelope.

g. All letters must be sent in open envelopes and must first be censored by the proper officer.

h. It is absolutely prohibited to send money by letter. (Money must be submitted in person to the contact officer).

i.



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i. All incoming letters for internees may be put into the letter box provided for that purpose. They will be collected for censoring at 10:00 hours each morning except visiting days, Sundays and official holidays and will be distributed in Camp at 12:30 hours every day except visiting days, Sundays and official holidays.

j. All outgoing letters will be collected by the censor at 10:00 hours each day except Sundays, visiting days and official holidays and duly distributed.

k. Letters outgoing from the Camp will be sent by post unless the sender writes clearly at the top left hand corner of the envelope the words "To be called for". Should such letters not be delivered to the addressees they will be returned to the sender in Camp.

The following regulations cover the transmission of money.

a. Money whether sent inward or outward must be put in an envelope with the name of the sender on the top left hand corner and the amount of money sent; the name of the person to whom the money is sent must be clearly inscribed.

b. All money transmitted will be carried out in the same manner as in the case of parcels.

c. It is absolutely prohibited to place money in the letter boxes. Money must be handed in to the contact officer through the internee in charge, for distribution to the receiver.

d. The contact officer and the internee in charge must duly count the money in the presence of the sender and the receiver.

#### 16. Newspapers.

Internees are permitted to subscribe to the BANGKOK CHRONICLE and NATION (Prachachat). Orders for these papers must be placed through the Camp Stores and not sent directly.

#### 17. Laundry.

a. Laundry may be sent out from the Camp at 11:00 hours on Mondays and Thursdays, and will be distributed to the receiver at 11:30 hours.

b. Returned laundry may be brought to the Camp between 9:00 and 10:00 hours on Mondays and Thursdays, and will be distributed in Camp at 10:30 hours.

c. The register for laundry must be kept by the internee in charge of laundry. It is the duty of the examining officer to enter the incoming laundry in the same manner as in the case of parcels.

#### 18. Haircutting.

No hairdresser is allowed to come to the Camp and internees must make their own arrangements about haircutting.

### CHAPTER THREE

1. Religion. Complete liberty of religious thought and worship is permitted inside the Camp and any religious service, subject to notification to the Camp authorities, may be held within the Camp. For convenience, places and hours of religious worship should be arranged with the Committee Member in charge of religion. Owing to there being no Roman Catholic priest in the Camp, a Roman Catholic priest will be allowed, subject to

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the approval of the Camp authorities, to enter the Camp every Sunday and, by arrangement with the Camp authorities, on special feast days for the purpose of holding services. He may not enter the Camp before the time appointed and must leave directly the service is concluded.

## 2. Education.

### Children

It is the duty of the Committee member in charge of education to arrange what classes shall be held for the children in Camp and to arrange a timetable and where such classes are to be given.

### Adults.

All classes for adults are subject to the supervision and approval of the Committee member in charge of education and must be held at the places and time appointed by him.

The curricula for adults and children must first obtain the sanction of the Camp authorities.

### Debates and Lectures.

Debates and lectures of an educated character are allowed subject to the approval of the Camp authorities. Notification of forthcoming debates or lectures will be made in the Weekly Order (Part 2).

## 3. Recreation.

a. All kinds of physical exercise are encouraged and games will be organized by the Committee member in charge of recreation.

b. Out-door and in-door games, permitted by the law, may be indulged in by the internees provided the peace and good order of the Camp is not disturbed, but gambling of all sorts is forbidden.

c. Provision will be made for playing football outside the Camp when considered desirable. Players and spectators must leave the Camp in one party under supervision and must keep, while at the football ground, within the bounds laid down. Internees are forbidden to communicate with any but other internees or Camp officials whether on the way to and fro or on the football ground.

d. Theatricals, concerts and performances of a similar nature are permitted subject to the approval of the Camp authorities, but all expenses connected therewith must be borne by the internees themselves.

e. A restricted number of musical instruments and gramophones will be allowed at the discretion of the authorities but must not be placed in such a way as to cause a nuisance to other internees. It is within the power of a Monitor of a building in which a musical instrument is being played, to order it to be stopped should he consider such a course necessary.

f. Books of an educational character except political books will be allowed subject to censorship.

CHAPTER



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CHAPTER FOURDiscipline.1. General.

- a. Internees must adapt themselves to lead a life according to the rules and regulations of the Camp.
  - b. Internees are forbidden to go beyond the compound of the Camp without special permission of the Camp authorities.
  - c. Internees are forbidden to have in their possession the following articles:
    - Any kind of weapon
    - Wireless and Radio receivers
    - Any kind of alcoholic beverages
    - Electrical equipment, unless special permission has been obtained from the Camp authorities.
  - d. Promiscuity between sexes, apart from normal family relations is forbidden.
  - e. After light-out, communication between the building is forbidden.
  - f. Any breaches of rules (d) and (e) may be met by complete segregation of the sexes.
- Offenders against Camp discipline are liable to the punishments set out in Part II, chapter 4, section 10.

2. Camp Routine.

The daily routine of the Camp must be strictly followed, viz.:

06:00 hours Reveille  
08:00 hours Breakfast  
                  Recreation  
12:15 hours Roll call in the dining hall  
12:30 hours Luncheon  
                  Organized Games  
17:30 hours Dinner  
                  Recreation

22:00 hours Lights-out  
The Camp bugle will be sounded at the above-mentioned hours and a warning call will be sounded fifteen minutes before meals and lights-out respectively.

3. Orders and Notices.

a. A weekly Camp order sheet will be issued each Saturday at 16:00 hours. These sheets will make public orders connected with Camp routine. They will make known matters of general interest in a regular and effective manner; they will carry official sanction of activities within the Camp and will facilitate the work of the Camp orderly officers.

A supplementary notice in the form of Part 2 to the weekly order may be attached to each Camp Weekly order sheet.

b. All notices must receive the censor's stamp before being posted on the public notice board within the Camp. All such notices shall be handed to the Secretary who shall be responsible for submitting them to the censor and subsequently posting them on the notice board.

c.



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c.



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c. All notices to be included in the weekly Camp orders sheet should be handed to the Secretary not later than noon on Friday of each week.

4. Privileges.

The following are to be considered privileges, any one of which may be withdrawn for breach of discipline:

- a. Receiving visits from relations or friends
- b. Receiving parcels from relations or friends
- c. The receiving and sending of letters.
- d. Permission to have any electrical appliances

5. Petitions.

All petitions must be addressed to the Camp Commandant and enclosed in a sealed envelope with the word "petition" written in block letters in the top left hand corner. This envelope must be dropped into the box "special requests" at the Contact office. All petitions must be in Thai and signed by the Petitioner and must be accompanied with an English translation which must also be signed by the petitioner.

Requests for special privileges.

All requests for special privileges, except those of a confidential nature, must be entered in a special book kept for the purpose in the Contact office. All such requests must be entered in this book at least three clear days before the day on which the privilege is required and all answers to such requests will be made in writing in the said book. It will be the duty of the internee making the request to ascertain himself whether or not it has been granted by referring to the answer to the request recorded in the said book.

Should the request be of a confidential nature, then the application must be made in writing and enclosed in a sealed envelope which must then be dropped into the box marked "special requests" at the Contact office. All replies to such requests will be made either verbally or in writing.

Should the request be urgent, then the applicant, in addition to complying with one of the above regulation, must personally inform the Contact officer of the urgency of the request, whereupon the contact officer will act as the circumstances warrant.

Requests made otherwise than in the manner and through the channels indicated above will not be considered.

6. Roll Call.

The roll will be called daily by the officer on duty at 12:15 hours in the dining room. All able bodied internees (with the exception of children under twelve years of age) must be present at the calling of the roll and personally answer to their names with the word "here" in an orderly fashion. The Nurse in charge must supply the officer on duty daily with the list of any internees unable to attend roll call on the grounds of sickness.

7. Camp fences. No internee is allowed to establish contact with the guards outside the fences and must not

approach



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approach near the fences or throw articles over the fences. The general Committee of the Camp is responsible for seeing that no such contact is made. In cases where a reprimand is ineffective the offending person must be reported to the Camp authorities.

Lighting.

At 21:45 hours the signal warning for light out will be sounded by the Camp bugler. All internees must thereupon hasten at once to their respective sleeping quarters and prepare for bed; at 22:00 hours the light out signal will be sounded when all internees must be in their respective sleeping quarters. After this time there must be quiet and no unnecessary movement although there is no objection to quiet conversation or smoking. It is the duty of the Monitor of each building to see that all lights are out except such lights as are used for lighting the passage ways, etc. These lights will remain on throughout the night until dawn except during air raids. When blackout regulations are in force only regulation black out bulbs may be used and these must be used so as not to infringe the blackout regulations in any way. They must hang in a regular downward position, and no reflectors of any kind may be used in connection with them. The General Committee must arrange for persons in Camp to be on duty to extinguish lights in communal buildings (dining hall etc.) at 21:45 hours.

8. Fire.

Monitors shall have the duty to appoint fire squads from amongst the able bodied men in their buildings. It is the duty of the members of the fire squad to see that all fire buckets are filled with water and sand each night before lights out and placed in suitable places. In the case of fire breaking out in one or more of the buildings, all internees must hasten to evacuate the building or buildings on fire and proceed to the nearest lawn out of danger; while all able bodied men, who are in the fire squad, must report to the Monitor of the building on fire and hasten to extinguish the fire by all available means, the Monitor must also hasten to send a runner to report the fire to the Camp authorities.

9. Air Raid precautions.

a. Upon the first sound of an air raid alarm signal (consecutive short blast) all lights, inter alia, electric lights, cigarettes, pipes, matches must be extinguished at once.

b. It is not advisable to look up into the sky in search of aircraft etc.

c. All doors and windows should be opened in order to counteract air pressure from possible nearby explosions, and occupants of buildings must keep clear of doors and windows as a precautionary measure against blast and machine gun bullets.

d.



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d. All persons outside buildings must proceed immediately into the nearest concrete building.

e. All persons must remain in the buildings without moving about, throughout the duration of the air raid until the official camp bugle is sounded, irrespective of whether the all clear (one continuous blast) has been heard or not.

f. During the air raids absolute quiet must be strictly observed.

g. In each building the Monitor in charge of the building is authorized to see that the air raid rules and precautions are enforced.

h. In the case of fire breaking out in one or more buildings, the occupants must evacuate the building in question and must proceed immediately outside to the lawn nearest out of danger, and lay down flat with their faces downwards.

i. All able bodied men must, however, notwithstanding rule (h) above, present themselves to the Monitor for any rescue work necessary.

j. In case there should be casualties from explosion or any other serious accidents, it is the duty of the Monitor to see that first aid is carried out promptly, and to report to the officer on duty.

k. It is urged that one small emergency bag for each family be packed, this bag to contain the necessities for one or two days and to be removed in the case of the evacuation of the building by the occupant.

l. Notwithstanding any of the above regulations, Monitors and first aid squads may move about freely, should necessity arise during an air raid, in order to carry out their duties.

#### 10. Punishments.

Any internee contravening any Camp Regulation is liable to punishment as follows:

- a. Reprimand
- b. Curtailment or deprivation of privileges
- c. Separate or solitary confinement for a period not exceeding thirty days.

#### Warning.

Internees are also warned that should they attempt to escape they may be shot by the guards on sight.

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## CAMP ORDER SUPPLEMENTARY TO CAMP ORDER FOR WEEK ENDING

29.5.1943

By Order of the Camp Commandant.

72. CAMP CATERING. As from May 31st 1943, Messrs. Chom Swee Hong will cease to do the Camp catering and it is hereby ordered that as from June 1st 1943 onward all Camp catering be done within the precincts of the Camp, regulations concerning such catering will be issued in the form of a Camp Order in the near future.

Signed by Lieut. M.R.B. Chakrabandhu

Deputy Camp Commandant

Internment Camp,  
Bangkok  
31st May 1943.



## CAMP ORDER SUPPLEMENTARY TO CAMP ORDERS FOR WEEK ENDING

29.5.1943

By order of the Camp Commandant

73. CAMP CATERING. Pursuant to Camp Order No. 72 supplementary to Camp Orders for the week ending 29.5.43, that the Camp catering shall be done within the confines of the Camp, the following regulations shall govern in future all matters concerning catering in Camp.

1. Kitchen and Dining Room site. The whole area partly enclosed by a bamboo fence which lies immediately inside the North Gate of the Camp and to the West of the roadway and stretching to the river bank is known as building G. Building G contains the Camp kitchen and Dining Room, and the following rules and regulations shall be observed in connection with Building G and Camp Catering generally.

Building G shall be out of bounds to all internees, other than those specifically authorized to use these premises hereunder, at all times except official meal times or other occasions when special permission to use the dining room has been granted by the Camp authorities.

2. Meal Times. Meals will be served in the dining room at the following hours:

Breakfast	07:45 hours
Tiffin	12:30 hours
Dinner	18:00 hours

A warning bugle will be sounded a quarter of an hour before the service of each meal.

3. Catering Allowance.

a. To each internee irrespective of age or sex the Camp authorities will make a daily food allowance of Ticals 1.- plus a daily allowance of Ticals 0.15, the latter allowance to cover transport and other charges.

b. The Camp authorities will pay the above mentioned allowances weekly in advance to the Committee member in charge of catering who shall be responsible for making all necessary arrangements for providing the meals for internees set out in paragraph two above.

c. The Camp authorities on recommendation of the General Committee and subject to adequate reasons being disclosed will pay to any internee his or her food allowance of Tical 1.- per day in lieu of food provided by the Camp Kitchen. Any internee drawing Tical 1.- per day food allowance in lieu of food prepared by the Camp kitchen shall not be entitled to the daily transport allowance of Tical -.15 but the same shall be paid by the Camp authorities to the member of the General Committee in charge of catering for the general transport and other charges of the Camp kitchen.

d.



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d. All internees shall be required to sign for the receipt of the above allowance (whether received in cash for food or paid out as transport or other charges) monthly in arrear or at such other intervals of time as the Camp authorities may direct.

e. At the end of each month adjustments shall be made between the Camp authorities and the Committee member in charge of catering whereby the latter refunds to the Camp authorities the sum of money which has been paid by the Camp authorities as food or transport allowances in respect of any internee who has been admitted during that month as in-patient to the Chulalongkorn Hospital. Such sum so refunded will then be paid by the Camp authorities to the Chulalongkorn Hospital. To facilitate this matter it shall be the duty of the Committee member in charge of catering to submit at the same time a list of all internees admitted to the Chulalongkorn Hospital during the month together with the date of their departure and re-arrival in Camp. For this purpose an internee shall be considered in Camp on the day on which she or he is transferred from the Camp to the hospital and as being in the hospital on the day she or he returns from the hospital to the Camp.

f. The regulations contained in the last preceding paragraph shall also apply to any internee or internees leaving the Camp for any other reason.

4. Orderly Corporal. An Orderly Corporal will be detailed by the Camp authorities to be on special duty at building G. His duty will be to act as contact officer between the Camp authorities and the Committee member in charge of catering. He shall see that all regulations contained in this order are observed and followed by all the internees and assistants from outside the Camp. He shall accompany the Committee member in charge of catering or his assistant whenever one of them visits a local market as provided for in clause 7 and shall make a verbal report thereon to the Deputy Commandant on returning to the Camp.

5. Allotment of catering duties. Internees will be appointed to supervise, organize and carry on in the undermentioned capacities the cooking in the camp, and all such internees shall be entitled at all times to unrestricted access to Building G for the purpose of carrying out their duties.

1. Member of General Committee in charge
2. Assistant to the above
3. Internee in charge of service of meals
4. Internee in charge of accounts
5. Internee in charge of purchases and stock
6. Internee in charge of storage
7. Internee in charge of equipments
8. Internee in charge of cooking.

6. Outside Assistance. Certain assistants from outside will be authorized to work in the kitchen under the member of the General Committee in charge. Such assistants will be issued

with



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with a special pass which will allow them to enter and work in Building G only but all other parts of the Camp will be out of bounds for them. It is the duty of the police guard to see that all such assistants on entering the camp go straight to Building G and confine their activities to within that area.

7. Marketing. The Committee member in charge of catering shall arrange for the purchase of foodstuff and cooking materials through channels that may be approved by the Camp authorities.

The Committee member in charge of catering or the internee assisting him will be permitted from time to time to visit the local market for the purpose of ascertaining what foodstuffs are available and their current prices, under the escort of the Orderly Corporal mentioned in paragraph 4.

8. Monthly records. At the end of each month the Committee member in charge of catering shall submit to the Camp Commandant a general report on the Camp catering for that month. Such report shall include a financial statement for the month's catering and a list of the daily menus of food provided during that period. He shall also report on any other special catering matters if so instructed by the Camp authorities.

9. All Camp Orders and regulations in so far as they conflict with this order are hereby superseded.

(Signed) Lieut.M.R.B.Chakrabandhu

Deputy Commander

Internment Camp,  
Bangkok,

3rd June 1943.



CAMP ORDER FOR WEEK ENDING 12.6.1943.

By Order of the Camp Commandant.

74. APPOINTMENT OF CAMP OFFICIALS.

By virtue of clause 4 of Camp Order No. 73 Lance-Corporal Yue Tong-Cham is hereby detailed to be Orderly Corporal for Camp catering duties.

75. ALLOTMENTS OF CATERING DUTIES FOR THE INTERNEES.

By virtue of clause 5 of Camp Order No. 73 the following internees are hereby appointed to assist the Committee member in charge of Catering in the undermentioned capacities:

- 1) Committee member in charge of catering:  
Mr. R.D. Hempson
- 2) Assistant internee to the above:  
Mr. E.P. Heath
- 3) Internee in charge of service of meals:  
Mr. S.S. Marr
- 4) Internee in charge of accounts:  
Mr. W.J. Burgess
- 5) Internee in charge of purchase of stocks:  
Mr. E.L. Elmer
- 6) Internee in charge of storage:  
Mr. W.M. Cochrane
- 7) Internee in charge of equipment:  
Mr. L.L. Lawrie
- 8) Internee in charge of cooking:  
Mr. A.G. Davy.

Signed:

Lieut. M.R.B. Chakrabandhu

Deputy Commander

Internment Camp,  
Bangkok,  
5.6.43.



## CAMP ORDER FOR WEEK ENDING 26.6.1943

By Order of the Camp Commandant.

## 76. CAMP REGULATION SUPPLEMENT TO CAMP REGULATION CHAPTER II No.15.

It is hereby ordered that the following regulation, which is supplementary to Camp Regulation Chapter II No. 15, be included in the Camp Regulations as Camp Regulation, Chapter II No. 15a.

15a. FACILITIES FOR SENDING COMMUNICATIONS TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1. Internees are permitted to communicate with their relatives and friends in any of the following ways:
  - a. By Prisoner of war postcards, which can be bought from the Secretary of the General Committee for the price of one stang per card. Each internee may send a maximum of two such postcards per month, which are free of all postal charges. These postcards have three messages printed on them in Thai and in English, the last two of which are alternative messages. The internee is permitted to strike out the message which is irrelevant but is not allowed to add any message whatsoever. At the foot of the printed message, the internee should sign his full Christian name and surname while the full name and address of the addressee must be clearly written on the front of the postcard.
  - b. By letter. Each internee may write one letter per month to a friend or relation but no one letter may be longer than six sides of writing pages. The contents of any such letter must be limited to personal and family news and is liable to censorship by the Camp authorities and by the Post Office. All such letters must be fully stamped in accordance with the postal regulations for foreign mail and enclosed in an unsealed envelope which must be addressed and bear the senders' name in the same way as local letters under Regulation 15, Chapter II. Any letter which fails to pass the Camp censor will be retained at the Camp office and will neither be despatched nor returned to the sender.
  - c. By Red Cross Message. Each internee may send one Red Cross message per month to a friend or relation. Each message, which must be of a strictly personal or family nature, must be limited to 20 words and be written on the special form provided by the Thai Red Cross Society. Each form must have attached to it a post office coupon of the value of 20 stangs. These Red Cross message forms & coupons are obtainable from the Secretary of the General Committee. Each form after it has been filled in and addressed according to the instructions contained thereon, must be returned to the Secretary for despatch. These messages are not to be enclosed in envelopes.
  - d. By telegram. Internees may request their countries' representative to send urgent messages of a family nature by telegram on their behalf. The cost of any telegram so sent

must



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must be refunded by the internee to his country's representative.

2. All communications, no matter how sent, must be of a personal and family nature. It is not permissible to send joint or communal messages.

3. All communications must be written in Thai or English.

Signed by

Lieut. M.R.B. Chakrabandhu

Deputy Commandant

Internment Camp, Bangkok  
19th June 1943.



Enclosure No. 2 to Despatch No. 11683  
of May 9, 1945, from the American  
Legation at Bern.

COPY  
dmh

Special Camp Regulations

for

Prisoners of War confined in Civilian Internment Camp.

1. Prisoners of War shall be quartered in the small room opposite the Camp Dispensary in building "F". This room is out-of-bonds for all Civilian Internees.
2. Prisoners of war are forbidden to discuss matters pertaining to the war generally or their personal war experiences with civilian internees.
3. The Geneva Convention relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War will be applied to Prisoners of War.
4. The Camp authorities will wherever possible extend the same privileges to Prisoners of War as are extended to civilian internees.
5. Prisoners of War are required to conform strictly to the Camp Regulations and orders and also the Military Regulations concerning Prisoners of War.
6. Should any Camp Regulation or order conflict with the Military Regulations concerning Prisoners of War then the former shall be considered paramount.

(signed) Lieutenant M.R.B.  
Chakrabandhu

Internment Camp,  
Bangkok  
1st September 2486

Acknowledged:  
(signed) William D. McGarry.



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MILITARY REGULATIONS CONCERNING PRISONERS OF WARChapter 1.CLASSES AND TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR

The Classes of persons considered as prisoners of war and the manner in which prisoners of war should be treated.

Section 1.

Persons who, as the result of the fortunes of war, fall into the hands of the Thai Armed Forces to be considered as prisoners of war and treated as such if they fall under one of the following headings:

- 1) All persons who are combatants or who, while not being combatants, are attached to the armed forces as volunteers and may be classified under one of the following headings:
  - a) As being commanded by a person responsible for his subordinates.
  - b) As having unmistakably identification marks which may easily be seen from a distance.
  - c) As carrying arms openly.
  - ||| d) As behaving in a manner compatible with fighting and according to law and the customs of warfare.
- 2) Civilians in a territory that has not been captured who, spontaneously on the approach of the Thai armed forces or allied armed forces, take up arms without having time to prepare themselves as set out in the former section, provided such civilians carry their arms openly and respect the laws and customs of war.
- 3) Persons who, although they still have not lost their status of subjects of neutral states, have followed the armed forces without forming a part of them, such as liaison men, newspaper correspondents, sutlers, or contractors and who are provided with papers by the military authorities of the armed forces which such people are following.

Deserters and Hostages.Section 2.

The following persons are to be considered as prisoners of war:

1)



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1) Deserters

2) Hostages.

Personnel and material which are protected under the Geneva Convention.

Section 3.

In accordance with the Geneva Convention for the amelioration of the condition of the wounded and sick in armies in the field, signed 27th July 1929, the personnel especially engaged in alleviating the wounded and sick, in collecting, transporting, and treating the wounded and sick and including officials engaged in the administration of medical formations and establishments, and chaplains attached to the army, officials of aid societies that have been given recognition by their government and the personnel in such societies who have the same kind of duties to perform shall not, if they behave according to military law and regulations, be treated as prisoners of war.

Men of the armed forces specially trained to be employed in case of emergency as auxiliary nurses or auxiliary stretcher bearers in the alleviation, collection, transport and treatment of the wounded and sick and furnished with a proof of identity shall enjoy the same treatment if they are captured while carrying out their duties.

Materials used in helping the wounded on the battlefield must not be taken as booty.

Emblems which show that personnel or material are protected according to the Geneva Convention.

Section 4.

The personnel who are protected in pursuance of the first paragraph of the preceding article must wear, attached to the left arm, an armband with a distinctive sign (Red Cross, The Red Crescent Moon or the Red Lion and Sun on a white background) issued and stamped by the military authorities.

In addition the personnel who are protected in pursuance of paragraph 1 and 2 of the former section must have a certificate of identity of a strong and enduring kind which may be either entered in writing in the soldier's identity book or may be special separate document. Personnel not wearing military uniform must have a certificate together with a photograph as evidence of the kind of medical work undertaken.

All establishments for treating the wounded and sick and all conveyances used for the wounded and sick must use as an emblem the Red Cross flag (or it may be

the



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the Red Crescent Moon or the Red Lion and Sun), and also fly the national flag, or these same emblems may be painted on a conveyance.

Nevertheless any medical units that falls into the hands of the enemy shall not fly its national flag so long it remains in the hands of the enemy.

Prisoners of war who are wounded and sick.

Section 5.

The wounded or sick who have been treated in an ambulance or in a hospital, should they fall into the hands of the Thai armed forces or be found on the battlefield, shall be treated as prisoners of war.

However, those seriously sick or wounded who are so certified either by a Thai Military Doctor or by a mixed medical tribunal shall be repatriated in the manner arranged by the Government or as the circumstances permit.

Prisoners of war of military age who have been detained for a long period may be repatriated or sent to a hospital in a neutral country on the condition that they do not again resume their duties on the battlefield.

The treatment of protected personnel and their repatriation.

Section 6.

Owing to the fact that there was a mutual agreement between all the belligerent countries at the Geneva Conference of 27th July 1929, to observe various provisions, therefore in order to preserve to the protected personnel who fall into the hands of the Thai armed forces their full rights in carrying out their duties, the commanding officer shall be the person, when conditions so warrant, to appoint the time for the medical personnel to leave the country together with their materials, they may be alone or with sick and wounded.

Furthermore the commanding officer shall be the person to fix the routes to be followed.

Special position of protected personnel who did not follow the troops to the battlefield.

Section 7.

The medical personnel whose duty it is to move ambulances, hospitals and other medical posts and who do not follow the troops on to the battlefield are also protected and such persons when they receive

permission



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permission from the commanding officer to withdraw shall only take their personal possessions with them.

Consideration due to prisoners of war.

Section 8.

A prisoner of war has to state his true name, rank, position and regimental number of questioned about these matters.

If a prisoner of war infringes this rule, he will have to suffer a restriction of the privileges accorded to prisoners of his category.

No pressure shall be exerted on prisoners of war to obtain information regarding the situation of their armed forces. Prisoners of war who refuse to reply may not be threatened, insulted or deprived of any privileges.

If a prisoner of war is incapable owing to his physical or mental condition he shall be handed over to the medical authorities.

General provisions as to treatment of prisoners of war at the time of capture.

Section 9.

All personal effects and articles in personal use, except arms, horses, military equipment and military papers, shall remain in the possession of prisoners of war as well as their metal helmets and gas masks.

Sums of money carried by prisoners of war may only be taken from them on the order of an officer and after the amount has been ascertained. A receipt shall be given to them. Sums thus impounded shall be placed to the account of each prisoner of war.

Their identity tokens, badges of rank, decorations and articles of value may not be taken from prisoners of war.

Special provisions for prisoners of war who are officers or of equal rank.

Section 10.

The commanding officer may order that prisoners of war who are officers or of equal rank may retain their swords.

Exchange of prisoners of war who are sick and wounded.

Section 11.

At a time of emergency the commanding officer is at

complete



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complete liberty to act spontaneously in the matter of exchange of sick or wounded prisoners of war who have been taken after the fighting.

Exchange of prisoners of war of military age.

Section 12.

In principle the exchange of prisoners of war of military age can only be effected after receiving sanction from the Minister of Defence, but, should it be impossible to communicate with the Minister of Defence, then the commanding officer may carry out an exchange to the extent that he considers right and proper but, when communications have been re-established, he must report his actions in the matter.

Prisoners of war who are deserters are not to be included among the prisoners of war to be exchanged.

Chapter II.

REGULATIONS FOR PRISONERS OF WAR.

Part 1

General Regulations.

Principles.

Section 13.

All questions concerning prisoners of war fall under the authority of the Minister of Defence who shall appoint the following organizations:

- 1) Organisation for managing the general activities of prisoners of war.
- 2) The Organisation for controlling the general supervision of prisoners of war.
- 3) The Organisation for carrying out work connected with the running of prisoner of war camps in the provinces.

General Activities connected with Prisoners of War.

Section 14.

The following are the duties arising from the said activities:

- 1) laying down the rules, universally accepted, regarding the behavior of prisoners of war.
- 2) the procedure to be followed for controlling the management of joint international work.
- 3) the use of prisoner of war labor.
- 4) the repatriation and internment in a neutral country of prisoners of war of all sides.
- 5) laying down the rules for questions connected with Thai prisoners of war detained in neutral countries.



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- 6) laying down regulations for and assistance to Thai prisoners of war.
- 7) the education of and regulations connected with the supervision of Thai prisoners of war and improving their lot.
- 8) the laying down of regulations concerning prisoners of war in the prisoner of war camps and especially dealing with the admission of additional prisoners of war and their discipline, and concerning recommendations for promotion in rank, decorations and medals for officials in charge of prisoners of war or the guards attached to prisoner of war camps, also the laying down of the regulations for the running of the camps, censorship and the guarding of prisoners of war and their discipline.

The general supervision of prisoners of war.

Section 15.

The chiefs of the general staff of the three branches of the armed forces are the highest authorities in the matter of the general supervision of the prisoners of war. On which chief this duty falls depends on the branch of the armed forces from which the prisoners of war come. The duties of persons supervising prisoners of war are as follows:

- 1) To report to the Minister on all questions concerning the issuing of regulations and on the general activities of prisoners of war, arranging the prisoners of war into units, selecting officers to be in charge of the prisoners of war, guarding the prisoners of war and their discipline and also on regular camp inspections.
- 2) To be in charge of and look after the carrying out of their general duties by the prisoners of war regardless of where the prisoners of war are living and regardless of into what category the duties or activities of prisoners of war may fall.
- 3) To submit, after due consideration, all matters of principle necessary for carrying out all duties successfully, and for bringing about required improvements.

Provincial organizations.

Section 16.

All prisoners of war in a camp shall be split into sections and platoons in military fashion. Camps may send small parties out to work but such parties shall still belong to their original camp.

All prisoner of war camps which are situated within the area of any Changvad Command shall be under the chief of the Department of Prisoner of War, and are still under the control of the officer commanding their particular Changvad Command.

Military



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Military administration in the Provinces.Section 17.

The Chief of the Department of Prisoner of War has the duty of managing all the activities connected with prisoners of war including the administration affecting prisoners of war in the provinces.

It is the duty of the Chief of the Department of Prisoners of War to recommend the promotion of those under him according to military precedence.

All letters sent to and from the prisoner of war camps must first pass the Chief of the Department of Prisoners of War.

The Chief of the Department of Prisoners of War must regularly inspect the camps and all small groups which are attached to the camps; he shall see that the activities of the prisoners of war are carried out in accordance with orders and regulations and it is to him that prisoners of war must address all complaints.

If any question arises which is beyond the authority of the Chief of the Department of Prisoners of War to decide, then he shall submit his considered opinion in the matter to the officer commanding the Changvan Command, and, should the circumstances so warrant, he may submit the question to the Minister of Defence.

The Chief of the Department of Prisoners of War has power to sentence prisoners of war to disciplinary punishments to the extent authorized by his military rank.

The Chief of the Department of Prisoners of War must spend his whole time in connection with the activities of prisoners of war and may not spend his time on other duties.

Prisoners of war camps.Section 18.

There are two kinds of prisoners of war camps:

- 1) Camp for officers
- 2) Camp for other ranks.

A prisoner of war camp may be set up in an existing barracks or in any military camp.

The establishment of a prisoners of war camp may cause some inconvenience to the health and sanitation of members of the public who live to the same, therefore the civil authorities should be called into consultation.

A prisoner of war camp shall have:

- 1)



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- 1) A commandant and staff as laid down
- 2) A guard

It is the duty of the commandant and the guards to guard and inspect the prisoners of war and to look after the discipline and administration of the camp.

The guard is an unit apart from the prisoner of war camp and is directly in charge of and responsible for the prisoners of war under the officer in charge of the guard. There may be changed of the guard from time to time.

Moreover it may be arranged that the guard be under the command of the Chief of the Department of Prisoners of War.

The prisoners of war in any one camp shall be formed into a company of about 400 men divided into four platoons with, if available, at least eight non-commissioned officers as platoon commanders.

Prisoners of war who are officers shall be divided into squads of about twenty men each with a squad commander and an assistant selected from the officer prisoners of war themselves.

#### Arranging Prisoners of War into Working Groups.

##### Section 19.

With regard to arranging prisoners of war into working groups, advantage may be taken of prisoner of war labor.

Each working party of prisoners of war shall have someone in command and a guard both drawn from the camp to which these prisoners of war belong.

The number of prisoners of war in anyone working party shall depend on the work to be carried out.

## PART II

### OFFICIALS IN CHARGE OF PRISONERS OF WAR APPOINTMENT OF AND PRINCIPLES FOR SELECTING OFFICIALS.

#### Section 20.

The appointment of officers to general duties connected with prisoners of war shall be according to the regulations of the Ministry of Defence and on the recommendation of the officer commanding the Changvad Command.

Such officer may be selected from:

- 1) Officers who are definitely unable to do any fighting

2)



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- 2) Officers who volunteer for this work for the duration of the war
- 3) If necessary officers of advanced year who are still able to fight.

Non-commissioned officers and privates shall be selected by the officer commanding the Changvad Command as he sees fit.

Soldiers who serve in a prisoner of war camp shall be permanently transferred from their former duties to that camp.

#### The Running of a Prisoner of War Camp.

##### Section 21.

The prisoner of war camps for non-commissioned officers and men and also for officers shall be under the orders of the Camp Commandant. The Chief of the Department of prisoners of war shall be assisted by the quarter-master attached to the Changvad command and by interpreters.

#### Arms, Accessories and uniforms.

##### Section 22.

Arms, accessories and uniforms for non-commissioned officers and men attached to the prisoner of war camps may be distributed to them from their original unit or from the headquarters of the local Changvad Command as may be convenient; the weapons distributed shall be of the kind specified.

### PART III

#### ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCE

##### Finance.

##### Section 23.

The finance in a prisoner of war camp and the Department of Prisoners of War shall be in accordance with the official regulations of the Ministry of Defence.

##### Buildings.

##### Section 24.

The officer commanding the Changvad Command shall be responsible for putting up the buildings in the prisoner of war camps as required for the health of the prisoners of war, also for repairs and improvements to be carried out as and when necessary.

##### Food.



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Food.Section 25.

The food rations for prisoners of war shall be of a quantity and quality equal to those of soldiers attached to the Home Defence unless the Government orders otherwise.

A canteen may be built in the camp and sell bread, beef, pork, tobacco, underclothing and towels, it may not sell wine or alcoholic drinks.

If arrangements are made for a canteen to sell food to prisoners of war according to the quantity allowed a soldier attached to the headquarters of the Home Defence Division, the Government is relieved of the duty of providing food.

Clothing.Section 26.

Prisoners of war must wear their own uniform or, if they have no uniform to wear, they are to wear clothes made of Thai cloth of a quality suitable to the climate of Thailand and of the sort specified. Prisoners of war are forbidden to wear Thai military uniform or civilian dress.

Articles of clothing, work clothes, and underclothing must have the distinguishing mark on the outside on the left breast and left arm of the letters which must be 8 to 10 centimetres long (painted in black or red or in fast ink). Whenever these marks begin to wash out they must be repainted.

The clothing and other articles belonging to prisoners of war must be entered in a camp register, no difference being made between articles that they had at the time of their capture and articles that have been distributed to them subsequently.

Civilian clothes of all kinds and haversacks which prisoners of war may have in their possession must be confiscated and deposited with the Department of Prisoners of War out of danger. Officials of the Department of War must be responsible should prisoners of war succeed in escaping through wearing civilian clothes.

Pay, Allowance.Section 27.

Prisoners of war shall receive an allowance at the rates specified; should no rate have been specified then the Department of Prisoners of War shall adopt the rate paid to soldiers in that locality.

With regard to the way of officers of commissioned rank,



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rank , if the belligerents have made an agreement then the agreement made by the two Governments must be followed; if there has been no agreement then they are to be paid at the rate of one baht per man.

### CHAPTER III

#### Arrangements for Prisoners of War.

##### Part I.

#### Dividing Prisoners of War into Units and their transfer.

#### Places where Prisoners of War are confined.

##### Section 28.

Prisoners of war who are soldiers, sailors or airmen may be sent to any Changvad Command, but, if desirable, a prisoner of war camp may be set up anywhere as a depot. If there is a depot, the prisoners of war may be sent to the depot first, or they may be sent to the camp where they are to be confined.

#### Handing over of prisoners of war.

##### Section 29.

The guard in charge of a party of prisoners of war who takes them to a depot or permanent detention camp, must hand over the written orders that he has received, together with the list containing the number and names of the prisoners of war in his party, to the Chief of the Department of Prisoners of War who is the person authorized to take over prisoners of war.

The guard in charge of a party of prisoners of war shall go through the names of the prisoners of war in front of the Chief of the Department of Prisoners of War and shall report any change in the number of prisoners of war that may have taken place on the journey. The Chief of the Department of Prisoners of War shall sign his name on that document as the person taking over the prisoners of war.

#### The guarding of prisoners of war.

##### Section 30.

The military guard of a party of prisoners of war must be armed with rifle while the officers and non-commissioned officers must have automatics. Before setting out the arms must be loaded in front of the prisoners of war to remind them that, if any trouble is started, it will be put down by force, and that the guards will shoot anyone trying to

escape



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escape on the journey. The roll of the prisoners of war in the party shall be called when the journey is started and at the end of the journey and at least once a morning and once an evening.

Transfer of prisoners of war by marching.

Section 31.

In transferring prisoners of war by marching, the distance should normally be divided into stages of twenty kilometres per day.

The number of prisoners of war in any one party must depend on the strength of the guard available, the danger that may be met with en route and the conduct and behavior of the prisoners of war.

The number of the prisoners of war must not exceed 1,000 and the number of the guard may vary between one-fourth and one-tenth of the number of prisoners of war, depending on the circumstances.

Prisoners of War of commissioned rank must, as far as possible, be formed into a separate party and, whether marching or resting, must be kept separate from the non-commissioned officer and men.

Transfer of prisoners of war by rail.

Section 32.

In transporting prisoners of war by rail the number of soldiers forming the guard shall be as a rule one-tenth of the number of prisoners of war.

The guard shall sit apart from the prisoners of war, some in the front and some in the rear of the train.

The officers of the guard shall occupy the center coach of the train.

All coaches occupied by prisoner of war shall be locked and railway officials shall only open the doors and windows after receiving the order to do so from the officer commanding the party.

For every coach occupied by prisoners of war, one senior non-commissioned officer must be selected to be responsible for the orderly conduct of the prisoners of war in his coach. During temporary short halts (from 5 to 10 minutes) prisoners of war are not allowed to get out of the train, but a part of the guard shall get out of the train and commanding officer shall order them to separate and patrol both sides of

the



-14-

the train to see that the windows and doors are in order.

During stops of longer than ten minutes, prisoners of war must not descend from train until after guard have been posted at all places necessary for preserving good order and for preventing the prisoners of war from escaping. The public must be excluded from the places where the military are looking after the station and from wherever the officer in command of the station or the station master so orders. If there is a guard stationed at the Railway station, then the guard shall assist. Every time the prisoners of war have to descend from the train the doors shall only be opened by the railway officials on the order of the officer in charge of the party.

These officials shall lock the carriage doors when the prisoners of war re-entrain.

The guard shall not re-entrain themselves until after the locking of the doors of the carriages occupied by the prisoners of war.

During halts at the station for taking meals or going to the restaurant car for meals, the military guard must escort the prisoners of war. At all exist there must be a guard on watch who may be drawn from the station police and, if necessary, also from the military guard. It is the duty of the officer in charge of the military guard to look after the needs of the people connected with guard, and the soldiers of the guard shall sit at tables separate from those occupied by prisoners of war while taking meals.

If food must be distributed on the train, the officer in charge of the guard shall detail a certain number of officers to procure food and distribute it as previously arranged with the military authorities or with the military police on duty at the Railway station.

On arriving at the Railway station at the end of the journey, the same procedure shall be followed as laid down for stations when prisoners of war are allowed to leave the train.

Transfer by prisoners of war by motor vehicle.

Section 33.

The number of soldiers in the guard may vary between a maximum of one-fifth and a maximum of one-tenth of the number of prisoners of war, depending on the type of motor vehicle used for transport.

The guard shall be divided into parties, the number thereof depending on the number of units into which the party is divided.

One party shall be a mobil patrol of motor bicycles or

motor



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motor bicycles or motor cars sufficient in number to look after the transport vehicles. For guarding purposes it is sufficient if there be one man per vehicle and there should be reserves in motor lorries; if small motor lorries or fast cars are available so much the better.

Any other cyclist should keep a close guard on the transport vehicles, while half the number of motor lorries containing the guard should go in front of the train of vehicles and the other half bring up the rear.

Officers or non-commissioned officers of the guard shall travel in motor side-cars or light cars or other suitable motor cars; these cars may travel anywhere in the train or may move about as may be most convenient.

In every vehicle containing prisoners of war one senior non-commissioned officer shall be chosen to keep order.

During ten-minute halts, prisoners of war shall not be allowed to descend. The motor cyclists or soldiers guarding the transport vehicles must guard them closely. During halts of more than ten minutes, permission to descend from the transport vehicles may only be given to prisoners of war after the soldiers who are reserves have reinforced the close guards and the prisoners of war must stay close together in groups near to their own cars.

If prisoners of war are transferred by land transport other than that provided for, then the above provisions are applicable mutatis mutandis.

#### Transfer of prisoners of war by water ways.

##### Section 34.

With regard to transporting prisoners of war by waterways, the method used for guarding them will vary according to the type of vessel used.

As a general principle the prisoners of war are to be kept inside the vessel while the guard shall be on watch at the exits.

Prisoners of war are not allowed to approach close to the engines, rudder, the masts, the stays or chains used in navigation, or close to the waterpips or other places in the vessel where they might get in the way.

#### Transfer of prisoners of war by sea.

##### Section 35.

In transporting prisoners of war by sea, Section 34 shall be applied mutatis mutandis; wherever necessary the Royal Navy may lay down additional sub-regulations.

Baggage



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Baggage.Section 36.

Each prisoner of war (non-commissioned officers and privates) may only have in his possession articles of necessity of a quantity and weight not greater than that of the things which he himself would be able to carry when being transferred from one camp or rest place to another.

Traveling allowance.Section 37.

When prisoners of war have to travel and food and water has been distributed to them, the price of the food so distributed must be deducted from their allowance and paid to the authorities who have distributed the food.

PART IIEntry of Prisoners of War into Camp.Procedure of entry.Section 38.

When prisoners of war have reached the depot or permanent prisoners of war camp, the following three steps shall be taken with regard to their entry:

- 1( They shall be given identification numbers
- 2( Information and remarks concerning them shall be entered on their registration cards
- 3( A personal record book shall be made on.

Identification numbers.Section 39.

The identification numbers must be stamped on the clothes of the prisoners of war and on the clothes issued to them. The identification numbers may not be altered or changed until the end of the confinement.

Registration card.Section 40.

Each prisoners of war registration card shall have one page for entering remarks as follows:

Number	Date and place of birth
Full name	Full name of parents
Address to where news can be sent should the necessity arise	

Official



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Official position and name of Regiment  
Date and place of capture  
Kind of wounds (if any)  
Date of entry into prisoners of war camp  
Number of company and name of prisoner of  
war camp to which sent  
Hospitalization or transfer to another camp  
Drawings of money saved by prisoner of war.

These registration cards shall be arranged in alphabetical order according to the names of prisoners of war and kept by the registration clerk at the depot and they shall also be made out at the prisoner of war camp. The camp making out these registration cards shall send copies as soon as possible to the headquarters of the Home Defense Division.

Personal record books.

Section 41.

The record books of prisoners of war shall have the same matters entered in them as are entered in the prisoners' registration cards.

These record books must be kept by the prisoners of war themselves. When a prisoner of war dies, is repatriated, sent to a neutral country, set at liberty or reaches the end of the confinement, a report is to be entered in the record book to that effect and the record book is then to be sent to the headquarters of the Home Defense Division.

The personal record books of officers and privates are of the same kind but of different colors.

PART III

General Discipline.

Law and regulations.

Section 42.

A prisoner of war from the day of his capture until his release shall be strictly under the laws and regulations of the Thai armed forces and shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the military courts. If he has been sentenced to a term of imprisonment he shall be imprisoned in the military prison.

With regard to matters inside the camp, as a general principle they shall be governed by the internal regulations of the camp and by the regulations of the appropriate Chantvad Command.

Roll Call.



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Roll Call.Section 43.

Prisoners of war must attend roll call three times a day except in case of illness when they are excused from attendance.

PunishmentSection 44.

Breaches of discipline shall be punished according to the provisions regarding military discipline.

The chief of the Department of prisoners of war is equivalent: to a battalion commander. The Commanding officer of a Changvad Command is equivalent to a regiment commander. The Commanding officer of a Mouthol Command is equivalent to a Division Commander. The Commander in chief is equivalent to an army Commander. The officer in Command of the Home Defense Division is equivalent to a State Councillor.

Complaints.Section 45.

Any prisoner of war may make an oral complaint to the chief of the Department of prisoners of war. If he is not satisfied he may take his complaint to higher commanding officers in which case the complaint must be in writing and must be submitted to commanding officers in order of rank.

Escapes.Section 44.

When the Camp Commandant or the Chief of the Department of prisoners of war knows that a prisoner of war has escaped, he is to do what he can to assist in the capture of the escaped prisoner of war. If necessary, he is to cooperate with the military, police, and civilians to effect the end.

Punishment for escape.Section 47.

If an escaped prisoner of war is recaptured before he can get back to the armed forces of his own country or before he can get out of a country in the occupation of Thailand, he must be put under strict surveillance but may not be given disciplinary punishment.

Prisoners of war who succeed in escaping altogether, should they be recaptured subsequently, are not to be punished in any way.

Religious activities.



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Religious activities.Section 48.

All prisoners of war have complete freedom in religious matters but they must behave in a seemly manner and must not infringe orders, regulations or camp rules.

The Camp Commander may fix the different religious activities together with the local officials.

Employ of non-commissioned officers.Section 49.

All non-commissioned officers are exempted from having to do arduous work but may be used for the following purpose:

1. Employed in the prisoners of war camp for general administration work.
2. Helping to sort and distribute parcels.
3. Helping as clerks.

The most senior non-commissioned officer shall be made the head non-commissioned officer in the camp and be responsible to the Camp Commandant for keeping good order in the camp, also for inspections, conduct and carrying out of orders. In this capacity he has authority equal to that of a platoon commander over his men.

Pocket money - Prisoners of war general savings' fund.Section 50.

Prisoners of war are absolutely forbidden to keep money in their possession.

Payments by and payments to prisoners of war as appear from their accounts shall be entered on the registration card and in the personal record book which have already been mentioned above and the owner must sign for every payment in and out. Whenever a prisoner of war is transferred, the registration book shall be retained by the authorities together with a memorandum of the owner. In this connection the camp commandant of the camp from which the prisoners of war will be moved must certify in the personal record book that the contents agree with the registration card.

The money which the prisoners of war had with them originally with money sent to them from their home country and pay which they have earned must be deposited with the official in charge of the finances of the prisoners of war and direct payments to prisoners of war may be made from

time



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time to time and in small amounts.

These payments must not be in money or notes but must be in form of coupons of different values which may be exchanged for goods from the sellers of goods in the camp.

Searches of boxes, parcels and belongings of prisoners of war may be made at any time; should money belonging to any prisoner of war be found it is to be entered into the prisoners of war's account and he himself is liable to disciplinary punishment.

#### PART IV

#### COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE OUTSIDE WORLD.

##### Representative.

##### Section 51.

In every prisoner of war camp, if permission is granted, the prisoners of war shall elect a representative. The representative has the duty to represent the prisoners of war before the military authorities and before the protecting power.

Such an election must have been approved by the Chief of the Department of the prisoners of war. Sometimes the representative will be entrusted with the duty of distributing things which have been sent to the prisoners of war as a community. Should prisoners of war desire to elect from their numbers a body to assist them among themselves, they must obtain the approval of the representative. The representative must facilitate communications between prisoners of war and the various aid societies.

##### Communications by mail.

##### Section 52.

Within one week of the arrival at the camp and in the case of illness each prisoner of war shall be allowed to send one postcard to his family to inform them that he has been captured and about the state of his health. It is the duty of the Camp Commandant to see that this order is strictly carried out.

In addition to this, each prisoner of war may write 2 letters per month and one postcard per week. The letters of prisoners of war who are officers may be six pages long and those of non-commissioned officers and privates four pages long. All letters and postcards must be written with a lead pencil, picture postcards may not under any circumstances be used.

All



-21-

All postal matters of prisoners of war are in the charge of the non-commissioned officers detailed for postal work, and it is his duty to assist in communications between the prisoners of war and the postal authorities with regard to distribution. This also applies to the sending of letters and money orders.

Things sent and received by mail by prisoners of war are exempt from postal charges.

Letters, parcels and postal orders may not be held up or confiscated for disciplinary reasons.

Communications by mail between prisoners of war and the outside world must be done in an open manner. The sending of registered letters is not allowed.

Permission must first be obtained from the non-commissioned officer detailed for postal work before a parcel with a declared value may be sent and it may only be forwarded to the addressee after examination.

As a general rule all letters written by prisoners of war must be written in their own language.

#### Section 53.

In the case of urgent business, and if approved, permission may be given to a prisoner of war to send a telegram on payment of telegraphic charges. As a general principle such a telegram must be written in clear language and in Thai or some other specified language. It must contain no matter other than news of a private or family matter.

#### Money orders - Transmission of money.

#### Section 54.

Money may be sent to prisoners of war payable by the Thai post office. Money so sent to prisoners of war by postal order must be paid to them as laid down in section 50.

#### Parcel post - the sending of communal parcels.

#### Section 55.

Prisoners of war are permitted to receive parcels by post (maximum weight 5 kilograms). These parcels are exempt from all postal charges and may contain food of a non-perishable nature (preserved food), and other things which are used as food or clothing by the prisoners of war, but alcoholic drinks of all kinds are forbidden.

Parcels



-22-

Parcels addressed to prisoners of war and which are in the hands of the postal authorities, must be sent to the prisoners of war camp and handed over to the non-commissioned officer detailed for postal work who shall only deliver them to the addressees after they have been opened in front of addressee and thoroughly examined under the supervision of the chief camp interpreter. Only the things that are packed in a parcel need be handed over to the addressee. Materials used for wrapping and packing, boxes, cartoons, strings and paper, as a general rule need not be handed over to the addressee.

Books and other printed matter.

Section 56.

Books and other printed matter may be sent, exempt from postal charges, to prisoners of war as postal packets only and must weigh not more than one kilogram.

PART V

Medical treatment of prisoners of war.

Appointment of medical officers.

Section 57.

The medical officer in charge of the locality where the camp is situated is to submit to the officer commanding the Changvad Command, for the latter's approval, the number and qualifications of the medical officers for the prisoners of war camp for that locality.

Medical examination.

Section 58.

For the prevention of disease and to avoid the outbreak of infections and diseases of all kinds amongst the prisoners of war there must be a thorough examination of prisoners of war on entering the camp and subsequently once a month.

An inspection as to cleanliness must be carried out without delay and if necessary the clothing and bedding of prisoners of war must be inspected with a view to destroying disease germs.

Prisoners of war must be vaccinated against smallpox and inoculated against typhoid and precautions against typhoid must be taken.

There must be another special card put into the

private



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private record back of each prisoners of war, for entering the doctors's medical report about the owner. When any prisoner of war is suspected of having an infectious disease, he must be isolated and given special treatment.

A medical inspection must take place every month and only officers are exempted from this monthly inspection.

Medical treatment at the camp.

Section 59.

If it is convenient, arrangements made be made for a medical unit to be stationed at the camp and with the exception of the medical officer who must be Thai, it may be arranged that medical duties be undertaken by the prisoners of war. Wounded and sick prisoners of war who are sent to the hospital must not mix with Thai wounded and sick.

The hospital must send an admission and discharge card to the officer commanding the Changvad Command, which must contain the name and number of the prisoners of war and his condition and admission and discharge. Should the prisoner of war die, this card must none the less be sent.

The daily expenses of a prisoner of war sent to hospital will be paid to the hospital by the Changvad Command in whose locality the prisoner of war is confined.

Certificate of wounds.

Section 61.

The Camp Commandant and the chief medical officer shall be responsible for issuing a certificate of wounds should the prisoner of war so request.

Death of the hospital or in the camp.

Section 62.

When a death of a prisoner of war occurs, the Camp Commandant and the Director of the Hospital shall send a certificate and other things to the officer commanding the Changvad Command to the following effect:

1) A report containing different matters which will be of use in connection with the military position of the deceased. This report must state the place where the death occurred and the day of the death.

2) The certificate of death shall be made in duplicate and shall have attached to it an explanation showing the cause of death and the address of the deceased's family.

3) The property of the deceased shall be sent separate-

ly



-24-

ly together with a detailed inventory dated the day of the death.

In the event of accidental death evidence must be attached too.

Burial of prisoners of war.

Section 63.

The burial of a prisoner of war shall be carried out according to the orders especially laid down in this matter.

Will and assets.

Section 64.

The will of the prisoner of war should be preserved as evidence.

With regard to the assets of a deceased prisoner of war, a detailed list must be made in duplicate and submitted to the Home Defense Division so that they may send a copy to the proper official for transmission abroad.

In each case, all the money and different assets of a deceased prisoner of war shall be put in a special box and forwarded in the same way as the list mentioned above.

PART VI

NEWS ABOUT PRISONERS OF WAR.

News and News Bureau.

Section 65.

In the Department of Home Defense there are officials whose work is the collecting of news about prisoners of war.

The work of this office is to reply to enquiries made about prisoners of war. It is therefore necessary that this office receive reports connected with the detention, transfer, removal, escape, hospitalization, death and other important news concerning prisoners of war so that this office may know the existing circumstances and in order to make a record of each prisoner of war.

In each individual locality there must appear the registration number, full name, age, place of birth, rank, regiment, time and place of capture, imprisonment, wounds

and



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and death, and any other special circumstances.

This news bureau has the duty of keeping and sorting personal effects of value, letters, etc. which are discovered on the battlefield or left behind by prisoners of war who have been repatriated or have escaped or have died in the hospital or in an ambulance, and it is the duty of this office to return them to the persons entitled to them.

#### PART VII

### REGULATIONS CONCERNING OFFICERS WHO ARE PRISONERS OF WAR.

#### Officers camp.

##### Section 66.

All prisoners of war who are officers must be detained in camps. This is absolutely forbidden to accept the word of honor as an officer of anyone.

Those camps for officers will be under the command of an officer of resolution and intelligence. The officer prisoner of war who is the most senior and of the highest rank shall be the go-between the Camp officials and officer prisoners of war. In a case of necessity there shall be an officer prisoner of war to assist in the duties of interpreter.

#### Guard.

##### Section 67.

As a general rule the military officer will be in charge of the guard. The soldiers of the guard must be strong in character and well trained.

A guard shall be permanently stationed at the camp, which should not be changed daily or frequently. If it is necessary to make a change then that change must be limited to one-third of the personnel.

The non-commissioned officers and officers belonging to the guard of the prisoners of war must always carry arms.

#### Quarters, Food, Clothing and Salary.

##### Section 68.

Officer prisoners of war must be confined in a place which is strong and well built with a restaurant. Officer prisoners of war may buy additional things other than alcoholic drinks.

Officer prisoners of war must wear uniform.

Officer



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Officer prisoners of war are not included in the regulations provided concerning the putting of numbers on clothes.

Officers prisoners of war are entitled to money as provided in Section 50 of these regulations.

Officers fund.

Section 69.

The officers' fund is in charge of the financial officials of the camp or of the Changvad and shall be kept in the same way as that of the private soldiers.

Discipline.

Section 70.

Officer prisoners of war must attend roll-call three times a day, that is to say, one hour after getting up in the morning, half an hour before lights-out at night, and one other offasion which is not particularly specified but shall be selected as seen convenient and which may be changed unexpectedly. With regard to the roll-call, the name shall be called out and answered too; the Camp Commandant or an officer from the department of prisoners of war shall be the person to call the names. It is forbidden to use an non-commissioned officer for this purpose.

Officer prisoners of war must salute only Thai officers of higher or equal rank.

With regard to disciplinary punishment of officer prisoners of war, the Act concerning military disciplinary must be used.

Communication by mail.

Section 71.

Officers are permitted to send one postcard each week and two letters of not more than six pages each month. There is no limit to the number of letters that may be received.

Soldier servants.

Section 72.

Officer prisoners of war must select private soldiers who are prisoners of war and of the same nationality as themselves as servants in the camp as follows:

- 1 General may have one servant
- 3 Officers of the rank of Major to Colonel may have one servant
- 4 to 6 Officers of the rank 2nd Lieutenant to Captain may have one servant

These



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These officers' servants may be used for the personal business of the officers and for serving meals at table.

In addition to the officers' servants, there are other outside servants and tradesmen (tailors, shoemakers and hairdressers, and labor squads for cleaning the floors and verandahs. The Camp Commandant is the person to fix the number of these workmen according as he sees fit.

In every prisoner of war camp it is the duty of the non-commissioned officers to supervise the work of the officers, the workmen and the labor squads mentioned above.

#### CHAPTER VIII

#### REPATRIATION AND HOSPITALIZATION IN A NEUTRAL COUNTRY.

#### Categories of prisoners of war who may be repatriated.

#### Section 72.

The following prisoners of war may be repatriated:

- 1) Those who are sick and wounded and whom the doctor has certified will not recover within one year, and whose condition needs treatment, and whose mental and physical condition has seriously deteriorated.
- 2) Those who are sick and wounded and incurable and whose mental and physical condition has seriously deteriorated.
- 3) Those who have just recovered from sickness or wounds and whose mental and physical condition has seriously deteriorated.

In addition to these, and depending on a question of medical science, those who fall within the categories which the Chief of the Military Medical Service and military medical specialists advise should be allowed to be repatriated.

#### The repatriation of prisoners of war who have been sent to a neutral country for hospitalization.

#### Section 74.

Prisoners of war who have been sent to a neutral country for hospitalization and who fall into one of the undermentioned categories should be repatriated:

- 1) Those whose physical condition is such that they

would



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would fall under the categories to be repatriated for reasons of ill health.

2) Those who have recovered but whose mental and physical condition has seriously deteriorated.

Examination of those who should be repatriated.

Section 75.

At the commencement of hostilities, a mixed medical committee shall be formed for carrying out the examination of prisoners of war who are sick and wounded. This committee shall be composed of three men, two from a neutral country and a third a Thai. One of the neutral doctors shall fill the position of Chairman.

A resolution of this committee shall be carried by a majority vote, and the business of the committee shall be carried out as quickly as possible.

In addition to prisoners of war who have been certified by the Camp medical officer, the following prisoners of war shall be examined by the mixed medical committee, mentioned above, in matters concerning repatriation and hospitalization in a neutral country.

- 1) Prisoners of war who make a direct application to be examined to the camp medical officer.
- 2) A prisoner of war who has been produced by the representative of the prisoners of war either acting on his own opinion or at the request of that prisoner of war.
- 3) Prisoners of war for whom an application for medical examination has been made by the country in whose armed forces he has been serving or by an Aid Society recognized by his country.
- 4) A prisoner of war who has met an accident while working unless the injury is self inflicted and who has been approved for repatriation, or whom it is considered advisable to send to a neutral country for hospitalization.

CHAPTER IX

The coming into force of these regulations and sub-regulations.

Section 76.

These regulations shall come into force as from the day on which they are published. Wherever it is necessary to make a sub-regulation or any agreement between officials, the officials concerned shall lay down sub-regulations and shall decide the manner in which they are to be carried out

following



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following the intentions which appear from these regulations.

Tokens to be used in camp in place of money.

Section 77.

If no other arrangements have been made for tokens to be used in a prisoners of war camp in place of money, then coupons of the same kind as those used for a Government lottery shall be printed to the value of five stangs, 10 stangs and one Baht, in different colors. Whatever sum has thus been paid out in any Changvad must be entered in an account which is numbered showing the number of the coupon so issued. Whenever a tradesman brings them in for exchange into money they must be examined with the counterfoil to see that they are correct before payment is made. Thereafter they must be returned together with the counterfoil.

(signed) PIBUL SONGGRAM

Minister of Defense  
Ministry of Defense, Bangkok

14 December 2483.

This copy certified correct.

(signed) Colonel Banasansupapit.



DC/R files

May 31, 1945

PRISONER OF WAR CAMPS

TAIWAN

INTRODUCTION

Formosa (Taiwan), a mountainous island with an area of 13,836 square miles, lies off the coast of China between 22 and 25 degrees north latitude and 120 to 122 degrees east longitude. The Tropic of Cancer roughly bisects the island. Temperatures, as reported by camp visitors, range from 60 to 85 degrees Fahrenheit with an average of about 72 degrees. Dr. Paravicini, of the International Red Cross, reported the humidity at 90 during his visit in June 1943.

There are three mountain masses on the island; the Kali range in the northwest; the Nittaka range running northeast to southwest through the east-central part of the island; and the Taito range on the eastern edge of the island. Nittaka-Jama, with an altitude of 13,471 feet, is in the central range.

The population of the island was reported in the Rand McNally World Atlas for 1942 as 5,315,642, with a density of 385.9 persons per square mile. The chief cities are TAIHOKU, the capital, population 320,000; TAINAN, population 112,142; TAKAO, population 76,380; KAGI, population 66,853; HEITO, population 60,000; TAICHU, population 51,572; KARENKO, population 30,000; TAMAZATO, population 20,000.

The southern and western coastal plains and the slopes of the lower hills are fertile and under cultivation. Extensive sugar plantations were reported in the southwest. Pineapples, bananas, mangoes, papayas, sweet potatoes, rice, barley, coffee, tea and cotton are also grown. A copper mine was reported in operation in the vicinity of TAIHOKU.

FORMOSA is not considered a malarial area by the Japanese. Reports from visitors stated that malaria is endemic in the vicinity of HEITO, less so at camps further to the north. No malaria was reported in the vicinity of TAIHOKU on the northeast coast.

LOCATION OF P.O.W. CAMPS:

Prisoner of War Camps were established on the island during July and August 1942. These camps were located as follows:

CAMP No. 1

711.94114A O.T./5-3145

CS/VJ

711.94114a OT/5-3145

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Anal.	.....
Rev.	.....
Dist.	.....

DCR - GP Unit



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Camp No. 1. TAIHOKU: Permission was never obtained from the Japanese Military authorities to visit this camp which was located in a fortified area. Reports differed in fixing the actual location. M. Champoud states the camp was "near TAIHOKU". Mr. Angst, of the International Red Cross, locates it by giving the name of the nearest village, i.e., KINRYU SUIHOKAI, KEELUNG-GUN; TAIHOKU-SHU. Captain E.R.H. Sewell in a report written under the lining of a letter dated August 2, 1943, described the camp as near KINKUSECKI in the vicinity of some copper mines. He stated that it was 30 miles north of TAIHOKU. The Japanese Government reported its exact location on August 25, 1945, to be eight kilometers south of TAIHOKU.

CAMP KARENKO was located on the east coast of TAIWAN near the city of the same name. Dr. Paravicini visited this camp on May 31, 1943. The camp was evacuated by June 8, 1943, and the prisoners of war were probably transferred to the camp near KAGI.

CAMP TAMAZATO was located about 15 kilometers inland on the eastern coast of TAIWAN near the city of the same name. This city is about 23° 20' north latitude. Dr. Paravicini states the camp was located amid "tropical garden scenery." Only the highest ranking military and civilian officials and their personal orderlies were confined here. This camp was evacuated toward the end of June 1943 and the prisoners were transferred to Camp No. 5, TAIHOKU, which had been specially constructed for their accommodation.

CAMP No. 2. TAICHU was located near the town of that name on the western side of the island. Captain Sewell states that the prisoners were engaged in river diversion work on the large river nearby. Champoud located the camp 17 kilometers south of TAICHU among rice paddies and fields. In June 1944 the IRC reported that the camp was being moved to a flood-free site in the vicinity.

CAMP NO. 3. HEITO was first reported by the name of the adjacent city of HEITO, which is located east of the river on the southwestern coastal plain. Champoud located the camp 10 1/2 kilometers east of this city among sugar cane plantations. Mr. Angst states that the camp was near CHOKORI village.

CAMP NO. 4. KAGI was opened June 8, 1943 by transfer of POWs from KARENKO. Officers below the grade of Major General, as well as soldiers of all grades, were confined there. Champoud locates the camp 23 kilometers southeast of KAGI, on the western coastal plain. The Japanese officially located the camp 48 kilometers northeast of TAINAN.

CAMP NO. 5. TAIHOKU was opened June 24, 1943. The partly completed camp was visited by Dr. Paravicini on June 15, 1943. Champoud reports the location 11 1/2 kilometers east of TAIHOKU on a hillside overlooked by mountains, in a region which is much cooler than the city below. Only the highest ranking prisoners of war were confined there.

CAMP NO. 6.



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CAMP NO. 6. TAIHOKU was reported by Angst as near the village of TAICHOKU. Champoud states that it is located 9 1/2 kilometers west of TAIHOKU near the TAIWAN shrine. The actual location, as revealed by the Japanese Government, was in the outskirts of TAIHOKU. Angst indicated this fact also.

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Dr. Paravicini of the IRC visited FORMOSA in May and June 1943.

Consul Champoud visited the camps on TAIWAN in September and October 1943. He likewise failed to obtain permission to visit Camp No. 1, TAIHOKU, but reported on the other five camps.

In June 1944, Mr. H.C. Angst representing the IRC, visited the camps on TAIWAN.

CHRONOLOGY OF OFFICIAL VISITS

<u>Name and/or number</u>	<u>Paravicini</u>	<u>Champoud</u>	<u>Angst</u>
N.1, TAIHOKU	No visit	No visit	No visit
KARENKO	May 31, 1943	Closed June 1943	Closed
TAMAZATO	June 1, 1943	Closed June 1943	Closed
N.2, TAICHU	June 8, 1943	Sept. 22, 1943	No visit, flood
N.3, HEITO	June 4, 1943	Sept. 28, 1943	June 4, 1944
N.4, KAGI	Not yet opened	Sept. 24, 1943	June 6, 1944
N.5, TAIHOKU	June 15, 1943*	Sept. 22, 1943	June 2, 1944
N.6, TAIHOKU	May 29, 1943	Sept. 22, 1943	June 2, 1944

On August 25, 1945, the Japanese Government reported the location of Camps N. 1, 4 and 6 on TAIWAN as indicated above.

From December 31, 1941 (Department of State No. 446) to VJ-Day the Department of State sent a large number of messages to the Legation in Bern for transmission to Japan, through the Swiss Government as protecting Power, dealing with the following matters:

1. Acceptance of Geneva Convention of 1929, mutatis mutandis, by belligerent powers.

2. Proposals for visits of representatives of the protecting Power and IRC to prisoner of war camps.

3. Proposals for pay of officer-prisoners of war; relief payments to civilian internees, etc.

4. Proposals for setting up a Prisoner of War Information Bureau by IRC.

5. Proposals to allow relief shipments to prisoners of war and civilian internees to enter Japan - (a) by chartered neutral ship; (b) by shipment through some Russian port.

6. Proposals referring to payment for labor performed by prisoners of war.

7. Proposals

\*Visited prior to the completion of the camp.



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7. Proposals for exchange of sick and wounded prisoners of war.

8. Proposals to provide medicine and medical supplies for prisoners of war and civilian internees.

9. Proposals for forwarding mail and packages to prisoners of war.

10. Proposals for transmitting legal documents to and from prisoners of war.

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 Messages dealing particularly with prisoner of war camps in TAIWAN are listed below.

From Bern, No. 5183, dated November 14, 1942, reports that Lieutenant General Wainwright is interned on FORMOSA.

From Department of State, No. 2931, dated December 28, 1942, contains names of United States Prisoners of War on FORMOSA. Requests early visit by Swiss.

Department of State, No. 1023, April 30, 1943, requests Swiss ascertain if salaries are being paid to officer-prisoners on FORMOSA. Pocket money to GI's? (Refer: Bern, No. 3551, June 12, 1943; Department of State, No. 1425, June 17, 1943; Bern, No. 4114, July 12, 1943; Bern, No. 2791, May 6, 1943).

Bern, No. 4523, July 28, 1943 (Legation, No. 1992, March 29). Consul SAIGON reports 600 prisoners of war left for FORMOSA. Number Americans not known.

Bern, No. 4653, August 2, 1943 (Department of State, No. 1602, July 6). IRC writes (July 30) that Paravicini visited FORMOSA camps in May.

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 REPORT OF VISIT OF IRC REPRESENTATIVE  
 DR. PARAVICINI TO TAIWAN - MAY 29-  
 JUNE 15, 1943, FROM IRC TELEGRAMS

IRC, T-No. 432, July 9, 1943, TAIHOKU Camp No. 6, located in northern outskirts of this city of 320,000 inhabitants. Visited May 29, 1943 by Paravicini. Camp located at foot of forested hills near a famous temple. Camp opened September 2, 1942.

Capacity:	580.	
Number of Prisoners of War		512
Canadians	511	
British (PP)	1	

all from Malaya.

Area of Camp: 9996 square meters.

Area Buildings occupied by POWs: 2112 square meters.  
 Enclosed by a bamboo fence. Contains 7-one story barracks, with 56 rooms, all newly built of bamboo. Bedding

consists



consists of mats on boards raised 40 cm. above the ground. Each POW has 4 blankets, two sheets, pillow, pillow case. In addition, patients are allowed a bedmattress and extra blankets.

Sanitary Installations: are Japanese Army standard type. Drinking water from municipal waterworks.

Food: 2700 calories and more. POWs have vegetable garden, 80 ducks and 16 pigs. Expect to get 100 chickens.

Clothing is needed.

There were 37 patients in hospital.

POWs have deposits of Yen 33193.

Work: 438 POWs digging in big temple pond at time of visit. Sixteen POWs receiving punishment - no explanation given.

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IRC, T-No. 485, July 9, 1943. KARENKO Camp near town of 30,000 inhabitants (on east coast) near the sea. Visited May 31, 1943, by Paravicini. Opened July 26, 1942 in "park-like scenery including a hill."

Capacity of Camp: 450.

Number of Prisoners of War 248

Officers 188 (U.S. 132). Other Ranks: 60 (U.S. 34) from Philippines, Malay, Java, Sumatra, Guam.

Area of Camp: 85,000 square meters. POW buildings cover 2900 square meters enclosed by brick wall. Two-story permanent wooden barracks of 32 rooms each. Each POW has 4 blankets, two sheets, mattress cover, pillow, and for officers a bed with a straw mattress.

Sanitary facilities are reported good.

Food in grams)	Flour	15 grams	vegetable oil	10 grams
per person	) Rice	450-570grams	vegetables	600 grams
per ? diem	) Soyabean	40 grams	sugar	20 grams
	) Meat	20 grams	salt	10 grams
	) Fish	30-35 grams		
For	) One egg	(Tea, Coffee - fruit sometimes		
Patients	) milk?	(pepper and curry powder sometimes		

also some canned vegetables and smoked duck. Total calories: 2800.

There is also a vegetable garden of 5 acres; POWs have 24 goats, 10 pigs, 52 rabbits and 19 chickens.

Seven patients were sick in the hospital with:

Beri Beri	High blood pressure
Neuritis	Infected sore on legs
Neurasthenia	Acute enteritis.

Optical



-6-

Optical service obtained at TAIHOKU is insufficient for needs of POWs.

Three POWs have died, since the camp was opened, from natural causes.

One Army doctor (Japanese), two POW doctors and one dentist are on duty in camp. There is also a large military hospital nearby. At time of visit, dental service had been temporarily suspended.

POWs had deposited Yen 300,000.

One POW receiving punishment, reason not stated.

POWs permitted to write one postcard per month.

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IRC, T-No.487, July 10, 1943. TAMAZATO Camp is near the town of 20,000 inhabitants located 15 kilometers from (east) coast. The camp is located amid "tropical garden scenery". Visited June 1, 1943. Opened April 2, 1943. Contains 117 of highest ranking POWs, including their servants, cooks and orderlies. Officers, 71 (U.S. 21); other Ranks, 46 (U.S. 11) from Philippines, Malaya, Java, Sumatra, Hong Kong, Guam.

Area of Camp: 33,800 square meters within barbed wire enclosure.

Area of POW Building: 1680 square meters. Buildings are one-story wooden military barracks, each has 7 rooms. POWs have four blankets, two sheets, mattress cover, pillow, and for officers, bed with straw mattress.

Drinking water from municipal waterworks.

Food calories 2800.

POWs have NO vegetable garden or poultry, but have eleven goats.

Clothing was reported to be satisfactory.

One Japanese Army doctor and three POWs care for the sick. They have NO dentist. Six rooms in the barracks are set aside for an infirmary. There is also a military hospital nearby.

No deaths have occurred in this camp.

POWs have deposited Yen 150,000.

Sir Mark Young, ex-Governor of Hong Kong, and Sir Shenton Thomas, ex-Governor of Malaya, receive Yen 340 per month through Swiss Legation.

Fifteen Generals and ex-Governors make up council of camp representatives.

Spokesman is Lieutenant General Percival.

POWs



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POWs estimate their food has 1500 calories (which is 1300 below Japanese estimate).

Camp closed in June 1943.

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IRC, T-No.496, July 16, 1943. Camp HEITO located near town of 60,000 inhabitants, in center of sugar industry, 50 kilometers southeast of TAINAN. The camp lies between canefields and an alluvial plain. Visited June 4, 1943. Camp was opened August 2, 1942.

Capacity of Camp: 520. Number of POWs: Officers 59 (U.S.2); Other Ranks: 441 (U.S. 37) from Malaya, Sumatra, Java, and Indian Ocean.

Area of Camp: 24,000 square meters, enclosed by bamboo fence and walls. A creek flows along one wall inside the enclosure.

Area of POW Building: 2710 square meters. There are six one-story wood and bamboo barracks containing 104 rooms. This was a former national labor service camp.

Bedding is placed on boards 45 cm. above the wooden floor. POWs have four blankets, mattress cover, and pillow. In addition, there is a mattress and six blankets for the sick.

Sanitary facilities are standard Japanese Army.

Boiled well water is used for drinking.

Food: Calories 2800 to 3280. POWs have vegetable garden, of 7000 square meters, 12 pigs, 157 ducks and 15 chickens.

On arrival of POWs there were many cases of Beri Beri and colitis, due to exhaustion and climatic changes. At present, malaria is prevalent.

In the camp hospital there were ten patients, three sick in quarters, 24 unable to work, and in the HEITO military hospital there were 2 patients. Some POWs have skin diseases.

Twenty-seven deaths were reported since the opening of the camp, all from natural causes.

Two POW surgeons, 9 POW medical orderlies and three Japanese medical orderlies are on duty in camp.

There were 347 POWs working at time of visit, while six were receiving punishments.

POWs had deposited Yen 39,992.26.

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IRC, T-No.480, July 9, 1943 (General report only). Camp TAICHU, visited by Paravicini, June 8, 1943. Located near village of that name on west coast in a very fertile area where pineapples, bananas, sweet potatoes, barley, coffee, cotton, mangoes are grown.

Not



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Not much malaria is reported.

Five attempts at escape from TAICHU were reported.

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EXTRACTS FROM CENSORSHIP:

From Lieutenant General Percival, former spokesman of TAMAZATO Camp, dated June 31, 1943:

"At end of June a few of us moved to a new camp on the island. Climate more humid--not unlike Singapore."

From Sir Henry Trusted, dated August 2, 1943:

New camp is located on a "knoll in an orange grove between two ranges of hills".

From Captain E.R.H. Sewell, who wrote under the lining of a letter to his father, dated July 11, 1944. He lists the camps as follows:

No. 1 KINKUSECKI	-	copper mining
No. 2 TAICHU	-	river conservation
No. 3 HATTO (HEITO)	-	sugar plantation
No. 4 KAGI	-	farming (Officers up to Major General)
No. 5 TAIMOKU	-	C.O.C.'s and Governors
No. 6 TAIMOKU	-	Park

He states that all officers on TAIWAN are to be collected in Camp No. 6. The majority of POWs arrived August 1943. Camp No. 1 is a double sized camp where POWs work in a copper mine. It is 30 miles north of TAIHOKU. There have been two or three fatal accidents there. Camp No. 4 is at SHIRAKAWA, 14 miles from KAGI. It is very pleasant. They "shot a number for attempted escape."

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 Department of State, A-322, August 31, 1943. Enclosing letter from Wainwright to AGO; U.S. Army, concerning Japanese newspaper reports of treatment of Nipponese nationals in U.S.A. Wainwright located at TAIWAN Camp.

Bern, No.7958, December 18, 1943, notifies Department of State that Champoud visited Prisoners of War Camps on FORMOSA. Wainwright, Moore and King on FORMOSA at Camp No. 5. Camp report follows air mail.

Bern, airmail No. 6883, December 30, 1943. Transmits report No. 1 of visit of Consul Champoud to camps in FORMOSA.

REPORT OF



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REPORT OF CONSUL CHAMPOUD VISITS  
SEPTEMBER 21-OCTOBER 2, 1943

CAMP NO. 1, TAIHOKU not visited, information from Japanese commander.

Location: Fortified zone near TAIHOKU.

POWS arrived November 14, 1942.

<u>Capacity</u>		820
<u>POWs</u>		696
British: Officers	10	
Warrant officers & other ranks	685	
Canadian: Officers	<u>1</u>	696

Area of Camp: 14,500 square meters, of which buildings cover 3030 square meters.

No epidemics were reported. Forty POWs were sick with Beri Beri, intestinal inflammation, or suffering from wounds. No malaria was reported. Two POW officers and six protected personnel enlisted men care for the sick there.

The water supply comes from the TAIHOKU municipal waterworks.

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CAMP NO. 2 . Visited September 22, 1943.

Location: 17 kilometers south of TAICHU among rice paddies and meadows, near a large river.

Camp Area: 15,000 square meters, of which the buildings cover 2080 square meters.

<u>Capacity of Camp:</u>		570
<u>Number of POWs</u>		397
All British: Officers	15	
Other Ranks	<u>382</u>	
		397

POWs arrived at the camp on November 14, 1942.

The camp is fenced by wood and barbed wire. Buildings are of earth and bamboo with thatched roofs and have earthen floors.

They have no chaplain.

POWs complained of insufficient wood for boiling drinking water.

Food ration for officers had been reduced twice, because of escape of two prisoners who were caught and executed.

Shortage of clothing reported.

Two English medical officers and a Japanese medical officer care for the sick. There is no camp dentist but dental



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dental treatment can be obtained in TAICHU.

Fifteen deaths have been reported since the camp opened.

Work: River diversion project and farming.

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CAMP NO. 3. Visited September 28, 1943.

Located: 10 1/2 kilometers east of HEITO, amid sugar cane plantations. A small stream flows through the camp.

Area of Camp: 24,000 square meters (2710 square meters for buildings).

<u>Capacity of Camp:</u>		520
Number of POWs		337
British: Officers	19	
Other Ranks	246	
Civilian	1	
Australian: Officers	4	
Other Ranks	10	
American: Officers	2	
Other Ranks	37	
Netherlands:	16	
Chinese:	<u>2</u>	337

Arrival at Camp: August 2, 1942.

Enclosure is fenced by bamboo. Buildings are of wood, bamboo and earth, with tile or thatched roof. Floors are of beaten earth.

POWs report more clothing needed.

One British medical officer on duty, who serves as dentist Professional dentist and oculist are to visit camp every two weeks. Principal diseases are malaria and Beri Beri.

Protestant chaplain only.

Officers required to do administrative work; all POWs work.

Have a library of 500 volumes.

POWs have a garden, also 152 ducks, geese, and chickens, and 30 pigs.

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CAMP NO. 4. Visited September 24, 1943.

Location: 23 kilometers southeast of KAGI on the wooded slope of a hill.

Area



-11-

Area of Camp: 10,000 square meters (2300 square meters for buildings).

<u>Capacity of Camp:</u>	560
Number of POWs	480
American: General Officers	16
Other Officers	133
Other Ranks	42
British: General Officers	36
Other Officers	125
Other Ranks	57
Australian: General Officers	5
Colonels	5
Other Ranks	5
Civilian	1
Canadian: General Officer	1
Netherlands: All ranks.	<u>54</u>
	480

Arrival at Camp: June 8, 1943.

This is a former Japanese Army camp. Camp enclosed by bamboo fences, buildings of wood on cement blocks with tile roofs. Wooden floors, ceilings of latex.

POWs have a Catholic chaplain only.

Clothing is lacking.

Negotiations under way to permit United States and British officers to send money to Philippines and Hong Kong.

Work: Officers work at farming.

Morale reported to be good.

POWs need dental care.

TB patients have been sent to this camp where they are housed in special infirmary. There were eight cases (one serious). In the dispensary there are three POW doctors but poor medical supplies. Eight sick in the infirmary, which contains 14 beds. In the malaria ward there are 10 beds.

POWs have garden and farm.

There is a library which contains 480 volumes.

Generals are housed two per room; officers above grade of captain, 8 per room. Beds on raised platforms.

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CAMP NO. 5. Visited September 22, 1943.

Location: 11 1/2 kilometers east of TAIHOKU on a hillside near the mountains. Location is cooler than the town.

Area of Camp: 11,000 square meters (363 square meters for buildings).

Capacity



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<u>Capacity of Camp:</u>		32
Number of POWs		30
American:	3 Generals and orderlies	6
British:	3 Generals and orderlies	6
	5 Civilian officials and orderlies	10
Netherlands:	4 civilian officials and orderlies	<u>8</u>
		30

Arrival at Camp: June 24, 1943 (in FORMOSA, August 17, 1942).

Wooden buildings with mosquito nets over windows and doors. Individual rooms each 10 square meters. Orderlies housed in separate barracks.

Water from local well - boiled.

Library has 360 volumes.

Work required of orderlies only in garden and stables.

POWs have radio, magazines, and victrola. Allowed walks.

No mail restrictions on officers. Radio and telegraph communications permitted.

Excellent health record. Three civilians need funds.

Excellent impression of camp.

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CAMP NO. 6. Visited September 22, 1943.

Location: 9 1/2 kilometers west of TAIHOKU near TAIWAN shrine.

Area of Camp: 10,000 square meters (690 square meter for buildings.)

<u>Capacity of Camp:</u>		570
Number of POWs		500
British: Officers	10	
Other ranks	489	
Canadian soldier:	<u>1</u>	500

Fenced by bamboo. Buildings are of light construction of wood, bricks and earth, with tile roofs and beaten earth or brick floors.

Have a POW chaplain (treated as a Captain).

Men work in TAIWAN shrine grounds.

In the infirmary there were 18 POWs, none seriously ill. POW doctor in charge. Have an isolation ward.

POWs raise goats, pigs and chickens.

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GENERAL



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GENERAL REMARKS ON ALL CAMPS:

Consul Champoud requested that more fruit be added to the diet of the POWs.

Disciplinary punishments reported only from Camp No. 2 where several escapes have occurred.

In general, libraries were provided at all camps. Canteens were well-stocked and merchandise was reasonably priced. POW privates were issued 100 cigarettes per month, but could buy more. Officers were permitted to buy cigarettes and cigars.

Deaths in all camps were reported:

British	102
Americans	7
Australians	2.

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Department of State, No. 275, January 27, 1944.  
POW Camp No. 1 not visited (cf. List of charges against Japanese Government).

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INFORMATION TAKEN FROM H.C. ANGST  
REPORT JUNE 1944 (AIRMAIL - NO  
IDENTIFYING DATE OR NUMBER)

CAMP NO. 1, TAIHOKU, KELLUNG located in a fortified area. Not visited 1944.

Data furnished by Japanese Camp Commander: Opened July 10, 1942. First POW arrived November 14, 1942.

<u>Capacity of Camp:</u>	800
Number of POWs	779
British	778
Canadian	<u>1</u>
	779

includes 11 officers and 768 other ranks.

Total Area of Camp: 20,000 square meters, enclosed by brick and board wall. Three thousand square meters of floor space has been assigned to the POWs, who occupy 2400 square meters.

The camp has 12 barracks, a cookhouse, workshop and pens for pigs and poultry, a total of 32 buildings.

There are electric lights but no heating is required. Water supply from city of TAIHOKU. Bedding consists of rush mats on wooden platforms with blankets and pillows. There are mosquito nets for all.

Sanitary facilities are standard Japanese Army type.

A Japanese medical officer, assisted by two POWs, one POW NCO orderly and six privates are on duty in the

Camp



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Camp infirmary, which has five beds and an isolation ward of six beds.

In Camp No. 1 at the end of May 1944, there were 65 cases of illness, including five malaria, and 10 Beri Beri.

Since the Camp was opened there have been 50 deaths, chiefly due to natural causes.

Clothing situation is satisfactory.

Foreign currency permitted to be retained by POWs. Individual records are made of payments into deposit funds, and withdrawals may be made without restrictions.

Officers are paid on same scale as Japanese Army.

POWs receive canteen tickets instead of money.

Work is compulsory for all physically fit NCOs and men; work is chiefly mining - 25 POWs work in machine shop.

Requests presented by Camp Commander for Spokesman:

1. Regular supply Red Cross food parcels.
1. Only one supply received in 12 months. Request 2 per month.
2. More vitaminized food needed, also need proteins.
3. Next of kin parcels from home requested.
4. Will there be British Red Cross relief in future?
5. Request toilet articles, towels, underclothing, socks, shirts, shorts, raincoats, sweaters, etc. Also winter and summer uniforms.
6. Request sports kits.
7. Request medical instruments, dressings and medicines.
8. Various requests about more mail privileges and speed-up of mail.
9. Requested that men over 40 be given lighter work.
10. Requested IRC representative to visit camp.
10. Not permitted, as camp was in Japanese fortified zone.
11. Information requested whether allotments are being paid to families of POWs and if money can be transmitted to them. Whole question of pay to be reconciled.
12. Medical personnel requested to be allowed to take walk outside camps.

CAMP NO. 2, TAICHU. Opened July 17, 1942. First POW arrived November 14, 1942. (First visit June 8, 1943). Visited June 8, 1944.

Capacity



-15-

Capacity of Camp: 570  
 Number of POWs 325

including 14 officers and 311 POWs, all British.

Area was in danger of flood, so 1944 visit was cancelled.

Camp is newly built. Total area: 16,138 square meters. Floor space, officers 3.6 square meters; men 3.11 square meters each. Enclosed by wire netting, contains 12 barracks, cookhouse, storehouse, bathhouse, latrines. Has electricity; water supply was not given.

Medical: 1 Japanese NCO, two orderlies; 2 POW medical officers and 8 POW medical orderlies.

Capacity of Infirmary: Has 40 beds with isolation ward of 20 beds. (Best climate here on island; weak and convalescent POWs sent here).

Number sick: 73, (12 malaria, 2 beri beri, 3 pleurisy, 1 Pellagra), one at TAICHU military hospital, 5 in infirmary, 11 malaria in isolation ward.

Sick in Quarters: 17; 11 exempt from work.

Deaths: 27, including two shot while attempting to escape. All physically fit required to work. In May 1944, POWs were constructing promenade and fish pond. Working in April 1944: 109 inside camp, 151 employed outside.

- (1) Request western style food;
- (2) Facilitation in transmission of legal documents.

There were 43 disciplinary cases, all judged by Bushido Code. Two British POWs were shot because they attempted to escape with arms.

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CAMP NO. 3, CHOKORI (HEITO-GUN) TAKAO-SHU). Opened August 2, 1942. First POW arrived August 2, 1942. Visited June 4, 1943 and June 4, 1944.

<u>Capacity of Camp:</u>	520				
Number of POWs:	British	American	Dutch	Australian	Chin. tot.
Officers	20	2	-	4	- 26
Enlisted Men	223	24	6	8	2 263
Civilian	0	0	10	0	- 10
	243	26	16	12	2 299

Newly built camp, area 24,030 square meters, with bamboo fence. Floor space: POWs 1002 square meters. Buildings consist of 5 one-story mud and bamboo barracks, with thatched roofs, 880 cubic meters each for 100 POWs, subdivided into

compartments



compartments for ten each. Have packed mud floors. Other buildings are cookhouse, bathhouse, washhouse, two barracks set aside for camp facilities and offices, and also stables, storehouses, and latrines. Camp has electricity. Water supply is power pumped from wells and boiled before use.

Food: Ration calories: 3200 to 3300. Eight POW cooks prepare food for the camp.

Medical: 1 Japanese medical officer; two Japanese medical NCOs. Two POW medical officers; 8 POW medical orderlies (NCOs to privates).

Infirmary: 50 beds, with isolation ward and a disinfection barracks.

Sick: 9. At end of May 1944, there were 11 patients, 12 exempt from work. Patients included 9 malaria, 5 beri beri cases.

Deaths: 71; chiefly pneumonia, malaria, and beri beri.

Work: Compulsory - in machinery repair, farming, livestock raising, construction jobs. One rest day allowed per week.

Daily average number working for May: 200.

POW garden of 9000 square meters.

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CAMP NO. 4, BASHUGO (SHIRAKAWA-KAI)(SHINKEI-GUN)  
(TEINAN-SHU)

(14 miles south of KAGI). Opened June 8, 1943. First POWs arrived June 8, 1943. First visited June 6, 1944.

Capacity of Camp: 550.

Number of POWs:

	British	American	Dutch	Australian	Can.	N.Z.	Chin.
Officers	165	151	49	18	1	1	1
Enlisted Men	58	38	13	5	-	-	-
Civilian	0	1	2	1	-	-	-
	<u>223</u>	<u>190</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
				Total	504		

RANK OF OFFICERS - CAMP NO. 4:

	<u>Above Colonel</u>	<u>Major to Colonel</u>	<u>Captain to Lieut</u>	<u>Total</u>
American	15	133	3	151
Dutch	8	35	6	49
Australian	5	8	5	18
Canadian	1	-	-	1
New Zealand	-	1	-	1
Chinese	-	-	-1	1
British	35	53	77	165
Total	<u>64</u>	<u>230</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>386</u>

All from Malaya, Netherlands East Indies, Philippines.

Total