



U. S. MARINE AND NAVY HEROES OF WAKE ISLAND LAUGH AT JAP CAMERAMEN ON SHIP TAKING THEM TO JAPAN. SEATED OFFICER IS COMMANDER WINFIELD SCOTT CUNNINGHAM

JAPS LIE ABOUT U. S. HEROES

The picture above shows what the Japanese are doing to ridicule and humiliate U. S. heroes. These 16 Americans—Commander Winfield Scott Cunningham, U. S. N. (seated), marines and civilian workers—were captured after the fall of Wake Island Dec. 23 and are here being transported to a prison war camp in Japan. The Japanese photographer waited until somebody cracked a joke, got this picture of everybody grinning. Then Japanese propagandists used the picture to try to show that these Americans, "smiling broadly as if they had not a care in the world," are glad to be prisoners and out of the war. Into the mouth of Commander Cunningham is put the obvious lie that the defense of Wake—one of the classics of U. S. military history—was a feeble, listless affair.

The pictures of American prisoners on this and the following pages were taken from a Shanghai English-language magazine with the astonishing name of

Freedom, gotten out by the Asiana Publishing House whose unbelievable editor-in-chief is listed as "Brian O'Hara." There are others: *Photo-News*, *Asiana*, *XXth Century*. A few copies of these Jap magazines reached the U. S. last fortnight in the baggage of American diplomatic and civilian internees who returned home on the *Gripsholm*.

Incredible as it may seem to Americans, these magazines present the Japanese war machine as a kindly old gentleman bringing peace and freedom to the Asiatics. Their format copies American magazines. They feature "Photoquizzes" and articles about "the coming American revolution."

Japan now has about 23,000 American prisoners: 450 from Guam, 450 marines and sailors and 800 civilians from Wake, 50 sailors from the gunboat *Wake*, 200 marines and sailors stationed at Peking and Tientsin, 900 caught in Java, 18,000 in the Philippines,

2,000 in Occupied China, 100 in Japan, probably some Navy men and fliers and a few soldiers taken in the New Guinea fighting. Japan claims a total of all prisoners, including British, Indians, Dutch, Javanese, but not Chinese, of 290,000. The biggest hauls were of course in Malaya and Java, nearly 100,000 apiece.

Clear-cut Jap atrocities against American "prisoners of war" after fighting had stopped have not yet been acknowledged by our State Department. Atrocities during surrender and against civilians suspected of espionage are another matter, not covered by international law. The Japs fell into the habit in China of not taking prisoners. In fighting whites, they cannot entirely break themselves of the habit. Sinister fact about their treatment of military prisoners is that the Japs will not allow neutral inspection of many of their prison camps. Sympathy is not what these men want. Only deeds can now avenge them.

JAPS USE U. S. PRISONERS FOR PROPAGANDA

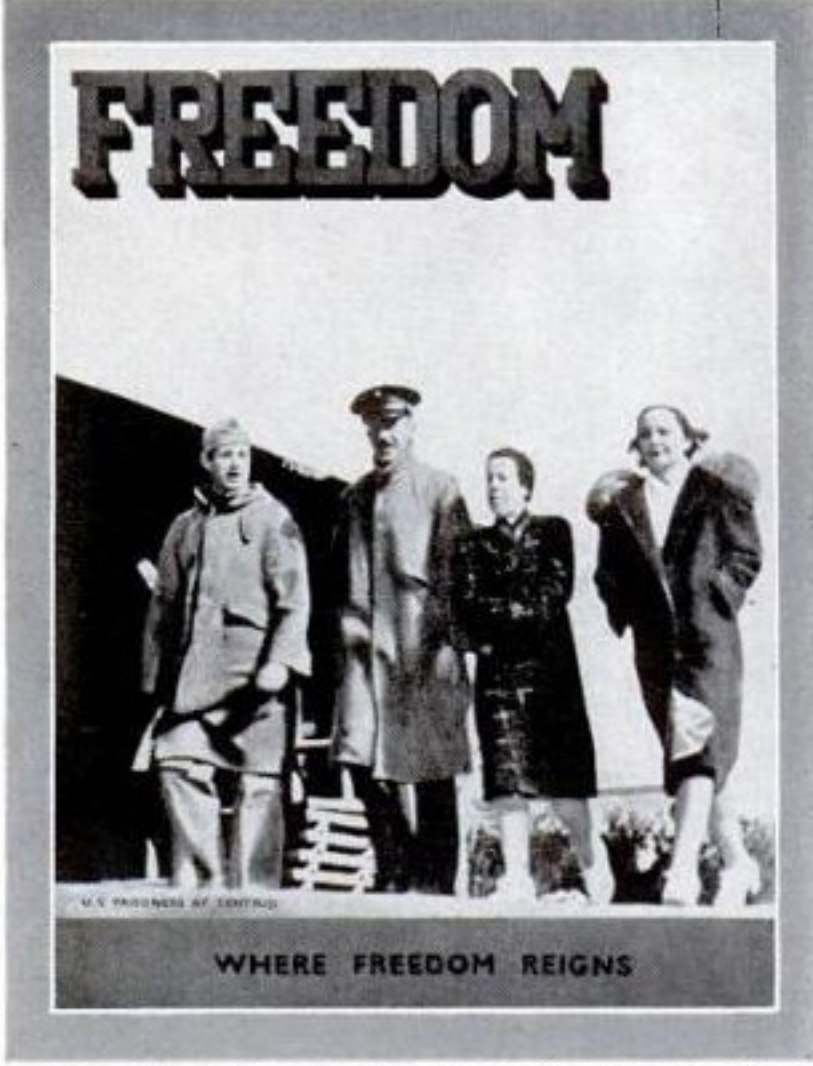
For Americans these pictures are their first glimpse of their compatriots as prisoners of the Japanese. The Jap propaganda magazines that printed them had two flagrantly obvious intentions: 1) to prove to somebody that the Japs were not mistreating their U. S. military prisoners; and 2) to plant the false idea by spurious quotations that these Americans were actually opposed to fighting Japan. The first suggests the unpleasant possibility that the Japanese have a guilty conscience about their treatment of prisoners. The second is disproved by one look at these tough, hard-handed fighting men.

"Music and merriment reigns in Shanghai concentration camps," says *Freedom* of what is supposed to be taking place at the time these pictures were made. Much is made in print of the "juicy meat" the prisoners get, of their chance to do paid work and thus "open bank accounts or purchase luxury articles," of their "sanitary washrooms"—but always in the background is a guard with a gun. A more ominous note leaked out

in a Japanese broadcast about the Wake Island prisoners: "At first they could not eat Japanese pickles, but after trying a few they have taken a liking to them. They displayed typical American individualism. However, now they are very cooperative with the Japanese."

American officers, obliged to say something flattering to Japan, produce such meaningless masterpieces as: "Whenever I hear the schoolchildren at play across the street I think of my own dear little Patsy. It is gratifying to realize that schoolchildren are the same the world over."

Of course, the Japs are at liberty to put anything they please into the mouths of their prisoners. Even the pictures can lie, as in the case of the supposed presentation of radios to the Americans (*below*). The only way to check the story is to defeat Japan and recover these Americans. For the prisoner-of-war world of bearded faces and tired eyes and interminable days of nothing—a terrible life remote from the living—turn the page.



PROPAGANDA MAGAZINE COVER SHOWS U. S. PRISONERS



Ignominious chore is performed by heroic Major Devereux (*center*) of Wake Island, who has to stand at attention and be photographed receiving a radio from Japs for his co-prisoners. If he was allowed to keep it, it must have been one that tuned in only on Japan's radio station JOAK.



Propaganda picture is supposed to show the radio giving "grateful" Americans Japanese propaganda broadcast. The Japs' anxiety to advertise this petty gesture makes the whole proceeding highly suspect. Major Devereux is seated at the right. Faint smiles appear on some faces.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PRISONERS IN SHANGHAI CONCENTRATION CAMP POSE FOR OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH BY JAP PHOTOGRAPHER. JAPS ARE PROUD OF AMERICAN PRISONERS





Top Sergeant Jack Davis of Newark, N. J. wears the heavy fur hat favored by members of the small U. S. garrisons stationed in North China at Peking and Tientsin. He is a marine.



Colonel William W. Ashurst, crack shot who tested Garand rifle for Marine Corps, would say only, "We're glad spring is here. The men are looking forward to softball and volleyball."



Major James Patrick Sinnot Devereux, hero of Wake, was officer who radioed, "The issue is in doubt," as overwhelming Japanese forces overran the last Marine defenses at Wake.



Navy Commander Leo Cromwell Thyson wears a prisoner's armband like the others. Japanese characters visible mean "auxiliary" and describe his job in the concentration camp.



Merchant captain, Malcolm R. Peters of the S. S. *Malama*, was caught with his ship on Yangtze River near Shanghai by Jap warships in first hours after attack on Pearl Harbor.



Civilian from Wake Island is Raymond R. Rutledge, construction engineer, who wears a California American Legion cap. About 1,000 civilians were making Wake a \$18,000,000 base.

JAPANESE HOLD "CONFERENCE" WITH U. S. AND BRITISH OFFICERS ON THE EXERCISE FIELD OF THE SHANGHAI CAMP. VISIBLE AROUND TABLE ARE MOST OF THOSE SHOWN ABOVE





In Shanghai internment camp where Newspaperman J. B. Powell had all his toes amputated (LIFE, Sept. 7), a Jap press officer dead-pans the news that Singapore has fallen. Equally

straight-faced are Commander L. C. Thyson (left) of the U. S. Navy and Major L. A. Brown of the U. S. Marine Corps, both of whom had been stationed at Tientsin before Pearl Harbor.



On raised platform, Jap propaganda officer reads out to Shanghai military prisoners at Woo-sung prison camp the bad news of Singapore. American prisoners at Shanghai include crew

of the U.S. river gunboat *Wake*, marines from Tientsin and Peking, Wake Island civilians and some merchant seamen. There are also a few British. Officer in center carries a U. S. Navy cap.



Americans line up for Jap routine of recording voices on Jap promise that the records will be broadcast to U. S. relatives. In this line are a U. S. Marines major, a grizzled U. S. Navy chief

boatswain's mate and in rear a Navy officer. Jap magazine headlined this picture, "UNEXPECTED JAPANESE KINDNESS." The Americans look as though they expected no favors.



American marines speak their names into microphones, add "I am well. How are you folks at home?" and sign names on labels to be attached to phonograph records. Japs announced that

records were then broadcast over Jap radio station called JOAK, added that "America and her people are suffering for the stupidity and gross impertinence" of the U. S. Government.