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ARMY SERVICE FORCES
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

SPMGG

March, 1945.

To the Next of Kin
of American Prisoners of War
in the Hands of the Enemy.

Dear Next of Kin:

The recent glorious successes of Allied Armies which resulted in the release of thousands of Americans interned in the Philippines and a lesser though equally important number in Europe have swamped the Provost Marshal General's Office with inquiries and the pleasurable task of informing next of kin that their loved ones have been returned to Allied control. Every attempt is being made to inform you at the earliest possible date and at the same time to assure the best possible treatment for those less fortunate individuals still in enemy hands.

All persons in the Provost Marshal General's Office and in the War Department, including those in Washington and those in the field, who have anything to do with the prisoner of war program have constantly in mind one dominating thought, and that thought is to do everything humanly possible to insure that our own people in the hands of the enemy have all of the benefits of the Geneva Convention which it is possible for us to get for them, and to insure in every way possible their early return to their homes in this country in the best possible condition. To accomplish this we are ever on the alert to avoid anything which will give the enemy an excuse for failing to give to our men everything to which they are entitled or cause the enemy to do anything which would interfere in any way with their return to their homes in the best possible condition.

There have been many comments on the radio, in the press, and by persons in the street to the effect that American treatment of German prisoners of war has been "soft." That is untrue. American treatment has been firm and fair.

A careful reading of the provisions of the Geneva Convention and a comparison of the treatment given prisoners of war in the United States with the provisions of that Convention will show that the War Department has followed a policy of giving to German prisoners of war exactly what they are entitled to under the Convention but no more.

...our possibilities might have been still greater than they were. From that point of view, the policy of referring us to the Geneva Convention is smart tactics, even without considering this angle. (Underlining supplied).

SPMGG

The War Department believes it essential to pursue a program that will protect the Americans in enemy hands and eventually bring them safely back to the homes they have so gallantly defended. The necessity for such a policy was recognized by the House Military Affairs Committee, which, following an investigation which failed to substantiate any of the numerous coddling rumors, reported as follows:

"The provisions of the Geneva Convention of 1929 are obviously being carried out to the letter and it is well indeed that such is the case, since the slightest deviation therefrom on our part would instantly result in more than retaliatory measures on the part of our enemies against American prisoners of war in their hands. Such a contingency must not be overlooked for a single instant."

The War Department intends to continue adhering to the Geneva Convention regardless of criticism not only because under Article 6 of the Constitution of the United States, treaties such as the Geneva Convention constitute part of the supreme law of the land and the War Department has no choice but to carry out the supreme law of the land, but also because we are convinced that it is paying dividends in the saving of lives and the preservation of health among our own men in the hands of the enemy.

In the Washington Star of February 13, 1945 appeared an article by Victor O. Jones, North American Newspaper Alliance, date lined "Somewhere in Holland" and headed "Pampering of Nazi Prisoners may be Saving American Lives." In referring to German prisoners of war, he said:

"We asked all the prisoners whether they had been afraid of mistreatment after capture. They all said their officers had told them they'd be shot or tortured, but that they hadn't believed it because they had had letters from captured comrades who told them British and American treatment of prisoners was excellent.

"It may burn you up to hear that German prisoners are getting cigarettes when you can't, but it's not a big price to pay when you can get guys like these to come out of strong bunkers without firing a shot. After the 9th Army troops took Bruchelen without resistance they were surprised by the strength of some of its fortifications. The main body of Germans had retired, but a die-hard rear guard had been left behind with instructions to fight to the last bullet. If they'd done so our casualties might have been much heavier than they were. From that point of view, our policy of living up to the Geneva Convention is smart tactics, even without considering other angles." (Underlining supplied).

Sincerely yours,



Archer L. Larch,
Major General, U.S.A.,
The Provost Marshal General.

ARMY SERVICE FORCES
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

March, 1945

Dear Next of Kin:

SPMGG

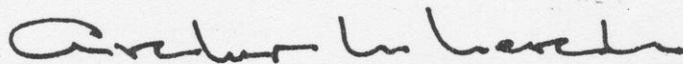
It is hardly necessary to explain to next of kin of American prisoners of war held by the Germans what an outstanding job the Red Cross is doing in getting food and medicine to our people. In the Sunday Star, Washington, D.C., February 18, 1945, under the heading, "Red Cross Sends Food to U.S. Prisoners in Germany via Sweden", Mr. Maurice Pate of The American Red Cross said:

"The greatest single factor which gives us strength in getting relief and maintaining regular communication with our prisoner kin is the scrupulous attitude of the American Army in fulfilling the Treaty of Geneva toward enemy prisoners. Some have lightly called this policy of our Army "mollycoddling." The truth is that the Army has maintained the highest discipline in handling enemy prisoners. It treats these men strictly but fairly and has obtained from them millions of valuable man-work hours."

In the article to which I have just referred, Mr. Pate also stated that the American prisoners receiving regular Red Cross food packages eat better and have more tobacco than the Germans who are guarding them. He also stated that thus far the American prisoner with his Red Cross and private parcels eats as well as, or better than the average German civilian. Our information indicates that American prisoners receive between 1800 and 2000 calories of food per day from the Germans. Apparently that is not true of French and Russian prisoners. A recent statement in the New York Times was to the effect that French and Russian prisoners in Germany are not treated in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Convention, and have been reduced to eating rats. The value of strict adherence to the Geneva Convention is apparent.

The Provost Marshal General handles for the War Department matters concerning American prisoners of war in the hands of the enemy and also concerning enemy prisoners of war in our hands. The purpose of this letter is to point out to you as next of kin the close relationship existing between our strict adherence to the terms of the Geneva Convention and the health and lives of our people in the hands of the enemy. We feel that when these facts are better known to the American public there will be less criticism of the War Department's adherence to the provisions of the Geneva Convention.

Sincerely yours,



Archer L. Lerch,
Major General, U.S.A.,
The Provost Marshal General.

25-25888-30M

Trans in

389-290-34-24-6

14 Jan 44 14 J POWs McD
 11 Dec 43 500 G POWs Ft. Leonard Wood, MO
 9 Dec 43 7 noncombatant J POWs McH
 26 Nov 43 2 J POWs McD
 16 Oct 43 6 J POWs McD
 10 Sep 43 5 J POWs McD
 5 Sep 43 1 G POW (Parzyk) (Camp Forrest, TN)
 6 Sep 43 12 J POWs Ft. Douglas, Va
 6 Sep 43 Konkol, Max (Ger POW, Polish) Camp Livingston, LA
 Adam, Hapert, Heinrich (↑) Huntsville, TX
 3 Sep 43 16 Ger POWs (Polish) Camp Carson, CO
 3 Sep 43 Kaminsky, George (Ger Pol) Maude, MO
 1 Sep 43 6 J POWs McD
 30 Aug 43 33 Ger (Pol) POWs Camp McCain, MS
 30 Aug 43 1 Ger (Pol) Wierja, J. Concordia, KS
 30 Aug 43 2 Ger (Pol) Wozniak, Wilczek Camp Clinton, MS
 26 Aug 43 6 J POW Byron Hot Spgs
 24 Aug 43 25 Ger POWs (Pol) McArthur, OK
 24 Aug 43 3 Ger POWs (Pol) Camp McCain
 23 Aug 43 7 Ger POWs (2 Polish names) Camp Hood, TX
 23 Aug 43 16 Ger (Pol) POWs (all Polish) Camp Carson, CO
 23 Aug 43 1 Ger Nikolajew Mexico, TX
 18 Aug 43 3 Ger (Pol) McCain, MS
 2 Aug 43 2 J POW Lettorman Gen Hos SF, CA
 2 Aug 1 J 6 J POWs

~~25 June 42~~ 2.14
10 May 42 10 AE
25 Feb 42 6 AE

17 Aug 42^{3: PM} 7:15pm 9 G 1 J AE Chicago
16 July 42 5 G AE Chicago
6 July 42 7:45pm 7 G AE Chicago
23 June 42 3:30pm 1 J, 4 G + 1 internets Chicago (IAC 3)
20 June 42 ~~3:30pm~~ 3 J AE Ft. Lincoln, N.D.
12 June 42 3:30pm 5 G 18 J internets "
5 June 42 ²⁰⁹ 2:25pm 1 J 4 G AE K.C., Miss.
29 May 42 1 J POW
26 May 42 AE Camp Forrest, TN
25 May 42 3 G AE. held naturalized citizens
21 May 42 7:30 7 G AE Milwaukee, WI
24 April 42 1 G AE Ft. Des Moines, IA
6 Mar 42 8 G AE Ft. Lincoln

1 June 42 113 AE.
5 Jan 43 discontinued as AE + POW
11 Sep 44 remodel for 900 POWs 2 guard towers
8 June 43 add
20 x 100 recreation building + shop (gen. purp.)
30 April 43 44 AE & POW
10 July 42 keep AE to a minimum

27 March
~~17 April~~ 43 IR CC visited
20 April 43 legation of Swiss

Trans. Out 389-290-35-10-2 box 2

389-290-35-10-2 box 2

Internees (all)

May 8 1943 40 G, 1 Bulgarian to Ft. Lincoln
Bismark N.D.
(1 G. Paul A. Carl to Chicago)
2 J (all) } Ft. Missoula, Montana
(completed 13) 1 I }

March 13/43 2 G AEI to Chicago
(completed 18)

26 May 42 11:45 a.m. 184 J AEI to Camp Forrester TN
4 I + AEI
1 J POW

17 June 42 2:30 p.m. 100 G + AEI to ^{A.E.I. Camp} Strainsburg, OK
19 August 42 — 1 G + AEI (Dr. Thross) Seago, TN

389-290-34-24-6 Subject File 42-46
Enemy POW Information Bureau, Reporting Branch

18 Oct 45 1 J POW Angel Island, Ft McDowell, CA
10 Sep 45 83 J POW (OK) "
26 Sep

14 June 45 64 J POW "
7 June 45 15 J POW officers (1 patient) "
1 Korean

19 April 45 1 J POW Ft. George Meade, MD

Out

13 April 45	10 J officers 4 Kor. enlisted	} POWs	McDowell
8 March 45	14 J officers 85 enlisted patients 2 enlisted (1 pre-18) 1 Kor enlisted	} POWs	McDowell
29 Jan. 45	9 J officers 111 NCOs (1 Kor) 147 enlisted (46 Kor.)	} POWs	McDowell
6 Dec 44	1 J officer 294 enlisted	} POWs	McDowell
27 Nov 44	1 Kor POW		McDowell
6 Nov 44	250 J enlisted POW		McDowell
2 Nov 44	25 J en. POW		McDowell
24 Oct 44	251 J en. POW		McDowell
14 Oct 44	250 J POW -		McD
2 Oct 44	1 J officer 77 en. J	} POWs	McD
25 Sep 44	250 J en. POW		McD
12 Sep 44	36 J en POW		McD
31 Aug 44	25 J en POW		"
25 Aug 44	1 J off. 44 en.	} POW	"
16 Aug 44	1 J off 47 en.	} POW	"
29 July 44	45 J en. POW		

trans. in

389-290-35-10-2 box 2 Detention Report,

18 Feb 43 7:15pm 4 Ger Int, 1 It Immigration
 15 Jan 43 7:15pm 6 Ger AEI Chicago, Illinois
 30 Dec 42 7:30pm 6 Ger AE
 11 Dec 42 7:05pm 4 Ger, 1 J AE
 13 Oct 42 7:30pm 5 Ger AE
 16 Nov 42 4:45pm 3 Ger, 1 It AE
 16 April 42 NA 2 Ger Int.

22 May 42 2:30pm 12 Ger AE, 1 Ja AD Chicago
 21 May 42 7:00pm 7 Ger AE Chicago

Inspector-in-Charge, U.S. Dep of Justice, INS
 Room 552, Fed Building, Mil. WI

12 June 42 3:00pm 18 J, 25 Gc AE ND
 5 June 42 2:45pm 3 G, 1 It, 1 J AE —
 23 June 42 7:30pm 4 G, 1 J AE Chicago

26 July 42 — 18 G, 1 It, ~~53~~ J AE Camp Forrest, TN
 53 J AE Camp Livingston, LA
 (allowed 3 Ger kept 18/21 max 10 hold)

OUT

1 Aug 42 4:40 a.m. 1 Ger AE Detroit, MI
 16 July 42 7:15pm. 5 Ger AE Chicago
 18 Aug 7:15pm. 9 Ger, 1 J AE Chicago



trans in

389-290-34-24-6

- 18 Jan 45 1 Ger POW Ft. Lewis, WA
(requested transfer)
- ~~29 Jul 44~~ 45 J enlisted Byron Hot Springs, CA
29 ~~28~~ Jul 44 then to MeD to MeC
- 20 Jul 44 45 J enlisted MeD
- 10 Jul 44 46 J enlisted 9th Service Command
3 Jul 44 1 J POW Bushnell Gen. Hospital
Brigham City, Utah
- 28 June 44 39 Jen. POW MeD
- 5 June 44 1 J POW Bushnell Gen Hos.
- 5 June 44 29 Jen. POW MeD
- 25 May 44 29 J POW Byron Hot Springs to
MeD to MeC
- 13 May 44 41 J en POW Byron
- 1 May 44 36 J en POW MeD
- 28 April 44 1 Ger en POW Ashford Gen Hos,
White S.
- 26 April 44 1 Ger (Kohler, J.) ""
(deposited \$83 in coupons to join his brother)
- 22 April 44 40 J POW (including Oki, Kenjo) MeD
- 5 ~~3~~ April 44 44 J POW (CPL)
- 23 March 44 1 Ger POW \$157 in coupon Kohlhammer
to join brother
- 21 March 44 1 Ger POW \$120 in coupon Kleinmichel
(join brother) Heurte, TX
- 7 March 44 1 Ger POW Camp Opelika, Alaba.

389-290-34-24-6

OUT

26 July 44 1 J POW Valley Forge General
- eye removed, metallic fragments in eye. Hospital, Phoenixville, Pa

22 May 44 9 Gen. POW (Anti-Nazi) Ft. Devens, MA (Iss)

1 Dec 44 1 Gen ^{POW} (Russian origin Nikola, 'ew) McCain, MS
(Commended from 7)

17 Nov 42 1 J AE Intern by nationality - Geneva

8 Nov 42 1 Interner Seagoville TX

18 July 42 2 A.E.s Camp Livingston (Forrest)

9 June 42 1 A.E. Stringtown

~~5 June 42 3~~

20 May 42 2:00 a.m. Max Grah (Gen. POW, Poland) INS

18 May 42 1 AE Camp Forrest, TN

18 May 42 1 AE Stringtown, OK

3 Sep 43 16 Gen POW (Pol) Stringtown, OK

1 Sep 43 6 J POW Ft. Devens, MA

30 Aug 43 3 Gen POW (Pol) Ft. Devens, MA

30 Aug 43 1 Gen (Pol) Ft. Devens, MA

30 Aug 43 2 Gen (Pol) Ft. Devens, MA

26 Aug 43 6 J POW Ft. Devens, MA

24 Aug 43 25 Gen. POW (Pol) Ft. Devens, MA

24 Aug 43 3 Gen POW (Pol) Ft. Devens, MA

23 Aug 43 7 Gen POW (Pol) Ft. Devens, MA

~~23 Aug 43 16 Gen (Pol) POW, Ft. Devens, MA~~

Weber, Herman 43 1 Gen Nikolajew Ft. Devens, MA

18 Aug 43 3 Gen (Pol) Ft. Devens, MA

2 Aug 43 2 J POW Ft. Devens, MA

2 Aug 43 6 J POW Ft. Devens, MA

trans in 1-16-42-016-883

Próoled :

- Max Gra h April 3, 42 to LA in 5 March
- Johannes Grossfuss 3 April 42 INS Detroit 25 Feb 42
- Paul H Wieske 12 June 42 INS St Louis
- Adolf Wesselhoeft 18 March 43 INS Chicago 4 Mar.
- Hermann Wohkittel 18 March 43 "
- Herbert Duerf 14 May 42 Dep Justice Rep 4 Mar
- Paul Ingwersen 15 April 42 KC Missouri, ^{Ad. Gen.} 10 Mar 42
- Herman Beirnsdorf 16 June 42 Chicago 6 May 42

Misc

- 12 Mar 42 Gullion visited
- 27 Aug 42 1 J AE
- 24 July 42 19 J AE
- 7 April 42 105 GAE, 182 JAE
- 1 May 44 36 J in POW
- 28 April 44 1 G on POW - White S
- 26 April 44 1 G (Kenny J.)
- (deposited 183 in coupons to Jan his 6000)
- 20 April 44 40 J POW (Sally Or. 1000) MED
- 13 April 44 44 J POW
- 23 March 44 1 G on POW (\$157 in coupon to 1000) MED
- 21 March 44 1 G on POW (Jan 1000) Howard, TX
- 7 March 44 1 G on POW Camp Opole, Au



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 79th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Address of Maj. Gen. Archer L. Lerch

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

HON. ANDREW J. MAY

OF KENTUCKY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, March 5, 1945

Mr. MAY. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following address by Maj. Gen. Archer L. Lerch, the Provost Marshal General, to the Forum of the Co-operative Committee, Wednesday, February 28, 1945:

On December 7, 1941, the United States took its first prisoner of war in World War No. 2—the Japanese sailor manning the baby submarine caught at Pearl Harbor. He is in the United States today, but is far from alone. As of February 15, 1945, there were 359,624 prisoners of war held in the continental limits of the United States—306,226 Germans, 50,570 Italians, 2,828 Japanese. They were held at 141 base camps and 313 branch camps, located in every State in the Union.

My purpose is to tell you what the War Department is doing with these hundreds of thousands of prisoners. I propose to tell you how we work them, how we feed them, how we guard them, and how we carry out the terms of the Geneva Convention. I shall try to make a clear presentation of the War Department's program for handling enemy prisoners of war in this country.

First, let me say that our policies in handling prisoners of war have changed greatly with experience. In 1941 and in 1942 we considered prisoners only as a security problem. They were a necessary result of warfare and were a drain on the manpower of our Army, which had to furnish guards and administrative overhead to run the camps. We locked them up tightly in barbed-wire enclosures, we posted guards around the fences, fed them, housed them—but got nothing in return for our trouble except the insignificant labor that they did within the enclosure, mostly directed toward their own housekeeping work. They were nothing but an economic and administrative burden.

As the war progressed, however, and we got thousands of new prisoners, we began to look upon them as an untouched pool of available manpower, present in this country at a time when manpower was a desperately needed commodity. In the latter part of 1942 and early 1943 our work program began to get under way—modestly at first, to be sure, and confined almost entirely to work on Army posts. The prisoners were put to work for post engineers, building and repairing roads, doing carpentry and various forms of maintenance labor; for the post quartermaster, where they worked in the laundries and as stock clerks; for the post motor pools, where they greased, washed, repaired, and serviced non-tactical vehicles.

635847—16279E

By 1943, the manpower problem was becoming even more acute, but at the same time our prisoners were increasing in number, due to the German reverses in Africa. From June 1943 through January 1944, thousands of prisoners—former members of the Afrika Korps—were shipped to this country.

So, in this country, we found ourselves in this position—we had a manpower shortage but we had the men to help overcome that shortage—prisoners of war. We therefore inaugurated our contract labor program, which I would like to explain to you in some detail.

In effect, the program simply is this:

We told the farmers and the contractors of the Nation that they could use prisoner of war labor under two conditions:

1. That under no circumstances could prisoner labor compete with free labor;
2. That under no circumstances could one employer use prisoners at a lower wage than he would have to pay civilians because that would result in one employer being subsidized to the detriment of his neighbor.

Then we set up safeguards to insure that our two policies were carried out. To insure that prisoners do not compete with free labor, we made it mandatory that every prospective employer of prisoner of war labor first obtain certification from the local office of the War Manpower Commission that there is no free civilian labor in the community to do the type of job that he needs done.

We insured fair application for our second policy by having the same local representative of the War Manpower Commission certify the prevailing wage for that type of labor.

When those two steps have been completed, the prospective employer can come to the Army and the Army will furnish him prisoners if they are available.

Now you may wonder about the pay of prisoners. Let me assure you that the prisoners never see the money paid for their labor by the contractor. The contractor's check is deposited directly into the Treasury of the United States. The prisoners receive only the 80 cents a day proposed by this country to Germany at the beginning of the war as the pay of all prisoners of war, who work. Germany works our men and pays them 70 pfennigs a day which I am told is equivalent in purchasing power to the 80 cents that we pay their prisoners.

That's the way we set up the program. Now let's see how it's working. You'll probably be surprised to know that it has developed into a \$100,000,000-a-year business. One hundred million dollars—that's the amount realized by the Government of the United States from the labor of prisoners of war during 1944. Here's how the \$100,000,000 sum was realized:

Private contractors paid the Government over \$22,000,000 after deducting contract allowances for transportation, housing, and subsistence. This profit to the Government was possible because of the program I have just outlined to you—because we required the employer to pay the same rate per unit of work completed that he would have paid free civilian labor had it been available but we paid the prisoners who did the work only 80 cents per man per day—80 cents in can-

teen coupons, incidentally. We don't give them any cash.

The War Department realized an estimated saving of over \$80,000,000 from the prisoners who did work on Army posts, camps, and stations throughout the country. Prisoners working for the Army performed a total of 19,567,719 man-days of work, ranging from such highly skilled work as watch repair to common maintenance labor.

You may be interested in knowing the total man-days worked for private contractors during 1944. Altogether, the prisoners did 10,181,275 man-days of work for contract employers. The bulk of this work was in agriculture, which accounted for 5,705,909 man-days.

From one border to the other, the prisoners worked on the Nation's farms, replacing the farm labor that had gone to war or had migrated to industrial towns attracted by higher paid war jobs. In the South the prisoners picked cotton, cut sugarcane, harvested peanuts and tobacco, cut pulpwood. In the West they gathered the sugar beets and grains. In the North and East they canned fruit and vegetables and harvested many other farm crops. In two counties alone in Kentucky they were credited with saving 2,200 acres of tobacco last fall. I have a letter from the county agent of Franklin County, Ky., in which he says: "I feel sure that at least 1,200 acres of tobacco alone were saved in Franklin County, which would have been lost had we not been able to secure prisoner-of-war labor." And a letter from the president of Woodford County, Ky., Farm Bureau, in which he says: "You may be interested to know the prisoners helped to save approximately 1,000 acres of tobacco in this county."

In addition, they worked for private contractors and for Government installations.

This work program, I assure you, does not violate in any way terms of the Geneva convention.

Let's talk for a few minutes about the Geneva Convention.

The Geneva Convention, which is adhered to by the War Department, is law. I would like to emphasize that point. It was signed by the several powers on July 27, 1929, was ratified by the Senate of the United States on January 7, 1932, signed by the President on January 16, 1932, deposited with the Government of Switzerland on February 4, 1932, and proclaimed to the world by the President of the United States on August 4, 1932. That convention was ratified and proclaimed in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States. Article 6 of the Constitution provides that "This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land."

That treaty was made in time of peace when presumably heads were cool and presumably reason prevailed. The world generally was most critical during World War No. 1 when the German Kaiser described the treaties by which his nation was bound as

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

"scraps of paper." It is the solemn duty of the War Department, at least until "the supreme law of the land" has been amended by authority competent to amend it, to carry out the provisions of the law.

A few pertinent provisions of the Geneva Convention are here cited:

(a) They (meaning prisoners of war) must at all times be humanely treated and protected, particularly against acts of violence, insults, and public curiosity.

(b) Prisoners of war have the right to have their person and their honor respected.

(c) The power detaining prisoners of war is bound to provide for their maintenance.

(d) Prisoners of war shall be lodged in buildings or in barracks affording all possible guaranties of hygiene and healthfulness.

(e) The food ration of prisoners of war shall be equal in quantity and quality to that of troops at base camps.

(f) Canteens shall be installed in all camps where prisoners may obtain, at the local market price, food products and ordinary objects.

(g) The use of tobacco shall be permitted.

(h) So far as possible, belligerents shall encourage intellectual diversions and sports organized by prisoners of war.

(i) Belligerents may utilize the labor of able prisoners of war, according to their rank and aptitude, officers and persons of equivalent status excepted.

(j) It is forbidden to use prisoners of war at unhealthful or dangerous work.

(k) Labor furnished by prisoners of war shall have no direct relation with war operations. It is especially prohibited to use prisoners for manufacturing and transporting arms or munitions of any kind, or for transporting material intended for combatant units.

(l) Punishments other than those provided for the same acts for soldiers of the national armies may not be imposed upon prisoners of war by the military authorities and courts of the detaining power.

(m) In no case may prisoners of war be transferred to penitentiary establishments (prisons, penitentiaries, convict prisons, etc.) there to undergo disciplinary punishment.

(n) Prisoners of war shall be subject to the laws, regulations, and orders enforced in the armies of the detaining power.

(o) Subject to the approval of the camp commander, prisoners of war are allowed to appoint their own spokesman. In officer camps the senior officer is the spokesman. The last provision is not construed to require us to maintain in the spokesman's position any individual who refuses to cooperate with the American authorities. In many cases noncooperative spokesmen have been relieved and replaced by others who were willing to cooperate.

Any deviation on our part from terms of the Geneva Convention probably would result in instant retaliation by the German Government against the thousands of American prisoners of war held by Germany.

The War Department has an abundance of evidence which leads it to believe that our treatment of German prisoners of war has had a direct effect in securing better treatment of American prisoners held by Germany. There was a recent item in the New York Times to the effect that French and Russian prisoners in Germany have been reduced to eating rats. That isn't true of Americans. Our information indicates that American prisoners receive between 1,800 and 2,000 calories of food per day from the Germans. That is the same ration fed the German soldier at base camps and it is the same that the German civilian gets. It isn't as much as the average American civilian eats.

635847—16279E

It isn't as much as the American soldier at a base camp eats. The Red Cross supplements that diet with a weekly 11-pound parcel which results in the American prisoner of war in Germany receiving 3,500 calories of food per day—which is as much as the average American civilian gets.

In an article appearing in the Washington Sunday Star on February 18, 1945, Maurice Pate, of the American Red Cross, said:

"The greatest single factor which gives us strength in getting relief and maintaining regular communication with our prisoner kin is the scrupulous attitude of the American Army in fulfilling the Treaty of Geneva toward enemy prisoners. Some have lightly called this policy of our Army mollycoddling. The truth is that the Army has maintained the highest discipline in handling enemy prisoners. It treats these men strictly but fairly and has obtained from them millions of valuable man-work hours." Also not to be overlooked is the fact that strict adherence to the Geneva convention by the American forces has served to lower the fighting morale of the German troops.

A story in point was filed recently by Victor O. Jones correspondent for North American Newspaper Alliance from somewhere in Holland. Mr. Jones had watched in amazement as Ninth Army troops took strong fortifications around Bruchelen without resistance. Mr. Jones talked to some of the prisoners and then he wrote:

"We asked all the prisoners whether they had been afraid of mistreatment after capture. They all said their officers had told them they'd be shot or tortured, but that they hadn't believed it because they had letters from captured comrades who told them British and American treatment of prisoners was excellent.

"It may burn you up to hear that German prisoners are getting cigarettes when you can't, but it's not a big price to pay when you can get guys like these to come out of strong bunkers without firing a shot. After the Ninth Army troops took Bruchelen without resistance they were surprised by the strength of some of its fortifications. The main body of Germans had retired, but a die-hard rear guard had been left behind with instructions to fight to the last bullet. If they'd done so our casualties might have been much heavier than they were. From that point of view, our policy of living up to the Geneva Convention is smart tactics, even without considering other angles."

All individuals who have anything to do with the prisoner-of-war program have constantly in mind one dominating thought, and that is to do everything humanly possible to insure that our own people in the hands of the enemy have all of the benefits of the Geneva Convention which it is possible for us to get for them, and to insure in every way possible their early return to their homes in this country in as good physical and mental condition as is possible. To accomplish this we are ever on the alert to avoid anything which will give the enemy an excuse for failing to give to our men everything to which they are entitled or cause the enemy to do anything which would interfere in any way with their return to their homes in good physical and mental health.

The War Department believes it essential to pursue a program which will protect the Americans in enemy hands and eventually bring them safely back to the homes they have so gallantly defended. The necessity for such a policy was recognized by the House Military Affairs Committee, which, following an investigation which failed to substantiate any of the numerous coddling rumors, reported as follows:

"The provisions of the Geneva Convention of 1929 are obviously being carried out to the letter and it is well indeed that such is the case, since the slightest deviation therefrom on our part would instantly result in more than retaliatory measures on the part of our enemies against American prisoners of war in their hands. Such a contingency must not be overlooked for a single instant."

Now let's talk a little about so-called Nazi domination of the camps. A lot has been said about that, one way or the other. The public has received much misinformation on the subject. A writer for a magazine of wide circulation and splendid reputation did a story on prisoner-of-war camps which was published last fall. So far as I have been able to determine, that writer had never been in a prisoner-of-war camp, and had not talked to anyone in the Provost Marshal General's Office or in the office of the Bureau of Public Relations. Unfortunately, the article was republished in a popular magazine digest which has a circulation of several millions. The article was replete with errors and untrue statements. The War Department has always welcomed editors, publishers, and accredited writers to any camp they wish to visit. The writer in question chose to write without knowing the facts. I'd like to give you the facts.

The War Department early became aware that Nazi elements would try to dominate the camps, and early measures were adopted to cope with the situation. It has not been easy; the very nature of the problem indicates that it would not be easy.

It required painstaking intelligence work, screening and more screening to separate the good from the bad. Mistakes have been made, but they have been few considering the magnitude of the job and the difficulties under which it proceeded. Over 300,000 Germans—enough to completely populate a city the size of Jersey City, Denver, or Omaha—have poured into this country from inbound troop transports bound for prisoner-of-war camps. Some among them were Gestapo men, but they all looked alike, talked alike, and to an untrained eye, thought alike. There were eyes in the War Department, however, that were not untrained, and today the known trouble makers have been segregated. The noncooperative prisoners are in separate compounds or separate camps from the cooperative prisoners. Officers are segregated from enlisted men. No prisoner of war exercises command over any other prisoner of war.

An additional precaution has been taken. Every camp has posted on the prisoner-of-war bulletin board a notice stating that any prisoner who fears for his own safety need only report that fear to the nearest American officer or enlisted man and he will be given protection.

Now, that method of handling the prisoners is working. Altogether we have had only five murders and two forced suicides that could be attributed to Nazi methods. Those accused of the crimes have been tried. The sentences have not been officially announced. We have had none since April 1944. That's not a high record. The murder and suicide rate among German prisoners of war is lower than the rate shown by insurance statistics for the general German public in time of peace.

There has been a great deal of interest in another subject—escapes of prisoners of war. So let's discuss escapes. As of February 26—last Monday—there had been 1,354 escapes, but only 19 (13 Germans and 6 Italians) were at large on that day.¹ That

¹ On March 1, 1945, the number was 12, 6 Germans and 6 Italians.

figure fluctuates from day to day. All 25 prisoners from the highly publicized Papago Park escape have been recaptured.

The total number of escapes sounds large, but let's look at the reason for them. If the War Department and the American people were willing to place all prisoners of war behind barbed wire, feed them, care for them, but get nothing in return for their trouble, then I believe we could prevent practically all escapes.

The War Department, however, does not think that such a program is justified during a time of war and during a time of manpower shortage. Instead it has worked the prisoners. I have outlined that work program earlier in this article—a work program that resulted in a total of 29,750,992 man-days of work by prisoners of war during 1944 at an estimated value to the Government of \$102,000,000.

Now balance that record against the escapes—"absentees" would be a better word since none of the escapes have been permanent and most have consisted simply in having a prisoner slip away from a work detail, only to be picked up a few hours later and returned to camp. A compilation of periods escaped prisoners were at large during the period from November 1942 to December 31, 1944, shows that 648 prisoners were at large 1 day or less; 148 were at large 2 days; 111 were at large 3 days; 48 were at large 4 days; 31 were at large 5 days; 116 were at large 5 to 14 days; 31 were at large 14 or more days.

Now, even though we do send the prisoners out to work rather than keep them behind permanent walls and receive no labor from them, our escape rate is practically the same as the escape rate from Federal penitentiaries. During the year ending June 30, 1944, the Federal prisons had an average population of 15,691, from which 60 men escaped, for a rate of 0.44 percent. During a like period we had an average population of 288,292, from which there were 1,036 escapes, for a rate of 0.45 percent.

We have shot 56 prisoners who attempted to escape. Thirty-five of these died; 21 were wounded. Our guards have been taught to shoot to kill, if necessary, to prevent escape.

The threat of sabotage of escaped prisoners of war has not materialized. To date there have been no reports of sabotage or attempts to commit sabotage by escaped prisoners of war and nearly every offense committed by them can be traced to their efforts to elude capture. Of the 15 crimes reported as having been committed by escaped prisoners of war, and for which the prisoners of war were tried by courts martial, 12 involved theft of motor vehicles. The remainder were thefts of clothes, money, and other valuables obviously intended for use in furthering their escape. So much for German prisoners of war.

Finally a word about Italian Service Units, who they are and what they do.

Italian prisoners are divided into two groups. One group, largely composed of Fascists, are treated as regular prisoners of war. The other group consists of prisoners of war who have volunteered to assist our war effort. They have been formed into Italian service units organized along the lines of American service units.

The status of those Italian service units has often been misunderstood. There often has been confusion between regular Italian prisoners of war and members of Italian service units. Stories of freedom given to I. S. U.'s have been exaggerated. Here are the facts:

These men are strictly volunteers. Before they are assigned to the units they must state in writing: "I promise that I will work in behalf of the United States of America at any place on any task except actual combat, and that I will assist the United States to the

best of my ability in the prosecution of its cause against the common enemy, Germany." They are then carefully examined by our military intelligence and assigned only if approved as trustworthy. If at any time they fail to carry out their work they are immediately returned to the regular prisoner-of-war status.

Though in a special status, the I. S. U. men are still prisoners of war. From the standpoint of the value we receive, the big difference is that they can be used on any task short of combat, whereas regular prisoners of war cannot be used in tasks having direct relation with war operations. Their contribution to the war effort is impressive. They have been turning in better than 1,000,000 man-days of work a month for us.

These 33,000 volunteers have been formed into 192 Italian service units located at 66 different stations scattered through 25 States, from Oregon to Louisiana, from California to New England, on the Canadian and Mexican borders, on the Great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico. They are worked in general depots, arsenals, ordnance installations, ports of embarkation, Army posts, camps, and stations. They load and unload trucks and railroad cars and ships, they crate and handle heavy equipment, they build roads, salvage and reclaim many items, they repair and process vehicles and serve as clerks, to name but a few of the many things they do. They are not permitted to work directly with or around explosives, which is about their only restriction.

For the 6-month period ending December 31, 1944, members of Italian service units contributed over 6,000,000 man-days, exclusive of time lost because of sickness or other reasons. The chief of transportation utilized over 2,000,000 man-days at ports of embarkation and holding and reconsigning points where these units expedited the dispatch of war material overseas. The New York port of embarkation alone used 585,352 of these man-days during this period. The chief of ordnance used 1,364,374 man-days at ordnance depots and arsenals where units were engaged in assisting in the shipment of vital ordnance matériel to the ports of embarkation. The Quartermaster General used nearly 800,000 man-days in the preparation of supplies for shipment to the ports. The chief of engineers used over 333,000 man-days. Posts, camps, and stations used nearly 750,000 man-days devoted to repair of motor vehicles and their reconditioning and preparation for overseas shipment, salvage, and general house-keeping and maintenance.

In all instances where Italian service units have been used, they have supplemented American civilian labor where an acute shortage threatened to disrupt operations essential to the war effort.

Officials have declared flatly that without the services of these men their shipping schedules of critically needed matériel could not have been met, that bottlenecks could not have been overcome, and that production could not have been increased.

For all their work, they are the lowest paid class of workers in our war effort. They get \$24 a month, one third of which is in cash. In many places they work a 58-hour week and, where their program calls for orientation courses, special training and drills in addition to their work, they put in 66 hours a week. At one ordnance depot, 215 I. S. U.'s raised \$155 for the National War Fund out of their \$8 a month in cash.

Despite all reports, their privileges are relatively few. In view of their co-belligerent status, the stigma of wearing "PW" stamped clothing is removed and they are issued United States uniforms (normally class B) with an "Italy" insignia on the left shoulder, and with plain bone buttons in place of

regulation metal buttons. They are not enlisted in our Army. They are allowed to go about their work without armed guards, but under supervision. They are permitted to make visits to post exchanges, theaters, and chapels on the post, and occasional group recreational trips off military reservations under the supervision of American military personnel. If transportation is required on these trips, the men charter and pay for the bus out of their earnings. Only short trips are authorized. The War Department also permits them to be visited by friends and relatives of whom they have many in this country. Those privileges can be restricted any time the post commander considers it desirable.

The I. S. U. adds up very simply: we use the work these men do because it helps shorten the war.

While members of Italian service units are still prisoners of war, it must be remembered that Italy has recently received sweeping concessions from the Allies. She can now appoint and receive ambassadors and ministers to and from other nations. She has regained the right to enact her own laws and decrees without submitting them to the Allies for approval. She may appoint, without Allied approval, all but a few highly important officials. In short, as stated in a United Press dispatch from Rome on February 25, 1945, she has all but regained her complete independence. Remember this when you think of Italian service units, and when you read about certain privileges given to them which are not given to other prisoners of war.

I have mentioned the fact that the War Department has always welcomed editors, publishers, and accredited writers to any camp they wish to visit. To those who are working on special stories which may touch upon parts of the prisoner-of-war program which for policy reasons have not been publicized, off-the-record conferences have been granted for the purpose of insuring the accuracy of the story and protecting the program. In spite of this, the War Department has been constantly subjected to what appears to be, in some cases, deliberate harassment, and in many, many cases, well-meant, but ill-founded criticism. The activities of radio commentators and writers have resulted in thousands of letters from persons all over the country. It is the policy of the War Department to answer each of these letters individually and carefully. We believe that anyone who takes the time to write a letter with reference to prisoners of war is entitled to a careful reply. Preparation of those replies requires thousands of much-needed man-hours. We are glad to answer those letters. That is part of our job. If we have any complaint, it is against those who are in a position to tell the truth to the public but who, failing to avail themselves of opportunities to check their information for accuracy, encourage the writing of letters based on inaccurate information which they have given. A recent example is a story which received Nation-wide publicity to the effect that the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot was manufacturing 200,000 pairs of pajamas for German prisoners of war. That story brought in some 125 letters, each of which required an explanation to the effect that the 200,000 pairs of pajamas were being made, not for German prisoners of war, but for our own people in the hands of the Germans.

In view of the fact that any minor incident relating to prisoners of war appears to have great news value, you may well expect in the future, as in the past, to hear and read of incidents involving mishandling of prisoners of war. When you hear them or read them I trust that you will consider that

there are some twenty or thirty thousand American officers and soldiers handling some 350,000 prisoners of war. No matter how well intentioned or how industrious each of the American officers and soldiers may be, sometime, somewhere some of them are certain to make mistakes. All I can ask of you is that you do not permit the relation of a few of the incidents to convince you of the instability of the whole program.

635847—16279E

There is evidence to indicate that some of the unfortunate incidents, such as the recent case of the hand-painted Nazi rag-flag at Papago Park, have been the direct result of the prisoners' desire to obtain unfavorable publicity for his captors. If so, they have found plenty of encouragement among a few writers and commentators who have failed to check the accuracy of their stories prior to publication.

The War Department realizes that the handling of over a third of a million enemy soldiers and the obtaining of the maximum return from their labor is a tremendous job, but we feel it is not alone a War Department job—it is the Nation's job. It is your job as well as mine. It is well, therefore, that we counsel together, frankly, openly, and understandingly, to the end that the job may be well done.

FF
DECLASSIFIEDAuthority: MND 770123
By: [Signature] NARA Date: 8/15/88SPMGE 220.3 1st Ind.
Hq. ASF, PMGO, Washington 25, D. C., 27 September 1944TO: Commanding Officer, 1640th Service Unit, Prisoner of War Camp,
Camp McCoy, Wisconsin.

1. This office has been informed by the WDGS, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2 that the following procedure must be followed to secure the personnel requested in the basic communication.

a. Requisition for enlisted interpreters must be placed through Commanding General, Sixth Service Command, Military Personnel Division, giving the following necessary data:

1. Number of enlisted men required and grades.
2. Whether Limited or General Service.
3. Information contained in paragraph 2, basic communication should be included in requisition.

b. Requisition after approval by Commanding General, Sixth Service Command must be forwarded to War Department General Staff, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, Attention: Training Branch.

For The Provost Marshal General:

Anthony E. Papa,
Lt. Col., C.M.P.,
Director, Military Personnel Division.

Basic -- ASF, 6 SvC, POW cp, 1640 SU, Cp McCoy, Wis, 21 Sept 44 subj: Interpreters for PW Cp -- copy attached to Mail & Records copy. POW Cp is in need of 3 Japanese interpreters. Req that they be supplied fr Japanese Language Sch, Ft Snelling, Minn; "2. Col Kai E Rasmussen, CO, Japanese Language Sch, Ft Snell, advises that he can supply these men fr men who speak & understand the language but who do not qualif in their knowl of the written language and are thus unable to be sent overseas for duty in G2 work".; this trans was tentatively appr by G2 section in Wash; ask that PMG confer with G2 and arrange to have 3 interpreters assgd to POW Cp; Language Sch is also going to lend 2 instr to operate classes for men who need to know little Japanese -- detach serv for about 30-60 days.

ERLifvergren:LY:76748
MPerDivPMGO:27 Sep 44

*McCoy
Wis.*

COPY: POW DIVISION

Authority: NND740063By: EC NARA Date: 5/1/98

HEADQUARTERS
PRISONER OF WAR CAMP
Camp McCoy, Wisc.

ENLISTED PERSONNELHq. 1640 S. U. (Office)

DOWNS, Russell 1st Sgt. Sgt. Major
YATES, David A. S/Sgt. Clerk General
EASLEY, Raymond E. S.Sgt. Clerk General
ELLER, Robert J. Pfc. Mail Orderly

Hq. 1640 S. U. (Supply)

TAMURA, Yoshio T/Sgt. Supply Sgt.
STEWART, Gilbert Cpl. Asst. Supply

PW EXCHANGE

BORGESON, Albert D. T/4th PX Steward
SHAPIRO, Simon S. Cpl. PX Bookkeeper

WORK SHOP

WALL, William A. S/Sgt. Shop Foreman
VICKERY, Cecil A. Pfc. Asst Shop Foreman

PROVOST SECTION

BRADEN, Ernest D. Sgt. Provost Sgt.

PW Co. No. 1

JOHNSON, Cooper 1st Sgt. 1st Sgt.
HILL, Charles F. Cpl. Mess & Supply
McCART, James B. Pfc. Co. Clerk

PW Co. No. 2

LAMBERT, Boisvert W. 1st Sgt. 1st Sgt.
DEFORE, William H. Cpl. Co. Clerk

PW Co. No. 3

BRETZ, Edward A. 1st Sgt. 1st Sgt.
DYAL, Charles S. Pfc. Mess & Supply
BASS, John A. Cpl. Co. Clerk

PW Co. No. 4

LAWRENCE, Don L. S/Sgt. 1st Sgt.
MEIS, Lee L. S/Sgt. Mess & Supply
CROWL, Alfred D. Sgt. Co. Clerk

DOG SECTION (Guard)

KUEHN, William A. T/4th Trainer
HUBBARD, William P. T/4th Trainer
GODHARDT, Clarence Pfc. Handler
KNOTTS, Edgar L. Pfc. Handler
NASH, Arleigh C. Pfc. Handler
SIMAN, George Pfc. Handler
GREGORICH, Albert Pvt. Handler
KRACK, Harold H. Pvt. Handler
LAUR, Elmer A. Pvt. Handler
MICHAELS, Gerold Pvt. Handler
MORGAN, Elton Pvt. Handler
NORMAN, Max. F. Pvt. Handler
WHITE, Robert E. Pvt. Handler

FF

DECLASSIFIED
 Authority *NND 770123*
 By *END* NARA Date *8/5/78*

IMMEDIATE ACTION

SECURITY CLASSIFICATION (If any)

ARMY SERVICE FORCES
 TRANSMITTAL SHEET

FILE NO. SPMGO (12) 383.6	SUBJECT Shoyu Sauce and Miso Paste for Japanese Prisoners of War
TO OQMG	FROM The PMG
	DATE 5 Mar 45
	COMMENT NO. 1 Maj Faulkner/79406

ATTENTION: Subsistence Division, Requirements and Planning Branch

- Reference is made to the Japanese prisoner of war menu dated September, 1943, prepared in your office, wherein it is indicated that the above items are to be included in the Japanese prisoner of war diet.
- This office has been informed by the Commanding Officer, Prisoner of War Camp, Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, that the subsistence officer has been unable to obtain the above items.
- Inasmuch as the Department of State is attempting to provide American personnel in the hands of the Japanese with additional food, it is particularly desirable that special food be made available to Japanese prisoners of war in this country. The cost of the ration issued Japanese prisoners of war at the above prisoner of war camp is several cents below the ration allowance because of the issuance of additional rice. It is understood that the sauce and paste are not critical food items.
- This office has been informed that Shoyu Sauce and Miso Paste can be obtained from the Nobe Youngson Company, Terminal Annex, P.O. Box 5464, Denver, Colorado. It is requested that these items be procured and made available to Prisoner of War Camp, Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, Prisoner of War Camp, Clarinda, Iowa, and Prisoner of War Processing Station, Angel Island, Fort McDowell, California. At the present time, there are 3,021 Japanese prisoners of war in this country.
- It is requested that this office be informed of the action taken.

FOR THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL:

Horatio R. Rogers, Lt Col CMP
 for B. M. BRYAN, Brig Gen, USA
 Assistant The Provost Marshal General

Re-written by Gen Leuch
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IMMEDIATE ACTION

DECLASSIFIED
Authority MND 770123
By DDO NARA Date 8/15/18

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SPH00 (5) 385.6

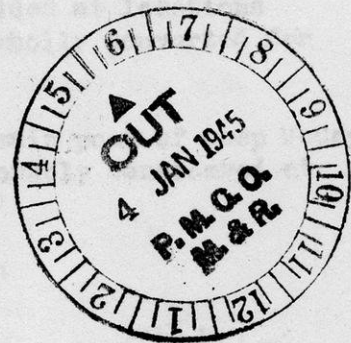
1st Ind.

Army Service Forces, P.M.C.O., Washington 25, D. C. 2 January 1945.
To: Military Intelligence Service, Attention: Colonel Russell H. Sweet,
Chief, Captured Personnel and Material Branch, Washington 25, D. C.

It is impossible to set up a separate camp for three prisoners of war. At present there is still room for 40 Japanese prisoners of war in Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, with no indication that any additional Japanese will be received in the near future. As soon as these facilities are full it is anticipated that a second camp for Japanese prisoners of war will be opened at which time it will be possible to transfer the individuals named in basic communication as the initial increment.

For The Provost Marshal General:

B. M. Bryan,
Brigadier General,
Assistant Provost Marshal General.



Return to Camp Operations Branch-Room 1700

Smith, HW-pg

LMT

DDO

Provost Marshal General (Attn: W.J. Smith)

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DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 770123
By END NARA Date 8/15/98

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SUBJECT: Prisoner of War Enclosure, Blocks 26 & 27.

SPICOC 393.6 (4 Nov 44)

4th Ind.

WAR/ace
Ext. 74145

Handwritten:
Lutts
2734

27 NOV 1944

Office of the Commanding General, Army Service Forces.

To: Commanding General, Sixth Service Command, Civic Opera Building,
Chicago 6, Illinois.

1. Present planning information indicates that Army Ground Force troops will evacuate Camp McCoy prior to 31 December 1944, at which time it appears desirable to place housing at the main post in an inactive status, except as required to house and maintain the minimum number of personnel in connection with the continued operation of activities which it may be advisable to continue active.

2. It has further been determined that spaces suitable for Japanese prisoners of war can be provided at other locations.

3. Under existing instructions, it is believed that sufficient housing for the overall prisoner of war load can be provided at locations remaining active for other purposes or which can be wholly converted for prisoners of war.

4. The proposed conversion of housing in the main post of Camp McCoy for the use of prisoners of war is therefore not favorably considered at this time.

By Command of Lieutenant General ROBERT L. LUTTS:

- 2 Incls.
- 21 - Form 105 (quint)
- 22 - Plan No. 17-215-174 (quint)

SP-42 62/ Camp McCoy (20 6-2) 4th Ind.
6th St., Sixth St., Chicago 6, Illinois, 20 Nov 1944.
To: Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army, Washington 25

1st Lt. LUTTS,
Major General, G.S.C.,
Director of Plans and Operations,
SIGNED C. E. COTTER,
Colonel, G. S. C.,
Executive for Plans & Operations, A.S.F.

3 Incls n/c

Provost Marshal General (Attn: Maj. Smith)

SECRET

Handwritten:
Lutts

DECLASSIFIED
 Authority: NND 770123
 By: END NARA Date: 8/5/88

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HQ CAMP MC COY, OFFICE OF THE CAMP COMMANDER

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LC/in
 8 November 1944.
 Camp McCoy, Wis.

ENG-654-RU

SUBJECT: Construction of POW Inclosure, Area B, Old Camp Mc Coy.
 TO: CG, Hq, 6th SC, ATTN: SC Engr., 20 N Wacker Dr, Chicago, Illinois.

1. Request is made for funds in the amount of \$3,712.00 to inclose Area B and the adjacent existing hospital and barrack buildings with protective fencing and to provide the fence with necessary lighting; no building construction is contemplated, other than the two guard towers. Post Request #47-018-474, OCE Form 105 is attached, as is also Plan #47-018-474.

2. It has been found absolutely necessary to segregate certain groups of Japanese Prisoners of War; the Koreans must be separated from the regular Japanese to prevent physical violence to the Koreans who are in a minority. Therefore, under provision of Par. 5-AR100-80 and Par. 15-AR 310-50, the Post Commander has declared an emergency to exist and has directed that the subject construction be initiated.

3. It is planned to use available material and labor to the fullest extent; there is for this purpose barb wire, chain link wire, and native fence posts. The guard towers are standard except that it is proposed to heat them with space heaters, and to eliminate the relays and 12-volt transformers for the searchlights.

4. There will be available within subject inclosure mess facilities, latrines, barrack space, laundry facilities, warehouse space, recreation, post exchange, administration areas, and hospital facilities. The excess mess hall areas will be utilized in the most practicable manner for barrack space and related functions.

5. It is hereby certified that this project conforms in its entirety to the spirit and intent of AGO Memorandum No. "-100-10-43 and to the Directive for Wartime Construction.

2 Incls: HORACE I. ROGERS, Lt Col Inf, Comdg.
 #1 - OCE Form 105 (quint)
 #2 - Plan No. 47-018-474 (quint)

SPJSE 627 Camp McCoy (R&U G-2) 1st Ind.
 ASF HQ, Sixth SC, Chicago 6, Illinois, 20 Nov 1944.
 TO: Chief of Engineers, U. S. ARMY, Washington 25, D. C.

1. Revised Form 105, Post Request 47-018-474, Service Command Request No. 168-45, covering project for the Construction of Inclosure at Area "B" Old Camp, for Korean Prisoners of War at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin is forwarded for appropriate action.

2. The project has been reviewed in this Headquarters and drawing is revised to conform with the following recommendations:

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 AUTHORITY MND 770123
 BY END NARA Date 8/5/88

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a. Location of incoming power line from Angelo (S.W.) to perimeter fence, at which location, routing is changed and power line runs parallel with and adjacent to perimeter fence; since available information indicates that Koreans are easily handled, changing of power line at perimeter fence is not considered as necessary.

b. Primary line and 3 KVA transformer serving North Guard Tower are omitted. Secondary line is extended since it is of sufficient size to take the required demand.

c. The 3 PST pole top oil circuit breaker on series lighting circuit is not recommended since a lineman can readily perform any changes required.

d. Since two filament sealed beam vehicle lights at the Japanese Camp have been reported as satisfactory, their use is considered as adequate in this area.

e. The use of 1000 lumen lamps in lieu of 2500 lumen lamps.

3. Attention is invited to reference made in basic correspondence relative to facilities within subject inclosure, paragraph 4. Dining Areas in Buildings #6701, #6702 and #6704 will each provide housing for 24 prisoners of a total of 72. Dispensary and Medical Detachment Barracks 40 men each. Thus facilities will provide housing for approximately 150 men.

4. In view of the absolute necessity for the separating of the Korean from the Japanese prisoners, the Post Commander has declared an emergency, and has directed that construction of subject project be initiated.

5. Because of the need for the separation, this project is considered justified and approval in the amount of \$5,876.00 is recommended.

2 Incls:

- #1 Form 105 (in quad 1 w/d)
- #2 Plan No. 47-018-474 (in quad 1/w/d)

CC: Camp McCoy.

I. B. SUMMERS, Col , GSC, Cmdg.

2nd Ind.

ASF, Office, C of E., 29 November 1944.

TO: COMMANDING GENERAL, ARMY SERVICE FORCES.

THRU: THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL, ASF ATTN: Maj Faulkner.

1. Project for the construction of inclosure at Area "B" Old Camp, for Korean Prisoners of War at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin is forwarded in accordance with ASF Circular 178, recommending approval after the fact.

2. The recommended changes suggested by the Service Command Engineer are concurred in, and the estimated cost of \$5,876.00 is reasonable.

3. Attention is invited to paragraph 4 of preceding Indorsement in which it is stated that "the Post Commander has declared an emergency, and has directed that construction of Subject Project be initiated."

For the Chief of Engineers:

J. L. VINCENZ, Lt Col Cof E
Asst, Repairs & Utilities Br
Mil Constr Div.

2 Incls:

- #1 - Form 105, PR 47-018-474 in trip 'quad w/d).
- #2 - Plan No. 47-018-474 in trip (quad w/d).

CC: CG, 6th SC, ASF.

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DECLASSIFIED
Authority <u>MND 770123</u>
By <u>AW</u> NARA Date <u>8/5/88</u>

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SECRET
Action: <u>reclassified</u>
Initials:
Date: <u>1944</u>

SPMOA (24) 383.6

3rd Ind.

Army Service Forces, P.M.G.O., Washington 25, D. C., 2 December 1944.
To: Director, Mobilization Division, Army Service Forces, Washington 25, D. C.

1. By secret memorandum to the Commanding General, Army Service Forces, dated 8 November 1944, subject: Segregation of Formosan and Korean Prisoners of War, the Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, directed that all Formosan and Korean prisoners of war be confined in separate compounds from native Japanese prisoners of war.
2. It is requested, therefore, that the attached request for the establishment of a prisoner of war enclosure for Korean prisoners of war at Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, be authorized.
3. This office approves the attached layout plan, subject to the provision that the facilities listed in paragraph 4, basic communication, be provided in accordance with the requirements specified in Prisoner of War Circular No. 21, 1944.

For The Provost Marshal General:

Howard W. Smith, Jr.,
Major, C.M.P.,
Chief, Camp Operations Branch,
Prisoner of War Division.

2 Incls. n/c.

SECRET

*Camp McCoy
Wisc*

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DECLASSIFIED
 Authority NND 770123
 By END NARA Date 8/5/98



SPMGA (19) 337.6 **HEADQUARTERS ARMY SERVICE FORCES**
 Office of The Provost Marshal General
 Washington 25, D. C.

Camp McCoy, Wisconsin
 1 June 1944

MEMORANDUM For The Deputy Chief of Staff for Service Commands.

SUBJECT: Subject: Report of Japanese Prisoner of War Trouble.

TO: The Commanding Officer, 1840 S.U.

Attached, pursuant to the request of Captain McCurtain of your office, is a copy of report dated 1 June 1944, received from the Commanding Officer, Prisoner of War Camp, Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, concerning the recent difficulty which arose at that installation with regard to Japanese prisoners of war.

For The Provost Marshal General:

Francis E. Howard,
 Colonel, C.M.P.,
 Director, Prisoner of War Division.

1 Incl.
 Cy report. fm
 Cp McCoy, Wis.

Leo Fisher
 1st Lt., M.C.

Smith, H.W.--rcg

Miss McCoy

FF

DECLASSIFIED	
Authority	NND 770123
By	8/15/78

HEADQUARTERS POST MEDICAL DIVISION
DISPENSARY BRANCH
PRISONER OF WAR CAMP SECTION

Camp McCoy, Wisconsin
1 June 1944

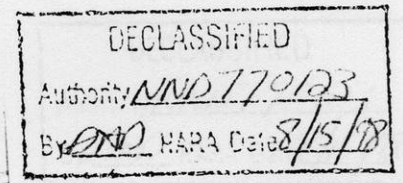
SUBJECT: Condition of Prisoner of War in regards to wounds received while resisting Military Police.

TO: The Commanding Officer, 1640 S.U.

NAME: Honda, Matao SERIAL NO: 14-42-NA
ENLISTED MAN Co. 2 Japanese

1. Received bayonet wound on the left thigh. Edges not approximated well. Bridge dressing with pressure applied. On 31 May wound was sutured, Tincture of Merthiolate applied and Sulfanilamide powder sprinkled on the wound. May need another suture on later. Wound is healing nicely.

Leo Fisher
Leo Fisher
1st. Lt., M.C.



HEADQUARTERS POST MEDICAL DIVISION
DISPENSARY BRANCH
PRISONER OF WAR CAMP SECTION

LF/gjm
Camp McCoy, Wisconsin

SUBJECT: Condition of Prisoner of War in regards to wounds
received while resisting Military Police.

TO: The Commanding Officer, 1640 S.U.

NAME: Hayashi, Isamu SERIAL NO. XIV-106-MI

EM Co. 2 Japanese

1. Received bayonet wound around the left buttock.
The wound is very slight. Wound was cleaned, Tincture of
Merthiolate applied and Sulfanilamide powder sprinkled on
the wound and then dressed with sterile gauze.

The wound was a very slight wound and it was cleaned, treated
with Tincture of Merthiolate, sprinkled with Sulfanilamide
powder and then dressed with sterile gauze. Wound is all
closed and practically healed.

Leo Fisher
Leo Fisher
1st. Lt., M. C.

Leo Fisher
1st. Lt., M. C.

FF
DECLASSIFIEDAuthority *NND 770123*By *DDO HARA* Date *8/5/78*

HEADQUARTERS POST MEDICAL DIVISION
DISPENSARY BRANCH
PRISONER OF WAR CAMP SECTION

LE/gjm
Camp McCoy, Wisconsin
1 June 1944

SUBJECT: Condition of Prisoner of War in regards to wounds received while resisting Military Police.

TO: The Commanding Officer, 1640 S.U.

NAME: Sugahara, Taiichi
ENLISTED MAN Co. 2

SERIAL NO: XIV-143-MI
Japanese

1. Received a bayonet wound on left shoulder. The wound was a very slight wound and it was cleaned, treated with Tincture of Merthiolate, sprinkled with Sulfanilamide powder and then dressed with sterile gauze. Wound is all closed and practically healed.

Leo Fisher
Leo Fisher
1st. Lt., M. C.

FF
DECLASSIFIEDAuthority: MND 770123By: AWD NARA Date: 8/5/88

HEADQUARTERS POST MEDICAL DIVISION
DISPENSARY BRANCH
PRISONER OF WAR CAMP SECTION

LF/gjm
Camp McCoy, Wisconsin
1 June 1944

SUBJECT: Men that received bruises as a result of a forced march.

TO: Commanding Officer, 1640 S.U.

Name.	Serial No.
1. Suda, Hikochi	14-J-92-MI
2. Nihei, Kenji	XIV-132-MI

The men were brought to the dispensary and they were given heat treatments for their bruises and then given rubdowns. Each man was given medicine to use for his bruises. The bruises were very minor.

Leo Fisher
Leo Fisher
1st. Lt., M.C.

1945 (entire yr)

Summary of Dental Work:

	<u>MILITARY</u>	<u>POW</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Admissions	14406	1294	15700
Sittings	42726	2118	44844
Fillings all types	33605	754	34359
Dentures all types	2398	7	2405
Dentures Repaired	326	5	331
Dentures Rebased	32		32
Calculus Removed	2929	18	2947
Teeth Extracted	4507	1109	5616
Bridges	438		438
Crowns	63		63
Teeth Replaced	11597	7	11604
Fractures	4		4
Prophylaxis	1714	9	1723

Scott H. Ewers
 SCOTT H. EWERS
 Major, D.C.
 Post Dental Surgeon

DECLASSIFIED
Authority: NND 770123
By: END NARA Date: 8/15/98

SPMGA (24) 383.6

2 September 1944

Community Activities Office,
Hunt American Red Cross,
Minidoka Relocation Project,
Hunt, Idaho.

Attention: Miss Yae Yasuda.

Dear Miss Yasuda:

The Provost Marshal General has directed me to reply to your letter dated 19 August 1944 to the Commanding Officer, Prisoner of War Camp, Camp McCoy, Wisconsin, which was referred to this office for reply.

For security reasons the number of prisoners of war in individual prisoner of war camps has not been disclosed to the general public. Accordingly, favorable consideration cannot be given to your request for the number of Japanese prisoners of war at Prisoner of War Camp, Camp McCoy, Wisconsin.

However, in the event you desire to furnish prisoners of war at that camp with night clothes, it is suggested that you communicate with the War Prisoners Aid of the Y.M.C.A., 347 Madison Avenue, New York, New York.

Very truly yours,
[Signature]
Major, C.M.P.

Howard W. Smith, Jr.,
Major, C.M.P.,
Chief, Camp Operations Branch,
Prisoner of War Division.



Return to Camp Operations Branch--POW Division--Room 1703

[Handwritten initials]
Faulkner, T. H.--dlb
[Handwritten initials]
HVS

*McCoy
Miss
[Handwritten initials]*

FF
DECLASSIFIEDAuthority: NND 770123By: END NARA Date: 8/15/18

ARMY SERVICE FORCES
Office of The Chief of Engineers
Washington

Dir. Cons. No. T 10896
Dist. Seq. No. GLE-Chicago T-276
Job No. Camp McCoy BSA 220-3

GE REPORT

30 January 1945.

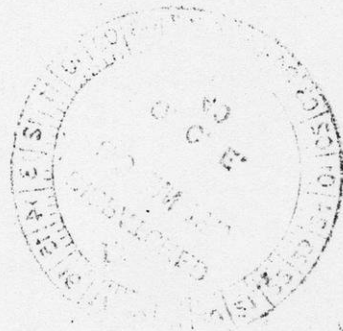
SUBJECT: Directive for Cancellation of Directive Consecutive No. T 10857.

TO : The Division Engineer,
Great Lakes Division,
20 North Wacker Drive,
Chicago, Illinois.

1. Cancellation is authorized of the project described below.
2. a. Job location: Camp McCoy, Wisconsin; supervision by The District Engineer, Chicago, Illinois.
b. Reference: 1st Ind., Div. Engr., Great Lakes Division, 23 January 1945, on letter from The Chief of Engineers, 20 January 1945, subject: "Construction Directive for Dam Across Tarr Creek".
3. Cancellation authorized: Directive Consecutive No. T 10857, District Sequence No. GLE-Chicago T-275, Job No. Camp McCoy BSA 220-2, authorizing construction of a dam across Tarr Creek, is cancelled in its entirety.
4. Funds:
 - a. Source: Project 220, BSA 1942-45.
 - b. Reduction in Authorized Expenditure: \$7,750.00.
 - c. Total authorized to date for Job Series BSA 220: \$10,620.00, which will not be exceeded without authority of this office.

By order of The Chief of Engineers:

/s/ EDWARD J. SHREIDAN,
Major, Corps of Engineers,
Assistant; Troop Facilities Branch,
Military Construction Division.



*cp. McCoy
was*

FF
DECLASSIFIED

Authority: NND 770123

By: [signature] HARA Date: 8/15/88

COPY

COPY

COPY

ARMY SERVICE FORCES
SIXTH SERVICE COMMAND

PAJ/dy

PRISONER OF WAR CAMP
1640 S. U.

CAMP MCCOY, WISCONSIN

383.6

28 October 1944

Subject: Clarification of Rank of Japanese Warrant Officers

To: Provost Marshal General
Washington 25, D. C.

1. Under the provisions of paragraph 5(3), War Department Circular No. 10, 5 January, 1943, "Monthly Allowances, Officer Prisoners of War", Warrant Officers are listed with the Japanese Officers. On this basis, this Hqs. treated Warrant Officers in the same manner as Officers in handling, both in separation from enlisted men and in pay.

2. Prisoner of War Circular No. 7, 2 November, 1943, Section IV, paragraph 12a(3), as amended by Prisoner of War Circular No. 28, 6 May, 1944, Section I, failed to list Warrant Officers in the category of Officer Prisoners of War.

3. Inasmuch as separation of Officers from Enlisted Men made for easier control of the Japanese Prisoners of War, and since the number of Warrant Officers was small, this Headquarters decided to continue its policy of classing Warrant Officers as Officer Prisoners of War. They were paid on the same basis as second Lieutenants.

4. Request information as to whether past procedure is satisfactory or whether this Headquarters should consider Japanese Warrant Officers as non-commissioned Officers.

For the Commanding Officer:

/s/ Paul A. Johnson
/t/ PAUL A. JOHNSON
Capt., C.M.P.
Executive Officer

"Camp McCoy, WI Misc"
 Box
 Entry 457 Box 1429

FF
 DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 770123

By ~~XXX~~ NARA Date 8/5/98

COPY

SPKFW 014.311 2nd Ind. ELM/m
 Headquarters Sixth Service Command, Internal Security Division, Provost Marshal
 Office, 1741 Civic Opera Building, Chicago, Illinois, April 8, 1943.

To: Commanding Officer, Camp McCoy, Wisconsin. For: Commanding Officer,
 Enemy Alien Internment Camp, McCamp McCoy, Wisconsin.

For your information and reply as requested in Paragraph 2, 1st Indorsement,

For the Director:

/s/ E. L. MILLER,
 Lt. Col., Infantry,
 Chief, Provost Marshal

3rd Ind.

WJB/dy

Hq. For the A.E.I. Camp, Camp MCCoy, Wisconsin, April 9, 1943.

TO: Aliens Divison, Provost Marshal General, Washington, D. C.
 (Through Sixth Seroce Command)

1. There is unquestionably an agricultural labor shortage in the vicinity of Camp McCoy, Wis., but due to the terrain of hills and valleys, the land is only conducive to small dairy farming. Prisoners of War working in large groups could not be used to advantage on these small dairy farms.

2. Maintenance work on the reservation is most urgent and if not accomplished by Prisoners of War, civilian labor will have to be hired, at a much higher wage, from the surrounding farm communities which will further increase the farm labor shortage.

3. If impossible to fill us completely at this time, one or two companies of 250 men will help tremendously.

/s/ Horace I. Rogers
 Lt. Col., Infantry
 Commanding

Medical
- Dental
- Dispensary
- Surgery
1945



Follow out 29 Dec

copy to 319.1



ARMY SERVICE FORCES
HEADQUARTERS, SIXTH SERVICE COMMAND
CHICAGO 6, ILLINOIS

IN REPLY REFER TO:

4 December 1944

(CRS)SPJSM 319.1

Subject: Annual Reports.

To: The Commanding Officer, Camp McCoy, Wisconsin.
Attention: Surgeon.

Your attention is invited to paragraph 4 and 5 of AR 40-1005, dated 19 November 1942 concerning the submission of Annual Reports. It is requested that these reports be submitted to this Headquarters, attention of Service Command Surgeon for transmission to The Surgeon General as soon after the end of the calendar year as possible.

By command of Brigadier General REYNOLDS:

RECORDED
2

[Signature]
W. R. ALBUS,
Lt. Col., Medical Corps,
Assistant Surgeon.

HEADQUARTERS POST MEDICAL DIVISION
DISPENSARY SERVICE

ANNUAL REPORT
1945

The Dispensary Service is a unit of the Post Medical Division under the direct command of the Post Surgeon.

The Dispensary Service includes the following:

- a. Sick call for all Station Complement Troops and any other special units lacking medical officers.
- b. For the major part of 1945 there were four dispensaries operating in the Old Camp area serving the Guard Detachment, Headquarters Section and the Prisoner of War personnel.
- c. Regular monthly physical inspections for all troops of the Station Complement and any special attached troops without medical officers.
- d. For three months of 1945 an organized Pre-Natal and Post-Natal Clinic at the Post Overhead Dispensary was conducted 2 times weekly.
- e. House calls for families of military personnel for a radius of approximately ten miles from Camp, which includes the cities of Sparta and Tomah.

For the major part of 1945 there were 10 separate dispensaries constituting the Dispensary Service.

- a. Post Overhead Dispensary-serving
 - 1. All military personnel of Station Complement and any attached troops lacking medical officers.
 - 2. Main Out-Patient Service for the Camp.
 - 3. Civilian personnel requiring emergency treatments.
- b. Station Hospital Dispensary-serving
 - 1. All personnel of the Station Hospital.
- c. Prisoner of War Camp Dispensary-Compound #1
 - 1. 1610 SCU Guard Detachment
 - 2. 1610 SCU Headquarters Section
 - 3. Prisoner of War personnel of Compound #1
- d. Prisoner of War Camp Dispensary-Compound #2
 - 1. Prisoner of War personnel of Compound #2
- e. Prisoner of War Camp Dispensary-Compound #3
 - 1. Prisoner of War personnel of Compound #3

-2-

- f. Prisoner of War Camp Dispensary-Compound #4
 - 1. Prisoner of War personnel of Compound #4
- g. A Small Dispensary at the Post Laundry-serving
 - 1. Personnel of the Laundry for First-Aid Treatment under direction of commissioned nurse and supervised by the Chief of Dispensary Service.
- h. Dispensary Building #2556-serving
 - 1. Personnel being separated from the army.
- i. Dispensary Building #1749-serving
 - 1. Personnel be separated from the army.
- j. Dispensary Building #2670-serving
 - 1. Assigned personnel of Separation Centers.
 - 2. Assigned personnel of Reception Station.

The first part of the year 1945 found a decrease in personnel in the New Camp with the Old Camp remaining the same until the latter part of 1945. In August the Japanese and Korean Prisoners of War were transferred to the West Coast, causing a decrease in personnel and the closing of Prisoner of War Camp Dispensaries-Compound #3 and Compound #4. In July New Camp was converted into a Separation Center, therefore, an expansion program was instituted, and three new dispensaries were activated for additional troops and separatees. The Station Hospital Dispensary continued functioning primarily for the Medical personnel. Sick call and immunizations constituted the greater part of the work. The Laundry Dispensary continued as a First-Aid Station. The Post Overhead Dispensary remained the major dispensary on the post with an increase in the civilian treatments due to the added number of civilian employees.

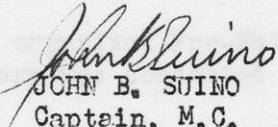
The duties involved by the officers in the operation of a dispensary are:

- a. To provide medical attention to all officers, enlisted men and women, P.O.W., and civilians properly entitled to medical care.
- b. Hold sick call daily at a designated hour.
- c. Make all physical examinations required such as, quarantined organizations, civil service applicants, overseas physicals, monthly venereal disease physical, etc.
- d. Administer all vaccinations and immunizations required.
- e. Make all out-patient calls duly authorized by the Post Surgeon.
- f. Serve as officer and alternate officer of the day.

-3-

Summary of Work

- (1) Number of patients treated:
 Military Personnel - 11632
 Prisoner of War - 14717
 Civilians - 2026
- (2) Number of treatments:
 Military Personnel - 11678
 Prisoner of War - 18649
 Civilians - 3147
- (3) Number of physical examinations:
 Military personnel - 13120
 Civilians - 3025
- (4) Number of Immunizations and Vaccinations - 17356



JOHN B. SUINO

Captain, M.C.

Chief of Dispensary Service

OFFICE OF THE SURGICAL SERVICE
Station Hospital
Camp McCoy, Wisconsin

JS/mgb

3 January 1946

SUBJECT: Annual Report of Surgical Service

TO: The Commanding Officer
Station Hospital
Camp McCoy, Wisconsin

1. The activities of the Surgical Service continued throughout 1945, reflecting the activities and population of the Post. With the departure of the 76th Infantry Division, the population of the Post consisted of a Station Complement of about 1800 with 2500 Japanese and 250-300 German Prisoners of War. By the end of October, the last of the Japanese had departed, but the Separation Center, activated in September, soon furnished an increasing number of patients requiring special study and/or treatment prior to their separation from the service. By 26 December, 116,705 individuals had been processed through the center, with a peak of 1700 in one day. All separatees presenting any defect or disability for which corrective operation or disposition was desired were referred to the Surgical Service. The majority were found to have remediable defects which were discovered on careful screening during medical processing or whose correction had been deferred until the separatees' return to the States. Another large group was found to have defects necessitating action by a disposition board or a board for Certificate of Disability Discharge. Consequently, the volume of work to be accomplished by the Surgical Service increased abruptly with a correspondingly great increase in the number of cases presenting the disposition problems. To meet this situation and to accomplish the primary mission of expediting the separatees' release from the service, the Ward Section was expanded, a heavier volume of operations were scheduled in the Operating Section, and a continuous out-patient consultation service provided.

2. The Operating section performed 1717 surgical procedures of which there were 355 major operations and 1064 minor operations.

No extensive or formidable surgery was undertaken except in emergencies and upon prisoners of war within the limits of adequacy of supplies and competency of personnel.

Exclusive of these exceptions, the policy established by current directives was strictly observed, only the less formidable elective procedures, mainly repairs of hernias, being undertaken.

The largest group of minor operations consisted of corrective procedures upon the anal canal, such as hemorrhoidectomies, fistulatomies, fistulectomies, and excision of anal ulcers. Best results were obtained in hemorrhoidectomies by simple ligation and excision extended to the skin, leaving the wound open.

Another important group of cases requiring minor surgery was that of pilonidal cysts. No new techniques are offered, but it was found that complete excision with primary closure up to, but not including, the skin gave the most satisfactory results and shortened the period of post-operative hospitalization.

A large number of so-called venereal warts were treated with the local application of podophyllin in 25% strength in mineral oil. The results were excellent, confirming the reports in the literature. In almost all cases, all warts had disappeared within one week without residuals.

3. The Ward Section has been expanded from five wards at the beginning of the year to ten wards at present, comprising three clean surgical wards, two septic surgical wards, one genito-urinary ward, one orthopedic ward, one officers' ward, one eye, ear, nose, and throat ward with ten beds available for dental cases, and one prisoner of war ward. There have been over 2000 admissions to the ward section during the year and the census has risen from an average of 60 for the first six months to over 200 for the last six months with a peak of 250.

4. The Out-Patient Section of the Surgical Service has kept pace with the increasing load of cases referred from the Separation Center and has functioned on Sundays and Holidays whenever necessary. In addition to providing a consultation service and checking every patient admitted to the ward section, the out-patient section has performed an important function by carrying out minor surgical procedures for conditions not requiring hospitalization. The total number of out-patient consultations performed by the general surgical section during the year were 1748. The orthopedic section consultations amounted to 553. The Eye section consultations numbered 792. The ear, nose, and throat section totalled 1191 consultations. The genito-urinary section rendered nearly 90 consultations.

5. The Obstetrical Section, which functioned under the surgical service, was activated in June and discontinued in September. A total of 11 deliveries was performed during the four month period with 90 prenatal visits and 33 post-natal visits.

6. The Officers' Section has continued under the supervision of the surgical service and has presented special problems concerning disposition, requiring in most cases preliminary study and evaluation followed by transfer to a general hospital.

7. The Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat section operates one clinic building and one ward, the latter including beds for dental cases requiring treatment for jaw fractures and infections of the mouth. The clinic has been extremely active. It is divided into two separate departments, namely the eye department and the otolaryngology department, each supervised by a competent specialist. In addition, there are two full-time optometrists who perform the majority of refractions, check and repair glasses, and dispense glasses. The chief function of the eye department at present is the refracting of separetees, to whose homes the glasses are usually mailed. Refractions have been averaging about 80 per week. The eye department also treats the common injuries and diseases, but all serious intra-ocular conditions are transferred to general hospitals. The eye surgery performed is of a minor nature, including chiefly treatment of chalazia, pterygiums, and removal of foreign bodies from the cornea proper.

During the period when the Japanese prisoners of war were at the camp, the eye department had the opportunity of having about 70 cases of trachoma under its observation and achieved excellent results with oral sulfadiazine therapy without development of contact cases. The type of trachoma seen was for the most part the recurrent, chronic type with old residuals and little virulence.

During the same period, a number of reconstructive operations were performed on Japanese POW's for defects sustained in battle. These included the following:

Reconstruction of socket	(2)
Plastic repair of forehead	(2)
Plastic repair of orbit	(3)
Plastic and skin graft in orbit	(2)
Skin graft, lower lid	(1)
Cartilage skin transplant from ear to orbit	(1)

The Otolaryngology department extended its function in the past year to include bronchology. Routine indirect laryngoscopies have been done in all cases of tuberculosis.

During the past year, over 70 Japanese prisoners of war with ruptured ear drums secondarily infected were treated by the Leisur method with excellent results.

Since the activation of the Separation Center, the Otolaryngology Department has seen in consultation and treated cases of war deafness, ruptured ear drums, chronic otitis media, tinnitus aurium, nasal obstructions, and chronic suppurative sinusitis. The latter have been treated with marked success by antral lavage with penicillin after antral puncture with a number 15 needle, leaving the needle in situ with a stylet, so that the sinus could be irrigated every three hours for twenty-four hours. Aside from polypectomies, the other sinuses have been cleared up by use of the Proetz displacement method employing penicillin mixtures.

Elective tonsillectomies are performed for definite medical indications only.

8. The Genito-urinary Section of the Surgical Service has been exceptionally active and has performed a wide variety of diagnostic procedures and treatments. Many interesting conditions have been met. Routine cystoscopies and pyelograms were numerous and comprised the bulk of the work of this section. All circumcisions were done by this department. Varicoceles were treated conservatively, the vein operation being entirely abandoned. Where the condition was marked, an "anatomical suspensory" was obtained by excising the redundant portion of the scrotum and suturing the resultant wound. Several cases of testicular tumors were encountered and these were transferred to tumor centers.

9. The Orthopedic section of the surgical Service has been confronted with an increasing number of disposition problems since activation of the Separation Center and is virtually the exclusive source of cases for Certificate of Disability Discharge from the surgical Service. The section operates a daily out-patient clinic and one ward and also supervises the Physiotherapy department.

10. The Physiotherapy Department, under the supervision of the Orthopedic section, occupies an entire building and is equipped to give the following types of treatment: massage, infra-red, ultra-violet, diathermy, electric cabinet treatments, whirlpool baths, and galvanic stimulation. It has available arch supports of both the simple and combination types. Remedial exercises are given under supervision of the orthopedic medical officer.

11. The Prisoner-Of-War Section of the Surgical Service consists of only one ward at present. The patient load is negligible with only about 250 German prisoners on the post at this time.

12. The Central supply department, under the direct supervision of the Chief of the Operating section of the surgical service, occupies a position of great importance in the organization of the hospital. It furnishes sterile supplies, instrument set-ups, solutions, plasma, and intravenous equipment to every ward, clinic, and department in the hospital, averaging 75 requests daily.

13. The Personnel of the Surgical service has undergone a rapid turn-over, necessitating many changes in assignment and frequent property turn-over. It has varied from four to twenty officers. In the last month of this period, despite the increased work-load, the service lost 7 officers by transfer of separation and one by hospitalization, leaving twelve officers at the present time. At least two others are scheduled for separation in the near future. Trained technicians are also being lost without adequate replacement. This has resulted in a critical shortage, not only of key personnel, but also of specialists. At the present time, there is no trained orthopedic specialist, no officer anesthetist, and no urologist. The remaining officers are for the most part young and inexperienced, and require constant supervision. With the exception of the Chief of the service, there are no trained surgeons. Nevertheless, because of the great volume of surgical procedures, it is necessary to permit these officers to perform operations which they would ordinarily not be allowed to undertake without a great deal more training and experience. The Chief of the service performs the more difficult procedures, supervising the other work as closely as conditions permit. The personnel has included a large number of ASTP officers, and intimate daily observation has demonstrated the deficiencies of this program of medical education. These officers will require the additional equivalent of a good one-year internship before they can be considered to have the basic requirements for a ward surgeon or general medical officer.

14. During the past year, there have been six (6) deaths on the surgical service, all of which were due to extensive injuries with the exception of one Japanese prisoner of war, who died following operation for carcinoma of the esophagus. A summary of the causes of death in these six cases is as follows:

Carcinoma of esophagus (Jap POW)	(1)
Burns, 3rd degree, all extremities, face, and abdomen, due to gunpowder explosion (civilian)	(1)

OFFICE OF THE SURGICAL SERVICE

35/MSB

Burns, 2nd & 3rd degree, involving
25% of body surface, due to
gunpowder explosion (civilian) (1)

Internal hemorrhage from crushing
injury to liver (German POW) (1)

Basilar skull fracture with right
extra-dural hematoma (German POW) (1)

Multiple fractures and traumatic
shock due to fall from height
of twenty feet (civilian) (1)

15. A statistical report of the activities of the Surgical Service for the period from 1 January 1945 to 31 December 1945 is appended.

Jack Segal
JACK SEGAL

Lt. Colonel, MC

Chief of Surgical Service

OFFICE OF THE MEDICAL SERVICE
STATION HOSPITAL
Camp McCoy, Wisconsin

JEF/als
11 January 1946

15
SUBJECT: Report of Medical Service for 1945

TO: The Commanding Officer, Station Hospital, Camp McCoy, Wisconsin

1. During the early part of 1945 the Medical Service was largely concerned with care of the Japanese Prisoners of War. Post personnel was at a low strength at this time. Among these Japanese patients, the most important findings were in the fields of hookworm infestation, tuberculosis, and latent syphilis. It was never possible completely to survey all the prisoners to find out the total incidence of these diseases, but our estimate in so far as hookworm was concerned was that 80 to 85 per cent of the Japanese were infested. The average strength of Japanese prisoners at Camp McCoy was 2,750. Added to this was an average strength of about 120 Koreans. Our hospital records for this period show a total of 69 hospitalized Japanese with tuberculosis and 15 Koreans. Of these, 4 Japanese and 1 Korean died. The type of care was predominantly conservative and a few were treated with pneumothorax with fairly good results. It is our opinion that the incidence of tuberculosis was actually much higher than these figures would indicate, and it is true that tuberculosis was only accidentally discovered in some of these cases during hospitalization for surgery or for totally unrelated complaints. A total of about 175 of the prisoners were treated for syphilis. In the early part of October all of these Japanese and Korean prisoners were sent to Letterman General Hospital.

2. With the opening of the Separation Center at Camp McCoy the Medical Service increased rapidly. Among the returning veterans, one of the greatest problems was the relatively high incidence of tuberculosis. Of the first 100,000 separatees, a total of 104 cases of tuberculosis was diagnosed. Because of the increase in difficulty in obtaining designations at Veterans Hospitals toward the end of the year, the number of our tuberculosis patients increased steadily. We finally had two wards fairly well filled with proven cases and a relatively full third ward of cases undergoing observation for tuberculosis. With the new ruling allowing cases of tuberculosis to be sent to General Hospital, the census of this type of case began to drop again.

Annual Report - 1945
Post Surgeon

Camp McCoy, Wisconsin

I. Laundry

The Camp has a modern laundry capable of caring for the needs of all personnel.

J. Cold Storage

The cold storage warehouse has a boning and cutting plant capable of furnishing the mess halls with the type cuts of meat called for on the menu for the day.

K. Communicable Diseases

Several mild outbreaks of food poisoning occurred among Japanese Prisoners of War. Bacteriological analysis of fecal specimens failed to reveal any definite causative organism. Their food was usually served cold in conformance with their eating habits. It is believed that improper handling and storage of the cooked food was responsible. Very few of the cases were serious enough to require hospitalization.

One outbreak of food poisoning occurred in a mess hall in the War Department Personnel Center. A total of 42 men became slightly ill, of these approximately one-half were German Prisoners of War doing K.P. duty and the remainder were soldiers (AUS). Improper storage of ham cooked for a previous meal is believed to have been the etiological agent. No samples of food were available for bacteriological analysis nor did fecal specimens reveal any definite causative organism.

Immunization of medical department personnel against diphtheria

Annual Report - 1945
Post Surgeon

Camp McCoy, Wisconsin

3. Main Out-Patient Service for the Camp.
 4. Civilian personnel requiring emergency treatments.
- b. Station Hospital Dispensary serving:
1. All personnel of the Station Hospital.
- c. Prisoner of War Camp Dispensary located in Compound #1
1. 1610 SCU Guard Detachment
 2. 1610 SCU Headquarters Section
 3. Prisoners of War.
- d. Dispensary Building #2558 serving:
1. Personnel being separated from the army.
- e. Dispensary Building #1749 serving:
1. Personnel being separated from the army.
- f. Dispensary Building #2670 serving:
1. Assigned personnel of Separation Centers.
 2. Assigned personnel of Reception Station.

In August the Japanese and Korean Prisoners of War were transferred to the West Coast. In July with the opening of the Separation Center, an expansion program was instituted and three new dispensaries were activated for additional troops and separatees. The Post Overhead Dispensary remained the major dispensary on the post with an increase in the civilian treatments due to the added number of civilian employees.

Summary of Work

- (1) Number of patients treated
 - Military Personnel - 11632
 - Prisoners of War - 14717
 - Civilians - 2026
- (2) Number of treatments:
 - Military Personnel - 11678
 - Prisoners of War - 18649
- (3) Number of physical examinations:
 - Military Personnel - 13120
 - Civilians - 3025
- (4) Number of Immunizations and Vaccinations - 17356

Annual Report - 1945
Post Surgeon

Camp McCoy, Wisconsin
Camp McCoy, Wisconsin

- a. Reception Station was activated 15 July 1945. Separation Station No. 1 was activated 1 August 1945. Separation Station No. 2 was activated 25 October 1945.
- b. Dental surveys were made of all permanent party during January and July. Hospital patients receive dental examinations at DC-2. Every effort is made to place all military personnel in Class IV. Work load has varied during the year.

Summary of Dental Work:

	MILITARY	POW	TOTAL
Admissions	14406	1294	15700
Sittings	42726	2118	44844
Fillings all types	52605	754	53359
Dentures all types	2398		2405
Dentures repaired	388	5	393
Dentures rebased			32
Calculus removed	2929	18	2947
Teeth extracted	4507	1109	5616
Bridges	438		438
Crowns	63		63
Teeth replaced	11697	7	11704
Fractures			4
Prophylaxis	1714	9	1723

SUMMARY OF DENTAL SERVICE FROM 1 JANUARY - 31 DECEMBER 1945

JANUARY

Dental Officers	Total Duty Days	Restorations:	Extractions:	Dentures:
Station Complement: 13	307	4141	442	76
	Daily Average: 13			

FEBRUARY

Dental Officers	Total Duty Days	Restorations:	Extractions:	Dentures:
Station Complement: 7	171	1267	172	33
	Daily Average: 7			

MARCH

Dental Officers	Total Duty Days	Restorations:	Extractions:	Dentures:
Station Complement: 5	155	1553	247	35
	Daily Average: 10			

Annual Report
Station Hospital

- 8 -

Camp McCoy, Wisconsin

type, after the phosphorus particle was removed, convalescence was more prolonged than that from burns of other causes and in healing a keloid tendency was noted in the scars.

A definite plan has been in operation for the handling of emergency cases of traumatic nature, these patients being admitted directly to the Operating Room and shock treatment with intravenous infusion of plasma and administration of oxygen and sedative being carried out while diagnostic examinations are being made. Eight beds have been kept in constant readiness for the admission of injury cases on the surgical ward nearest to the Operating Room.

There has been a considerable drop in the number of patients on the Surgical Service since the transfer of the 76th Division in November which has led to the closing of all but five surgical wards. All of the white male surgical patients, exclusive of officers, are now consolidated on one ward. The officers, WAC's, Nurses and women dependents of military personnel are hospitalized on one ward. Korean patients, both medical and surgical, are on one ward under the supervision of the Surgical Service and two wards are devoted to the care of Japanese and German Prisoners of War who are hospitalized for conditions requiring surgical attention. The greater number of these Prisoners of War require hospitalization for the treatment of the secondary result of injuries sustained in combat on Islands in the South Pacific. All of these have received emergency surgical treatment and many of them have received definitive surgical treatment prior to their transfer to this station, but there has been a considerable number who have required hospitalization for such procedures as:

- a. The removal of retained shell fragments.
- b. The continuation of treatment already instituted for fractures and other orthopedic conditions.
- c. Reconstructive procedures such as the restoration of colonic continuity after a colostomy performed elsewhere for injury to the distal colon and which has served its purpose.
- d. Plastic operations on the eye lids for disfiguring cicatrices, the result of combat injuries.

It has also been necessary to carry out rather extensive skin grafting on a number of these Prisoners of War who were transferred to this hospital with large granulating surfaces, the result both of burns and loss of tissue from explosives. Very satisfying results were obtained using free split skin grafts taken with the Padgett dermatome which were fixed to

FF
DECLASSIFIED

Authority: NND 770123

By: [signature] NARA Date: 8/5/88

ARMY SERVICE FORCES
SIXTH SERVICE COMMAND

HIR/sos

PRISONER OF WAR CAMP
1640 S.U.

CAMP MCCOY, WISCONSIN

1 June 1944

SUBJECT: Report of Japanese Prisoner of War Trouble.

TO : Provost Marshal General, Washington, D.C., THRU: Commanding
Officer, Camp McCoy, Wisconsin.

1. At approximately 1400, 30 May 1944 the Japanese Prisoners of War on a work detail were ordered to move a tent frame. The men refused to work for 1st Sgt. Boisvert Lambert, the supervisor of the detail.
2. The Japanese spokesman (Lt. Kajashima) was sent for and told to make his men do the work as ordered. The spokesman refused to make the prisoners do the work.
3. The Camp Commander ordered the spokesman, Lt. Kajashima, and Ensign Sakamaki to be brought to the orderly room. They pretended to be unable to understand his orders. He then had sergeant Tamura (the American Sergeant interpreter) tell them that the work must be done. The officer spokesman still said no work and refused to give the orders. The Japanese enlisted men would continually refuse to do reasonable work without direct orders from the Japanese officers who were practicing slow down tactics more and more.
4. Colonel Rogers (the Camp Commander) seeing the situation was out of control then ordered all officers removed to a separate enclosure---(the prison ward of the station hospital). Guards were posted and all Japanese officers were made to leave without having an opportunity to give any further orders to the enlisted men.
5. The senior noncommissioned officers of Japanese Prisoners of War were called in and asked to give orders and assume leadership of their men. Nine of them (all that were talked with) refused to do anything contrary to orders of Japanese officers. The nine men concerned were placed in the stockade guardhouse in solitary confinement (on bread and water by verbal order of the Post Commander) at approximately 1700, 30 May 1944.
6. At 1700 all Japanese Prisoners of War refused to eat the evening meal which was in process of being prepared. They refused to clean the mess halls and police up or save the unused food.
7. The enlisted men in the Prisoner of War Camp hospital refused to take medicine (atabrine for malaria). Colonel Robeson, the post surgeon, and aids came to force compliance. Upon show of force the prisoners took the medicine. A Gandhi sit down strike of passive resistance was in full force. Bed check at 2300 was normal. All prisoners were in bed.
8. Camp Commander called the post executive officer and he with camp commander went to the station hospital to see the senior Japanese

13. New organization is being completed. It is the opinion of

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Authority: MND 770123

By: [Signature] HARA Date: 8/15/78

ARMY SERVICE FORCES
SIXTH SERVICE COMMAND

PRISONER OF WAR CAMP
1640 S.U.

CAMP MCCOY, WISCONSIN

officer, a Lieutenant Commander -- Japan Navy--who was ill, and asked him to issue orders to Japanese enlisted men to get back to work without trouble. (He could or would not act.)

9. Morning of 31 May 1944:

0630--No cooks or K.P.'s reported for duty. Mess was not prepared and no food was consumed. No prisoners of war showed up for mess.

0750--Roll call was attempted but could not be made. Men were not in formation.

0750--No work details reported. Japanese officers absent. Men refused to move out to work, but were sitting or standing in barracks and company area.

0850--Camp Commander thru Post Commander asked for reinforcements to force the prisoners of war to work.

0815--A section of the 1620 Military Police arrived.

0820--The post commander being present ordered the prisoners out by the use of force. All Japanese enlisted men were forced out (less the nine noncommissioned officers in the guard-house) and were marched to work assignments.

10. Some bayonet wounds were received and other's fell from exhaustion. (See attached list.)

11. The details after marching to work and working by force were marched back to the stockade at 140 paces per minute. All details arrived back at stockade at 1200. A few had to be carried in by truck. They could not stand the pace.

12. At 1201 the senior noncommissioned officer agreed that they had had enough and were willing to work and obey all orders issued by American authorities. Cooks and K.P.'s were then assigned to mess halls and food was prepared and eaten. Emergency details were organized and went to work at 1400. At 1500 the noncommissioned officers in the guard-house were called before the camp commander and all agreed that if officers were no longer in camp that they would obey and do anything ordered by American authorities according to rules of the Geneva convention.

13. Complete new organization had to be made. Spokesman and company leaders were appointed. All men except casualties and medical excused worked the balance of 31 May 1944, and on 1 June 1944 went to work on schedule.

14. No mortal wounds were inflicted. All injured returned to barracks at or before 1800, 31 May 1944.

15. New organization is being completed. It is the opinion of

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By *AND* HARA Date 8/15/98

ARMY SERVICE FORCES
SIXTH SERVICE COMMAND

PRISONER OF WAR CAMP
1640 S.U.

CAMP MCCOY, WISCONSIN

this headquarters that there will be no more trouble with the Japanese prisoners. No more trouble is anticipated as long as officers are kept completely away from any contact with the enlisted men.

16. Since Japanese enlisted men obey officers without reservation it is essential that no contact of any kind be allowed if trouble is to be avoided. It is requested that all Japanese officers in this camp be transferred to an officers' camp.

Horace I. Rogers
HORACE I. ROGERS
Lt. Col., Inf.
Commanding

Copy:

Commanding General
Sixth Service Command

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OFFICE OF WAR INFORMATION
ARMY SERVICE FORCES
SIXTH SERVICE COMMAND

PRISONER OF WAR CAMP
1640 S. U.

CAMP MCCOY, WISCONSIN

HIR/ms

383.6 (15)

13 January 1945

SUBJECT: Means for Spending Prisoner of War Earnings

TO: Prisoner of War Special Projects Division
50 Broadway
New York 4, New York

THROUGH: Commanding General, Sixth Service Command,
20 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Illinois,
ATTENTION: Provost and Prisoner of War Section,
Provost Marshal Branch,
Security and Intelligence Division.

1. In line with conversation with Colonel Davidson in Chicago recently, the following is submitted. The Prisoner of War Canteen is the most valuable asset in our camp. It is not as valuable as it could be because of the restrictions and limitations placed on it. Ice cream, towels and wash cloths are items, the sale of which, would help us very much.

2. Japanese customs require all fighting men to refuse to surrender. Suicide is the honorable way out in what appears to them as a hopeless situation. If captured and returned home at the end of hostilities, they have "Hobson's choice" of being beheaded or committing harikari.

3. In order to keep the prisoners from brooding over their disgrace and to avoid mass suicide it is necessary that every able-bodied man be forced to work six days each week. Working full time gives these prisoners many coupons to be converted through the camp canteen. Their acceptance of death as their lot at the end of the war reduces their need for saving to zero. Thus it is necessary for us to provide ways for the canteen to have the means to let these men spend their earnings. The prisoners continually ask why they should work when they cannot spend what they now have.

4. As all of the above has a direct bearing on the Japanese prisoners of war attitude toward accepting instructions we may wish to offer them, our camp canteen should be made more efficient.

HORACE I. ROGERS
Lt. Col., Infantry
Commanding

W

SPJIF 383.6 (16)

ARMY 51st Ind. ORCES
SIXTH SERVICE COMMAND

VHV:bs

Hq. Sixth Service Command, ASF, Chicago, Illinois, 16 February 1945

TO: The Provost Marshal General, Prisoner of War Special Projects Division,
50 Broadway, New York 4, New York

383.6 (16)

17 January 1945

1. Colonel Rogers at Camp McCoy has a peculiar problem in connection with Japanese prisoners of war. The ability to spend their earnings is much more vital to them than with the Italians or Germans. This Headquarters feels that anything they can do to help the situation should be done in order to get more efficient work out of the Japanese prisoners of war.

2. Approved and forwarded.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

VADER H. VAN SLYKE, JR.
Captain, C.M.P.
Chief, Prisoner of War Branch
Security & Intelligence Division

3. In order to keep the prisoners from becoming dissatisfied and to avoid any possible trouble it is necessary that they be allowed to work and have some money. It is suggested that the prisoners be allowed to work and have some money. It is suggested that the prisoners be allowed to work and have some money.

4. As all of the above have been approved by the division, it is recommended that the necessary instructions be issued to effect them, our best wishes should be extended to the prisoners.

Albay

I agree that with my return he can be done in my opinion 6/6
div 7/2

Approved:
Lt. Col. [Name]
Commanding

W

Maxwell S. McKnight

24 February 1945

MEMORANDUM for Colonel Davison

SUBJECT: Camp McCoy

1. Reference is made to your memorandum addressed to me and Major Neuland, concerning the problem regarding the Japanese prisoners of war. The original memorandum has been forwarded to Major Neuland for his comments and suggestions. In his absence I am making my report direct to you;

2. Attached is a copy of the basic communication from Colonel Rogers and a first indorsement by Captain Van Slyke at Chicago, reflecting a serious problem faced by Colonel Rogers.

3. Captain Englander and I met with Mr. Chalif of the Alien Property Custodian and it appears that Japanese films can be obtained which is an opening wedge in alleviating this headache, providing the films are suitable for screening. Good

4. It is recommended that an appropriate officer be detailed on temporary duty at Camp McCoy, to make a survey and submit a report with recommendations. Based upon this survey and report more intelligent decisions can be reached concerning the possible inclusion of the Japanese in our activities. Of course this would be on a minor scale at this time. We would be in a position however, to ride any wave which might come along.

Is this problem ours to settle or to be merely taken recommendations to Washington? I would like to help Col. Rogers at McCoy

M/S
MAXWELL S. MCKNIGHT
Major, C.M.P.
Deputy Director

I agree. Hold until my return but consider how we can spare to go there T/O.

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Authority: NND 770123
By: AND NARA Date: 8/15/78

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SPMGX (4) 383.6

2 February 1945

MEMORANDUM FOR DIRECTOR, PRISONER OF WAR SPECIAL PROJECTS DIVISION.

SUBJECT: The War Against Japan and the German Prisoner of War.

CLASSIFICATION CANCELLED
DEPT. OF STATE
6 Feb 1945
Capt. [Signature]

I. GENERAL.

1. German prisoners of war in the United States, regardless of their political belief, have only a distorted picture regarding the Pacific and our war against Japan.
2. Knowledge about Japan itself is only superficial, and is, as far as Nazis are concerned, dominated by the simple fact that Japan is a partner of the Axis. Of special interest to Nazi prisoners are the reports about the fanatical resistance offered by Japanese troops.
3. On the whole, the position taken by the average German prisoner of war seems to be neutral, but is often influenced by an instinctive prejudice against the "cause" of Japan. A definite and clear rejection of the so-called Japanese "cause" can be found amongst those who have come in actual contact with the Japanese.
4. This condition creates an interesting psychological problem which should be considered in the light of our overall program. The question arises as to whether it is possible to influence German prisoners of war in regard to the above and thereby contribute to a more proper and complete orientation in general. This possibility has not yet been considered.
5. The utilization of the Japanese problem seems even more important in the light of the difficulties encountered while dealing with strictly German problems. This approach will always, and naturally so, meet resistance. However, far away Japan as a "neutral" theme which offers many possibilities to exercise an indirect influence. In addition, many inner inhibitions (high treason complex) among the prisoners will not be aroused through contact with material dealing with the Japanese problem.

383.6
[Signature]

II. SPECIFIC POINTS.

1. To create anti-Japanese tendencies amongst German prisoners of war the following points must be considered:

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Authority MND 770123By OND HARA Date 8/15/88

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Memo to Dir., POW Spec. Proj. Div.
2 February 1945

Subject: War Against Japan and the German P/W.

a. Before World War I Japan was considered by the Germans as the "yellow danger". (Kaiser William II). Japan fought on the side of the Allies against Germany for imperialistic reasons and to gain possession of a series of German colonial rights in the Pacific.

b. Despite the anti-Comintern Pact and the military agreements of the Axis powers, Japan did not directly aid the German war effort. As far as prisoners are concerned, the very fact that Japan refused to declare war against the U.S.S.R. in a decisive and critical moment carries a lot of weight. German prisoners in general believe that Japan follows an egocentric policy in the interests of a Greater Asiatic Sphere.

c. Japan is not only waging war against the Anglo-Saxon powers but also against the white race in territories occupied by the Japanese. Even officials and reporters from Germany and Italy have not been allowed to enter the Greater Asiatic Sphere of Influence. The prisoners are aware of those facts. In addition to the confiscation of property owned by the enemy, property of others, for instance that of Danish origin, has been confiscated. Denmark is a German protectorate.

d. The Nazi policy of a common battle with the "yellow power" against the Anglo-Saxon powers, which are in the opinion of the majority of the Germans still leading among the representatives of the "white race" stands definitely in opposition to all racial doctrines advocated by the Nazi Party.

III. WHAT IS NECESSARY?

1. Based on the facts described in above paragraphs, effective anti-Japanese propaganda amongst German prisoners of war would be successful. It should be possible to arouse a strong antipathy against the Japanese as "partners" and furthermore to create a definite hostile attitude against Japan. This approach would lead slowly towards an ideological reorientation of the German prisoners of war into the ideological world of the western and civilized powers.

2. Proper media to carry out this job must be selected carefully and should contain the following:

a. Proper orientation material and maps about the war in the Pacific for all prisoner of war camps.

b. Distribution of good books dealing with the Pacific and Japan proper, especially the well-suited book by Ambassador Grew, "Ten Years In Japan", and Hillis Lory's "Japanese Military Masters". Special material

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Memo to Dir., POW Spec. Proj. Div.
2 February 1945

Subject: War Against Japan and the German P/W.

should be prepared which emphasizes the Japanese tendency towards atrocities.

c. Selection and screening of proper films, especially war news-releases, as well as full length features, for instance "Thirty Seconds Over Tokyo".

d. Lectures by specially selected U.S. officers who have fought against Japan. This method will definitely be very effective in all officer prisoner of war camps.

IV. GERMAN VOLUNTEERS AGAINST JAPAN.

1. Regardless of what our overall policy will be after V-Day in Europe, it should be anticipated that a large number of German prisoners of war are ready to volunteer their services against Japan. While the great majority will volunteer sincerely, the possibility exists that the Nazi elements will try to do so for reasons of expediency; i.e. to keep large groups of their men together and to keep in power.

2. The actual organization of a German Volunteer Corps against Japan would help to solve some of the following problems:

a. A moral rehabilitation of Germany after the war and the returning of Germany into the family of nations.

b. The utilization of numerous German officers and enlisted men whose rehabilitation and return to Germany is not desired by us while partisan warfare conducted by the Nazis goes on.

c. The prevention of a complete moral breakdown amongst German prisoners of war by creating positive task for the sake of a right cause.

3. To paragraph 2, a. must be added the fact that every German who is interested in the reconstruction of Germany itself will have a strong interest in regard to the rehabilitation of Germany. In regard to paragraph 2, b. it should be considered that many regular German officers and soldiers now in our hands constitute excellent and physically fit military material which can be utilized in our interests and which will be prevented from regaining influence in Germany in the meantime. This method will become of special interest to the United States if we should be faced with a strong and active Nazi and Army underground in Germany. Needless to say many American lives might be saved by utilizing prisoner volunteers. To paragraph 2, c. must be added that the anticipated feelings of hopelessness and resignation amongst German prisoners of war might lead to serious consequences which will

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383.6 General
Box 163

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Memo to Dir., POW Spec. Proj. Div.
2 February 1945

Subject: War Against Japan and the German P/W.

rest heavily upon our own shoulders. Mass suicides and other acts of desperation lie definitely within the scope of reality, and will especially find willing ears among regular Army men who have no hope any longer as to their future.

V. OTHER POSSIBILITIES.

1. In case it should ever be desired to colonize and resettle parts of the Western Hemisphere (Alaska and West Canada), islands in the southwest Pacific and other parts, the human material will not be easily procured by a publicity campaign conducted among returning U.S.A. war veterans. It might become possible that as an exchange for their services against Japan German prisoners of war could be given the promise of such resettlement. This is of immediate interest in the light of the fact that many German prisoners of war have lost family, home, and might, in many cases, not even show strong desire to return to the homeland.

2. A resettlement of a large number of German prisoners of war within the described areas will not create political problems. Military defeat and terrific disappointment will become driving factors towards a productive life and professional existence. Many millions of Germans have, in the past, proven their suitability for such a project.

VI. CONCLUSION.

1. It is recommended that paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 be considered and discussed as a new approach for the conduct and dynamic development of the program carried out by the Division.

2. In regard to paragraphs 4 and 5 it is recommended that higher authority be approached for a possible statement on long-range policy in connection with German prisoners of war after V-Day, and in the light of man-power in our war against Japan.

WALTER SCHOENSTEDT,
Captain, (CAC) CMP,
Chief, Programs Branch.

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