Record Nr. UNINA9910813464003321 Japanese prisoners of war / / edited by Philip Towle, Margaret Kosuge **Titolo** and Yoichi Kibata Pubbl/distr/stampa London;; Rio Grande, Ohio:,: Hambledon Press,, 2000 **ISBN** 1-283-20196-8 9786613201966 0-8264-3978-0 Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (216 p.) Disciplina 940.54/72 Soggetti World War, 1939-1945 - Prisoners and prisons, Japanese Prisoners of war - Europe Prisoners of war - United States Prisoners of war - Australia Prisoners of war - Southeast Asia World War, 1939-1945 - Concentration camps - Southeast Asia World War, 1939-1945 - Conscript labor - Southeast Asia Southeast Asia History Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Description based upon print version of record. Note generali Includes bibliographical references and index. Nota di bibliografia Nota di contenuto Contents; Acknowledgements; Contributors; Introduction; 1 The Japanese Army and Prisoners of War; 2 The Changi POW Camp and the Burma-Thailand Railway: 3 Allied POWs and the Burma-Thailand Railway: 4 Understanding the Enemy: Military Intelligence, Political Warfare and Japanese Prisoners of War in Australia, 1942-45; 5 POWs and International Law; 6 Culture, Race and Power in Japan's Wartime Empire; 7 Japan's Racial Identity in the Second World War: The Cultural Context of Japanese Treatment of POWs: 8 Japanese Treatment of British Prisoners: The Historical Context 9 Religion, the Red Cross and Japanese Treatment of POWs10 The Post-War Treatment of Japanese Overseas Nationals; 11 Towards

Reconciliation: Japanese Reactions to Ernest Gordon; Bibliography;

Index

## Sommario/riassunto

During World War II the Japanese were stereotyped in the European imagination as fanatical, cruel, almost inhuman - an image reflected in most books and films about prisoner of war in the Far East. While the Japanese cetainly treated those they captured badly, behaving far worse to Chinese and native captives than to Europeans, the conventional view of the Japanese is unhistorical and simplistic. It fails to recognize that the Japanese were acting at a time of supreme national crisis trial, at a particular period of their history, and that their attitudes were influenced by a combination of th