

P.O.W./C.I - C. M. Sanders

DECLASSIFIED  
Authority 6/0 555 075

Folder 4

File: 999-2-129

Title: Camp Library Scrap Book

Origin: Maj. Cecil M. Sanders

Dates:

Classification:

Authenticity: Originals

Source: Cabanatuan POW Camp

Extracted by /s/ FS Date \_\_\_\_\_ Microfilmed ( \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

AG-KI Form 91 (20 July 45)

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Authority AVD 585079

SECRET (NO TAP)

- alcohol sponge with the forcep and place it on the cover.
3. Drop 2 needles into the table spoon and cover them with sterile water. Leave the wires in the needles.
  4. Light the alcohol lamp.
  5. After water comes to a boil, boil needles for one minute, set spoon down on tray.
  6. Remove the needles from spoon with forcep, remove wires and place them on the alcohol sponge.
  7. Draw the hot sterile water from the spoon into the syringe and rinse it and discard the water into the waste basin.
  8. Draw from 8 to 15 minims of water from the spoon and discard the remainder from the spoon.
  9. Drop the required tablet into the spoon and add the water from the syringe, and stir it with the tip of the syringe until every particle is dissolved.
  10. Draw up every drop of solution into the syringe.
  11. Fit the needle snugly onto the syringe. Use forceps to do this. (IF NEEDLE IS NOT FITTED ON VERY SECURELY THE DRUG MAY LEAK OUT AT THE MOST IMPORTANT TIME).
  12. Wrap the needle in the alcohol sponge and carry to the patient.
  13. Scrub the site chosen for the injection with the alcohol sponge.
  14. Holding the syringe straight up, expell the air.
  15. Holding the syringe with the first finger and thumb of the right hand, take up the flesh with the left to make a firm place, Alcohol sponge is kept in the palm of the left hand.
  16. Insert the needle quickly at an angle into the flesh. Do not touch the piston.
  17. Withdraw the needle slightly, readjust the fingers, draw back slightly on piston, inject solution slowly. Be careful not to move the needle while injecting. Inject every drop.
  18. Press an alcohol sponge where the needle is inserted, wait a second and withdraw the needle quickly from underneath the sponge.
  19. Massage the place of insertion gently with the sponge to aid absorption.
  20. Readjust the patient's pajamas and bedding.
  21. Rinse the needle and syringe with water and alcohol, put the wire in the needle, replace in alcohol jar. Replenish supplies, empty waste.
  22. Record the hypodermic injection on the chart.

When the drug comes prepared in an ampoule, a small file is needed. Immerse file and ampoule in alcohol. The sterile needle and syringe are prepared as above. The tip of the ampoule is snapped lightly to dislodge any fluid which may have accumulated there. The neck of the ampoule is filed and broken off with a light tap, or by holding it with an alcohol sponge to protect the fingers. The needle is introduced into the ampoule with touching the outside of it and the solution withdrawn.

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ARCHIVES FILE NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

TITLE ANG & HELEN S. EDD Book

ORIGIN PA. WALK BY JANERS

DATES \_\_\_\_\_

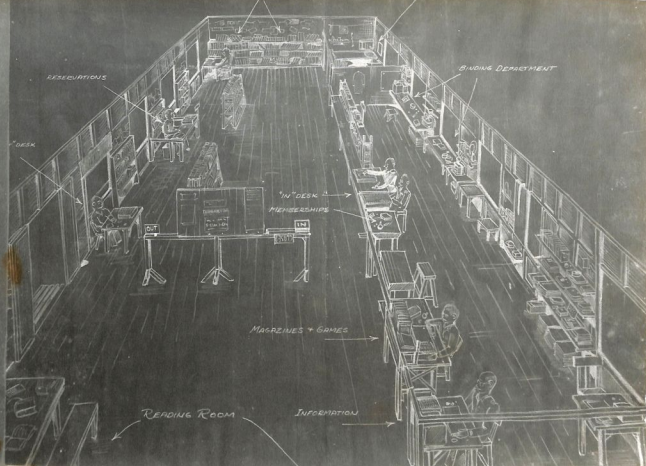
AUTHENTICITY \_\_\_\_\_

SOURCE ABEN JUAN POW CAMP

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX



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Authority: 6880 505 079



RESERVATIONS

BINDING DEPARTMENT

DESK

IN DESK

MEMBERSHIPS

MAGAZINES + GAMES

READING ROOM

INFORMATION

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Authority: 6140 815 074

THE CAMP LIBRARY -  
Its History and Organization

As the recreational center of Prison Camp No. 1 at Cabanatuan, the library was one of the greatest single factors in maintaining the height of American morale that so mystified the Japanese. Starting with a handful of books in late June, 1942, the library grew within a year to 2300 books and 600 magazines. Two reference tables offered a dozen or more standard volumes -- dictionaries, atlases, world almanacs, and books of a similar nature. Available for use in barracks and in the reading room were approximately 50 games. At the time of writing (April, 1944) between 300 and 400 items were checked out every day to the camp population of some 4,000 men; nearly 2,000 books were being read, most of them by several men at once.

It was a cooperative library; most of the books and magazines were brought into camp by the men, many of whom were sick and almost dying. Men of all grades and services tucked a book or magazine in the messer packs they were allowed to bring with them from Batavia or Corregidor. Surprisingly few brought 'cheap' fiction. Most of the books and the magazines were of a serious nature, textbooks, biographies, reference books, dictionaries, and high-grade fiction.

The Camp Library was organized in November, 1942 under the direction of Lt. Col. B.S. Babcock, P.A., morale officer of Group II at the time. He was later named Assistant Camp Morale Officer and Camp Librarian. Colonel Babcock, a Regular Army officer, had had considerable experience in the administration of military libraries during his earlier career. His experience was invaluable in solving the difficult task of creating an orderly system out of the various make-shift arrangements which had necessarily existed in the early attempts at supplying the camp with reading material. The job was considerably complicated by the lack of basic materials -- paper, pens, pencils, paste, ink, string, twine, binding and repairing material and tools. Of these, to start with, the library had none. Some could be purchased through the commissary, at high prices and with much delay, but most of the supplies had to be improvised in camp.

Beginning as five separate small libraries at Camps I and III shortly after the concentration of prisoners in



the Palanatan area was affected, the evolution of the main camp library presents an interesting pattern.

IN GROUP II - Capt. J.C. Brunette, PA, started the first library in camp in Barracks 11 on June 30, 1941. His stock consisted of a few books which he picked up by going from barracks to barracks and asking for their loan on a cooperative basis. He obtained approximately 100 books from both officers and enlisted men. With these books he opened a library available to anyone with a book to place on deposit.

In August, 1941, Colonel Babcock, then Group Morale Officer, requested Capt. Brunette to organize a regular library for the group. At this time, Capt. Brunette had about 300 books in his library. These books were loaned out to those who had contributed books. The records were kept in a small notebook and on the back of milk can covers.

While Capt. Brunette was working on his own library, two Second Lieutenants, Trifilo, GE, and I.A. Edwards, AG, both of Barracks 35, Group II, had been performing a similar service for their own companies. With what was known as the "Second Lieutenants' Library", they also had around 200 books.

Colonel Babcock arranged for the consolidation of these two libraries within Group II and secured a room in Barracks 35 as a library room; Capt. Brunette was librarian, and Capt. David Gridson, MA, assistant librarian. This group library started operations about the middle of August, 1941, with about 500 books. About the middle of August, 1941, Capt. Richard W. Crater, Caval, joined the staff and the next Group III came in with such books as arriving. Books were loaned through a window, and returned by dropping them in a basket through a slot in the door. It soon became necessary to repair the book shelves, and Private G. Muller and Pfc. Ralph Free were assigned, and Private G. Muller and Pfc. Ralph Free were assigned to the library staff for that purpose. Using a nail as an awl, salvaged string and hemp twine, lugged tape and rocks as a press, Pfc. Free laid the foundation of the bookbinding system as it was later developed in the Camp Library.

Captain Gridson became librarian in October, since Captain Brunette was suffering from an eye infection. Captain Gridson, however, was sent to DAVAO in November, 1941, and Captain Crater assumed the duties of librarian until January, 1943 when active control of the library was taken over by Lt. Col. Babcock. Capt. Crater remain-

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ing as assistant librarian, which post he still retains at this writing.

GROUP I - About July 5, 1941, the Group I library was started by Captain Gordon S. Peck, MA, and First Lieutenant Ben Mossel, AC. Lieutenant Mossel had brought about 33 books with him from the Manila Club in Manila where he had been confined before coming to Cabanatuan. For two weeks he and Capt. Peck went from bahay to bahay in Group I and finally got together enough books to start a library. By September, the group library had from 500 to 600 books, as well as a few magazines. Each man contributing a book or magazine became a member and was entitled to draw out a book for each one entered in the library. Each book and each member had a number, and records were kept in notebooks and on scraps of paper. There was no classification system, the books being spread out on a table for choice. At this time, Capt. Peck was librarian, with Capt. Wm. Jones and Lieut. Mossel as assistants. Permission had been requested of Group I Headquarters about July 1 for a building or room to serve as a library. The librarians were told that no space was available, that they should find the room themselves. This they did by "borrowing" a small building about 8 by 12 feet in size, originally designed for covering a latrine.

By September this library had a membership of around 1200, and about 900 books and American magazines in addition to about 30 propaganda magazines. Membership was not confined to Group I, many of the books and members alike coming from Groups II, and III and the hospital. This increase in membership called for a larger staff, and Lieut. Del Peeler, Sgt. Wilbur Riddick and Pvt. A.H. Birkole were put on duty. Up to this time all repairing was done by individual book owners. In September, Lieut. Fry was secured to handle repairing and binding. He worked until the end of October when ulcerated eyes made it necessary for him to leave.

The library was open every day, with but two exceptions, those being two days in September during the Typhoon.

Captains Peck and Jones left the library in September, Lieut. Mossel becoming librarian until the Group I library was moved to the main camp library on February 13, 1943.

WORD WAS soon passed around by outgoing details to Bilbid, Clark Field, and other places, that there was a library in camp, and soon every incoming detail brought in books of all sorts. Within three months the number

of books and magazines was substantially increased. Some of the magazines were quite old -- Readers' Digests as far back as 1931, National Geographic, 1936, and one copy of Fortune from 1934. During the first months quite a few books were stolen, some of them being sold to individuals who wanted library memberships -- the current price was two cans of fish, or ten or twelve pesos.

HOSPITAL LIBRARY - During August, 1942 Chaplain L. F. Zimmerman (Capt.), hearing of libraries in the Main Camp asked permission from Lt. Col. W.R. Craig, M.O., head of the hospital to start a similar organization. He consulted with Captain Brunette of Group II and Capt. Peck of Group I and went ahead on the same lines as had those two officers -- making a bahay-to-bahay canvas for books. By the end of the month he had secured around 50 books and with these as a nucleus the hospital library was started. It was housed in one end of one of the wards and a patient, Pvt. 1st Cl. Earl Fraser, became librarian, with Corporal P.F. Rohde as assistant. About the middle of October the library was moved into one of the Hospital Mess Halls. By November, 1942, the library had around 200 books. The only stationery available was scrap paper, labels from milk cans, etc. Books were charged out to individual patients and staff members, records being kept on paper. The books were not catalogued, and as they came in they were placed on a rough table where any member was free to pick them up. The services of a bed patient, Pvt. Harry Brown, a bookbinder by profession, were secured, and he did as much binding and repairing as he could in his bed. Some of the doctors on the Hospital Staff went to Manila during November for a conference and brought back with them about 200 books, of which some 50 were added to the library. The Hospital Staff members had, in addition to the regular library, which some of them belonged, a small circulating library of their own, consisting of some 75 books, some of them medical and technical in nature. This library was in charge of Lt. Lumsden.

In January, Sgt. Federman became Don't librarian vice Rohde who became too sick to function. When the hospital at Camp O'Donnell was moved to Gabanastuan, some additional books came in, half of them accruing to the hospital library. The Hospital now had about 600 books. Membership in the hospital library was given to those contributing books, and members had preference in checking out books. Every patient could draw books, however -- a free library being maintained for those not members.

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There was no reading room other than the library itself. Each ward in the hospital could draw books, for a three day period, on one day in a week. No renewals were permitted because of the limited number of books available.

In March the hospital library was moved to the clinic building. The staff then consisted of Chaplain Zimmerman, librarian, Pvt. Fraser, assistant in charge of the books Sgt. Federman, Pvt. Brown, binder and repairman.

Staff Sgt. W.M. Hull became assistant librarian in June when both Brown and Fraser went to duty.

When the two group libraries in the Main Camp consolidated into a main library, a book service to main library members who became hospital patients was arranged by Colonel Babcock -- such patients could make reservations and check books in and out of the main library through the use of runners.

The uniting of the hospital library with the main camp library was in process when the Japanese called in all books in the whole camp for censoring, in June, 1943. When books were returned in part, the hospital library became a branch of the main library.

A circulation of 2000 to 3000 books was reported each month in the hospital -- practically every book was out every day.

At the time the hospital library closed it had 225 books privately owned and about 350 free books and magazines, a total of 575 to 600 volumes.

On September 25, 1943 the hospital was moved across the road to the northern area of the main camp; the branch library was closed and all books turned in to the camp library. Hospital patients in the upper area used the regular camp library while a special library was started for those patients quarantined in the Armory enclosure. Sgt. Hull was in charge of this branch, with Pvt. 1st Cl. W. Thomas and Opt. John Binders as binders and repairmen.

THE CAMP LIBRARY - On November 11, 1943, the combined Group II and III library of which Captain Crater was then librarian, was moved to building No. 6 AFB. Half of this building was used as a library; the other half for reading, games and on Sundays and at night for Church Services. Camp No. 3 moved again at this time and its books were taken into this library which became the Main Camp Library with Lt. Col. Babcock in charge. Capt Crater was his assistant. On February 13, 1943 the

Group 1 library under Lt. Ben Bossel had moved up and the Camp Library now functioned for the entire camp except the Hospital area, which was finally unsegregated in June of that year. The Library practically took the form shown in Figure 1 and which it maintained to the end.

On June 20, the Japanese ordered all books in camp turned in for registration and censorship. The library was closed for about six weeks, re-opening August 1 with 150 magazines which the Japanese returned. About September 1, 1943, some books were returned, and others have been sent back at the rate of about 150 a month. By the first week in April, 1944 all of the 2500 books had been returned and were in circulation. In November and December, 1943, the Japanese contributed a large number of books (about 400) and American magazines (about 500) picked up in Manila. These helped materially in adding to the reading matter available at a ratio of one magazine to 15 individuals and, consisting of late 1941 issues of Saturday Evening Post, Ladies Home Journals, Life, Glamour, Mademoiselle, Look, Cosmopolitan, etc. They were quite a sensation until they had been thoroughly read and dog-eared. While these were still at their high point of interest, the records show that there were a total of 2542 items, books, American magazines and propaganda magazines (issued frequently by the Japanese) available for a camp population of 4068.

The complete story of the Camp Library cannot be told without paying tribute to the Bookbinding Department under Pvt. 1st cl. Ralph E. Free, techniques were evolved which with lucas rice, cardboard and paper from Red Cross boxes, scraps of cloth and string produced a binding job worthy of the Roycrafters. S/Ogt. W. Adkins, Pvt. J.C. Small, Sgt. 1st cl. Probeska and Corp. John Binders each made contributions to this technique. Sgt. G.F. Lundquist developed the titling to a high artistic point and it was due to the efforts of these individuals and a large number of part-time assistants too numerous to name here, the library would have closed within a year had it not been for the efforts of these individuals and the Bookbinding Department bound or rebound, as a rough estimate, over 4000 separate items. Practically every book in the library had been bound at least once, many two or three times.

At various times the following officers and men were Camp Librarians: Lt. Col. Greenberry, Sgt. W. Johnson, R.P. Smith, Alexander, Major's Rieker, P. McCall, and (head of the Free Library and

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Game Department for over a year), Thomas, Oethran, Shanko, Captains Whitman, Picotte, Falton, Keller, W.A. Fisher, Lt. P.C. Fisher, USN, Lts. Christianson, Middleton, Elias, and Chief Machinist's Mate Wilson (USN). As runners delivering overdue and reserve notices Pvt. 1st cl. Mueller, Cpl. Butler, Cpl. Wilson, Corp. Bailey, Sgt. 1st cl. McAlpin have walked the length of the camp many times.

A few words concerning some of the titles should prove of interest indicating as it does the high reading standard of the American officer and enlisted man. In size the books ranged from a 2 1/2" x 3 1/2" copy of the Iliad to the 15 pound Webster's New International Dictionary. The largest single classification consists of works of Shakespeare, Zola, Dickens, Jane Austen, Stevenson, Emily Bronte, Poe, de Maupassant, Thomas Hardy, C. Henry, and Paul de Kruif. In standard editions some of the better titles found include works by Sinclair Lewis, Dreiser, Turgenyev, Emerson, Tolstoy, Bertrand Russell, Winston Churchill, Pearl Buck, Samuel Beckett, Don Quixote, Keats; in short, outstanding authors present and past. Some of the titles are 'Gone With the Wind', 'Northwest Passage', 'The Sun is My Undoing', 'Moment in Being', 'Drums Along the Bohaw'.

In the non-fiction field text books predominate - on every imaginable high school, college and technical subject. Dozens of dictionaries, military and naval texts, handbooks of various trades and crafts. Among those not text books are many histories - Hall's 'Outline', 'Rise of American Civilization'; many biographies - Bernard James, Lytton Stretcher, Emil Ludwig, etc.; many histories of the Philippines, or the Far East, etc. A few unclassified titles follow: 'Union Now with Britain, Prospects of American Democracy, Revelation of Phillips, Venice Diary (3 copies), Orphans of the Pacific, Solitaire in the Sun, Day of the Night, Idle Money Idle Men, Anna, the magazine readers' digest and National Geographic predominates but there have been also many copies of Life, Time, Fortune, Saturday Evening Post, Ladies Home Journal, Love and Photography magazines which circulated until the Japanese referred to above was practically a complete set of the works of Bertha M. Gray - a total of 26 volumes.

OVERSEAS LIBRARY - The "Overseas" library was housed in part of a mess building at the rear end of camp. In February, 1944, this branch was serving nearly 400 men, all

dysentery patients, many of them with other ailments as well. Regular memberships in the camp library were held by many of those men. Runners made three trips daily to the main library to take out and return books, make reservations, and to supply the branch free section with books, magazines and games at frequent intervals. This free section had 120 books, 110 magazines, and ten games for those who did not have membership privileges. Part of the service given the men in the dysentery ward by the branch library included the arranging for readers for those afflicted with eye trouble, for classes in English, mathematics and other subjects, and for lectures on various topics in the different wards. Staff Sgt. C. W. Johnson and Corp. A. Moenig were assistants to Sgt. Bull, the branch librarian.

A special service of the library was the reserve book system which was put into effect with the amalgamation of the group libraries. Each member was permitted to reserve two books for each membership held. Reservations were posted on book cards daily and notified to members several times daily as the books were turned in. Any book (but no magazines) could be reserved, and at times popular books had over 50 reservations. Some books were so heavily reserved that it became necessary to stop reservations on them. When there were several copies of one book reservations on all copies were balanced so as to cut down waiting times as much as possible for members.

Copies of overdue books were sent out daily. Fiction and non-fiction could be kept for five days (later increased to seven), and renewal for three; text books for ten days, renewal for five. Magazines could be drawn for five days, without renewal privileges. The penalty for overdue books was two days loss of library privileges for each overdue day. In the free library text books could be drawn for five days with three-day renewal; all other books for three days only. Magazines were distributed from the free library to the bays regularly, each building receiving five to ten magazines weekly until the periodicals were worn out.

A library feature of great popularity was the placing of wall maps in the eastern end of the building. In the camps of the United States, the southwest Pacific, and of the world, and a navigation star map were much used. Excerpts from letters from home

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were posted on the wall when U.S. mail started to come into camp, and news was thus broadcast.

Vandalism was a problem, particularly during the early days of the library. Men found guilty of this were permanently disbarred from the library and their names were posted conspicuously. Library users who lost books forfeited their own membership book to the man whose book they had lost; users of the free section who lost books were barred from using the library.

Another problem was maintaining a supply of library cards, reserve and overdue notices. The Red Cross packages that came in November, 1943 furnished a supply of cardboard that was adapted to this necessity. A paper cutter, borrowed from a Filipino in Cebu station was replaced early in 1944 by two improvised by using scrap wood for the platform and bolos for the cutting edges. Two book presses were manufactured by using threaded pipe for the screwjack and various other implement were made up for the use of the bookbinding and repair departments.

Approximately 1500 new books arrived in camp, 1944 as a Red Cross shipment, having been dispatched through the War Prisoners Aid World's Committee of the Y.N.C.A., Geneva, Switzerland. These were made ready for circulation in April, and as a result of their addition to the book roster free memberships were given to those in camp who had not been able to secure one through the contribution of a book to the library. The new books, many of them published in 1943 and 1944 had been well selected and included fiction, non-fiction, religion and text books. The addition of these books to the library made an expansion on shelf space necessary. This was accomplished by moving the library office to the space formerly occupied by the free section in the front of the library. The library now became a stock library offering a new service - the ability to "browse" and select a book from as many as 1000 titles. The addition of the new books from the United States drew such crowds that the library hours had to be extended and the staff divided into a morning shift and an afternoon shift. Virtually everyone in camp came to use the library and it rapidly became a universally popular institution.

Credit for the successful and continued operation of the library should go to the following: The Camp Commander Lt. Col. Beecher, who at all times gave it his interest and support; Lt. Col. Montgomery, Camp Medical Officer, who besides interest, secured it whatever supplies he was able to purchase with morale funds; to Lt. Col. Bretzel, Camp Supply Officer, for contributions of cardboard and

cloth; and for securing the Large International Dictionary; to Sgt. Mokolkie, Medical Supply, for contributions of cardboard; to Camp Utilities, which under Lt. Col. Conaty, built and re-built the interior many times with used nails and few boards; to the AFH, Houpitad, and Group Staffs who at all times co-operated in every request made upon them.

To bring the history of the Camp Library up to Oct. 1, 1944, the following information is added. Other officers, enlisted men and civilians who have helped to run the library include: Lt. Col. Amrose, Lt. Col. E. H. Bowen, Lt. Cmdr. Maurice Jones, Maj. D. C. Salt, Capt. R. E. Bibee, Capt. C. E. Chunn, Capt. A. C. Darcy, Capt. W. A. Richards, Lt. L. A. Edwards, Sgt. Williard, Sgt. Rowan Darnan, Sgt. Butler, Gunnery Sgt. J. T. White, C.E.M. A. J. Lazar, R.A./C Harold Harverson, Cpl. R. H. Clubine, Pfc. V.B. Bartlett, Mr. Malcolm Johns, Mr. Jenkins and Mr. Strong.

During the last few months the bookbinding department has been making its own string from abaca fibers which are spun into thread. A foot-power, home-made machine was donated by Lt. Col. Cassill who had constructed it from scrap materials in camp. This machine spins the fibers, obtained from the commissary, into the binding twine.

On July 15 the Davao detail was moved to this side of camp. They brought with them about 150 books badly in need of repair as they had no bindery in Dapecol. There were some excellent titles, many of which the Library had not owned before.

Between the 5th and 25th of September the Japanese censored 140 Red Cross books which were duplicate copies of earlier Red Cross books. They helped to replace losses sustained in various ways and opened the circulation of formerly heavily-reserved volumes. The former titles among the list were very popular.

The rainy season has been a factor contributing to the deterioration of many of the books which have been in constant circulation since the beginning of the library. Worn books are quickly withdrawn from circulation, they are still used; they are cut up and recycled for toilet paper.

The most serious menace facing the library at the present time is the practice of using pages from books as toilet and cigarette paper. When the value of a book is completely destroyed books are scarce and each fit to use irreplaceable pages for private use. This is leaving everyone else in want of the possible enjoyment of reading the book. Extreme vigilance on the part of the library staff is not enough; it will be necessary for everyone to cooperate in order to maintain the library.

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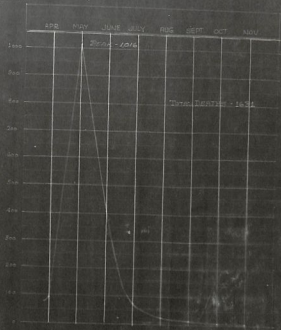
OFFICE  
and  
MEN



Po-  
aly

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 Authority NO 885 075

DEATH STATISTICS  
 CAMP O'DONNELL 1942  
 PHILIPPINES



— Japanese Prisoners at War  
 step along the roadside to rest  
 on the way to Cabanatuan  
 Marikina Camp



W. Passer

P 12 a/b

P 13 c/d

OF RICE AND MEN

--A SKETCH BOOK DEPICTING TRULY THE LIVES OF AMERICANS  
 IN A JAPANESE PRISON CAMP--

- Purpose (1) To serve as a souvenir book for those  
 who were prisoners in the Philippines.  
 (2) A book of interest for the general public.  
 (3) A non-military history of human interest  
 events after the capitulation - to be  
 compiled as a camp morale project and  
 published upon return to the United  
 States.

"Of Rice and Men" will be ready for distribution  
 within four months after our return to the United States.  
 The book will contain about 500 pages, will be case bound,  
 imitation leather embossed cover, approximately 8 1/2"  
 x 11 1/8" format and will cost a maximum of five dollars.  
 You may reserve a FIRST EDITION copy now by giving your  
 name and home address to Lt. J. W. Kelsey, Barracks #31,  
 or at the information desk at the Camp Library. Payment  
 will be c.o.d.

Contents

- I. Introductions  
 A. Dedications  
 B. Acknowledgments  
 C. Heart  
 D. Foreword  
 E. The Trek  
 F. Internment  
 G. The Japanese
- II. Prison life -  
 A. Food  
 1. Mess  
 2. Commissary  
 3. Red Cross  
 4. Contraband  
 5. Quanery  
 B. Shelter  
 C. Clothing  
 D. Morale  
 1. Entertainment  
 2. Religious Services  
 3. Mental stimulus  
 4. Athletics



PH  
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15  
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- 5. Handicraft
- 6. Rumors
- 7. Contacts
- 8. Hospital
- E. Work Details
- F. Sociological-Contract

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- III Art
  - A. Maps
  - B. Sketches
- IV Appendix
  - A. Chronological Sequence of Events
  - B. Statistics
  - C. Glossary of Terms



Condemned men, Chinese at Cabanatuan Prison Camp  
 Chew is served cafeteria style and usually consists  
 of three or four courses; RICE, RICE GRAY, TEA AND  
 RICE CAKE

186

640



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Headquarters  
United States Army Forces in the Far East  
Military Intelligence Section, General Staff  
Press Relations Section

INTERNATIONAL NEWS SUMMARY

WASHINGTON: American throughout the nation followed on world maps the speech delivered by President Roosevelt yesterday as he outlined the world war situation and American aims and progress. "From Berlin, Rome and Tokyo we have been described as a nation of weaklings and playboys who would hire British soldiers or Russian soldiers or Chinese soldiers to do our fighting for us," the president said. "Let them repeat that now. Let them tell that to General MacArthur and his men. Let them tell that to the sailors who today are hitting hard in the far waters of the Pacific. Let them tell that to the boys in the Flying Fortresses. Let them tell that to the Marines. --"Until our flow of supplies gives us clear superiority we must keep on striking wherever and whenever we can meet them even if for a while we have to yield ground," the chief executive continued. "We are taking a heavy toll of the enemy every day that goes by. -- Immediately after the war started Japanese forces moved down on either side of the Philippines to numerous points south of them, thereby completely encircling the islands from the north, south, east and west," the president said. "It is that complete encirclement with control of the air by Japanese land-based aircraft which prevented us from sending substantial reinforcements of men and materials to the gallant defenders of the Philippines. -- Broad oceans which have been hemmed in the past as our protection from attacks become unless battlefields on which we are constantly being challenged by our enemies," he said. "We already have large numbers of bombers and pursuit planes manned by our best pilots which are now in daily contact with the enemy in the Southwest Pacific. Thousands of American troops are today in that area engaged in operations not only in the air but on the ground as well. -- To the American public, Mr. Roosevelt said, "Your government had unmistakable confidence in your ability to hear the worst without flinching or losing heart. -- You must in turn have complete confidence that your government is keeping nothing from you except information that will help the enemy. --" The President further disclosed that the Pearl Harbor casualties and fleet damage were 2,840 officers and men killed, 1,400 wounded and only three Pearl Harbor based war-craft permanently put out of commission. Very many of the ships of the Pacific fleet were not even in Pearl Harbor.

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Some of those that were there were damaged very slightly, others there which were damaged have already rejoined the fleet by now or are still undergoing repairs," the President explained. "When those repairs are completed the ships will be more efficient fighting machines than they were before. The reports that we lost thousands of planes at Pearl Harbor is an baseless as other weird rumors," he said. "The Japanese do not know just how many planes they destroyed and I am not going to tell them," the president declared. "But I can say that to date and including Pearl Harbor, we have destroyed considerably more Japanese planes than they have destroyed of ours.--"We know that war as a whole would have to be fought and won by a process of attrition against Japan itself," he continued, "We knew all along that with our greater resources we could outbuild Japan and ultimately overwhelm her on sea, on land and in the air. Nothing that has occurred in the past two months has caused us to revise this basic strategy except that the defense put up by General MacArthur has significantly exceeded previous estimates and he and his men are gaining eternal glory therefore. General MacArthur's army of Filipinos and Americans, forces of the United Nations in China, Burma, the Netherlands East Indies are altogether fulfilling the same task. They are making Japan pay an increasingly terrible price for her ambitious attempts to seize control of the whole Asiatic world. It has been said that Japanese gains in the Philippines were made possible only by the success of their surprise attack on Pearl Harbor. I tell you that this is not so. Even if the attack had not been made the map will show that it would have been a hopeless operation to send a fleet to the Philippines through thousands of miles of ocean while all those island bases were under the sole control of the Japanese.--President Roosevelt enumerated 3 high purposes for every American. 1. We will not stop work for a single day. If any dispute arises we will keep on working while the dispute is solved by mediation, conciliation or arbitration until the war is won. 2. We will do it cheerfully remembering that the common enemy seeks to destroy every hope, every freedom in every part of our land. 3. This generation of Americans has come to realize that there is something larger, more important than the life of any individual or of any individual group, something for which man will sacrifice, gladly sacrifice not only his pleasure, not only his goods, not only his association with those he loves but his life itself.-- The American president closed his address with Tom Paine's immortal words which George Washington ordered read to the Continental army which faced 8 years of hardships and reverses: "The summer soldiers and the sunshine patriots that stands it now deserves the love and thanks of every

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The following news releases were issued from the Headquarters United States Forces in the Philippines on the dates indicated:

No. 106

April 10, 1942

Philippines:-- From Lt. General Wainwright's Headquarters United States Forces in the Philippines 9:00 A.M. Press Release: Except for occasional flurries of resistance fighting subsided in Bataan late in the morning April 9th. Last reports stated that Major General Edward P. King, Jr. commanding Luzon Force had gone forward to arrange truce. Up to a late hour yesterday he had not returned and terms of truce were not disclosed. Wire communications were out on the Bataan side last evening. Corregidor under air alarm most of day. Bombs were dropped on four occasions. Most of them fell in the water. Corregidor shelled from mainland intermittently during afternoon. Many projectiles fired but damage slight. No reports from Southern Islands. Several hostile ships including cruisers and transports sighted off south Negros and northern Mindanao.

THE FALL OF BATAAN - Bataan has fallen. The Philippine American troops on this war ravaged and blood stained peninsula have laid down their arms, with heads bloody but unbowed, they have yielded to the superior force and numbers of the enemy. The world will long remember the epic struggle that Filipino and American soldiers put up in the jungle fastness and along the rugged coast of Bataan. They have stood up uncomplaining against the constant and grueling fire of the enemy for more than three months. Besieged on land and blockaded by sea, cut off from all sources of help in the Philippines and in America, these intrepid fighters have done all that endurance could bear. For what sustained them through all these months of incessant battle was a force that was more than merely physical. It was the force of an unconquerable faith, something in the heart and soul that physical hardship and adversity could not destroy. It was the thought of freedom and dignity and pride in these most priceless of all our human prerogatives. The adversary, in the pride of his power and triumph will credit our

troops with nothing less than the courage and fortitude that his own troops have shown in battle. Our men have fought a brave and bitterly contested struggle, all the world will testify to the almost superhuman endurance with which they stood up until the last in the face of overwhelming odds. But the decision had to come. Men fighting under the banner of courage and unshakable faith are made of something more than flesh, but they are not made of impervious steel. The flesh yields at last, endurance melts away and the end of battle must come. Bataan has fallen, but the spirit that made it stand, a beacon to all liberty loving peoples of the world cannot fall.

Washington:- United States High Commissioner Francis P. Sayre praised Filipino and American soldiers for writing a new page in the history of heroism...What the Filipinos have shown to the world is that they are determined to be a free people. They have given an inspiration to other people by their heroic defense of their native land.

Colonel Melvin Maas, Republican congressman from Minnesota, a veteran of the last war said, "For more than four months the incredibly small force of Filipinos has withstood the massed assaults of the best units of the Japanese army, navy and airforce. Through the prolonged and skillful defense of their positions the Filipino fighters have already contributed greatly to the cause of the United Nations. They have tied up large enemy forces which Japan would have liked to send to Australia."

No. 107

April 11, 1942

Philippines:- From Lt. General Wainwright's Headquarters United States Forces in the Philippines 9:00 A.M. Press Release:- Has the fierce resistance by our small force on the island of Cebu, an enemy force enticed at twelve thousand supported by tanks, dive bombers and by artillery fire from hostile naval craft was able to make a landing. Heavy losses were suffered by the enemy and he has been unable to penetrate at any point more than a few kilometers inland. Fort Hughes and

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and Corregidor were subjected to heavy aerial attacks with but little damage and a few casualties. The fortified islands were under incessant artillery fire from Bataan and the south shore.

WORLD REACTION TO THE FALL OF BATAAN:- The heroic defense by Filipino soldiers of the Bataan peninsula was headlined in newspapers all over the United States. Proud admiration and prayerful sorrow was expressed by citizens throughout the land, in streets, homes and offices. Lead editorials were exemplified by that of the New York newspaper P.M.:- "It was victory to have held off the Japs for four months and two days, victory to hold exactly 80 percent of the "undefensible Philippines", victory to keep the Japs from using against us the greatest naval base in the East save Singapore, victory to tie up a large Jap army and numerous transports so they could not be used elsewhere, victory for free Americans and Filipinos to stand together with courage and sacrifice. The bloody work of the Bataan fighters is beyond bravery, the word bravery is inadequate." Resident Commissioner J. M. Elizalde said, "The immortal fighting men of Bataan have at last been overwhelmed by greatly superior forces after writing a deathless page in American Philippine history. Americans and Filipinos fighting together in a common cause without distinction have given to the world a story which will be told long after the Japanese aggressors are forgotten. Filipinos will fight on wherever they can and under whatever conditions possible until the last Jap invader is driven from our shores. With our American brothers our hearts are still bright with courage."

From Australia President Quezon wired Elizalde, "At the end we shall win."

General MacArthur said, "The Bataan forces went out as they would have wished, fighting to the end of their flickering forlorn hope. No army has ever done so much with so little and nothing because it more than its last hour of trial and agony. To the weeping mothers of its dead I can say that the sacrifice and the halo of Jesus of Nazareth have descended upon their sons and that God will take them unto himself."

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In Washington Secretary Stimson said, "I have nothing but praise for the men who conducted this epic battle. Our troops, outnumbered, worn down by constant fighting and exhausted by insufficient rations and disease have had their lines broken. A long and gallant defense has been overthrown."

Major General Surles, Chief of the War Department's Public Relations said, "The Japs on Bataan neither out-fought nor out-maneuvered Skinny Wainwright. They just went in there and took their losses smothering him by the sheer weight of their force and numbers."

Supreme Court Justice Frank Murphy, former Governor and High Commissioner to the Philippines said that, "If any people on earth ever demonstrated they deserve freedom it is the Pilippines."

Mrs. Wainwright said simply, "There is a limit to their human endurance. We are proud of them all."

The tribute paid by the English press and radio to the Bataan fighters was one of deep homage and admiration. The London Evening Standard said, "All free men join in paying tribute to the magnificent stand made by American and Filipino troops in the Philippines. They have written a chapter of stubborn heroism which will never be forgotten." The London News Chronicle:- "It was a defense that astonished the world. The defenders fought against overwhelming odds. Wainwright carried the fight with skill and determination worthy of his predecessor." The London radio closed its broadcast last night with these words, "Tonight we must end on a note of sorrowful pride. Britain has been moved almost beyond words to learn that the four months defense of Bataan is ended. They have written a story which will never be forgotten."

One of the best touching American reactions came from Maywood, Illinois. At the St. Edalia church, relatives of the members of Co. B, 192nd Tank Battalion (1) prayed, the Reverend John Dillon saying, "Bataan has fallen. So many of our boys fought a good fight there. Kneel in prayer in their honor."

Editorial from The New York Times of April 11, 1942-  
"To the weary men who at last have been overpowered by superior forces on Bataan the pride of their countrymen will bring cold comfort. They would have preferred a chance to fight the Japanese on something like even terms. The chance was denied them. We know from what Stimson told us that a few successful efforts were made to supply them through the Japanese blockade and thanks to those efforts the men were never short of ammunition. But this and pluck were all they had. They lacked guns and heavy air support. The delaying actions they performed with gallantry will take their place forever in the traditions of Americans. Bataan has been lost but it will be remembered generations from now. The men on Bataan have given the world a wonderful legacy. In gratitude to these gallant men we must close our ranks and do our duty."

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## FOUR NATIONS DECLARATION

United States, Britain, Russia and China  
(Generally known as the Moscow Declaration - taken from the Nippon Times, November 4, 1943)

MOSCOW, November 1. Joint Declaration of Four Nations issued by Soviet Commissariat of Foreign Affairs:

"Concurring in the resolve to continue the warfare against the various Axis nations with which each of the undersigned nations are now at war until their enemies lay down their arms and unconditionally surrender, the United States, Britain, the Soviet Union and China in accordance with the anti-Axis declaration of January 1, 1942 and the commitments made thereafter jointly declare in keen realization of their responsibility to guarantee their own freedom and the freedom of their allied peoples as follows: (1) The concerted actions now being taken by the four nations now at war with their respective enemies shall be continued in the future also for the maintenance of world organization. (2) Of the four nations, those nations which are at war with a common enemy shall take concerted actions until the termination of the said war. (3) In regard to any violations of the terms to be imposed upon enemy nations each nation shall take all necessary measures thereunto. (4) It is hereby recognized that an all-embracing international organization which shall be the basis of the principles of sovereignty and equality should be established as soon as possible. (5) Until such time as an international structure of the future is established, the four nations undersigned shall consult each other for the purpose of concerted action and shall at need confer with other anti-Axis nations. (6) After the termination of hostilities, there shall be no exercise of armed force in the territory of another nation for any purpose other than those which are anticipated in the present declaration. (7) The four undersigned shall confer and cooperate for the conclusion of practical and general arrangements for the post-war control of armaments.

PERMITS TO PASS BY JEROME, 1943  
MY FRIENDS: I have just returned from an extensive journey ranging all over the Mediterranean to the areas near the border of Russia. I have conferred with the leaders of Britain, China and Russia on military matters especially on the principle of stepping up the attack on the enemy as quickly as possible from many points of the compass. There are over 16 million men in the armed forces of the United States today. Only a year ago 1,700,000 were serving overseas, and by next July first that number will rise to 4,000,000 men and women.

If this were not truly a world war, I might have arranged the time for this broadcast to all soldiers and peoples in all parts of the world. Missing the time for this broadcast, we must take into consideration that it is now early evening in the United States and the Caribbean. This is afternoon in Alaska and Hawaii. It is late night in Iceland and Greenland and in Great Britain and Italy. In the Middle East it is now early Christmas dawn. In the Southwest Pacific, China, Burma, the Philippines, and India, it is already Christmas day. So in this sense, in the Far East and the Pacific area where the Japanese forces are fighting today in terror.

Events throughout the world show that through all wars the special spirit of Christmas always has been since the earliest struggle, the spirit which brings good things to every home, the spirit which brings good will to men on earth. During the past three years, when international temptations and barbarism sought to overrun the peoples of the world, all Christmas celebrations were hushed and gloomy in the midst of the turmoil of war. I can assure the peoples of the United Nations that this will be the last Christmas that we are going to celebrate in a state of hell. The next Christmas to come will be celebrated in full peace. If even this year and next year we have more to face the world of sacrifices and personal tragedies. Our men who have fought in the Solomons, New Guinea and the Gilberts, in North Africa and Italy, and in all other battlefronts of the world, have special knowledge of the hard struggle that I've come. Many battles are yet to be fought and we expect that our casualties will rise yet to a substantial number because this is war; but time will come one day when this world will be insured of a lasting peace and when our full freedom will be realized. This is what I can say, and can not say more. Last year I said nothing because I was still uncertain of victory.

Today I can say that victory is certain and time is running short. Within the past three weeks victories have been made, victories of great importance involving the existence of a free world. The great beginning was made

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When last October were Mr. Anthony Eden of Britain, the Minister of Russia, and our own Mr. Hull conferred and agreed the way for the Allied leaders to meet in Cairo and Teheran. At Cairo and Teheran we devoted ourselves to all major military objectives and studied means and ways of obtaining them. We also considered all other future plans, plans of great importance to justify all the sacrifices of this war.

Prime Minister Churchill and I have met many times before and understand each other very well. At the Cairo and Teheran conferences we met for the first time Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek and Marshall Stalin. We expected to be seated opposite each other across the table but we were all surprised to find that all of us were sitting on one side of the table. We came from distant places, each of us having travelled several thousand miles to be in this meeting. We agreed to a definite military plan to smash as early as possible our common enemy, Germany and Japan. At Cairo, Prime Minister Churchill and I spent four days with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek. For the first time we met personally the leader of China and from his we were able to understand the complex problems of the Far East. We agreed on a vital and definite military strategy and discussed long-range principles which I believe will assure peace in the Far East for many generations to come. These principles are all so simple and basically to involve the restoration of all stolen property to its rightful owners and the recognition of the rights of the millions of people of the Far East to have in their own hands the form of self-government. Their rights are respected as if they were members of our Republic. We are agreed on the point that the permanent elimination of the forces of Japan as the potential aggressor nation in the Far East is essential to the peace and security of the Pacific and of the world. Under the brilliant command of Gen. Chiang Kai-Shek the Chinese forces are starting the drive to force the enemy invaders from the islands of China towards the coast. From Burma up north to the Aleutians, down to the central Pacific to the south and southeast Pacific areas, our ever growing forces are striking hard blows against Japan from all directions and forces are already forming a band of steel that is slowly but surely closing in on Japan. On the widespread battlefields of China, the Chinese armies, augmented by the American air forces, are now starting their drive which will push the Japanese invaders into the sea. Following the conferences at Cairo and Teheran, Admiral Nimitz announced that America was fully ready to carry out an all-out offensive in the Pacific theater of operations. This will spell pretty bad news for Japan in the not too distant future.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-Shek is a man of great foresight and possesses complete knowledge of the complex situation in the Far East. We discussed all the military plans of striking at Japan from many directions with total victory assured over our common enemy. After the Cairo conference Prime Minister Churchill and I motored to Teheran where we took a plane and met Marshall Stalin in Teheran, capital of Iran. There we discussed all major military objectives and the establishment of a durable peace that will follow after the defeat of Germany. We agreed on the launching of a gigantic attack on Germany. Russia will continue the offensive in the East, the Allied armies in Africa and Italy will bring relentless pressure from the South, and the encirclement of Germany will be complete with the powerful attack by the great British and American forces on all other points of the compass. The commander selected to lead this combined operation in the West is General Dwight Eisenhower, who has gained prominence in the battlefields of North Africa, Sicily, and Italy. His ability to organize and lead a big force is beyond reproach as has been shown in the landing operation in North Africa. He has specialized in the coordination of sea, land, and air force. Under his command is Lieutenant General Carl Spaatz who will lead the march on the continent of Europe from all points of the compass. We believe that a powerful air force and its vital role is very important in the fight, and every objective on the continent of Europe will be bombed to ashes. The new allied supreme command in the Mediterranean areas will be announced by Britain (British General Matfield Wilson).

During the last two days Marshall Stalin, Prime Minister Churchill and I looked ahead into the day that will follow Germany's defeat, when Germany will be stripped of all its military might and given no opportunity to regain that might. The United Nations have no intentions of enslaving the German people and we assure them that they will be given a chance to develop in peace as a peaceful and respectable member of the family of nations in Europe. We are firm in our stand to rid this once and for all of Nazism and the present militarism which believe that the Germans constitute a master race. We discussed international relationships on big, broad objectives and from long-range points of view. I can say today that I don't think any insoluble differences will rise among Russia, Great Britain, China and the United States. We agreed on definite principles to safeguard the standards of living of all human beings and all nations large or small. I got along well and all right with Marshall Stalin. He is a man of tremendous determination and I believe he is the true representative of the heart and soul of Russia. I also believe that we will get along very well in the future.

Britain, Russia, China, the United States, and our Allies represent three quarters of the total population of the earth and as long as this huge coalition of military force will stick together in maintaining peace, there will be no possibility for an aggressor nation to run loose and start another war. These four powers have pledged to unite to cooperate and collaborate with the peoples of Europe and Asia, that the rights of every nation, large or small, must be and will be safeguarded and respected, just as the rights of all the citizens of our Republic are safeguarded and respected. The doctrine of the strong to dominate the weak is the doctrine of our enemy, which the United Nations are seeking to destroy; but if force is necessary to maintain international peace, then international force will be applied as long as necessary. It is the right of all nations large or small to be given their freedom, but a nation's right to freedom must be measured by the willingness of that nation to fight for it. Today we salute our unshakable allies, the underground forces, which provide and constitute a steady menace to the common enemy. To you we give the assurance of just reward, for we know that you are paving the way for freedom in the occupied areas.

Through the development of science, the world has become smaller, and many here in the United States were quite sure and very certain that the vast oceans of the Atlantic and the Pacific constituted the wall of safety for the United States and other American republics. Time and distance have been shortened by science for us, and the American people, which once entertained no fear of immediate war, which once entertained no fear of immediate aggression, have realized the danger of the day when we would have to defend the Pacific coast against the Japanese invaders. Before the outbreak of the first world war the American people thought that our shipping would not be menaced by enemy submarines. But there they were, in 1918, when they were. After the Armistice that followed in Germany, everybody thought about the collapse of the night of peace. Everybody knows that peace was to peace at all because Germany, being a barbarous and gangster nation, have prepared for the last twenty years prepared for war. The Germans do not care about that other nations have permitted them of aggression. Now they are carrying out their doctrine of aggression by brute force, a barbarous force that is now seeking the peoples of the occupied areas. We do not believe the solution of this problem and spread again. This struggle must not be permitted to happen again.

We do not believe there are no idiots in this country who would be led to believe that all our forces will be returning home to and that we are after Christmas. Everybody wanted peace and that is what we are fighting for. The peace that will

follow after the defeat of Germany and Japan will be a peace that will be stronger in force and as durable as mortal men can make it. It is the peace worth fighting for, and if international force is necessary to maintain that peace, international force will be applied as long as necessary. We, the four big nations, are gathering to gain that peace and the people of Germany and Japan will be made to realize that the world will not make them lose again, thus possibly they will abandon their policy of aggression. They believed that they could conquer the world even at the risk of losing their own soul.

You will hear more of the Middle East Conference when I make my report to Congress during the first days of January. The soldiers and airmen, the marines and the sailors have made magnificent achievements and are exhibiting great courage and heroism in all the battle fronts of the world. The members of our armed forces have great generals to lead them in this crucial struggle, such as General Marshall and Admiral King. They are the men that have already gained prominence in American history. They are the men who have stepped out in every decisive detail the plan of military strategy that will carry the fight to the very doorsteps of our common enemy. Many more are exceptional geniuses and cannot be surpassed today. Some of our armed forces have spent their Christmas adding to the Baptism of fire. To many others, that is the third Christmas they are away from home. Now, I can say that it is the purpose of this Government to insure that as far as possible and bring them home to their families and their loved ones, to their blessed kin, and to their homes, and free from fear, free from fear, free in all ways of life, and free in every thing, taking no dictation from others. We give assurance to all our armed forces that immediately after their return they will be given full of government in education, rehabilitation, employment, and in all these circumstances, under the first American system, the government of the United States, under the American system, will grant them full participation in elections.

The American people and all the peoples of the world know that this is a thorough and destructive war and may be the last of all wars. And as this war is approaching its decisive stage, we will expect a large casualty list of the dead, wounded, and missing, but we cannot sweep this because this is war. There is no easy road to victory. But victory is now in sight. In the Middle East we devoted our time to winning a just peace that will be durable, and that will last for generations.

When I was in the Middle East one day, I was dropped by a 41 American transport plane on the little town of Bethlehem, where the great Lord Jesus Christ was born. No-

night, the American forces probably are fighting in the snow-covered mountains of Italy, in the thick jungles of the South and Southwest Pacific areas and in many other battlefronts of the world, fighting for the thing which symbolizes the message of Bethlehem, that peace and the spirit of God will among men on earth would reign.

Tonight I send you all my personal greetings. To all the armed forces, we wish to assure you that we are ever praying for you and for all our comrades-in-arms. We are praying for the day of your return to meet once again your loved ones and your families at home. To those of our armed forces who are now prisoners of war, I know you are waiting for and looking forward to the day when you will be free. And to those who gave their lives in the battlefields of freedom, we pray that their souls may rest in peace in memory of this great Christmas. God bless you all, and keep yourselves strong and hope for our success here and everywhere.

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THE LIGHT-POINT PROGRAM  
(More Generally Known as The Atlantic Charter)

By Franklin D. Roosevelt and  
Winston S. Churchill

The President of the United States and the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, representing His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, have met at sea.

They have been accompanied by officials of their two governments, including high ranking officers of their military, naval and air services.

The whole problem of the supply of munitions of war, as provided by the Lend-Lease Act, for the armed forces of the United States and for those countries active engaged in resisting aggression has been further examined.

Lord Beaverbrook, the Minister of Supply of the British Government, has joined in these conferences. He is going to proceed to Washington to discuss further details with appropriate officials of the United States Government. These conferences will also cover the supply problems of the Soviet Union.

The President of the Prime Minister have had several conferences. They have considered the common world civilization arising from the policies of military domination or conquest upon which the Hitlerite Government of Germany and other governments embarked there-with have embarked, and have decided upon the steps which their countries are respectively taking for their safety in the face of these dangers.

They have agreed upon the following joint declaration:

The President of the United States of America and the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, representing His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, being met to other deem it right to set forth certain common principles in the national policies of their respective countries on which they base their hopes for a better future for the world.

FIRST, their governments seek no aggrandizement, territorial or other;

SECOND, they desire to see no territorial changes

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any



that do not accord with the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned;

THIRD, they respect the right of all peoples to choose the form of government under which they will live; and they wish to see sovereign rights and self-government restored to those who have been forcibly deprived of them;

FOURTH, they will endeavor, with due respect for their existing obligations, to further the enjoyment by all States, great or small, victor or vanquished, of access, on equal terms, to the trade and to the raw materials of the world which are needed for their economic prosperity;

FIFTH, they desire to bring about the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing, for all, improved labor standards, economic adjustment and social security;

SIXTH, after the final destruction of the Nazi tyranny, they hope to see established a peace which will afford to all nations the means of dwelling in safety within their own boundaries, and which will afford assurance that all the men in all the lands may live out their lives in freedom from fear and want;

SEVENTH, such a peace should enable all men to traverse the high seas and oceans without hindrance;

EIGHTH, they believe that all of the nations of the world, for realistic as well as spiritual reasons, must cease their abandonment of the use of force. Since no future peace can be maintained if land, sea or air armaments continue to be employed by nations which threaten, or may threaten, aggression outside of their frontiers, they believe, pending the establishment of a wider and permanent system of general security, that the disarmament of such nations is essential. They will likewise aid and encourage all other practicable measures which will lighten for peace-loving peoples the crushing burden of armaments.

Franklin D. Roosevelt.  
Winston S. Churchill.

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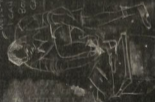
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ATIONAL PACKAGES FROM U.S.A

A.  
BEE COFFEE  
NECKTIE



WELL, MAYBE  
I CAN USE THESE  
GUNS THIS FOR  
GARDENS



ONE OF  
THESE TEA  
PROGRAMS  
WILL MAKE O ALL  
POSSIBLE. P  
BY ESCAPE  
1945

WHAT'S  
THIS, JOHN?  
IT'S GOOD  
OLD BULL



THEY SAY HE  
GOT SOME RICE  
IN HIS BOX



A STATEDE GUT  
HIS FEELS MUST  
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He'll be  
liberty