



From the Commander

Our reunion at the Macarthur Memorial in April celebrates the 70th anniversary of the liberation of Manila. The year preceding the liberation, from February 1944 through February 1945 was the most eventful of more than three years of imprisonment by the Japanese for those in Santo Tomas, Los Baños, and Baguio/Bilibid. Now 70 years later it is appropriate to look back at the key events that governed our lives as we waited anxiously for the end of our misery. Though many of these events are from the meticulous diary kept by the Executive Committee in Santo Tomas, similar events were occurring in the other two camps.

February 1944

- Japanese Military Police take over administration of the camps. This is the start of the harsh treatment that continually worsened until liberation.
- The package line is shut down at Santo Tomas and the prisoners now must rely entirely on food provided by the Japanese or drawn from reserves by the Executive Committee. It is the start of the "Year of Starvation".
- The Holy Ghost Children's Home is closed and all the children returned to Santo Tomas.
- New regulations completely isolate the camps from any outside contact.
- 530 prisoners transferred from Santo Tomas to join prisoners already in Los Baños.

March 1944

- 4 internees removed from Santo Tomas by Military Police for unknown reasons

April 1944

- Military Police remove 3 more prisoners from Santo Tomas for unknown reason.
- Internees ordered to sign oath that they will not attempt to escape.

May 1944

- New Santo Tomas commandant warns of hard times in store.
- Rations cut.

June 1944

- Japanese order construction of barbed wire fence on top of walls at Santo Tomas and an interior fence 10-meters from camp wall, further isolating the prisoners from communicating with those outside.

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Rumors

By Curtis Brooks

In the September 2012 issue of Beyond the Wire, Margie Squires writes about the last 10 weeks before liberation in the Los Baños camp. Prevalent in the excerpts from her diary are descriptions of the rumors spreading through the camp. Some are wildly inaccurate while many others were amazingly on the mark even though the prisoners were isolated from the outside community. She describes how these rumors were an important part of camp life and affected their well-being. In the following article, Curtis Brooks describes how rumors also played an important role in Santo Tomas.

***Oh Lord be kind, and help us find,
The guy who starts the rumors...***

From its earliest days, rumors were part and parcel of the living environment in Santo Tomas. Deprived of radio and a good source of newspaper accounts, rumors filled the void left by this lack of reliable news. And news, information, was critical to our outlook, our understanding of the events that had so shaken our existence, and above all, to the probable length and nature of our incarceration. The military situation, conditions in camp, the fate of friends, family, home, and possessions all were present in our daily thoughts and activities. First and foremost all wondered how long internment would last, when would we get out? When would the tide of war change and freedom return?

Help is on the way. The overriding theme of rumors in the early days of camp lay in the vision of reinforcements coming to bolster the USAFFE and enable it to drive the Japanese from the Islands. Rumors of help from the US, Australia, Singapore, China and even Russia were an everyday affair. Most were wildly illogical. Yet most probably had some isolated fact vastly magnified, that served to spark the rumor. A germ of truth led to a plague of fantasy. I remember one that had considerable currency in the early days. We heard that 300 Spitfires had landed at Antimonan, a town on the east coast of Luzon, the site of the second major Japanese landing on the island. Even to a 13-year old, this made no sense: Antimonan was in Japanese control. But there it was, no doubt earnestly believed by some. Years later, reading a history of the events of the war, I learned that before the war Army engineers had surveyed a number of sites for auxiliary airfield to assist in receiving reinforcements should war come. One of these sites was..., Antimonan. Perhaps someone in camp knew of this activity and mentioned it. From there, the story had a life of its own.

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- Acting commandant announces that Santo Tomas is not being operated under terms of Geneva Convention.

July 1944

- Sick, old, and otherwise previously exempt people living outside are brought into camp.
- Japanese take over garden plots cleared by internees, and internees protest against inadequate rations.

August 1944

- Internees ordered to surrender all of their money to Japanese.
- Military authorities advise that in case of bombing of Manila no foodstuffs can be brought into Santo Tomas

September 1944.

- Japanese cut rice ration.
- Sept. 21, U.S. planes conduct first raid on Manila! Meals cut to 2 a day (temporarily).

October 1944

- Declining food supply and poor quality provided by Japanese.
- Information circulates about U.S. landings on Leyte.

November 1944

- Air raids almost daily, including heavy bombers.

December 1944

- Japanese cheat on amount of food issued to prisoners.
- Last group of prisoners transferred from Santo Tomas to Los Baños.
- Food serving is reduced to twice a day.
- Japanese arrest 4 members of the Executive Committee. Bodies recovered after liberation.
- American planes drop leaflets over Manila with Christmas greetings and fervent hopes for the new year.
- Japanese cut rations.
- 26 internees die, primarily from starvation.
- Almost 500 civilian POWs held in Baguio are transported to Bilibid, the old Spanish prison used as Japanese POW camp in North Manila.

January 1945

- Two men executed in Los Baños.
- U.S. 6th Army lands at Lingayen Gulf and starts pushing towards Manila.
- Raid by 6th Ranger Bttn. and guerillas successfully liberate Cabanatuan POW camp.
- Dr. Stevenson jailed by Japanese for listing starvation or malnutrition as cause of death.
- Japanese guards depart from Los Baños and internees load up on food, but the guards return in a week and demand food be returned and threaten executions.
- 43 internees die, primarily from starvation.

February 1945

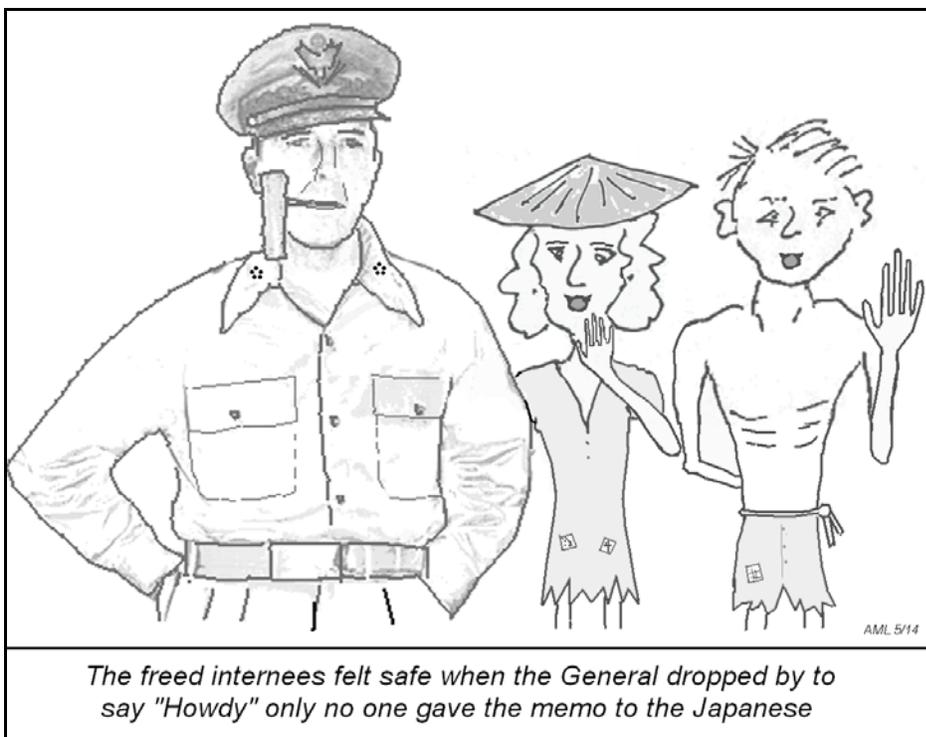
- Feb. 1, 800-man 1st Cavalry Flying column kicks off for 100-mile race to Manila.
- Japanese start demolition of strategic fa-

cilities in Manila.

- Feb. 3, Flying column reaches North Manila and liberates most of 3,800 prisoners in Santo Tomas and also the Malacañang Palace.
- Feb. 5, Japanese release 228 hostages in Santo Tomas in exchange for free exit.
- Feb. 5, 37th Infantry enters North Manila and liberates 800 military and 500 civilian prisoners in Bilibid.
- Feb. 5, Japanese set fires to many building in North Manila to slow U.S. advance, retreat to prepared defenses in the Intramuros and Ermita district, blowing all bridges across the Pasig river.
- Feb. 6, all liberated prisoners evacuated from Bilibid as fires threaten prison.
- Feb. 7, General MacArthur visits Santo Tomas.
- Feb. 7, Japanese artillery starts 3-day shelling of Santo Tomas, killing 22 and wounding 100.
- Japanese start massacre of 80,000 men, women, children, and babies in Manila.
- Two prisoners escape from Los Baños and provide 11th Airborne planners with valuable intelligence.
- Feb. 23, 11th Airborne troopers and guerillas liberate and evacuate Los Baños.
- Feb. 23, 37th Infantry troops cross wall into Intramuros and start mop-up of Japanese defenders.
- First groups of internees flown to Leyte for repatriation to U. S.
- 52 internees die, primarily from starvation and its aftereffects.

The U.S. Army declares all Japanese resistance in Manila finished on March 3. The Battle of Manila is finally over, leaving 100,000 residents dead and the city a pile of rubble.

Angus Lorenzen



(Rumors, Continued from page 1)

The Manila Tribune, the Japanese English language daily newspaper was available in camp from the early days until about the middle of February 1944. It reappeared again in May 1944, only to disappear good a month later. As a news source, the Tribune was a very weak reed to lean on. Because the information was so distorted and had so many omissions, for example the Battle of Midway was never reported, the flow of rumors continued unabated.

Of course, rumors were not limited to the war situation. There were rumors about the arrival of relief supplies, the 'comfort kits' (*Red Cross packages*), about repatriation, about food supplies, about every possible activity that might affect our lives and well-being in the camp. With the fall of Bataan and Corregidor, the "help is on the way" theme faded, but others came along and our daily dosage never lessened. The availability of the Tribune allowed us to follow the overall changes in the war situation, in both Europe and the Pacific, however flawed these reports might be. With the termination of the delivery of the newspaper in 1944, all sources of news were, theoretically at least, cut off from the internees. Even after it was discontinued, information published in the Tribune would sometimes filter into camp to be spread as rumors.

As the situation in camp became increasingly grim, the need for news seemed almost as urgent as the need for food. Each day brought its full share of rumors on the war situation. I don't think we ever doubted for a minute that the Americans would return, but when? How soon? We were waiting and starving. Rumors also sprang up, particularly in late 1944, about the imminent arrival of more comfort kits. Over and over we heard relief supplies were on the pier, on the way, coming soon. These rumors were so persistent that the Central Committee issued a notice that they had no information about any relief supplies and the internees should not count on them.

Where did rumors come from? How did they start? We know now that there was a radio hidden in camp and that information received was filtered out to a select few and then spread to others and eventually to nearly everyone as, of course, the latest rumor. Frequently rumors were prefaced by the qualifier that a person heard the local radio over the wall. Whatever their source, and whatever their accuracy, rumors did keep the internees vaguely informed of the progress of the war, though misinformation vastly clogged the reporting. Japanese activity helped; blackouts and air raid drills, the emplacement of searchlights, the construction of a small air raid shelter close to the commandant's office were harbingers of the American approach. The first real air raid alarm sounded on September 14, 1944. Rumors quickly spread that the Visayan Islands had been attacked. None doubted the news. Following the awesome and magnificent display of air power on September 21st with the first carrier strike on the city, rumors of landings all over the Philippines became a nearly daily fare.

The following month occurred probably the most memorable event concerning rumors. With further air raids, the camp was rife with rumors of American landings in the Central Philippines. In the evening of October 20th in making announcements on the camp PA system, our renowned newscaster, Don Bell, mentioned some activity that needed to be done. There was a brief pause and then came the portentous and heartwarming, "Better Leyte than never."

The months of November and December 1944 seemed

interminable with our ever-present hunger. On January 6th, 1945 came massive air raids, this time not only by the carrier planes of previous attacks, but including the very large B-24s from land bases. Rumors, so persistent as to almost become news, told of landings on Luzon, for sure this time, at Lingayen Gulf, the site of the principal Japanese landing on the Island in the dark December of 1941. Roles reversed. And so the last chapter of internment unfolded with the belief that rescue was nearly a daily possibility. Rations dwindled even more and the progress of the Americans was the subject of rumors and more rumors. The city rocked with the explosions of Japanese demolitions, which gave encouragement and hope and gave rumors a most fertile breeding ground.

On the morning of February 3rd, I wrote in my diary, "The whole eastern sky was lit up this morning as the Japs burn Camp Murphy and other points to the east. There were at least seven fires..." I also recorded that I heard a rumor that the Americans had reached San Fernando, Pampanga, about 40 miles north of Manila. I noted it seemed reasonable and accurate. Perhaps not coincidentally, the Manila Tribune of that morning, we later learned, carried the report that, "*In his frantic attempt to move southward to Manila, the enemy sent his advance units into the area around San Fernando, Pampanga, where severe fighting is in progress.*" For once rumors trailed the actual events. Machine gun fire, tracer bullets, a light at the gate, green flares and as the light moved to the front of the Main Building, a momentous roar of pent-up hopes, prayers of all the years, of the liberated, echoed across the grounds of Santo Tomas and echoes yet.

Throughout internment our hopes and fears, floated on a sea of rumors; many buoyed us along, others seemed to drown our expectations. We learned to swim in that ocean, an integral and remarkable phase of our prisoner existence.

Mark Your Calendar

2015 is the year to celebrates the 70th anniversary of liberation of the internment camps. BACEPOW is sponsoring two events, as follows.

Reunion Trip to the Philippines – Jan. 30 - Feb. 11 - 2015

Join our trip to the Philippines for the 70th Anniversary of the famous Battle of Manila, the Liberation of the Philippines and the many POW and civilian camps. Do join us for this historic experience from WWII. Bring your families – meet old friends – step back in time. Taste an ice cold San Miguel – a crispy Lumpia – and the best juicy Mango in the world. Up for rum? Tanduay it is.

Fly Philippine Airlines. Stay at the famous historic Manila Hotel -Visit Corregidor - Intramuros - City of Manila Tour -The American Cemetery - Ayala Museum - Baguio - University of Santo Tomas - Bilibid Prison - Los Banos camp site, and enjoy other amazing experiences we have in store for you.

Stay tuned for Trip Pricing in April - Contact: **Sascha Jansen** mabuhayma@aol.com or 707-448-2909

70th Anniversary Reunion Our celebration of the 70th anniversary of liberation will be held at the Embassy Suites in Sacramento April 24-26, 2015. More information on this reunion will be included in the September issue of *Beyond the Wire*.

Morbidity and Mortality in Santo Tomas

Part 2

This is the second part of the 1946 report by Dr. Emmet F. Pearson, who served with one of the Army hospitals set up within Santo Tomas after liberation. It discusses the nutrition provided to the prisoners, and includes the author's conclusions for the full report. Part 1 describing the background and sanitation challenge was published in the January 2014 issue of this journal.

Angus Lorenzen

Era of Starvation

Prior to February 1944, individual food consumption had been limited, but in general, the available quantity was considered adequate for calories and fresh food. When the Japanese started to supply rations "in kind", they promised the daily ration for a Japanese soldier. The promised quantity was never approached. Following is the average daily calories per person issued each month. The chart was completed through December 1944. In January 1945, the allowance was further reduced and the total caloric supply per person reached as low as 700 calories per day. Children under age 11 years were issued one-half ration, but they were served a full ration (*lowering the calories available to everyone*).

Quantity of Food Issued Per Capita in 1944

<u>1944</u>	<u>Calories</u>
February	1,452
March	1,660
April	1,380
May	1,503
June	1,736
July	1,321
August	1,360
September	1,229
October	1,020
November	999
December	898

There was no fruit after February 1944, but the Japanese occasionally allowed some vegetables. The vegetables were thought to be those discarded by the Japanese Military kitchens. The internees grew 117 tons of green vegetables within the Camp, about 75 tons was talinum with an estimated 60 calories per 100 grams. The tops of camotes were used and pigweed leaves were found to be edible.

Average Weight Loss, pounds

	Jan. 1942 to <u>Aug 1944</u>	Aug 1944 to <u>Jan 1945</u>	Total <u>Loss</u>	% Loss <u>in Wt</u>
Male	31	20	51	30%
Female	18	14	32	24%

These weight loss figures are more significant when it is realized that about 80% of the personnel had varying degrees of nutritional edema, which accounted for part of the body weight. Anemia of some degree existed in almost all of the internees by the end of 1944.

Some internees with sufficient hidden funds to pay the black market (in which the Japanese guards participated) for food and essentials were able to augment their diet.

Black Market Prices as of December 1944

<u>Commodities</u>	Equivalent <u>In U.S. \$</u>	<u>Equivalent In 2014 \$</u>
Sugar, kilo	\$105	\$1,429
Rice, kilo	60	817
Corned beef, 12 oz can	40	544
Evaporated Milk, 14 oz can	20	372
Margarine, lb	90	1,225
Vegetable Lard, lb	90	1,225
Unrefined coconut oil, qt	70	953

The mortality from malnutrition rapidly increased in December 1944. The Japanese authorities issued orders that "malnutrition" would no longer be used on death certificates and demanded that eight death certificates be changed. One of the Camp physicians was jailed after he refused to comply with these orders.

After the internees were liberated, the Army set up hospitals in Santo Tomas and nearby. Santo Tomas became the "clearing house" for all repatriation, and the Army hospital situated within the Camp became the site for processing and evacuation of all ex-internees requiring hospitalization. Hospital accommodations were arranged on hospital ships and troop ships with hospital facilities for patients who requested repatriation. Repatriation of ex-internees was started by air evacuation on February 12 while fighting continued in the City of Manila.

A surprising finding in the dispensary was the near absence of psychoneurotic symptoms among the internees. This was considered remarkable when most of the patients were malnourished, had unpleasant memories of three years of imprisonment, and many had lost one or more members of their families.

A considerable number of patients continued to die during the first month in the Army hospitals. Usually starvation and the formation of nutritional edema was a readily reversible process. In a few individuals, however, the process was no longer reversible. There were 25 such patients, after continuing a downward course, died.

In general the children remained fairly well nourished, but about 10% of them had nutritional edema. The majority of them ate well and gained strength rapidly after liberation. About 25% did not have full tolerance for fats, and suffered after eating butter or chocolate.

There was a total of 435 deaths among American and Allied Nationals from January 4, 1942 to June 4 1945. The vast majority of deaths occurred among the Santo Tomas group, not only because it was the largest camp, but also because the chronically ill, the aged, and debilitated were retained there. There were only 20 deaths in the Baguio Camp and 21 deaths in Los Baños.

The report compiles a list of known deaths among Ameri-

(*Morbidity & Mortality, Continued on page 5*)

(Morbidity & Mortality, Continued from page 4)

can and Allied Civilians between January 1942 and June 1945, with a total of 435. The seven leading causes are summarized below. *(The report lists 1 homicide by Japanese beating, but fails to list the 7 executions by Japanese Camp authorities.)*

Deaths from Jan. 1942 to June 1945

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number</u>
Heart diseases	82
Malnutrition and beri-beri	60
Tuberculosis	43
Cancer	31
Pneumonia	26
Enemy shell fire	19
Dysentery	12

Conclusions

1. The health of the 3,800 American and Allied National Civilian internees in Santo Tomas and the 2,600 other civilian internees was not deleteriously influenced during 1942 and 1943, the first two years of imprisonment. The crude death rate was less than that of the Philippine civilians and not notably greater

than that of a normal American community. During that period there were no epidemics within the camps and the sickness rate was never high. The internees received good medical care from their own physicians and were thoroughly cooperative in all matters concerning health and sanitation.

2. The health of the internees seriously deteriorated in 1944 and 1945 during an era of forced gradual starvation imposed by their Japanese captors. Sixty persons died directly from malnutrition. In many others, malnutrition was a contributory cause to death.

3. A total of 435 known deaths occurred among the American and Allied National civilians from January 4, 1942 to June 4, 1945. *(This does not include 7 persons executed by the Japanese.)*

4. Some personal observations made on ex-internees suffering from malnutrition and dysentery are recorded. From our findings we believe the majority of the internees who were hurriedly repatriated to the U.S. and to other countries harbored pathogenic organisms in the intestinal tract such as dysentery bacilli and round worms. These possibilities should be kept in mind by civilian physicians who are called to treat these people.

Word of Mouth

By Sascha Jansen

Surviving a Japanese Internment Camp – Life and Liberation at Santo Tomas, Manila in WWII, Rupert Wilkinson, 2014 McFarland and Company, Inc. www.mcfarlandpub.com

In reading Wilkinson's book of his childhood Japanese prison camp experiences, I approached it as a "virgin read" (not knowing any of its history), and then reread it as a fellow prisoner who shared his experiences.

Wilkinson, a Professor Emeritus of American studies and History at the University of Sussex, UK, writes of his personal history during WWII, when the Imperial Japanese Army took over the American held Philippine Islands. Five year-old Rupert was interned with his mother and older sister for over three years in Santo Tomas Internment Camp. (His British Intelligence Officer father was away from his family during the war.) Armed with a multitude of personal interviews and gleanings from many diaries, films and books, he explores the inner workings of the war zone, and in many cases arrives at erroneous conclusions. For a "learned professor", this is a botched history.

Maneuverability through the 223 pages is difficult. The multitude of family names, are thrown at you ad infinitum leaving you to wonder how many people are telling this story. Some personal stories are told, then the author takes liberties with some of the characters by using his own assumptions, turning one person as a noble arbiter into a self-serving sponge. Even the constant retelling of the "so called sexual exploits" of a young couple become a drag.

He even tells the discredited story of Reginald Spears who claims to have been sent by FDR to Santo Tomas to warn the people that they are short on food and may starve, and inquire whether food and arms should be dropped into camp to help the masses arm themselves. Supposedly, Wilkinson's father, who he claims was sent by Churchill to spy on MacArthur, then became an OSS agent responsible for handling Spears.

The author claims that on December 5, 1944 Spears arrived at the front gate in a seersucker suit, with a guerrilla driver who stole a Jap vehicle, is allowed in the camp by a single guard who is not interested in his ID but his American cigarettes. He is allowed to wander all over the camp by himself looking for the Committee members to tell his tale. Spears also mentions that he saw a line of people with packages trying to get into camp. This belies the fact that since February of 1944, the Japanese had clamped a total security restriction on Santo Tomas. No one was allowed in or out and no packages were permitted to pass through the gate. Many of the ex-internees, realizing the facts of our imprisonment at the time, also adamantly shun this story as a fairy tale, and there is no record of Spears in any diaries, including those of the Committee members he supposedly visited, or even Wilkinson's own family.

The author notes that, "In fact, the camp had a secret cache of rifles and ammunition, taken from the university's cadet force armory, and had set up a covert force for handling 'emergencies', but that was before malnutrition took its toll". This is another blunder on Wilkinson's part since the "secret" cache was found by the Japanese at the onset of internment and immediately hauled away. In truth, no covert force was in place, nor weapons stashed for emergency purposes. This fabrication is dangerous and irresponsible.

Wilkinson zeroes in on the many women in Santo Tomas who he describes as being lost in camp without their many servants and bridge luncheons, and trying to cope with cleaning their spaces and emptying potties. What he doesn't mention are the many women who, in pre-war life, worked as nurses, teachers, secretaries and were gainfully employed. Most

(Word of Mouth, Continued on Page 6)

of the bridge-playing women came from Depression era America and were not the wimps he makes them out to be.

What is most disconcerting about this treatise is Wilkinson's continual excuses for the Japanese ill treatment of their prisoners. Clearly, as a child, he was sheltered from the extreme psychological and physical abuse the Japanese imposed on their prisoners. Perhaps he was unaware of the rampant disease due to Japanese policy, the seven men executed, people taken out of camp for interrogations, disappearance of people taken from the camp, and jailing, physical abuse and beatings administered to people in the camp. For example, his admiration for Commandant Lt. Col. Hayashi is obvious, yet here is a man put in place by the military police, and who imposed a policy of starvation of the prisoners, who sent men out of the camp for interrogations, who sent four members of the Executive Committee to their executions, who jailed the prisoner's chief doctor for stating that malnutrition was the cause on death certificates, and who ultimately rallied his garrison to take 228 prisoners as hostages when American troops broke into the camp. Wilkinson's generous allowances toward the enemy keep reappearing, which does not sit well with the readers who shared this time in Santo Tomas. It reveals the authors true bias as a friend of the Japanese enemy.

Wilkinson completely misinterprets the goals of the Bay Area Civilian Ex-POW (BACEPOW) organization. The author states our main thrust was to get compensation from the enemy. This was never true, and he obviously confuses BACEPOW with another organization. For years now the main thrust is to provide fellowship between ex-prisoners, to ensure the accuracy of their wartime experience, to teach our unique war history through our Speakers' Bureau, and to expose revisionist history (such as this book). He then goes on to relate that the BACEPOW journal, *Beyond the Wire*, is, "made into a bristling watchdog against anything that seems to excuse Japans inflictions on internees or slight their sufferings". There is more written that makes this an interesting yet exaggerated and misinterpreted evaluation.

I was impressed with all the material and interviews selected for this book and the details it entails. A new reader to our history may find the path a little confusing and disjointed trying to figure things out. It holds many misconceptions and wrong impressions. This book is probably more for those who were in the Santo Tomas who can sort the truth from the BS.

GOING TO THE NORFOLK REUNION?

Then – I have a suggestion for you.

This will be an opportune time to take advantage of our visit to the General MacArthur Museum in Norfolk in April of 2014 to bring some of our artifacts and memorabilia from our prison camp days as a gift to the museum. Our gifts of valued treasures we saved from WWII camp days meant so much to our families or to us individuals in the years past. Would we be able to part with these icons today?

Imagine this for a moment. One hundred years from now when researchers, historians and educators wander the halls of the General's vast campus, we will be telling our story from our personal voices, and bring to life our true war experiences from the past. Through our books, oral histories, manuscripts, pictures and memorabilia from the individual camps we lived in during WWII, you and I will be creating a whole new world of understanding and learning.

School children will learn so much from our home made toys, tin cups we drank from, bamboo bowls and mugs, needles and pins made from bamboo, underwear made of string, and what patched up clothing we wore. What a way to learn history.

When we were in Santo Tomas, most of the girls and women would save something of value to wear "when our boys came in." I saved a pair of socks. My mother was saving a brand new, geranium colored blouse to put on for our boys. But as Christmas 1944 approached, she realized she couldn't find a gift for me. Hurriedly she cut a pretty generous square of material from the back of the blouse, hemmed the sides, and embroidered various names and words on the cloth. Not having much thread, she painstakingly extracted some thread from various clothing and used some of this to embroider the names. I cherish this precious piece of cloth with these wonderful, familiar words – "benjo – Maureen Edgar – Lugao – Garden Court –Annex – Carolyn Bailey –STIC – Rumors – Air raid! – Talinum", and so forth. My father asked my mom, "Will you still wear the blouse as is?" "Sure", she said, "to give the boys a real treat."

Sascha Jansen