Alexandria, La. -- The internment camp at CAMP LIVINGSTON, Louisiana, will be the central camp for providing prisoner-of-war labor for Louisiana farms and logging operations. Arrangements for obtaining labor may be made by agricultural groups through Major Edward J. Coyne, commanding office of the internment camps. They will be available by fall, it is expected.

Unless special arrangements are made with the war department the cane farmers of South Louisiana may find themselves barred from this labor service because of their proximity to the coast. Prisoner of war security regulations prohibit the use of these men within 150 miles of the seacoast, an area that includes the bulk of Louisiana sugarcane.

Japanese prisoners of war at LIVINGSTON have been removed to another location to make way for arrivals from Africa, some of whom are interned at the camp.

These men opened the eyes of American soldiers. Young, big, and still disbelieving that New York has been left standing, they marched into camp as with a single step. From a position lying on the ground at rest, they sprang to a perfect alignment at the command of one of their group who called them to attention as a high American officer approached. When they marched off to camp, each man picked up his field sack and marched off in correct step, each one reflecting his long training as a soldier.

INITIATIVE COUNTS

"Our boys may not look so hot in parade but they must be pretty good to have knocked out that outfit" was the reaction of one member of the United States Army Intelligence.

High officers at CAMP LIVINGSTON expressed the belief that if American youths properly apply themselves to the lessons of war, and with their background of initiative in making money of their own to buy jalopies and finance dates, and their aptitude for mechanics, they will be able to cope with soldiers who have been trained for a lifetime to meet only given or known battle situations.

"They know more about planned battle tactics than we do," one officer asserted.

Sub-camps in the eligible farm and logging areas will be established as branches of the LIVINGSTON center. Officers in the prisoner
groups are paid their equivalent pay by the government, and do not work. Enlisted men will be paid a minimum of 80 cents per day in coupons with which they may buy tobacco and other luxuries. They will receive no cash.

The men will be taken out in groups of 12 guarded by soldiers, and returned each night to camp.

Americans, in the treatment of war prisoners, must curb their curiosity and assertiveness. The prisoner of war will not be pampered and must work hard, but he will get firm, fair treatment as an honorable prisoner of war.

No pictures can be taken showing the men's faces which might give identification to Axis powers. The men cannot be interviewed or questioned. No display or payup of weapons before the men is allowed. No proselyting for democracy or interference with the private beliefs of the prisoners is tolerated.

No hurrahs for Allied leaders or Bronx cheers for the Axis are allowed in the presence of the prisoners. Such actions will bring arrests, it was stated. Savage dog guards will be utilized only in event of escape, and possibly not then.

All information concerning treatment of prisoners by the United States must show that America is living up to the letter of the Geneva convention. Anyone having any idea of jibing a prisoner is reminded that the Axis holds more of ours than we do of theirs and would retaliate instantly to any indication of mistreatment in the handling of American prisoners, officers declared.

CAMP LIVINGSTON is the home of the 38th Division, many units of which are National Guardsmen, in addition to which it houses the 43rd General Hospital Unit for training of doctors, nurses and technical and other assistants in operation in the field. It trains hospital men who can take over care of occupied civilian as well as military areas. The training of these men is highly important to the welfare of wounded soldiers in battle.

General hospitals are located behind the lines and handle cases that require longer treatment than can be given at the front.

A wounded soldier is given first aid and removed to an evacuation hospital. If his injuries are trivial, he returns to the front from there.

PICTURE WAR

There are no guns in the general hospital units but the men take the same hazard courses as other soldiers. Medical men have one of the
most dangerous jobs in the army. The Japanese always strived to kill doctors and hospital specialists and would shoot litter bearers. Hospital specialists must know the use of all drugs and men who have been pharmacists, or who have had hospital training are sought for these posts. Basic training sans the use of arms is given. They study protection against air attacks, camouflage and go on several day bivouacs to learn how to live in the field.

Another unique unit at the camp are signal mobile photographic laboratories, staffed by Hollywood technicians and newspapermen. The unit is commanded by Lieutenant Colonel F. J. Hardy, and Major G. F. Pepkess, Jr. his executive officer.

They will be sent to the theater of operations headquarters as a photographic laboratory for G-2 intelligence. There they will process motion picture films and have special assignment groups of motion picture and still camera men to operate out of headquarters. They will perform a rewrite of photographic work in the field of operations.

This will be done, first, for use of the commander of the theater of operations; second, stills and other films to be released to the public in shorts, and third, to assemble material for historical purposes to be examined after the war is over.

Colonel Hardy is a veteran of photographic work having been in charge of all photographic activity in the last war.

Heavy vehicle maintenance work over a wide region is done under direction of the Livingston department commanded by Major A. G. Sheely, manned by civilians and soldiers.

Colonel Selwyn D. Smith is commanding officer of Camp Livingston, and Major General H. L. C. Jones is commanding officer of the 38th Division which occupies the camp.