

AWM -54

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A. W. M. File 420/2/2.

"G" Force

Reports on, Iwasho Sub Camp, Osaka, - Oeyama
Camp, and Takefu Camp, by Major R. V. Glasgow

AUSTRALIAN MILITARY FORCES. — ~~VIC. L. OF C. AREA~~IN REPLY PLEASE QUOTE
NO. 301/9

N-213

HEADQUARTERS
8th DIVISION
431 ST KILDA RD
MELBOURNE SC 1
7 Jan 46Medical History Section,
Cr. Punt and Domein Roads,
MELBOURNESubject:- REPORTS - G FORCE (JAPAN)

1. Herewith reports received from Major R.V. GLASGOW, of 9 Aust MAC, Grovely, Brisbane, who commanded G (Japan) PW Force.
2. All information affecting other departments has been extracted, and it is thought that the file may be of interest to Medical History Section.

R. Chapman
 Col
 AA & QMG B Div

7 Jan 46

8 AUST DIV

POW G Force Destination - Japan

Details of Force

Commanding Officer - Maj R.V. Glasgow

Date of Formation: 21 Apr 43 ³

<u>I. Composition</u>	<u>Officers</u>	<u>ORs</u>	<u>Total</u>
Australian	2	198	200
English	3	297	300
Dutch	10	990	1000
	<u>15</u>	<u>1485</u>	<u>1500</u>

II. MEDICAL

No Medical Officers or Medical Orderlies were permitted to be sent by special order of the Japanese HQ. The Australian ADMS sent two medical panniers however - English HQ sent 4 Medical Orderlies, unofficially and the Dutch HQ 1 Medical Orderly unofficially. Each party also had a small stock of medical supplies.

III. RATIONS

Australian and English troops had a small supply of reserve rations.

IV. FUNDS

AIF Canteen Profits	\$300.00
GOC's Fund	<u>100.00</u>
	<u>\$400.00</u>

Statement of Expenditure attached hereto - see Appendix IX.

V. AUSTRALIAN PERSONNEL

Nominal Rolls attached hereto - see Appendix X.

VI. DEATHS

<u>No.</u>	<u>Rank</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Date of Death</u>	<u>Cause of Death</u>
QX14895	Cpl	Hartley D.J.	21.5.43 at Moji	Cavernous Synus Thrombosis
WX6851	Sig	Patterson J.H.	17.6.43 at Osaka	Pneumonia. Medical neglect by Japanese.
VX61907	Cpl	Brocklehurst W.T.	22.2.44 at Osaka	Chronic Dysentery Beri Beri, Cachexia
QX10851	Pte	Ahearn F.C.	24.2.44 at Osaka	Lobar Pneumonia. Acute Myocarditis

Note: All these men were cremated and ashes carefully preserved at Japanese POW HQ, Osaka.

8 AUST DIV

POW - G FORCE

Voyage to Japan. Duration: 25 Apr 43 to 20 May 43.

I. DISPOSITION ON SHIP

Forward Hold	700	Aust: 200. Eng: 300. Dutch: 200.
Aft Hold	800	Dutch
	<u>1500</u>	

II. ACCOMMODATION

Each man approx. - Width 2 ft. Length 5 ft. Height 4 ft. It can be seen that space was very cramped and conditions uncomfortable as Decks of ship were iron and most of the voyage was in tropical waters.

sent to GPO's office

*Admiral
Alb... Capt*

3. B.

POW - G FORCE

III. LATRINES

Forward Hold Available - Closets 3. Urinal 1. capable of accommodating 2 men at once.

Aft Hold As for forward hold.

In addition 15 Officers had 1 closet available to them in the Japanese section of Latrines.

IV. ABLUTIONS

No Facilities Most men lowered their dixies or tins over the side tied to a piece of string and managed to wash as best they could. Sea cocks were available for washing plates only.

V. EXERCISE

Nil The men were allowed on deck in the early part of the voyage from 10 a.m. to 12 noon and 4 pm to 6 pm. Afterwards this was cut to one hour in mornings and afternoons. Privileges were withdrawn owing to behaviour of Dutch troops.

VI. FOOD

Three meals of gruel per day - breakfast sweetened. Lunch included meat or fish and Tea - vegetables. Apart from the fact that the ration was light, the food was quite good.

VII. HEALTH

Dysentery broke out on second day at sea, by the end of voyage considerable sickness had developed but owing to the magnificent efforts of Lt Burroughs (Engl) (11 Ind Div Sigs) and six Medical Orderlies only 25 Hospital cases were on the ship when it berthed. Of these 2 Dutch died whilst the ship was tying up and Cpl Hartley (Australian) died a few hours later. Sent to hospital were - 3 Australians, 4 English, 16 Dutch.

The Japanese co-operated quite well by allowing sick bays to be erected on the deck. The segregating of the dysentery cases and used of improvised commodes helped to avert what might easily have been a catastrophe.

Efforts were made to have the sick put ashore both at Saigon and Formosa without result.

VIII. GENERAL

Ship anchored at Cape St. Jacques for 4 days and Taikoa (Formosa) for 5 days. Conditions during these periods were particularly trying.

Japanese in charge of draft was one Sgt Fujita former Japanese swimmer at Olympic Games in Berlin.

He was not vindictive, proved amenable to reason and did all within his power to assist the difficult conditions.

This was not done for humanitarian reasons but because he received a certain modicum of kudos if his ship arrived with a large number of fit prisoners and no deaths. This is not an assumption as he actually stated this himself.

Full diary of voyage can be made available if desired.

8 AUST DIVPOW - G FORCETAISHO SUB CAMP - OSAKAI. LAY-OUT OF CAMP - plan attached. Appendix XI.II. WORK

All men were sent to work at Osaka Iron Works - approx. 1½ miles from Camp.

They marched to and from work each day with 1 armed guard and about 8 factory civilian guards who carried sticks.

Left Camp at about 0700 hours returning at about 1730 hours.

Hours of work 0800 hours until 1630 hours. Lunch break: ¾ hour.

Rest days - at first every week, later every 10 days and eventually every 14 days.

III. SABOTAGE

Every effort was made by men to carry out sabotage work at the factory - such as putting lead into molten steel and having accidents to moulds and other plant and damaging accidentally - machinery. Also every effort was made to spread disturbing propoganda to the Japanese workers - who had had nothing for years and envied our splendid possessions! - especially clothes and boots.

IV. FOOD AND RATIONS

Complete records of all rations received in this Camp have been kept and are appended hereto.

Lt L.A.R. Evans was in charge of the kitchen and all feeding arrangements. See Appendix XII.

V. RED CROSS SUPPLIES

Received as under: -

RED CROSS ISSUES (JAPAN)Dec 1943

Sugar	3x45 kg bags	Less approx. 25 kg	} Held and consumed by Japanese Prison Staff.
B.Beef	240 tins	" 21 tins	
M&V	144 "	" 10 "	
(British pack) Par-		" 1 parcel	
cels	32		
Cocoa	11 lbs	" 4 lbs	

1 Jan 1944

Received American Red Cross parcels - 199.

One to each Officer and man.

Sep 1944

One parcel for Hospital less Meat, Salmon, Cigarettes, Choc. and H & E? (*Hem and Eggs*)

Dec 1944 American Red Cross

640 Individual Parcels (260 cartons)

VI. PROMOTIONS

QX17550 Sgt K.K. Smith to A/WO I superseding VX27538 WO II W.H. Vear-
ing, this was done for disciplinary reasons. A/WO I K.K. Smith
rendered excellent service and his efforts assisted materially to
maintain discipline and the high standard of morale which prevailed
in this Camp. The example he set the men was of the highest stand-
ard and it is strongly recommended that his acting promotion be
confirmed.

Copy of warrant issued to A/WO I K.K. Smith is attached hereto,
Appendix XIII.

VII. MEDICAL

From 20 May 43 to 15 Oct 43 no medical officer was available in this Camp.

During this period all medical work was carried out by NX44072 Pte James Gilbert CARR. This lad though only 21 at the time carried out his duties most capably and with considerable courage. During the course of his duties he had many arguments with the Japanese and in consequence received some very severe beatings. I cannot speak too highly of his courage during this period and even after the Medical Officer was appointed to the Camp he continued to show keenness in his job and his efforts on behalf of the sick were untiring. Although recognition is probably out of the question, if ever a man earned or deserved promotion it is he.

A/Major Akeroyd ex 22nd Bn, Rabaul, was appointed Medical Officer on 15 Oct 43 and held that position until 23 Mar 44.

Major Akeroyd was untiring in his work for the sick and saved many lives during the first Winter in Japan. His own health was not good and he received several severe thrashings from Japanese Camp Comdt. Cpl Saarmura.

Lt Louis Indorf - Dutch Army, was sent to the Camp on 23 Mar 44 and remained until 24 June 44.

During the period he was in the Camp he fought the Japanese successfully and was able to keep a number of sick men home from work. He was extremely popular with all ranks and did his utmost for the sick.

Surg/Lt. Samuel E.L. Stening, Medical Officer of HMAS "Perth" arrived at the camp on 24 June 1944.

He arrived at a time when morale was weakening and spirits low, generally. His advent was the dawning of a new era in our existence and too much cannot be said of his medical ability - his help and encouragement to the sick and later when he administered the Camp from 31 Mar 45 until 3 Sep 45, his leadership and example was of material assistance to everyone during what was probably the most difficult time of their incarceration. It is desired to place on record the gratitude of myself and all members of "G Force" for what Surg/Lt Stening accomplished.

He also was beaten up on several occasions whilst voicing his protests re medical matters.

See Appendix XIII A. Report by Pte J.G. Carr Medical History of all troops.

VIII. PUNISHMENTS

Punishments were plentiful and in some cases severe. Protests were unavailing and experience showed that interference always resulted in the victims receiving worse treatment.

Full details have been submitted by individuals recovered. Any further information on the subject can be supplied if required.

IX. OFFICERS

Whilst informing Officers that under Geneva Convention (1929) the Officers were not compelled to work - they were further informed that there were no drones in Japan and consequently there would be no food for any Officer who did not work.

X. AIR RAID - OSAKA 13 MARCH 1944

During this heavy raid by American Planes about 57 incendiary bombs were dropped in the Camp. The prisoners pushing all Japanese guards out of the way gained control of the fire - the only serious damage resulting was to the Japanese living quarters - where the fire was not extinguished with great despatch.

XI. GENERAL

If so desired a comprehensive diary can be prepared giving fuller details of Camp life and all incidents.

Maj R.V. Glasgow and Lt L.A.R. Evans were transferred to Oeyama PW Camp on 31 Mar 45 and shortly after that date Surg/Lt Stening

C. - contd,

XI. GENERAL - contd

and 160 ORs were transferred to Takefu Camp.

3. D. POW G FORCE

OEYAMA CAMP

I. LAY-OUT OF CAMP

Plan attached. Appendix XIV.

II. STRENGTH OF CAMP

Officers Working Party	40	- Aust	2
		English	5
		Dutch	3
		Norwegian	5
		American	25
			<u>40</u>
Officers Medical	2	- English	1
		American	1
Other Ranks	590	- Inc. English, Canadian &	
		American	
	<u>632</u>		

III. WORK

The men worked at a Nickel Mine and Smelting Works. The Officers made and kept gardens and hauled wood from the Mountains. Shovelled coal and were used for menial tasks around the camp.

IV. FOOD

Worse than any previous Camp. Food was short owing to Camp Comdt allowing members of his Staff to purloin rice and other foodstuffs and take them home.

V. RED CROSS SUPPLIES

Supplies to Camp were large owing to poor health of men but issues were small, a great deal going to specially selected individuals and also large quantities were stolen by the Japanese.

VI. HEALTH

Appalling. Forty Officers arriving by train on 31 March were struck by the low morale and dull mentality of many of the prisoners. They had apparently had all their spirits crushed by the inhuman treatment of the Camp Comdt and his staff. We were told that treatment improved considerably after our arrival.

VII. MEDICAL

There two Medical Officers - Major H.G. Beadnell (English) and Capt LaMoyne Bleich (American), they had over 100 patients when we arrived and there had been many deaths during the Winter, when snow was up to 6 feet in depth. Lice and Fleas abounded. Slight mental cases prevalent. Full reports have been submitted to the Australian HQ by Surg/Lt S.E.L. Stening who was M.O. prior to transfer to Taisho Camp, English HQ by Major H.G. Beadnell, American HQ by Capt LaMoyne Bleich.

VIII. GENERAL

Major Glasgow was appointed in charge of 40 Officers working party, a job which proved ^{no} sinecure owing to jealousy of 3 American Majors.

D. - contd.

VIII. GENERAL - contd.

On capitulation of Japanese, Maj J.J. Martin (American) took command of Camp with Major Glasgow 2 i/c. This step was taken because there was a preponderance of American Officers and troops in the Camp who were not prepared to accept an Australian Officer as CO.

On 3 Sep Major R.V. Glasgow and Lt L.A.R. Evans transferred to Takefu Camp when Major Glasgow assumed command of "G Force" from Surg/Lt S.E.L. Stening.

Strenuous efforts were made at all times for an officer to be appointed to command the Camp without effect. The command of the Camp was virtually in the hands of Sgt A.M. Harvey, RAMC, who seriously abused the position. Major H.G. Beadnell is reporting this fully on his return to England.

3. E.

8 AUST DIV

POW - G FORCE

TAKEFU CAMP

I. LAY-OUT OF CAMP

Vide Plan attached. Appendix XV.

II. RECORDS

Copy of Routine Orders by Major R.V. Glasgow and War Diary from 3 Sep 45 - see Appendix XVI attached.

Copy of Report to British Land Force, Yokohama. Appendix XVII.

III. WORK

Subject of separate report by Surg/Lt S.E.L. Stening.

IV. FOOD

Ration Statement - Included in Appendix XII.

V. TREATMENT

Subject of separate Report by Surg/Lt Stening.

VI. MEDICAL

Subject of separate Report by Surg/Lt Stening.

VII. GENERAL

On taking over Takefu Camp a very firm attitude was adopted with the Japanese Military Authorities.

From the Camp we in effect became Allied administrators of the town - demanding and receiving full co-operation from the Local Police.

Petrol supplies and certain Military Stores were commandeered and accounted for to American 8th Army.

Full discipline of our own troops was maintained, we had no desertions.

Recovery effected 9. 9.45.

3. F.

POW - G FORCE

REPATRIATION

I. RECOVERY

Carried out by 1 British Officer and Clerk, 1 American M.O. who arrived 9. 9.45, and the whole Camp was moved by special train at 1400 hours on 10. 9.45 to Yokohama which was reached at 0730 hours on 11. 9.45.

All men were bathed, fumigated, equipped, medically examined, interrogated and on Troopship "Goodhue" by lunch-time.

Manila was reached on 19. 9.45.

APP. XIV

GARDENS. APPROX 10 ACRES.

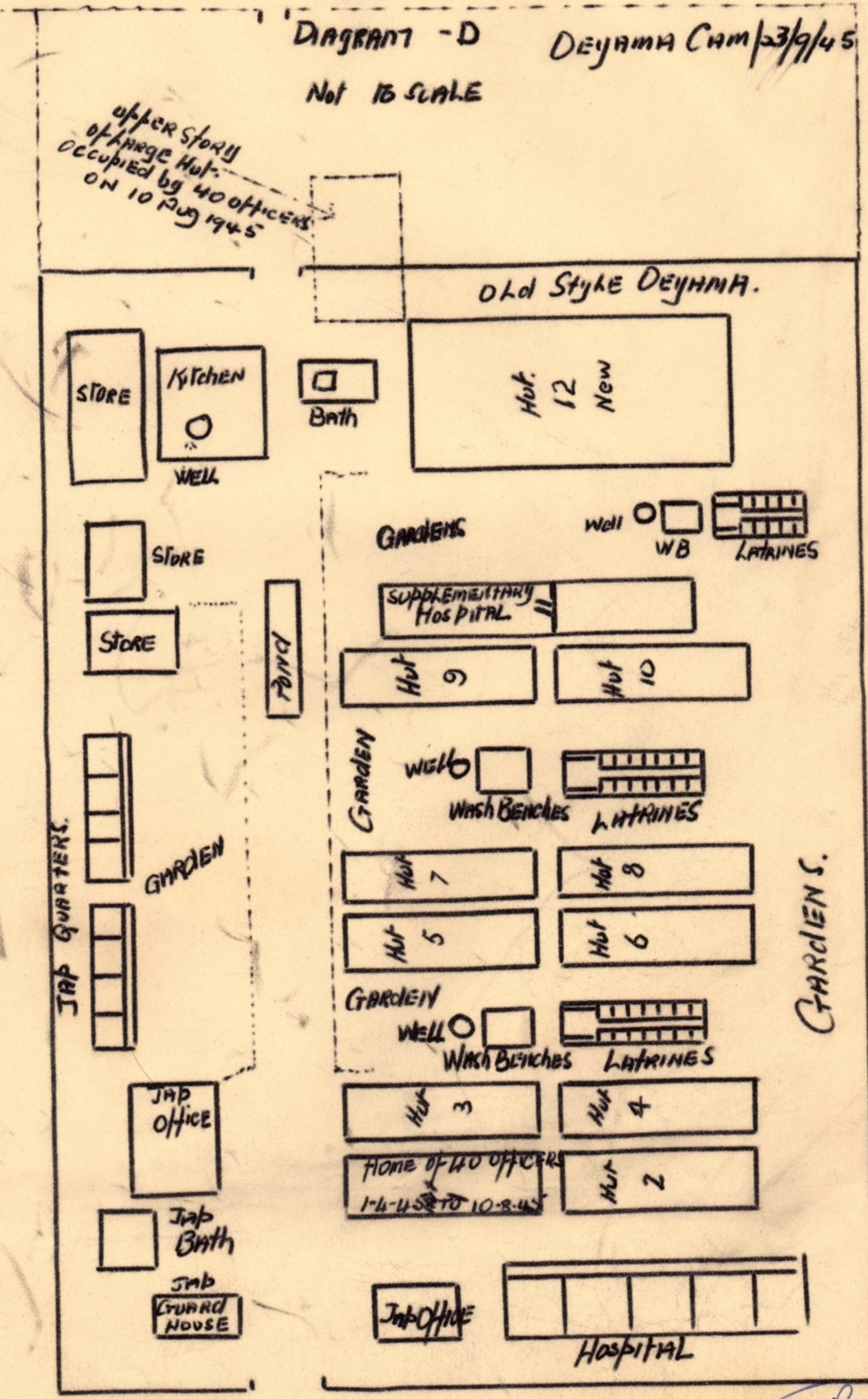
DEYAMA

DIAGRAM - D

DEYAMA CAMP 23/9/45

NOT TO SCALE

UPPER STORY
OF LARGE HUT
OCCUPIED BY 40 OFFICERS
ON 10 AUG 1945



*Robert N. Glasgow
Images*

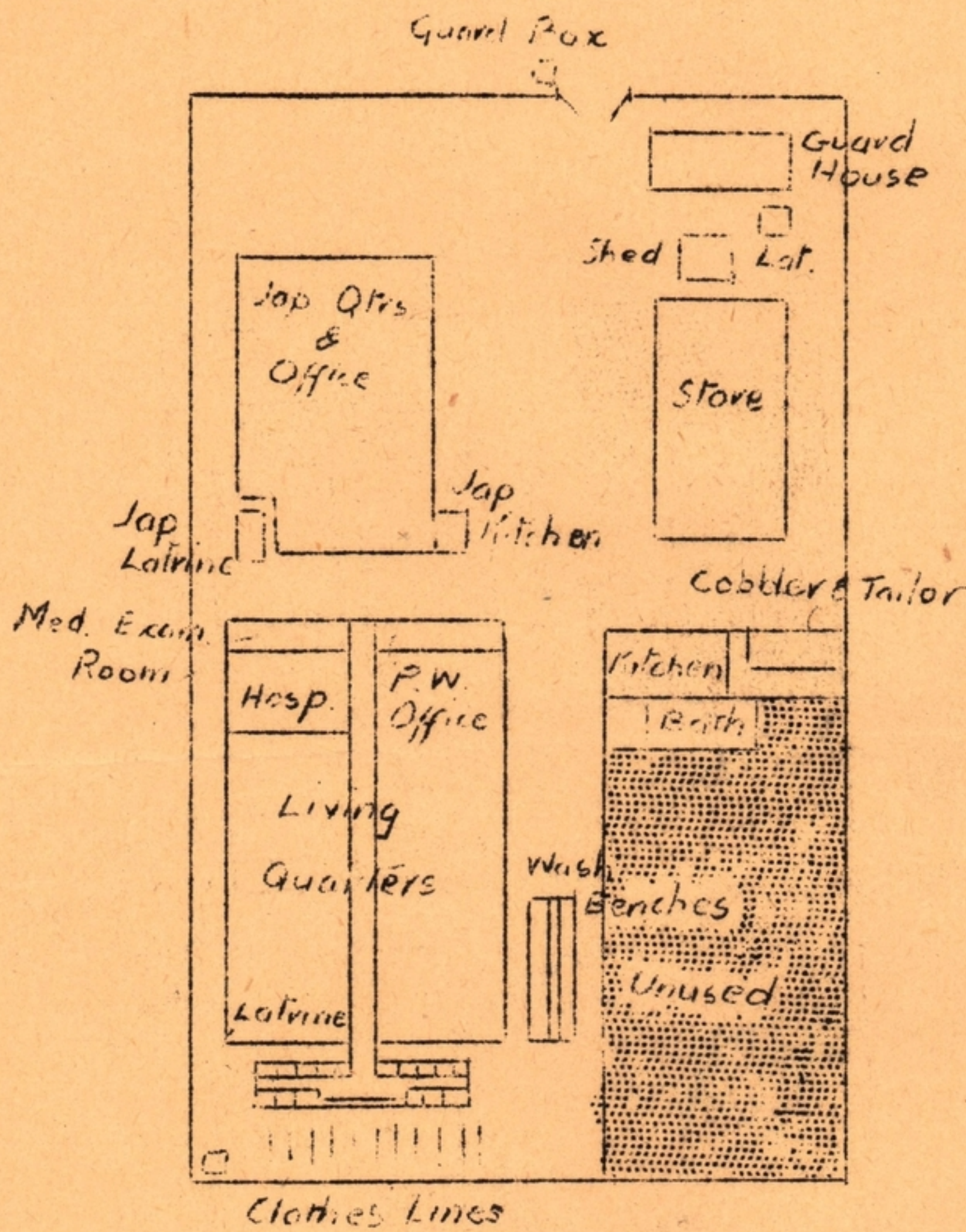
E 1 App. XV

h 07

TAKEEII

Diagram - F

Not to Scale



The last of all.
[Signature]

*Robert W. Stanger
Maple*

5 Sep 45

Commanding Officer,
British Landing Force,
YOKOHAMA

Roth V. Glasgow
Evans

1. PERSONNEL

<u>Total</u>	164	Australian	ex Singapore
	2	English	ex Hong Kong
	1	Canadian	" "
	<u>32</u>	American	ex Philippines and Guam
	<u>199</u>		

OFFICERS

QX6204	Glasgow	R.V.	Major	AIF	(Camp Commander)
SX12186	Evans	L.A.R.	Lt	"	
	Stenning	S.E.L.	Surg/Lt	RANR	

- MAJOR GLASGOW AND LT EVANS plus 2 English and one Canadian marched into Takefu Camp on 3 Sep from Oeyama Camp where conditions are good but many Prisoners are in a bad way physically, treatment having been particularly harsh.
- CONDITIONS in this Camp are now good, all men fit to march out, hospital cases evacuated to Osaka on 3 Sep plus all surplus medicines Food plentiful, townsfolk especially local police co-operating fully. Meat, fish, sugar and flour have been supplied to augment rations.
- PERSONNEL somewhat restive, but better since installation of telephone, radio, etc. Men feel need of protection, present means five (5) Rifles and bayonets and a few rounds of ammunition. They cannot be held in Camp and discipline naturally has worn somewhat thin after 3½ years of harsh treatment, can answer for the Australians however.
- TRANSPORT 2 lorries, 1 3-wheel motor cycle delivery, 4 bicycles, acquired locally. MT petrol driven.
- PETROL one dump of approx. 10,000 gallons has been located and instructions given to local police to place a guard thereon and make no issues until arrival of Allied Forces. The local electric power station has been issued one week's supply. The fire brigade and local police have also been issued with sufficient for one week. This has been done to prevent rifling by civilians, as military has now lost control and prisoners of war ironically enough can greatly help the local police.
- EX JAPANESE COMMANDER proved difficult and would not co-operate until threatened, after which we received his full co-operation.
- INTERPRETERS one Sergeant, RAMC, and one WO II, Canadian, from Oeyama Camp being used as interpreters as ex camp interpreter cannot be trusted.
- RADIO broadcasting station at Fukui some 20 miles from here has also short wave receiving set. Call Sign of station "JO HG". Radio in Camp on broadcast band only.
- TSUREGUA CAMP all Americans. In constant touch with this Camp. This Camp nervous because armed Japanese Forces in proximity and they have no means of protection. Already more than 150 desertions.
- COMMUNICATIONS - this Camp is daily in communication with American Staff at Yokohama from telephone station at Assoyu some 12 miles from here. Telephone installed yesterday after considerable trouble. "TAKEFU 203". Camp known as "TAKEFU BUNSHO".

This report forwarded by W.G. Burchett, Official War Correspondent, who passed through this Camp to-day. It is stressed that unless some occupation troops march into this town shortly, the ex prisoners of war will be hard to hold and it is requested that failing a relief shortly, that arms be dropped by Aeroplane as demobilised Japanese troops are arriving home daily and conditions may change in the near future.

R.V. Glasgow

R.V. GLASGOW. Major
COMMANDING OFFICER.

APPENDIX
XI

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TAISHU

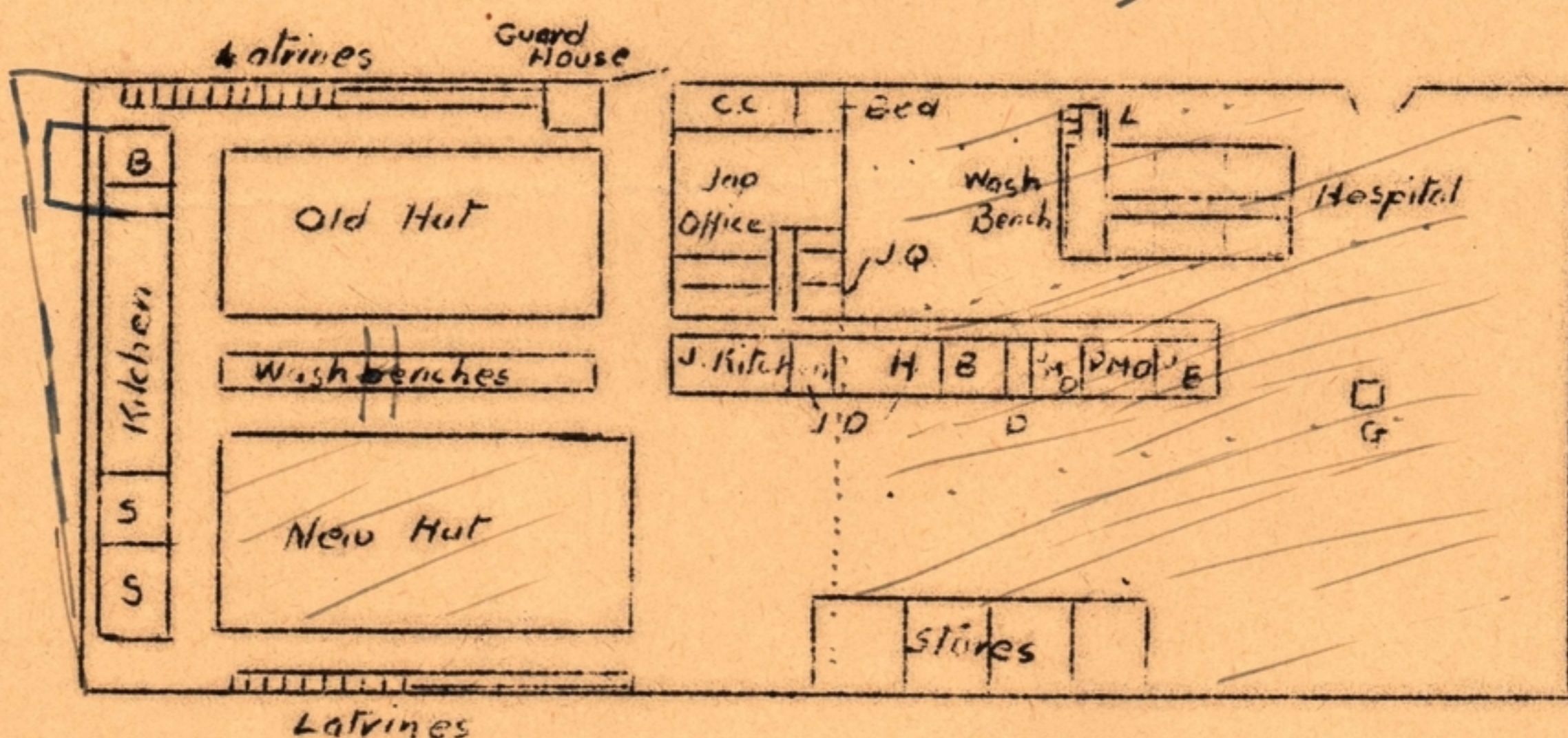
Diagram - E

Not to Scale

Once on Home.

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- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| B - Bath and annexe | JK - Japanese kitchen |
| K - kitchen | JD - Japanese Dining room. |
| s - store | H - Work Bosses' room |
| wb- wash benches | D - Dispensary |
| G- Guardhut | JMO - Japanese Medical Office |
| CC- Camp Commandant's quarters | PMO - Prisoners' medical office. |
| JO- Japanese Office | L - Latrines |
| JQ- Japanese quarters | |

NOTE SHADED PORTION NOT COMPLETED or OCCUPIED UNTIL MAY 1944

NEW HUT REMAINED UNOCCUPIED.

PRIOR to ALTERATION Hospital situated where WASH BENCHES MARKED H

KITCHEN HAD WALLS OUT AND BUILDERS IN FOR SIX MONTHS.

BATH ROOM TOOK 3 MONTHS TO ALTER AND DURING THAT PERIOD (WINTER) WAS NOT AVAILABLE.

m II 3 (4)

Treatment of coolies (cont)

Nov 43 - Dec 44 - treatment greatly improved. Diet - adequate supplies rice, improved supplies vegetables, fresh meat occasionally. Canteen facilities available and though prices high coolie wages were increased. Occasional adequate supplies Vit B received.

Sick pay - formerly not received - was now 2/3 pay whilst sick and if injured at work, full pay. Very important factor as allowed purchase supplementary foods useful in treatment deficiency diseases. Beri beri very common and no adequate supplies Vitamin B1 ever received.

L Force - mainly associated with K Force. Only Force that went through Thailand and did not suffer a death. (Lyell Andrews) 3 Off, 30 ORs Reference to the "egg belt" which extended to about Kinsyoku on the Thailand side, and which included 'extras' from the Japanese, food and tobacco.

J FORCE 600 British, 300 AIF. By old & slow cargo boat to MOJI.

Food - cooks organised and cooking done in steam heated boilers amidships - food served by mess orderlies. Daily ration about 16 ozs rice per man, soup of negligible nutritive value varied, cabbage, pumpkin, sea-weed, and lily root, with occasionally meat, could be detected. Few bananas and some pork fat obtained at Takao. Quantity and quality of ration fell off as the voyage progressed, and caloric value of food fell from about 3000 C to about 2000 C.

A small case of Marmite, promised at Selarang, was never found and Dietary Deficiency cases (50 AIF were Retrobulbar Neuritis from the eye wards of Roberts Hospital and the whole of J Force was Convalescent) received no vitamin therapy throughout the voyage.

Health was surprisingly good and no epidemic occurred.

On arrival MOJI divided into three parties. No.1 Party never heard of again. No 2 Party by train to KOBE. No.3 eventually to HOKKAIDA in the North.

KOBE HOUSE SUB-CAMP, OSAKA POW CAMP 8.6.43 - 5.6.45

Food --- the staple diet was rice, unpolished and not first grade. This was supplemented by beans, by vegetables in season and by fresh meat and dried and fresh fish. Rice was always boiled and other foods were prepared as soup, the latter being thickened with flour, and made palatable with bean paste, soya sauce and salt, when these were obtainable.

For the first few months lunch was 1½ bread rolls per man, but flour became scarce and then all three meals were boiled rice and soup.

Beans were either a red or a yellow variety and came in large quantities or not at all; most of the time there were none.

Meat and fish were supposed to be supplied with the evening soup twice a week, but the supply was erratic and often scanty. Stores were drawn by own storeman and transferred to cooking staff.

As far as possible ration as laid down by POW HQ at Osaka for all prisoners in the area (14 camps) was adhered to, but depending on the apathy of the Camp Commandant, members of the Nipponese Camp staff had much latitude and freedom in their access to and handling of POW food. Other leaks occurred before food arrived at the prisoners feeding benches, and no accurate figure can be given to represent the daily caloric intake per person. Further, out-door workers received extra food from the companies for whom they worked, and in addition certain parties worked among foodstuffs and they added to their dietary by looting.

Food (cont)

The universal rule was that non-workers, i.e. the sick, the in-door staff and the Officers, receive $\frac{1}{2}$ rations. This was always circumvented by the prisoners, however, and the total daily camp ration was divided among all personnel.

Fresh fruit, in negligible quantity, came through the camp "canteen".

Vegetables were cabbage, onion, tomato, potato, egg plant, seaweed, sorghum, various roots and the ubiquitous DAIKON, the latter a type of giant radish.

When the bread roll supply stopped, boiled barley was added to the rice; the proportion ~~of barley to rice gradually rose as rice got scarce~~ being 2 of barley to 5 of rice, but the proportion of barley gradually rose as rice got scarce, until during the last two months each meal was a mixture of barley and sorghum seed, and no rice at all.

Potato was cooked with rice, as were beans, when either were available. The other vegetables appeared for a few days only, each season and were always cooked in the soup.

Diarrhoea was always present in the camp on this diet.

The usual and average ration of food per man was three bowls of boiled rice and three bowls of soup per day; each bowl held less than 1 pint.

The intake of rice would be less than 15 ozs. and its heat and energy value less than 3000 calories.

Additional food was obtained from Red Cross Parcels. These were first issued in December 1943, and again in December 1944. Issue of them averaged very little more than 1 parcel per man per year of imprisonment.

After an Air Raid a move was made to KAWASAKI CAMP. 6.6.45 - 21.6.45.

Food. Poor in quality and quantity, much rice burned in the fire, and that salvaged partially burned or scorched. Much of cooks' time spent washing rice free of shrapnel fragments and incendiary bomb material. Taste was altered, and it was blamed for an epidemic of diarrhoea.

Vegetables were unobtainable except for a few large beans of a new type, soup practically hot diluted soya sauce. Salt from then on was unobtainable. Body weights, especially of in-door staff, began to go down, rapidly.

Troops proceeded daily to usual work place, walking several miles further.....could never have done it on the camp ration; they still received extra beans and rice at work, where some of the food-containing go-downs had not yet been destroyed.

Sickness Several cases of dysentery - the first in Japan in this Force - occurred in rapid succession, but an epidemic was aborted. General health under greater privation was excellent, although sick parades were always heavy.

WAKINOHAMA CAMP 21.6.45 - 6.9.45

Food.... Even worse than at previous camp, being mainly salvaged rice and very dirty, and diarrhoea causing much ill-health.

Summer vegetables were however coming in and for a few days of each, we had fairly liberal supplies of the following vegetables in succession.. cabbage, onion, pumpkin, tomato, egg plant, and then an abundance of potato.

Officially told that all rations must be reduced because of food shortage throughout Japan, and total situation looked grim. However, Nippon is made up of contrarities and paradoxes, and from beginning of August food was received in large quantities, including the yellow

WAKINOHAMA CAMP (cont)Food (cont)

Rice did vanish from the dietary and its place was taken by barley and sorghum seed this led to an exacerbation of the ever prevalent diarrhoea.

From 26 August and on, Western food was dropped in 44 gallon drums with and without parachutes.

Health - the small remainder of J Force maintained a higher standard of health than the rest of the camp.

Because of wholesale destruction of food by incendiaries a group of prisoners formed a garden party every day, cleared surrounding areas of rubble and planted vegetables.

GENERAL REPORT ON J FORCE) CAMP HOSPITALS. (Capt. Boyce, AAMC)

" Except during our first winter, when we lost beri beri cases and did not have enough B1 to give them, and lost several pneumonias and had no cough alleviant, we managed to get through the period and always had something to give the sick."

"... the general effect of hard work, proper rest, deprivation of dissipation and a reduced diet were beneficial to the health of the AIF, but this was in large part negated by Nipponese stupidity, cruelty, apathy towards pain and sickness, and failure to provide proper medicines and rest from work for the sick and maimed."

After one year of residence in Kobe camp all remaining AIF were examined. Diseases claimed were:-

a. Dietary Deficiency.	
Retrobulbar Neuritis, Keratitis (punctate & ulcerative)	146
Scrotal Dermatitis	118
Stomatitis	95
Painful Feet	72
Glossitis	56
Wet beri beri	32
Central Neuritis, Ataxia	8
Vocal cord & skeletal Pareses	7
Cardiac Beri beri	7
Pharyngitis	7
(Total symptoms claimed 546.... or more than 2 per man in the party)	

~~Amongst the whole party xxxxxx~~

Of subjective complaints of J Force...

Dietary Deficiency	accounted for	61.8%
All other conditions	" "	38.2%

Synopsis of Disease Conditions after 12/12 in JapanA. Subjective Findings

a. General Health ... 141 claimed better health in Japan than in Malaya
 25 consider health unchanged
 24 state health worse in Japan
 49 were non-committal.

b. Vision re 146 cases amblyopia, keratitis etc in Malaya:

33 claim definite improvement
 10 think vision is worse

An official test for Nipponese records was made in Nov. 1943, using a Nipponese type card, of the vision of all AIF and average results were:

R.0.7 L.0.7 (normal being 1.0 on their card)

No opportunity presented for retinoscopy.

Synopsis of Disease Conditions (cont)

c. <u>Body Weight</u>	(average per man)	
	Australian weight (subjective)	157 pounds
	Lowest in Malaya	128 "
	Arrival in Japan (objective)	142 "
	After 1 year in Japan	141 "
	Maximum weight Winter	147 "
	Minimum weight Summer	138 "
d. <u>Dietary Deficiency claimed...</u>		
	Wet beri beri severe 6, mild 39.	
	Scrotal Dermatitis	3.
	Stomatitis	1.
e. Influenza, many not mentioned, severe		170
f. Pneumonia and Pleurisy		33
g. Chicken Pox		5
h. Diarrhoea	- universal.	
i. Acquired Hernia from work strain		2/
j. Mental State.. dulling of memory etc.	No psycho-path. among Aust. troops.	

Of 175 admitted to hospital in 12/12 deaths from beri beri - one. Acute, wet.
Admissions from beri beri - 15.

Peculiarities noted among diseases

2. Beri beri..... was of sudden onset, usually but not always in mild chronic cases, with anasarca in a few days; oedema was gross in all limbs, was distinctly gravitational, showing fleeting transience in the external genitals and all cases show oedema of the face and forehead.
There is lateral and upward excursion of the apex beat in the prone position, easy breathlessness on slight exertion, yet little evidence of right heart embarrassment except for pulsation in the jugulars.
Suppression of urine is always present and may be complete for 48 hours, or more commonly about 150 c.c.s. may be passed per 24 hours. Free urination seldom appears before 7 days.
Hydro-thorax occurred but seldom pulmonary oedema even in fatal cases.
Peripheral neuritic features are absent.
Many cases obviously in extremis rallied with four hourly injections of morphia, atropine & strychnine.
6. Diarrhoea..... always present... many contributory causes... dirt, flies, poor cooking, bulky food mass, many queer things eaten at work, and troops would never co-operate by slowly and thoroughly chewing each mouthful of food, by reducing their diet, or by being careful of what they ate... specimen motions frequently contained whole intact beans.
Dysentery, as fresh cases or as relapses, was extremely rare.

Synopsis of Disease conditions during Second 12/12 in Japan

- a. General statement ... AIF by now well established, knew how to obtain "extras", were expert "traders" in camp, and showed a better bill of health and a lower attendance at sick parades. More adept at hard manual labour (and its avoidance) and the Nipponese admin. was by now more inclined to leave things in AIF hands.
- b. Deaths.. Only one - older than average, and originally a heavy drinker - chronic wet beri beri.
- c. Body weights. averaged 141 pounds for the period and for 24/12.
- d. Vision ... tests were asked for but refused. Several claimed further improved eye-sight.
- e. Mental State .. hopeful resignation. (Cf. 2 British, 1 American insane - number of British and others developed neuroses)
- f. Hosp. Admissions - 114. 6 Beri beri - 11 diarrhoea

Disease during Second 12/12 (cont)

3. Diarrhoea ... predominated in serious form with the flies of summer, but it was the biggest factor in the causation of ill-health not sufficient to warrant admission to Camp Hospital. As already indicated troops would eat anything that looked like food and in enormous quantities, at work. Looted foods were various and often unknown, and many weird dishes were cooked in the hut at midday.... some found that they were using salt-petre instead of, as they thought, bicarbonate of soda. Others were known to consume the equivalent of a dozen eggs in powder form at one meal. Seldom were the injunctions "to go easy on food for a day", or to "slowly chew each mouthful.", obeyed/ Oleum Ricini and/or magnesium sulphate not available to them; repeatedly asked for and would have done much good.
5. Sepsis...caused the bulk of the work of the medical staff. During the summer a plethora of potato was added to the already carbohydrate diet; sweating was profuse, and dirt and staphylococci were rubbed in by dirty clothing at abrasion areas and pressure points.....
7. Polyneuritis... one patient had recurring bouts of low fever - plus erythematous patch of several square inches - sometimes on arms, sometimes legs. No response was obtained until vitamin therapy was employed. He showed no signs of dietary deficiency in its usual forms.

CAMP HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS AFTER 2 years in JAPAN

- a. From 8.6.45 - 15.8.45, only two AIF cases. Original J Force had dwindled to about 50 - all invalids and chronics had left. Cases were one sepsis, one diarrhoea.
- b. After Nipponese capitulation on 15.8.45 and up to recovery on 6.9.45, two further cases of sepsis responded well to new drug, penicillin, dropped by plane, also abundance of Western food.
- c. Number of enterprising stragglers came over for treatment - all emaciated and weak and had severe diarrhoea caused by diet of unripe barley and sorghum seed they had been put on when rice became scarce.

CONCLUSIONS derived from ALL sick records

- a. Nipponese rations were inadequate for maintenance of normal health.
- b. Hard work, regular and ordered life were beneficial.
- c. Prisoners endured physical and mental stresses stoically and well.
- d. Survivors emerged with few permanent ill effects.
- e. Indifference, cruelty and lack of co-operation of Nipponese staff caused needless pain, hospitalisation and death of prisoner personnel.
- f. Nipponese, mentally capable of supreme endurance, are individually physical cowards; they are imbued with a racial inferiority complex which is ever conflicting with their racial pride and military and spiritual background; in their racial evolution aboriginal traits faintly persist, dominated by Mongol intelligence, and under their thin veneer of Western civilisation lurks the ferocity and brute cruelty of their Malay blood.
- g. AIF compared with the rest of the camp population showed:-
 Better personal hygiene and lower incidence of septic states.
 Ability to withstand prolonged cold but succumbed more readily to sudden temperature changes.
 More initiative and adaptability to new environments.
 Better and tougher physical inheritance.
 They receive better medical treatment in the army.
 They are pampered and "go sick" for more minor ailments; are medically indulged at M.I.Rs. and too easily hospitalised; but despite this they respond better to any crisis involving danger and endurance.
 They are very ignorant in all matters of health and mode of healthy living.
- h. In my opinion, frank discussions and common sense talks between M.O.s and men, held frequently and regularly, would do much to reduce automatic attendance at sick parade for trivial troubles, and to eliminate neurotic traits, and would help greatly in turning out physically fit & efficient

C. R. Joyce Capt.
13th CASM - 2nd AIF Camp

ALLIED PRISONERSCAUTIONDO NOT OVEREAT OR OVERMEDICATEFOLLOW DIRECTIONSINSTRUCTIONS FOR FEEDING 100 MEN

To feed 100 men for the first three(3) days, the following blocks - (individual bundles dropped) will be assembled:

<u>3 Blocks No.1</u> (Each contains)	<u>1 Block No.5</u> (each contains)	<u>1 Block No.3</u> (Each contains)
2 cases, soup, Can 1 cases Fruit Juice 1 Case accessory Pack	1 case Soup, Dehd 1 Case Veg puree 1 Case Bouillon 1 Case Hosp Supplies 1 Case Vitamin Tablets	1 case Candy 1 case Gum 1 case Cigarettes 1 case Matches
<u>3 Blocks No.2</u> (Each contains)	<u>1 Block No.7</u> (Each contains)	<u>1 Block No.10</u> (Each contains)
3 cases "C" rations 1 case Hosp supplies 2 cases fruit	1 case Nescafe 1 sak sugar 1 case Milk 1 Case Cocoa	3 cases Fruit 2 cases Juice.

G FORCE (8 Aust Div)

C.O. Maj.R.V.Glasgow; Date of formation - 21.Apr 45; Composition - 200 AUST.
300 English, 1000 Dutch

No Medical Officers or medical orderlies. AIF had 2 medical panniers, English 4 med.orderlies unofficially, Dutch 1 med. ord. unofficially.

Rations Australian and English troops had a small supply of reserve rations.

Destination - Japan

Food on voyage - Three meals of gruel per day - breakfast sweetened. Lunch included meat or fish, and Tea - vegetables. Apart from the fact that the ration was light the food was quite good.

Health - dysentery broke out second day at sea, but due magnificent efforts English Lieut, and six orderlies only 25 hosp. cases on ship when berthed. Japanese co-operated quite well. Japanese in charge of draft was former Japanese swimmer at Olympic Games in Berlin.

TAISHO SUB CAMP - OSAKA

All men sent to work at Osaka Iron works - every effort made to "sabotage" and spread disaffection among Japanese workers.

FOOD and RATIONS - Complete records of all rations received in this camp are appended.

RED CROSS ISSUES Dec 43. Held and consumed by Japanese Prison Staff.
1 Jan 44 - one American Red Cross Parcel to each man.
Sep 44 - One parcel for Hospital less meat, salmon, cigs. choc, and H. & E. (Ham & eggs?)

Dec 44 - 640 individual parcels.

OHEYAMA CAMP (Surg.Lt.Stening & 160 ORs transferred to Takefu Camp.)
Maj.Glasgow & Lt.Evans to Oeyama Camp.

OEYAMA CAMP

Food... Worse than any previous camp. Food short owing to Camp Comdt allowing members of his staff to purloin rice and other foodstuffs and take them home.

Red Cross Supplies... Supplies large owing to poor health of men, but issues small, a great deal going to specially selected individuals and also large quantities were stolen by the Japanese.

Health ... Appalling. 40 officers arriving by train 31 Mar were struck by the low morale and dull mentality of many of the prisoners. Had apparently had spirits crushed by inhuman treatment of Camp Comdt & Staff. We were told that treatment improved considerably after our arrival.

TAKEFU CAMP - Food reported separately. Firm attitude adopted with the Japanese Military authorities. Became in effect Allied Administrator of the town - certain supplies commandeered & accounted for to American 8th Army.

G FORCE was recovered 9.9.45 - and evacuated to Manila, 19.9.45.

Report on TAKEFU CAMP by Major Glasgow 5 Sep 45

Food plentiful, townsfolk especially local police co-operating fully. Meat, fish, sugar and flour have been supplied to augment rations. Ironically, prisoners greatly help local police in preventing rifling by civilians/- military having lost control.

RATION SCALES - several pages.

REPORT BY PTE J.G.CARR, 21.5.43 - 15.10.43, on Medical Treatment POW, Osaka, no doctor in attendance.

Food on voyage to Japan consisted of rice with occasional issues of pork, and small quantities vegetables. After arrival - health not good; limited supply of drugs available; 2nd class Private (Japanese) acting as doctor. In addition food very bad, approx. 400 gms rice ~~plus~~ per man per day, plus very small issue vegetables & 3 bread rolls

Sick parades - Japanese Private would give out medical supplies to the extent of 15 to 20 gramms Adsorbin (for Diarrhoea) 10 to 15 Aspirin tablets, 20 to 30 Vit. B Injections. When these were finished he refused to give more. "He could speak no English, and I had to diagnose the complaints of the men and dispense the few drugs he made available. In the first five months I would estimate that 80% of the men suffered to some extent, some severely, from Diarrhoea, about 30% from Vitamin deficiency and Malnutrition. In spite of this a 90% attendance at work was maintained."

Rest of report v. graphic & worth noting.

REPORT BY NX44072, PTE J.G. CARR, COVERING PERIOD 21/5/43 TO 15/10/43,
ON MEDICAL TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR, OSAKA, DURING WHICH PERIOD
NO DOCTOR WAS IN ATTENDANCE. ENCLOSED IS MONTHLY REPORT FROM
NOVEMBER, 1943, TO AUGUST, 1945.

copy XIII
I arrived at Taisho Sub Camp, Osaka on 21st May, 1943, with a party of Australian P.O.W's under Major R. V. Glasgow, and was appointed Medical Orderly to that Camp. At that time the health of the men was on the whole not good being affected by the voyage from Singapore. On this trip which took from 26th April till 20th May, conditions were bad. The entire party comprised of Australians, English and Dutch (Javanese) prisoners, numbered 1500 men and were transported on the "Kyokko Maru", a vessel of approximately 6000 tons, the space available to each man being about 2ft x 5ft.

Slightly inaccurate
In the forward area where the Australian party was located, three conveniences on deck had to serve 750 men. The food consisted of rice with occasional issues of pork, and small quantities of vegetables. At Tachou we lay at anchor for six days and no water was available for washing or cleaning mess gear. During the greater part of the voyage the hatches were covered and conditions in the hold were extremely unpleasant. No provision was made for the care of the sick until late in the voyage, when due to the efforts of the Officers on Board, a poor shelter was erected on deck. This was totally inadequate, an area of about 6ft x 16ft being used for 6 men.

We had been told by the Japanese at Changi that a Doctor would be available on board ship, and another one at our camp - our destination was then unknown.

Major Glasgow was told that no medical supplies were to be taken on the trip, but Col. Glynn White instructed him to carry two (2) small Panniers (Indian Type). These proved a God-send on the trip, which eventually proved to be to Japan.

It became apparent some days after arrival that a Medical Officer Lieut. Nossu was responsible for the health of the Camp, but he visited us only on very rare occasions, the actual work being left to a medical Sgt. Sgt Kya, and a 2nd class Private Terasta. The former (Sgt. Kya) also displayed little or no interest in the welfare of the men, and their health was dependent to a large extent on Terasta. Briefly then the conditions at this stage were far from good. Three men had been sent to Kokoura Hospital from the port of disembarkation (Mogi) one of whom QX14895, Cpl. A. C. Hartley died on 22nd May, 1943. This was reported to me by VX56070 Cpl. L. Collins, and QX10514, Cnr. F. MacCarthy (the other two men) on their rejoining the party after discharge from Kokoura Hospital on 21/7/43, the cause of death being stated as Cavernous Sinus Thrombosis. The health of the other 197 men was not good. A limited supply of drugs only were available. A 2nd Class Private was acting as a doctor. In addition the food ration was very bad, at that time approximately 400 grams of rice per man per day being the allowance, plus a very small issue of vegetables. *plus 3 bread rolls.*

Sick parades were held in the evenings, only about 30 minutes being allowed, and were conducted by Pte. Terasta. (This man was later sent to Oyama Camp.) He gave out Medical Supplies to the extent of 15 to 20 grammes Adsorbin (for Diarrhoea) 10 to 15 ($\frac{1}{2}$ gram) Aspirin Tablets, 20 to 30 Vit. B. Injections. When these were finished he refused to give any more although

he had access to further supplies. He could speak no English, and I had to diagnose the complaints of the men and dispense the few drugs that he made available. In the first five months I would estimate that 80% of the men suffered to some extent, some severely, from Diarrhoea, about 30% from Vitamin deficiency and Malnutrition. In spite of this a 99% attendance at work was maintained. From this figure alone it is obvious that sick men were not receiving the attention they needed. A Certificate was issued by Colonel Muriata praising the high number at work. Men collapsed on the Parade ground in the morning, were revived and sent to work.

These together with men suffering from acute Diarrhoea, some passing up to 45 stools in a day had to be assisted to the factory, a distance of two kilometres by their comrades. I made every effort to improve the treatment of the sick, many times being beaten by the Nipponese for my persistence. But men obviously sick and in great pain were forced to work often being struck with sticks and fists if they did not immediately comply with orders. Men suffering from Beri Beri so badly that they could hardly walk were sent part of the way by tram and forced to manage the rest of the journey as best they could, and on arrival at the factory work. The following account of the death of one of the men and events leading to it is typical of the treatment of the sick.

Between 6th and 8th June 1943, Sig. J. H. Patterson, WX6851, 8th Div. Aust. Sigs. A.I.F. reported sick, a cold and pains in the chest. He had a fever and was still sent to work walking the 2 kilometres. About the 10th of June he collapsed on the parade and looked so sick that the Nips consented to let him stay in his bed in the hut. I asked if he could come into the camp hospital, but this was refused and he was forced to remain in the hut. About this time there were only two men in the hospital. I asked for a doctor to see Patterson but was refused. I hounded the Nipponese orderly, 2nd class Pte. Terasta, but always received the same answer "No doctor" (Doctor Nashi). This same retort was given to Major R. V. Glasgow, our camp C.O. who almost cried in despair. What could we do - this man is dying of pneumonia. Finally on the 16th June Lieut. Nosau arrived and sent Patterson with another man Cpl. Yates to Ichioka Hospital by car. We carried Patterson to the car. Yates was helped along and was a little slow getting into the car. Lieut. Nosau then showed his true spirit towards our sick when he kicked Yates twice. Yates was then compelled to hold Patterson on the seat of the carr. He put Patterson's head on his shoulder and tried to make his last ride as comfortable as possible. I say his last ride because this man Patterson died next morning about 2 o'clock. He died from neglect mainly. But the doctor's report was "Double Pneumonia" and "Heart Failure." I spoke to Doctor Jackson, British Navy, Hong Kong, who examined Patterson in Hospital and he told me he did not think Patterson could live when he arrived at the Hospital.

It seemed that men who were sick were not considered worth caring for, and in spite of repeated efforts by Major Glasgow and myself no improvement was shown in the Japanese treatment until approximately June of the following year. Major Akeroyd was appointed as Medical Officer to the Camp on 15th October 1943, and took over from me the care of the health of the Camp.

Although 2nd Class Pte. Terasta was directly dealing with the

sick I would say that those in authority were equally culpable regarding their maltreatment. These others were Sgt. Kya, Lieut. Nosſu, Cpl. (afterwards Sgt.) Sawamura, (the resident camp Commander) and Col. Murata, who was in charge of Prisoner of War Camps in Osaka. If this latter had been dissatisfied with the way sick men were being treated, it is reasonable to assume that an alteration would have been made.

Major Glasgow did everything in his power to try and make our lot easier, and it was due to his efforts that later on for periods of 2 or 3 weeks at a time they gave the men and the sick some little consideration. He also thought of our spiritual welfare. In July 1944, after over 12 months of refusals we had a R.C. Mass in the Camp. Within a month or so after that two Methodists arrived, I cannot speak highly enough of Major Glasgow's works in this Camp.

Major Akeroyd (A.I.F.) Surg-Lieut Stenning (R.A.N.R.) and Lieut. Inſorf (Dutch A.R.) were the three Doctors in charge of the health of the men of the Camp at different periods.

All three did a great job. They had to fight every inch of the way. From May 21st, 1943 to November of the same year there was not much chance of keeping records. The records that were kept up till November have been given to QX17848, S/Sgt. W. Wearne. These are the records of the men who were lucky enough to rest for one or two days, and I was able to take a rough note of them. From November '43 on, there were two of us on the job, a Doctor and myself, and we were able to keep records.

A daily record was kept, and handed to the men on leaving our last camp in Japan. This was given to them so that in the event of a separation they could show any Allied Medical Officer interested the treatment they had received up to date.

A Monthly record was kept and hidden, so that the Nipponese would not in the event of a quick search take all records.

This monthly report of the sick is enclosed.

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NOTE References to cruelties in this report have already been reported at Manila.

The paragraph dealing with sick treatment on the ship is slightly accurate. The reference in the main Report is correct. Pte Carr has evidently forgotten the true details which I on the other hand have access to a diary kept by both of us - my self.