

# Klamath Marine Tells Of Nip Atrocities While POW

By LOIS STEWART  
There are good and bad Japs in this world but Cpl. Lloyd E. Crumpacker of the United States Marine Corps doesn't want any more, thank you!



Cpl. Lloyd Crumpacker  
—Kennell-Ellis.

The 24-year-old leatherneck is saving his first Thanksgiving in seven years, three years of that time spent in Jap prison camps in the Philippines and in Japan proper. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Crumpacker of 2169 Madison.

Cpl. Crumpacker, filling out his marine greaves, arrived home Tuesday. Today he weighs 182 pounds, a gain of 65 pounds since V-J Day. He feels a lot better than when he went down to 94 pounds with the aid of beri beri.

**Nip Tortures**  
The marine is confident that when bigger and better tortures are thought up it will be the Japs that will be at the bottom of it. This is the story he told a Herald and News reporter the other day:

I enlisted July 26, 1940, in the marine corps at Portland and took my training in San Diego with the 78th platoon. We went overseas October 4, 1940, and my outfit was based at Cavite. We were the 1st Separate Marine Battalion.

On December 7, we were at Cavite. The first bombing was December 10 when the Japs struck at the Cavite navy yard with carrier based planes. They bombed Sangley Point on December 10. They came over at about 11 a. m. I was on town patrol at the time. We left for Manila on Christmas eve, December 24. The dock area of Manila was bombed that day. We put out that evening at about 4:30 and went to Bataan into Mariveles where we got organized with the 4th Marines and I was put in Co. M. On December 26, we went to Corregidor on MacArthur's orders and were assigned to beach defense. On December 29, the Japs bombed Corregidor starting at 11:35 a. m. and finishing up about 4:15 p. m.

"There was no beach defense on Corregidor whatsoever. The marines took up the beach defense starting at about 7 o'clock that evening and split up into platoons. I was attached to an anti-aircraft platoon at topside parade grounds at the middle of the 8th platoon, I battery of the 60th coast artillery.

**Taken Prisoner**  
"I was taken prisoner at 11 a. m. May 6, on Corregidor. We'd been bombed and shelled all the time after the surrender. On the morning of the 7th we met the Japs at the middle side of 'The Rock.' That afternoon on the 7th of May the marines and navy men were lined up from the south end of Malindang hill. There we were supposed to be shot. They removed our identification tags and clothes and tied our hands behind us and stood us at the edge of a cliff which dropped 165 feet down to the sea.

"The machine guns were lined up and they were ready to pour it on us. Just then a Jap officer came along and knocked off a few heads and called off the order. They returned our clothes and put 10,000 of us in the 92nd garage area on Monkey Point.

**Disease Appears**  
"We were there until May 23, with very little food and water. Disease began to appear, including tropical ulcers, intestinal diseases and bronchitis. The rainy season had just begun.

"On May 24, the Japs put us on four British merchant marine ships which had been captured at Singapore. They moved us to Manila and put us in Bilibid prison. We stayed over night there and then they put us in groups of 100 and on May 25, shipped us to Cabanatuan by boxcars which are about half the size of our American boxcars.

"We lost six men in travel by suffocation in our car alone. The strong ones would stand, the weak would sit. The next morning we left Cabanatuan and marched 23 miles to Camp 3, at that time built as a Philippine army camp. We left Camp 3 on July 30, 1942, for Nichols field.

**Treatment Brutal**  
"Treatment at Nichols field was brutal. For singing or whistling they gave you the needle torture. They strapped your arms on a desk in front of you placing needles in your arms and fingers and leaving them. They beat you with pick handles, shovels, sabres, iron rods, anything.

"In our group there was a PFC who went over the hill. The rest of us took his punishment.

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ment. For 34 hours we were not allowed food but every half hour forced to eat one tablespoon of salt. The fellow was captured and brought back after four days. He was killed.

"On November 16, I came down with beri beri for lack of vitamins. On December 2, I had gone from 176 pounds to 94 pounds. Leaving Nichols field I went to a prison hospital at Bilibid. This was conducted by American medical officers and navy pharmacists mates.

On December 12, 1942, I left Bilibid Camp 1 for Cabanatuan. For once in my prison life food was sufficient. The commanding officer of the camp had saved the life of a Jap officer who needed medical care and in return demanded and received medical supplies and food for his men.

"On July 23, I left Cabanatuan No. 1 for Japan, going by way of Manila and on the 24th leaving by boat by way of Formosa and Okinawa. We landed at Moji on August 10 and were taken by train to Omuta, Camp 17, which is a coal mine. I was there working in the mines for 16 months.

**Lived on Hopes**  
"We lived more on hopes than anything else. The treatment was brutal. If your work was not up to their expectations and if they felt you were inefficient they gave it to you. They worked us in 12-hour shifts. I went on at 4 a. m. and quit at 4 p. m. We had two rice balls a day which we took to the mine. The Japs called them 'bentoss.'

"One day down in the mine we were sitting eating and I was talking about hunting and fishing back in Klamath Falls. The section leader of our 50-man squad leaned forward and said—'are you from Klamath Falls—so am I. My name is Joe Lawson.' (Lawson is now in Klamath Falls) We sure had a good talk about home.

"We didn't get any Red Cross packages. They were broken up and divided among the men according to the work they put out.

"On December 2, 1944, we left Omuta for Camp 1 Fukuoka to the northwest. We were there about two months working at an airport moving dirt. The Jap method of brutal treatment continued. On January 26, 1945, we left Fukuoka and were sent to Moji on the coast to do stevedore work, loading and unloading army supplies. We were able to get in a little sabotage and stole enough food to keep up. We loaded 150 to 200-pound

sacks or as the Japs call them, 80 to 90 kilos.

**Work on Tunnels**  
"In April, 1945, we started working on civilian air raid tunnels. Raids were increasing in intensity. In May I met a Jap family in an all night raid. There were 10 in this family. From then on, off and on every other day, they would get a meat ration twice a week and would give me two pieces of meat equivalent to about one pound. It was cooked beef. They also allipped me extra rice and cigarettes. It kept me going. There were six or seven English prisoners and these lower class Japanese families adopted them and did the same thing for them when we met in the raids. I was the only American that I knew that got this kind of help.

"The first heavy bombing, incendiary bombs, fell at Moji June 26, starting at 10:35 p. m. and ending about 2 a. m. The bombs hit factories, warehouses, destroyed food supplies and homes and installations. There was a heavy loss of life. The next bombing was at nearby Munnaski. We were out, in groups of 10, fighting the fires our own bombers started.

"On July 11 we saw 235 B-29s in flight formation circling Moji but they bombed another town. A town we never learned the name but nearby on the coast.

**Hear of Bombing**  
"We heard of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima on the second day and learned that when we smuggled in a newspaper. We heard of the bombing of Nagasaki the next day after that happened.

"When the heavy bombings started in Japan the Japs eased up on their brutal treatment. "On August 28 we took over our camp. We broke out all the stacks of Red Cross packages and we ate. After leaving Moji we passed through Nagasaki and all I can say is that they haven't described it enough. It looks like a desert as far as you can see and steel buildings were melted like candles.

"We met the Red Cross at Nagasaki. They had coffee and sandwiches and ice cream, the first I'd had since December 23, 1941. It tasted good. We took the ship, the USS Chenango, an aircraft carrier, to Okinawa. They treated us like kings. There were about 1600 of us.

"We went on to Guam on the Rixey, an APA, and from there shipped out on the Caparn for San Francisco. We had our first medical inspection. I was under weight and after reaching San Francisco on October 19, was treated at Oak Knoll hospital. I have to have an operation for a dislocated right shoulder. Right now I have an 11-day furlough.

**Dislocated Shoulder**  
"The dislocated shoulder? That's another story. We were on Corregidor and I was helping with the wounded when a shell hit a big boulder and it grazed my head and shoulder. When I was working in the mines I taught one of my buddies to put it back when my shoulder slipped out.

"That's all of Cpl. Crumpacker's story. Some of it he was loathe to tell. Other parts he said he wouldn't tell. There was too much of the horror stuff, he said, to talk about.

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# Navy Men Board Cold Cargo Ship

PORTLAND, Ore., Nov. 21 (AP)—Five hundred sailors and Seabees were bound for California today in the ship they dubbed the "U. S. S. Pneumonia," when they rebelled at being packed into unheated holds for the transfer voyage the navy said would speed their discharge.

The cargo vessel, ordered into transport service because of shortage of railroad transportation, was cleared by naval physicians as "liveable and habitable" after the demonstration here yesterday.

Lt. Commr. Edward F. Gallagher said inspection by 13th naval district officers revealed the lower No. 3 hold—which sailors branded a "refrigerator"—had a temperature of 65 degrees, although it was unheated.

**1600 Blankets**  
He said the ship had 1600 blankets—two for each of the 800 passengers originally ordered aboard—but the army coters had no pillows.

The officer declared the ship was pressed into service as a choice between uncomfortable travel or no travel at all, but that the 300 men crossed off the U. S. C. Procyon sailing list would be sent home by November 24. He reported 30 of the veterans were missing, but believed they would report at separation centers near their homes.

The ship was held at its berth here until shortly after noon yesterday by river fog but was expected in San Francisco in 72 hours, the navy officer reported.

Meanwhile, Mayor Earl Riley of Portland said he had asked the national officers of the federated veterans council to intercede for thousands of other veterans due here and at other west coast ports in the next few months. He proposed the council request railroads to allocate all equipment available to speed the redeployment before the holidays, to shunt civilians off the rails "if necessary for the next five weeks."

**UTILITY DISTRICTS EYED**  
SALEM, Nov. 21 (AP)—Petitions for creation of Peoples Utility districts are being circulated in Marion, Harney, Klamath and Lincoln counties, Charles E. Stricklin, state engineer, said today.

**Waterway's Group Will Oppose CVA**  
LEWISTON, Idaho, Nov. 21 (AP)—In a resolution adopted at the 12th annual meeting of the Inland Empire Waterway's association, the group yesterday voted to oppose creation of a Columbia valley authority.

The resolution opposing a CVA proposed that Columbia basin resources be developed by existing state and federal agencies.

All officers were reelected by the 64 attending delegates from Oregon, Washington and Idaho.

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# Chief Of Hotel Greeters Gloomy

PORTLAND, Nov. 21 (AP)—The president of the Hotel Greeters of America—ambassador extraordinary of cheer and hospitality—was gloomy today.

Here on a national tour of hotels, Arthur F. Landstreet, Memphis, Tenn., said war-time travel would be exceeded by peacetime travelers already "going for a change of scenery."

That would be fine for hotelmen—except conditions will not allow hotel expansion for several years, he reported.

**U. S. Ambassador To Spain Will Retire**  
WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP)—The White House reported today that Norman Armour, ambassador to Spain, is retiring from the foreign service, Charles G. Ross, press secretary, told a news conference. Armour is expected to return to Washington within two weeks.

American diplomats who know have told reporters the U. S. may further indicate its dislike of the Franco government by leaving Armour's post unfilled, possibly for some time.

**Ketchikan Chronicle Issued For Seattle**  
KETCHIKAN, Alaska, Nov. 21 (AP)—A "first foreign edition," published for "readers in suburban Seattle," was sent south by plane scheduled to arrive in Seattle last night by the Ketchikan Chronicle.

The paper "The Sunset Air Express" was issued for news-

# Ketchikan Chronicle Issued For Seattle

paperless Seattle, where the three dailies are tied up by a Typographical union strike.

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**Recipe**  
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Here's a Soup made from juicy, red-ripe tomatoes, thick cream, fragrant spices—combined with homelike care—Heinz Skill.



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