

P.O.W/C.I. - W.J. Priestly Book 14

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Authority: 50 CFR 170.76

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Authority NND 883078

File: 999-2-36 Book 14

Title: Diary

Origin: Major William Priestly

Dates: April 9 - November 15, 1942

Authenticity: Photostat of original

Source: Cabanatuan Prisoner of War Camp

Extracted by _____ Date _____ Microfilmed _____ Date _____

AG-XI Form 91 (20 July 1945)

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TITLE

Historical Record of War-

1. Occupancy
2. Organization
3. Current and living conditions
4. Dispersion of the American Prisoners of War in the Cabanatuan (Province of Nueva Ecija Area, Philippine Islands.)

CHAPTER ONE

April 9 - November 15, 1942

I. Introduction.

1. The War primary concentration camp, Cabanatuan, P.I. was occupied generally by American Prisoners of War from Corregidor and elsewhere. The beginning of the concentration of prisoners was at Camp O'Donnell, 7 km west of Capas where with the aid of release of 9 April, 1942, a small contingent of prisoners brought the following day for internment. The real wave of prisoners however, about 40 strong, was the Luzon Force Headquarters which arrived at daybreak 23 April in a special convey in charge of a Japanese officer. The convey left Base Hospital No. 1 Prison at 8 PM the previous day. Brigadier General Arnold J. Bank, Chief of Staff, Luzon Force, led the party. A well-attached contingent of about 150 enlisted men belonging to various army and service, fell in with the convey enroute to Camp O'Donnell.

2. It was evident that the J. had not prepared for the influx of prisoners to some extent. Encampment facilities had not been developed to the point where they could be drawn on at once. Efforts to secure the prisoners began quickly, under J. supervision, planned efforts to secure the camp adequate water supply. Proper sanitation, improvement in the ration which at first consisted solely of rice, the most important of all; providing adequate hospital facilities and the securing of medicines for the thousands of prisoners who were expected to pour into the camp suffering from malaria, dysentery, beri-beri, under-nourishment, exhaustion, to plan for and adopt at once.

3. The day after the arrival of the Luzon Force Headquarters, it was announced, Major General William P. King arrived with several members of his staff. From then on each day saw large contingents of American and Philippine prisoners brought into camp. The camp was divided, generally, into two sections; American captives from the North Area, the Philippines and the South Area. The J. Camp No. 1 including, admitted American administrative control of operations; all aspects of internal operations

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such as transportation, lodging and messing. The camp was built upon with
 the Filipino sections.

At the peak of our camp, the number of Americans in
 Camp O'Donnell, by areas collected, was as follows: 1st Air Force
 services, were approximately: 1st Air Force, 1st Air Force, 1st Air Force
 due to clerical facilities, were: 1st Air Force, 1st Air Force, 1st Air Force.

Category	1st Air Force	2nd Air Force	3rd Air Force
1st Air Force	40	10	50
2nd Air Force	100	100	100
3rd Air Force	20	200	200
4th Air Force	70	100	100
5th Air Force	70	100	100
6th Air Force	70	100	100
Civilians			100
			1000

* Includes officers - No breakdown possible. The above figures
 include 25 General officers and 25 Colonels.

PHILIPINE

1. Total AAF & support living camped in the area, 62,000
 Include 5 General officers, an estimated 20 field officers of Philippine
 service, and an estimated 1000 field Philippine men.
 Reported deaths to 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

2. Total AAF & support living camped in the area, 62,000
 Include 5 General officers, an estimated 20 field officers of Philippine
 service, and an estimated 1000 field Philippine men.
 Reported deaths to 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

3. Total AAF & support living camped in the area, 62,000
 Include 5 General officers, an estimated 20 field officers of Philippine
 service, and an estimated 1000 field Philippine men.
 Reported deaths to 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

4. Total AAF & support living camped in the area, 62,000
 Include 5 General officers, an estimated 20 field officers of Philippine
 service, and an estimated 1000 field Philippine men.
 Reported deaths to 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

5. Total AAF & support living camped in the area, 62,000
 Include 5 General officers, an estimated 20 field officers of Philippine
 service, and an estimated 1000 field Philippine men.
 Reported deaths to 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

6. Total AAF & support living camped in the area, 62,000
 Include 5 General officers, an estimated 20 field officers of Philippine
 service, and an estimated 1000 field Philippine men.
 Reported deaths to 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

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action of the camp was reviewed by Col. Charles G. Galt, Sr., G-1 (JA) officer. Later Lt. Col. V. T. Holstead, Camp Adjutant departed for Trujillo to join the General Officer and Colonel.

10. On 1st June the organization of the Army Section of Camp O'Donnell presented the estimated picture as follows: Peak occupancy 2000. Left day outside gate 12, not less 7000; left for Trujillo 77; transfer to June 1st 1944. To be removed to Camp O'Donnell Patients detail 1000; 1400; To be removed to Cabanatuan 2100.

11. The following being the interesting to a conclusion. The night of 1-2 June and 2-3 June saw the transfer of those remaining at Camp O'Donnell, less those in the working strip to the Philippine concentration Camp No. 1 Cabanatuan, Buaya Vieja, P. I. Located 8 1/2 miles east of the city of Cabanatuan.

12. The review of this report will be concerned mainly with the Philippine concentration Camp No. 1, Cabanatuan, P. I. From its beginning as a Group Camp with a staff for each group functioning independently under J direction. It will explain the operation of camp as a whole with an American Hq. & staff, established 1st July 1942 to coordinate the administrative operation of the three groups and a hospital. This is similar to as far as possible groups dealing independently with the J authorities.

II. Cabanatuan War Prisoner concentration Camp No. 1. Designation officially changed to Military Prison Camp No. 1 of the Philippines 13 June November 4, 1942.

1. Corregidor Islands fell to the Japanese on 6 May, 1942. The majority of prisoners from that island eventually arrived in the Cabanatuan area. The Filipinos were sent to Camp O'Donnell.

2. The War Prisoner area was located: Camp No. 1 3/4 miles almost due west of the city of Cabanatuan. Camp No. 2 was 6 KM east of No. 1, and Camp 3 another 6 KM east of No. 2. The center of the occupation of each was: Camp 3 was opened on 20 May with contingents of Army and Marine Corps troops arriving for three days. The camp was divided into three group areas, each with about 2000 occupants and an American Hq. Staff which coordinated and administered the affairs of the camp.

The camp staff consisted of: Amer. Commander to 21 August. Col. Harpelson Boudreau, CAG; Amer. Commander; Sept. 1 - Oct. 28. Lt. Col. Curtis T. Pascher, USMC, Adjutant to 23 August Lt. Col. Pascher. Adj. Sept. 1 to Oct. 28th Wj. G. H. Reynolds P. I. Sept. 1 - Oct. 28th. The entire Cabanatuan War Prisoner Camp area of prisoners was under the Japanese direction of Lt. Col. Higaji (see also all headquarters at Camp No. 5. (Date paragraph 1-6 Incl. are missing from the report.)

3. It is not until the arrival of working issue contingents of prisoners. On 11 July 1942 the camp was organized the number of

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es.

prisoners in Camp No. 1 were:

ARMY		NAVY		MARINE		CIVILIAN	
OFF.	NAVY	OFF.	B.M.	OFF.	B.M.		
* 1260	7047	106	71	28	124		4
Hospital Patient							
*** 241	2750		33		31		27 ***
1260	2750	106	33	28	155		51

* includes 2 British Lieutenants. ** includes 2 Navy officials at the hospital. Hospital which included by *** 17 prisoners who enlisted.

10. The Camp population showed no appreciable change from 25 July to the evening of Oct. 30 when the transfer of 1,400 prisoners to Camp No. 1 was completed. On the latter date, Camp No. 1 was occupied by 5,742. Total in hospital 2,607.

ARMY		NAVY		MARINE		CIVILIAN	
OFF.	NAVY	OFF.	B.M.	OFF.	B.M.		
1068	5048	88	408	40	408	147	2

Total for the entire Camp, 8770. (Officers 2168; N.C. 604; Civilian 147; N.C.P. 2)

11. Contrary to the past occupancy period was the lowest occupancy date; Oct. 28. On that date due to heavy draft on the camp for outside details, the number of prisoners, including those in the hospital was declined to: Officer 1050; Enl. 4887, Civilian 28. Total 5,742. On Nov. 15 1942 the population of the Camp was 6,288 divided as follows: Army; Off. 714; Enl. 4533; Navy; Off. 21; Enl. 28; Marine; Off. 7; Enl. 288; Civilian 112; USPHS 2. The number of patients which are included in the above figures are 1265 and the hospital averaged 75.

12. The population of the 1/PH was assigned to all the 4 units. The 1st unit was assigned to the 1st unit, the 2nd unit to the 2nd unit, the 3rd unit to the 3rd unit, and the 4th unit to the 4th unit. On 10/25/42 the 1st unit was assigned to the 1st unit, the 2nd unit to the 2nd unit, the 3rd unit to the 3rd unit, and the 4th unit to the 4th unit. At Camp O'Donnell 214, on work detail at Camp 1 for 1/21/42. The 1st unit was assigned to the 1st unit, the 2nd unit to the 2nd unit, the 3rd unit to the 3rd unit, and the 4th unit to the 4th unit. In addition to the 1st unit, the 2nd unit, the 3rd unit, and the 4th unit were assigned to the 1st unit, the 2nd unit, the 3rd unit, and the 4th unit respectively at that time.

13. The 1st unit was assigned to the 1st unit, the 2nd unit to the 2nd unit, the 3rd unit to the 3rd unit, and the 4th unit to the 4th unit. The number of prisoners who were not expected to return to the 1st unit were transferred to the 2nd unit on 11/23 and 12/18 November.

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DATE	OFFICER	NO. MEN	TOTAL	DESTINATION
Sept. 28	None	40	40	Paveo
Oct. 5	6	522	528	Japan
Oct. 6	11	158	169	Japan
Oct. 10	None	40	40	Japan
Oct. 21	1	72	73	Manila
Oct. 21	150	4	154	Paveo
Oct. 23	8	440	448	Paveo
Oct. 27	5	200	205	Japan
Oct. 28	387	900	1287	Japan
Nov. 5-6	None	50	50	Manila
Nov. 8	None	200	200	Manila
Nov. 9			45	Manila
TOTAL	774	2806	3585	

III STAFF ORGANIZATION
 Prisoner Concentration Camp No. 1

J. This section is concerned only with that period from 16 July 1942 when the American Prisoner Camp Headquarters were established to coordinate the administrative activities of the three groups, thus maintaining administrative contact with the J. camp authorities in one central American Headquarters Staff:

- AMERICAN HEADQUARTERS STAFF
- Asst. Commander Col. Herman J. Roberts, USA, SAC July 16 - Aug. 31
 - Executive Lt. Col. Henry P. Chan, USA (AF) July 16 - Aug. 7
 - Executive Lt. Col. Robert J. Day, USA Aug. 7 - Aug. 31
 - Asst. Lt. Col. E. P. Weeks, USA July 16 - Aug. 31
 - Asst. Commander Lt. Col. Robert J. Day, USA Aug. 7 - Nov. 9
 - Executive Lt. Col. Charles B. Lindsch, USA Sept. 8 - Nov. 9
 - Adj. Lt. Col. E. Weeks, USA Aug. 7 - Nov. 9
 - Asst. Chief of Staff Liaison: Maj. Frank P. Frick, USMC July 16 - Oct. 20
 - Asst. Chief of Staff Lt. Col. Charles T. Beach, USMC Nov. 10
 - Asst. Chief of Staff Lt. Col. Robert J. Day, USA Nov. 10
 - Asst. Chief of Staff Lt. Col. Charles T. Beach, USA Nov. 10
 - Asst. Chief of Staff Lt. Col. Robert H. Reynolds, USA Nov. 10
 - Asst. Chief of Staff Lt. Col. Robert H. Reynolds, USA Nov. 10
 - Asst. Chief of Staff Lt. Col. Robert H. Reynolds, USA Oct. 20
 - Asst. Chief of Staff Lt. Col. Robert H. Reynolds, USA Oct. 20

Asst. Chief of Staff Liaison: Maj. Frank P. Frick, USMC July 16 - Oct. 20.

Asst. Chief of Staff Liaison: Maj. Frank P. Frick, USMC July 16 - Oct. 20.

Asst. Chief of Staff Liaison: Maj. Frank P. Frick, USMC July 16 - Oct. 20.

Asst. Chief of Staff Liaison: Maj. Frank P. Frick, USMC July 16 - Oct. 20.

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the American prisoners Camp Section. Officers Senior to them including the Japanese and identification and other services, etc. All Japanese prisoners in the area were located in the area. These officers were: Lt. Col. Shigeki Mori - Camp 41; Capt. Gen. Tadao Mori, Camp 42; Capt. Gen. Tadao Mori, Camp 43; Capt. Gen. Tadao Mori, Camp 44; Capt. Gen. Tadao Mori, Camp 45; Capt. Gen. Tadao Mori, Camp 46; Capt. Gen. Tadao Mori, Camp 47; Capt. Gen. Tadao Mori, Camp 48; Capt. Gen. Tadao Mori, Camp 49; Capt. Gen. Tadao Mori, Camp 50.

IV. INCIDENTS

1. Incident: Upon entering a Japanese military prison camp, prisoners were soon surrounded by the heavily armed Japanese. The prisoners attempted to escape by using a tunnel. The tunnel was discovered by the Japanese and the prisoners were taken back to the camp. The Japanese then attempted to force the prisoners to work on the tunnel. The prisoners refused to work and the Japanese threatened to execute them. The prisoners then attempted to escape again by using another tunnel. This attempt was also discovered by the Japanese and the prisoners were taken back to the camp. The Japanese then threatened to execute the prisoners if they did not work on the tunnel. The prisoners refused to work and the Japanese threatened to execute them. The prisoners then attempted to escape again by using another tunnel. This attempt was also discovered by the Japanese and the prisoners were taken back to the camp. The Japanese then threatened to execute the prisoners if they did not work on the tunnel. The prisoners refused to work and the Japanese threatened to execute them. The prisoners then attempted to escape again by using another tunnel. This attempt was also discovered by the Japanese and the prisoners were taken back to the camp. The Japanese then threatened to execute the prisoners if they did not work on the tunnel. The prisoners refused to work and the Japanese threatened to execute them. The prisoners then attempted to escape again by using another tunnel. This attempt was also discovered by the Japanese and the prisoners were taken back to the camp. The Japanese then threatened to execute the prisoners if they did not work on the tunnel. The prisoners refused to work and the Japanese threatened to execute them.

- Mr. Tolson (Pres.) The record follows:
- | | | |
|---------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Tolson, J. Edgar | Sgt. Paul GAG | Left Camp 41, Camp 42 |
| 2. Clegg, H. L. | Sgt. Paul GAG | Left Camp 41, Camp 42 |
| 3. Glavin, E. J. | Sgt. Paul GAG | Left Camp 41, Camp 42 |
| 4. Ladd, A. C. | Sgt. Paul GAG | Left Camp 41, Camp 42 |
| 5. Nichols, C. G. | Sgt. Paul GAG | Left Camp 41, Camp 42 |
| 6. Rosen, W. C. | Sgt. Paul GAG | Left Camp 41, Camp 42 |
| 7. Tracy, H. A. | Sgt. Paul GAG | Left Camp 41, Camp 42 |
- The prisoners were taken to Camp 41 and held there until they were returned to the United States.

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NAME	RANK	ORGANIZATION	REMARKS
8. Trellis, Robert J.	Pvt.	60th CAC	: Last Camp #2 night of : June 25-28; went to native
9. Carden, J. ✓	Pvt.	60th CAC	: Maric; purchased food, and
10. Reed, Fred J. ✓	Pvt.	31st Infantry	: upon return to camp were
11. Pearce, Irving	Pvt.	31st Infantry	: apprehended and executed
12. Iron, Kenneth	Cpl.	60th CAC	: June 28.
13. Hunt, Thomas F.	S/Cpl.	535th CAC	: Left Hospital Area, Camp : #3, night of June 25-28; : captured June 28 in Caban- : atian, returned to Camp : and executed same day.
14. Spuka, Edward J.	Pvt.	31st Infantry	: Received from Hospital : area, Camp #1, August 14th, : returned to Japanese control : Sept. 14th; placed in Guard : House; not sentenced; trans- : ferred to Manila October 28, : for "General Court Martial"; : no further report as to : disposition.
15. Pratt, Christian E.	Civ. Emp.	G.M.C.	: Received from Hospital : area, Camp #1, August 16, : returned to Japanese control : Oct. 8; in confine- : ment until October 28, when : transferred to Manila for : GCM. No further report as : to disposition.
16. Cameron, William D.	Pvt.	(?) Army	: Received from Hospital : area, Camp #1 Aug. 14; re- : turned to Japanese control : September 11, confined to : #3; sent to Manila Oct. 28, : for GCM. No further report : as to disposition.
17. Brown, James W.	Pvt.	31st Infantry	: Left Hospital Area, Camp
18. Teup, Carlton	Pvt.	31st Infantry	: #3, Sept. 14; returned to : Japanese control Sept. 27; : confined in G.H. and sent to : #3; Oct. 28 for GCM. No : further report as to dispo- : sition.

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understood English or gathered.

4. Summary of the probable intention of the escapees and their disposition at the hands of the Japanese is recapitulated as follows:

Number of escapees - Army Officers -	2
Army Enlisted Men -	18
Army Officers -	4
Navine Corps P.M. -	1
Civilians -	3
TOTAL -	28

Number of escapees thought to have had intention of returning after purchasing food outside - 0

Number of escapees believed to have had no intention of returning to camp - 18
 TOTAL - 18

Number of escapees executed by shooting - 14

Number of escapees transferred to Manila for trial by GCM; others believed not fitly disposed of - 9

TOTAL - 23

5. It is of interest to note that the Japanese Authorities convinced themselves that escapees, without eventual recapture, from the military prison camps, was impossible due to the great difficulties for Americans to exist on the outside. The natives feared punishment at the hands of the Japanese for harboring escapees. They were thoroughly indoctrinated with this thought that it is doubtful if any Filipino would be willing to risk the more populated areas could change, willingly, to provide sanctuary for escaped American prisoners, nor even, an individual's chance of surviving starvation, disease and exposure in the more isolated sections of the country, at the hands of the hostile natives were said to be almost nil.

It is in print in that of the three Navy Ensigns who escaped from Camp 3, June 2, with some funds. They reported themselves into Japanese headquarters, Zamboanga, Luzon on September 26, after arriving at Zamboanga. During their detention in Camp awaiting transfer to Manila, the Japanese authorities required each of them to deliver a prepared speech before a court of honor at the turn-out of the Camp, in which they related the difficulties they encountered while free. Their remarks doubtless were profound in regard to the Japanese Prisoners. At the same time

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Colonel John P. Brown, 1st Commander of the American Forces in the mountain provinces, who led guerrilla forces for several years after the American capitulation on Luzon, also delivered a prepared speech, in which he stated that the Japanese authorities considered most of the American attempts at escape as failures, and that the fact that all American captives have been recaptured.

V. DETAILS OF CAMP

1. Camp 7. Construction including the hospital area consisted of the following area.

- Camp 7 - North end south boundary.
- Line 550 yards east end east boundary.
- Line 200 yards AS camp.
- Hospital area - North end south boundary line.
- 700 yards east end east boundary line.
- 175 yards AS camp.

To guard this area the Japanese maintained generally a garrison composed of a regiment of 200 troops which they called a "camp garrison" prisoners. This Japanese Garrison complement was supplied from the main garrison staff to which it added a small number of troops at which

2. During construction, around each area were 3 x 3 x 3 erected by hand wire fence about seven feet high, with iron bracing, 2 inches in diameter, spaced about 5 feet apart; and with covered 2 x 2 x 2 wire fence about 10 feet high, spaced about 1 foot apart from the wire up.

3. On the outside of each enclosure was a row of 10 x 10 x 10 (or 8 x 8) entry boxes, spaced about 150 yards apart, in which a Japanese soldier on duty during night hours. At night the Japanese soldiers were confined to, and on the outside of, the enclosure. The Japanese being confined inside one of the prison camps at Camp 7, the Japanese, did not have access to other guard over the Japanese in the enclosure.

4. The Japanese, in each of the 11 enclosures, had a small area for the Japanese and their families. It was, however, a foreign conclusion that the Japanese were successful in their attempts at escape from the Japanese camp occurred on the

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night of June 3 when three English captives. They were returned to
camp on the 10th of June, and returned to camp after being returned into
Japanese custody. Later they revealed their identity as
confidential. (At 3 AM (London) one will be released, sent to
hospital with a broken leg, and another returned to camp
in the condition of the Japanese, but was not shot to death
in compliance with Japanese regulations.)

5. After a violent explosion occurred at Camp IV, Cebu, the Japanese
Japs at the Japanese barracks, that the American prisoners were to
their guard with a permanent unarmed guard of American prisoners, except
at night. The guard was to be a mix of American prisoners, with
American guards posted immediately inside the camp enclosure. During
the day, guards were to be in camp to prevent unauthorized
at night they patrolled the camp area, each post located so that they
would be in front of and behind him. Later Camp Area was defini-
tely defined by the placing of a barbed wire fence between Group I and
Group II, and between Group II and III - with a sentry posted at the gate
during the 24-hour period except between 4:00 and 8:00 PM. This to pre-
vent unauthorized circulation of prisoners between the groups.

6. All guards had a mission assigned by the Japanese which was to:
- (a) Prevent unauthorized departure of prisoners of war from camp.
 - (b) Prevent prisoners of war from loitering within, or approach-
ing within, three yards of the barbed wire fence enclosure.
 - (c) Prevent prisoners of war from trading with, or contacting,
persons over the fence.
 - (d) Prevent prisoners of war from going from their barracks,
to a point beyond the latrines, after 8:00 PM, at which
time an American Prisoner of War Barracks Guard was posted
in the latrine barracks for night to prevent men in
barracks leaving their quarters except for authorized
absences.
 - (e) Give an alarm in case of fire.

7. Another guard maintained by the Prisoners, was that necessary
to operate the Camp Guard House (located in Group II area) and guard
prisoners sentenced by American Courts Martial.

8. The Hospital Area was required to maintain similar day and
night perimeter guard, the same as the main Camp, with the exception
that the camp Adjutant supervised its perimeter guard and the guard on
the main entrance gate. The camp perimeter guard, and all other guards

were furnished by the three Group Commanders. Additional personnel for the Hospital periods were drawn from among convalescent patient - when necessary.

3. Number of post and personnel necessary to man the covered guards are shown in the following. (*)

Sentry boxes	PLATOON DAY	PLATOON NIGHT	OFF	PLATOON
Camp	8	8		
Hospital	10	10	10	10

(*) In the main camp each of the three Groups takes care of its own area - each designate one officer of the Day; an officer of the Guard and the detail of sentries. In the Hospital area a regular guard company with its three platoons of sentries, one on special duty and supervises the guards. Officers of the guard are drawn from the camp, several of whom rotate, and receive the duty permanently.

VI DISCIPLINE

1. The question of internal discipline in the Camp and Hospital was become a permanent one soon after Camp O'Donnell was opened to receive prisoners, most of whom were from Japan, and Camp O'Donnell, joined the prisoners for Corregidor due to the physical deterioration of an appreciable number of officers and men especially those from Japan, coupled in many instances with rumors at the part of some prisoners over being made prisoners of war, it was soon found that the form of internal discipline procedure must be devised or serious consequences for the camp as a whole would be a possibility from the Japanese. It was found that discipline should be maintained at it was shown that to have a knowledge should be given to the prisoners to avoid creating a situation of internal discipline and again creating a problem for the camp as a whole at the hands of the Japanese.

2. The Japanese authorities made it plain that we were to set up our own system of internal discipline to maintain discipline in the camp. This was done in the American Army. At the same time, orders were given to the Japanese, the overall Group Commander, that the system of punishment in an effort to maintain discipline:

(1) The system of punishment should be based on a variety of different types of punishment, such as, confinement, it should be noted

Ext. C.I.

that the majority of offenses were charged with larceny (involving foodstuffs in many cases) (Failure to obey law, disobedience to orders of superior). The procedure at Camp O'Donnell was more or less informal. It should be emphasized that no serious instances of lack of discipline occurred. It was broadened and carried over to the new camp at Cabanatuan.

7. About August 15, after the American Camp Headquarters, Camp #1, Cabanatuan, was established, the Group Commander advised that, irrespective of the name of the quasi-judicial bodies, administration, military justice, their operation and the purpose they were serving were the same as those of court martials. In view of instructions from the Japanese authorities, vesting the administration of military justice in Courts Martial functioning under our articles of war - the designated the following general procedure for the trial of offenders against Military Law:

(a) The provisions of the 104th Article of War would be used to the greatest extent possible.

(b) Group Commanders would appoint Special and Summary Courts. Sentence involving reduction or forfeiture of pay would not be imposed. When necessary the case would be referred to the Commanding Officer.

(c) The rules and regulations provided in the Manual of Courts-Martial would be followed.

(d) Offenses which could normally be tried by General Courts, required a thorough investigation by the Group Commander in accordance with the usual practice; the report to be forwarded to the Commanding Officer, in which he would state where the case disposed of in such manner as the particular circumstances warranted.

There were 301 convictions by Summary Court and 15 convictions by Special Court up to November 15. The Summary Court convictions included those determined by the "Council of disciplinary officers or their representatives in the institution of the regular court-martial system."

8. Offenses involved in the convictions were as follows (figures in parentheses are more than one offense - hence the number of offenses is less than the number of convictions):

OFFENSE	NO. OF OFFENSES	NO. OF CONVICTS
Assault and battery	2	-
AFM from place of work	3	1
Disobedience of superior	1	-

Ext. Sc.
C.S.

<u>OFFENSE</u>	<u>NO. OF OFFICIALS</u>	<u>NO. OF OFFICIALS</u>
Disrespect to U.S.O.	2	-
Disobedience of order of superior officer	1	0
Disobedience of order of superior officer	1	0
Failure to obey order of U.S.O.	3	1
Failure to obey order of superior officer	4	-
False pretenses - involving obtaining of pass, etc.	1	0
Insult	52	3
Insult of duty	7	-
Receiving stolen property	1	-
Violation of guard duty - leaving, sleeping sitting down on post, etc.	11	4
Violation of basic orders	6	-
Striking superior officer	-	1
Miscellaneous offenses	3	-
TOTAL	100	10

6. In the case of the Jarosny case, the commissary food, available at the Commissary only to those who had funds, special food to supplement the regular ration was thought worthy of being stolen. The commissary money sought to procure it by theft. In addition, some commissary food involved stealing from the commissary food issued for the benefit of all members of the camp. Incidents also in the 1st Ranger, Court-martial cases were the case of the Junior Officer who, while patient in the hospital, became involved in food regulations. Cases of this kind reported of by a disciplinary officer before regular court-martial were established.

7. The sentences issued by Court-Martial, including those imposed by disciplinary officers and the interval between prior to the institution of the court-martial dictated by Camp Headquarters were as follows:

<u>TYPE OF SENTENCE</u>	<u>NO. OF OFFICIALS</u>	<u>NO. OF OFFICIALS</u>
Confinement in hard labor	3	-
1 Year	28	-
3 Months	10	-
10 Days	6 (30)	-
2 Weeks	6 (30)	-

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 05

SENTENCE	IN SUMMARY COURT	IN GENERAL COURT
Confinement at hard labor		
15 Days	5 (xxx)	2
20 Days	1	-
3 weeks	1	-
25 Days	1	-
1 Month	37	-
1 1/2 Months	2 (xxx)	-
2 Months	2 (xxx)	4 (xxx)
3 Months	1 (xxx)	6
6 Months	-	3
Forfeiture of commissary purchases	2	-
Hard labor without confinement:		
3 Days	2	-
5 Days	1	-
1 Week	4	-
10 Days	1	-
2 Weeks	1	-
3 Weeks	3	-
1 Month	1	-
Reprimand:	1	-
Restriction to Limit:		
3 Days	1	-
1 Week	1	-
TOTAL	115	18

(x) Some sentences were in the form of punishment - such within the limit imposed by that class of courts - hence total number does not agree with total number of convictions.

(xx) One each of these sentences, by Summary Court and two of these sentences by General Court - within the limit imposed by the regulations prescribed by Article of War 15 and 16 - were reduced by the Judge Advocate prior to the counts indicated.

(xxx) All of the sentences were imposed to the counts indicated by the reference authorities, those as imposed they were within the limits prescribed by Article of War 15.

3. The Judge Advocate retained the right of final review.

on all sentences, approving or modifying them as they see fit. It is noted from this the Japanese did not interfere in any manner with the court martial system.

3. In addition to the foraging trials at Court-Martial, several cases involving American charges arose in the Camp, they were investigated and cases compiled to report to the War Office. The War Office then took action on return to our own Military Jurisdiction. Most of these cases involved officers, but some involved enlisted men. The War Office stated that the charges were of such a nature that the retention in the services of the officers and men involved, if they so wish, was considered to be highly desirable. Consequently only a General Court-Martial was believed competent to dispose of them.

VII - MORAL and SPIRIT

1. Little activity of a moral character was observed during the brief stay of American prisoners at Camp O'Hara, but after the prisoner books were established in the Canteen area - in Camp 1 and 2 - moral and welfare activities were organized. Part of Japanese and Japanese equipment became available.

2. In addition to moral activities were organized early in July. The activities started originally as Camp functions in the two main canteens and later spread. The program while additional activities were included, but became progressively fuller as time went on, including inter-camp activities, organized by American Camp Headquarters.

3. The general program of the moral section - activities sponsored by the prisoners, mentioned, part of it or proceeded to suit the circumstances - are listed as follows:

- (1) Moral section - Camp 1, Camp 2, Camp 3, Camp 4.
- (2) Camp 1 - Moral section - Camp 1, Camp 2, Camp 3, Camp 4.
- (3) Camp 2 - Moral section - Camp 1, Camp 2, Camp 3, Camp 4.
- (4) Camp 3 - Moral section - Camp 1, Camp 2, Camp 3, Camp 4.
- (5) Camp 4 - Moral section - Camp 1, Camp 2, Camp 3, Camp 4.
- (6) Camp 5 - Moral section - Camp 1, Camp 2, Camp 3, Camp 4.
- (7) Camp 6 - Moral section - Camp 1, Camp 2, Camp 3, Camp 4.
- (8) Camp 7 - Moral section - Camp 1, Camp 2, Camp 3, Camp 4.
- (9) Camp 8 - Moral section - Camp 1, Camp 2, Camp 3, Camp 4.
- (10) Camp 9 - Moral section - Camp 1, Camp 2, Camp 3, Camp 4.
- (11) Camp 10 - Moral section - Camp 1, Camp 2, Camp 3, Camp 4.
- (12) Camp 11 - Moral section - Camp 1, Camp 2, Camp 3, Camp 4.
- (13) Camp 12 - Moral section - Camp 1, Camp 2, Camp 3, Camp 4.
- (14) Camp 13 - Moral section - Camp 1, Camp 2, Camp 3, Camp 4.
- (15) Camp 14 - Moral section - Camp 1, Camp 2, Camp 3, Camp 4.
- (16) Camp 15 - Moral section - Camp 1, Camp 2, Camp 3, Camp 4.
- (17) Camp 16 - Moral section - Camp 1, Camp 2, Camp 3, Camp 4.
- (18) Camp 17 - Moral section - Camp 1, Camp 2, Camp 3, Camp 4.
- (19) Camp 18 - Moral section - Camp 1, Camp 2, Camp 3, Camp 4.
- (20) Camp 19 - Moral section - Camp 1, Camp 2, Camp 3, Camp 4.
- (21) Camp 20 - Moral section - Camp 1, Camp 2, Camp 3, Camp 4.
- (22) Camp 21 - Moral section - Camp 1, Camp 2, Camp 3, Camp 4.
- (23) Camp 22 - Moral section - Camp 1, Camp 2, Camp 3, Camp 4.
- (24) Camp 23 - Moral section - Camp 1, Camp 2, Camp 3, Camp 4.
- (25) Camp 24 - Moral section - Camp 1, Camp 2, Camp 3, Camp 4.
- (26) Camp 25 - Moral section - Camp 1, Camp 2, Camp 3, Camp 4.
- (27) Camp 26 - Moral section - Camp 1, Camp 2, Camp 3, Camp 4.
- (28) Camp 27 - Moral section - Camp 1, Camp 2, Camp 3, Camp 4.
- (29) Camp 28 - Moral section - Camp 1, Camp 2, Camp 3, Camp 4.
- (30) Camp 29 - Moral section - Camp 1, Camp 2, Camp 3, Camp 4.
- (31) Camp 30 - Moral section - Camp 1, Camp 2, Camp 3, Camp 4.
- (32) Camp 31 - Moral section - Camp 1, Camp 2, Camp 3, Camp 4.
- (33) Camp 32 - Moral section - Camp 1, Camp 2, Camp 3, Camp 4.
- (34) Camp 33 - Moral section - Camp 1, Camp 2, Camp 3, Camp 4.
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- (75) Camp 74 - Moral section - Camp 1, Camp 2, Camp 3, Camp 4.
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- (79) Camp 78 - Moral section - Camp 1, Camp 2, Camp 3, Camp 4.
- (80) Camp 79 - Moral section - Camp 1, Camp 2, Camp 3, Camp 4.
- (81) Camp 80 - Moral section - Camp 1, Camp 2, Camp 3, Camp 4.
- (82) Camp 81 - Moral section - Camp 1, Camp 2, Camp 3, Camp 4.
- (83) Camp 82 - Moral section - Camp 1, Camp 2, Camp 3, Camp 4.
- (84) Camp 83 - Moral section - Camp 1, Camp 2, Camp 3, Camp 4.
- (85) Camp 84 - Moral section - Camp 1, Camp 2, Camp 3, Camp 4.
- (86) Camp 85 - Moral section - Camp 1, Camp 2, Camp 3, Camp 4.
- (87) Camp 86 - Moral section - Camp 1, Camp 2, Camp 3, Camp 4.
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- (90) Camp 89 - Moral section - Camp 1, Camp 2, Camp 3, Camp 4.
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- (94) Camp 93 - Moral section - Camp 1, Camp 2, Camp 3, Camp 4.
- (95) Camp 94 - Moral section - Camp 1, Camp 2, Camp 3, Camp 4.
- (96) Camp 95 - Moral section - Camp 1, Camp 2, Camp 3, Camp 4.
- (97) Camp 96 - Moral section - Camp 1, Camp 2, Camp 3, Camp 4.
- (98) Camp 97 - Moral section - Camp 1, Camp 2, Camp 3, Camp 4.
- (99) Camp 98 - Moral section - Camp 1, Camp 2, Camp 3, Camp 4.
- (100) Camp 99 - Moral section - Camp 1, Camp 2, Camp 3, Camp 4.
- (101) Camp 100 - Moral section - Camp 1, Camp 2, Camp 3, Camp 4.

etc

can full of files, each one averaging about 2000 files. The fil-
ling campaign is being perpetuated, vigorously prosecuted.

14. Not the least important detail of the above activity was the
establishment of a company to serve the main camp and hospital
area. The Americans not being accustomed to a basic diet consisting
of rice, looked forward to the time when some of their stores to
augment the regular diet, and other necessities would be permitted.
It was surprising that an enterprising J. merchant from Manila was not
allowed to install a commissary for profit, since it was known in the
circulation had been brought into camp. In the early days of Camp
Donnell, such canned goods, milk cans, cigarettes, etc, were
brought into camp by retaining work details, the supply could not
meet demand, the result - inflation. Prices for example: 1 can of
corned beef sold for \$1.00 a 70 cent can of condensed
cigarettes for \$2.50 and so on.

15. News of a permanent camp set-up anticipated with our arrival
at Camp Donnell. It was hoped that the Japanese would then have
taken no action on the matter, despite reports from the Japs more
likely to be admitted to open a store. Actually, the Japanese seemed
intent on denying the American Prisoners the benefit of outside purchases.
Their regulations prohibited incoming work details from bringing
commodities into camp, but bootlegging of stuff smuggled into camp
soon brought back to normal the understated condition of this traffic
which prevailed at Camp Donnell.

16. The actual establishment of a commissary, run by the Americans
began in the latter end of June, with the arrival at Japanese Barracks
of several Philippine merchants from neighboring Alamo town. They brought
with them a assortment of canned goods, sugar and bananas. They brought
a commission on the purchase of all the items, a representative
from each of the three Groups and the resulting price, the entire lot
being divided into four equal parts. Thus, the 10% commission of the
retail commissary. Purchase prices were reasonable, considering the
time - in general about double or one and one half the cost in normal
prices. The goods were sold on a normal profit of about ten
percent, which included a small overhead margin for operation. The
reason for a small profit in the commissary will be set out later in
this section. For several weeks a regular system of procurement and
purchases could be arranged about the Japanese, the goods were
known at Japanese Barracks. The Japs seemed to bring goods unaccounted

ext.

17. With the creation of the Prison Camp, it was necessary to coordinate the activities of the Prison and the Hospital areas. Camp Commander, officer was appointed to purchase for the entire camp. About the middle of August he was permitted to leave camp to make purchases. At first the goods were brought into camp in government and civilian trucks at a cost of about \$4000 per month, according to the records. Later the Japanese provided truck transportation. Meanwhile the several camp cooperatives were set up, some of the goods from which came mainly from the barracks leaders, each barracks having created a prison camp and from these the goods, such as rice, were taken in the past. These cooperatives were permitted to get water and gasoline in the camp commissaries to cover various needs.

18. Added to the purchases of such popular items as rice, chicken, eggs, etc. This provided the inmates with a variety of goods, including all types of soap, resulting in getting rid of lice throughout the camp, the inmates' health (a major and primary objective of irregular activity) growing more. Individual "open" cooking, and more than 1000 food towards contentment. This activity in the outdoor community stimulated improvement in morale.

19. Other activities in the camp were carried on in parallel with the building up of profits in the commissaries. Portions of the profits were used to purchase medical instruments for the rural hospital, but the bulk of the profits found even a more worthy outlet.

13. Hunt, Thomas E. -- time of escape (?) From hospital a week ahead of execution on June 26th. Hunt and Reed buried near hospital grounds -- 100 yards west of old operating ward.

Graham, Robert J.; Gatelan, J.; Penrose, Irving; and Sison, Kenneth, (8, 9, 11 & 12) buried on the farm. All executed as examples to other prisoners.

24. Russell, Donald K. 8864947, Private, 31st Infantry. April 14, 1943 escaped from Group I; went to buy food at tienda telling them that he was a Guerrilla from the mountains; caught and returned without food. He was shot near the rehab stalls -- buried in cemetery.

25. Mental case, Where shot (?) in or out -- thru fence (?) Buried cemetery.

25. -- Trujillo, John Batista, 76011952, Private, 200th Coast Artillery (AA), Attempted to escape while on guard at hospital April 13-14th. Japanese guard, Officer of the day (?). Shot and buried next day April 15th near school house east of camp.

26. Connell, Walter, Portland, Oregon. Attempted to escape from farm detail on July 11, 1943. Same afternoon turned in by Filipinos at their house. Hand caved in -- left eye missing -- cuts both arms and legs, Penile proctal lesion GSW both legs. Japanese may shot to death (one shot in leg from rear)

Graham --- 19044526	Gatelan --- 19015521	Reed --- 6273507
Penrose --- 6576038	Sison --- 7001892	Hunt --- 38012121
88655 --- 0-09867	Breitung --- 0-15314	Lankauskas --- 8150031
Russell --- 8864947	Trujillo --- 76011952	Connell ---

- ... of ... Yale University.
- Vicente ... - Member, Philippine Council of State. Known ...
- ... in Iloilo, 1863, April 8, 1861.
- ... in ... March 23, 1868. Attended Illinois Normal School, University of Chicago and Columbia University. Educator, former Senator.
- ... - Commissioner of Public Works and Communications.
- ... - Member of House of Representatives and Member of ...
- ... - Born in Iloilo 50 years ago, the son of the ...
- ... (Core ...). Learned the ...
- ... member of the Constitutional Convention. Former lieutenant governor of Iloilo.

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INFORMATION ON THE ENGLISH BAND

BAUGHN, LAWRENCE E. - 1st Lt. O-38702, 81st Pursuit Squadron Air Corps. Age: 30. Born: Wichita, Kansas. Education: High School graduate, Wichita University Graduate. Home: In United States at Wichita, Kansas. Present address: Russell, New Mexico. Musical information: Trumpet player, bands played with - High School and University bands, American Legion Band, Wichita, Kansas, 137th Infantry Band. Played with various dance bands from 1940 to 1940. Staff musician for radio station KFI, Wichita, Kansas. Played with Boston Tunes Squadron for one season. Profession: Cadeby, training company sales department, 5 years. Hobbies: Tennis, hunting, skiing. Future Plans: Return to former civilian status. Work during war: Research supply officer and other administrative duties. Took part in initial encounter at Agulona and in final drive at Agulona. Located at Gabceban Field until surrender. Attached to 8th United States Marines for beach defense during siege of Corregidor.

KAPLAN, CHARLES E. - Staff Sergeant 3858007, 26th Aerial Squadron, Air Corps. Age: 27. Born: Louisville, Kentucky. Education: High School, one and one half years college. Home: In United States. Present address: 1116 South 19th Street, Hammond, Indiana. Musical information: Singer with prison camp band. Has played drums. Played with various dance bands 1934 to 1937, all in vicinity of Indianapolis, Indiana. Hobbies: Photography and bartending. Future Plans: to operate a wholesale liquor company. Work during war: Infantry duty with Provisional Air Corps.

REINHART, MALCOLM T., 18014458, Sergeant, Medical Department. Age: 27. Born: Margaret, Texas. Education: High School graduate and six months business school. Medical information: Instruments played: electric and standard guitar. Played with various dance bands in the southwest United States from 1938 to 1940. Some radio work. Work during war: Was enlisted in the Coast Artillery Corps in 1940, same duty with the 59th Coast Artillery, transferred to 5th Coast Artillery Band as drum major in August 1941, transferred to Medical Department at outbreak of war. Routine medical work done during period of the war. Hobbies: Hunting and fishing.

ROYE, FRANKLIN, 216624, Corporal, 4th United States Marine Corps. Age: 36. Born: Burlington, New Jersey. Education: Prep school graduate and two years University of Virginia. Home: in the United States, and present address - C/ Mrs. C. E. Hopkins, Backing Ridge,

New Jersey. Musical Information: Arranger for prison camp band. Clarinetist. Played with various Marine Corps bands for past 15 years. Began arranging as a hobby while in Shanghai, China in 1933-1934. Has also studied piano and harmony as a hobby. Profession: Professional soldier. Future Plans: to finish 20 years service and then continue in the field of music. Work during war: Beach defense with 4th Marines on Corregidor.

MARSHALL, RICHARD JOHN, 242212, Corporal, 4th United States Marine Corps. Age: 26. Born: Marysville, Washington. Education: High school graduate. Home: in United States and present address, 3507 Norton Street, Everett, Washington. Musical Information: Clarinet and saxophone with prison camp band. Started playing in 1922. Clarinet for the Tacoma Times Jazz Band. Appeared in Seattle Symphony as bass clarinetist. Appeared as clarinet soloist with Tacoma Symphony. Played all instruments in the road group. Played in various Marine Corps bands from 1933 to 1941. Dance band experience with various bands in Shanghai, China. Profession: Graduate of Naval Radio School. Hobbies: Beach defense on Corregidor with 4th U.S. Marines.

FRIDLAND, ROYCE L., 1601460, Corporal, Battery 4th, 56th Coast Artillery Corps. Age: 25. Born: Corsico, Texas. Education: High school graduate. Home: in United States and present address, 300 South 3rd St., Hobbs, New Mexico. Musical Information: Guitar in prison camp band. Plays guitar and bass fiddle. Various dance bands in southwest United States from 1937 to 1940. Profession: Mechanic and oil field worker. Hobbies: Sports and dancing. Future plans: Return to civilian status. Work during war: Range section for Esteban Marshall and Wilson, Fort Drum.

BOOTH, EDWIN T.C., 19050250, Private First Class, 7th Materiel Squadron, Air Corps. Age: 21. Born: San Francisco. Education: High school graduate. Home: in United States and present address, 1574 Glenn Avenue, Fresno, California. Musical Information: Pianist with prison camp band. Various dance bands from 1939 to 1941. Profession: Commercial artist. Hobbies: Radio and sports. Future plans: Return to civilian status with intent to complete a college education. Work during war: Radio operator.

HARRIS, CRULLY C., 16068806, Private First Class, 59th Coast Artillery Band. Age: 33. Born: New Boston, Ohio. Education: High school graduate. Home: in United States and present address, 2224 Rhodes Ave., New Boston, Ohio. Musical Information: Organist with prison camp band. Instruments played, piano, organ, guitar, banjo.

ukulele, mandolin. Played with various bands in the east-central United States from 1928 to 1940. Started playing piano at age of seven. Work during war: Enlisted Coast Artillery Corps. Did duty with Battery "A", 60th Coast Artillery, and transferred to 52th Coast Artillery Band July 1, 1941. Was with USAFFE mess during siege of Corregidor. Profession: Brick Mason. Hobbies: Sports of all kinds. Future plans: Return to civilian status.

MADISON, DARNELL W. 14053786, Private First Class, 50th Coast Artillery Band. Age: 27. Born: Marshfield, Wisconsin. Education: High school graduate. Home: in United States at Neenah, Wisconsin. Present address, Fort Worth, Texas. Musical Information: Drummer with prison camp band. Plays all instruments in percussion group. Father in a drummer. "Red" started playing at 13. Played in high school bands in Wisconsin, in 1933 and 34. Was instructor for high school bands group after finishing high school. Moved to Texas and entered the restaurant business. Hobbies: Bowling and photography. Future plans: to stay in the musical field either in or out of the service. Would like to make one of the big service bands. Work during war: Military police duty.

KRATZ, JOHN H., Jr. 17032810, Private First Class, Headquarters and Headquarters Battery, Harbor Defense of Manila and Cable Boys. Age: 26. Born: Burlington, Iowa. Education: High school graduate, Junior College Graduate, B.A. in Economics, State University of Iowa. Some work done on M.A. in Philosophy. Home: in United States and present address 1030 Spring Street, Burlington, Iowa. Musical Information: Leader of Prison Camp Band. Studied piano and clarinet as a hobby. Picked up bass viol in 1934, as a hobby. Started playing bass professionally in 1935. Played with various dance bands in north-eastern Iowa from 1934 to 1936. Played with college dance bands from 1936 to 1939. Picked up vibra harp during 1939. Was out of music from 1939 to September 1940. Went back to college and played 1940 to 1941. Played bass and vibra harp. Joined service October 1, 1941. Began work with prison camp orchestra February 1, 1942. Profession: salesman. Hobbies: sports. Future plans: to return to college to complete an M.D. degree. Work during war: clerical.

MC CLURE, CHESTER R. - 19012964, 809th Military Police Company. Age: 24. Born: Newport, Arkansas. Education: eight grade. Home: in United States and present address - Route # 4, Box 506, Pheonix, Arizona. Musical Information: Guitar with prison camp band. Played electric guitar and standard guitar, banjo, ukule. Was studying trombone prior to war. Started playing ukulele at 9 years. Guitar at 11. Began playing professionally in 1936. Played with various dance units throughout the United States from 1936 to 1940. Profession:

with
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music. Hobbies: checkers and horsemanship. Future plans: to remain in the musical field either as a musician or as a salesman for a guitar company. Work during war: Military Police Duty.

CILAS, MARTIN D., 19007007, Private First Class, 50th Coast Artillery Band. Age: 22. Born: Los Angeles. Education: One year of high school. Home: in the United States and present address, 1813 Gabriel Avenue, Los Angeles, California. Musical Information: Trumpet with prison camp band. Started playing piano and clarinet as a boy. started trumpet in 1931. played with high school band and orchestra. started playing dance music in 1938. Played with various west-coast dance bands from 1938 to 1941. Joined service in Medical Department 1941. Transferred to 50th Coast Artillery Band, July 2, 1942. Profession: Barber; Hobbies: tennis and horse back riding. Future Plans: to return to civilian status and return to music. Also to study arranging. work during war: Military police duty in Malinta tunnel.

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IMPORTANT

Do not photo
P 27-44

- KAWAYUKI TANI - Foreign Minister, Government of China.
- WANG YUE-CHING - Charge d'Affaires, Royal Thai Embassy at Tokyo.
- YAMAGUCHI GORO - Ambassador to Bangkok.
- SUN SI-SHIH - Charge d'Affaires, French Legation, Tokyo.
- SOBATO ICHIMATA - High Commissioner, French Legation, Shanghai.
- T. TAKETAKUMI - Charge d'Affaires, Royal Thai Embassy at Tokyo.
- TEIJI TSUOKAMI - Ambassador to Bangkok.
- KENKICHI YOSHIZAWA - Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China.
- CHANG CHING-HUI - Premier of Manchukuo.
- WANG CHING-WEI - President of New China.
- PRINCE TEI (TEIACHIKO TUNG-LEI-FU) - Vice-Chief of Police, Manchukuo.
- PHIBUN SONGKRAM - Home Minister, Foreign Minister and the Commander in Chief of the Army and Naval Forces of Thailand.
- DOCTOR BA MAW - Chief Executive of Burma.
- GENERAL JEAN DECOUX - Governor General of French Indo-China.
- JOSE B. VARGAS - Chief Civil Administrator of the Philippines.

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of Widen Tjerda van Schenborg, American-born wife of the former Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies. She gave poignantly not only the most significant insight into the origin of the war but also her advice to the Americans on how to extricate themselves from the present dilemma.

"I was born in the suburbs of Washington and I married my husband there 30 years ago. Before coming to the East, I traveled to the four corners of the world with my husband who was a diplomat. The Dutch army clique which overestimated America's war preparations and its feeling against Japan, and the government which was dragged along by it, involved Java in the war. America must take most of the blame for the complete ruin of the Dutch East Indies.

"At this time, I only hope that the New Order in East Asia will be completed as swiftly as possible and that peace will come again. My life during the past year under the protection of the Japanese Forces has been one of peace itself, and I think that peace will return only when America and Britain really understand the true spirit of Japan. That my native country, America, is working desperately for war, is a problem which has sometimes made me wonder."

W.H.

PHILIPPINE MINING

A. C. Worthington, born Tehama, California, (North Part),
 March 25, 1901. High school - Lowell High School, San Francisco,
 California. Stanford University Graduate 1924, A.B. Geology and
 Mining. Professional record: 1922 to 1925 Empire Mines, Grass
 Valley, California Millman, Surveyor, Engineer to Assistant Superin-
 tendant; 1925 interlude of trying out job in San Jose, Coahuila,
 N. M. Mexico - no go; 1925 to 1926 Chile Exploration Company,
 Chuquibambas, Chile, South America, first shift boss, later mine
 foreman at open pit "Estrella" Chival Copper Mine; 1926 to 1928 Anaconda
 Copper Mining Company, Butte, Montana. Geologist; 1928 (6 months)
 Little Ben Mining Company, Jendancy, Phillips Co., Butte, Montana,
 General Manager (small gold producing). 1928 to 1941 Benguet Consoli-
 dated Mining Company, Balatoc Mining Company and all Haussenen
 interests - first exploration and examining engineer then staff
 geologist at least (3 years) Consulting geologist and a assistant to the
 operating vice president (Dugdaley). 1941 - ? 1st Lt. G. E.
 Put red army at request of Colonel Stickney who on December 27,
 1941 at Engineer Tunnel, Fort Mills, asked me to accept commission
 as Captain and asst Lieutenant Colonel W. W. Fortig, who was
 organizing Engineer on Potean. Contact with Colonel Stickney thru
 directing Benguet's tunnel work at Bokinda since February 1941 after
 same was negotiated and awarded Benguet on December 10, 1941. Excavation
 started on middle side tunnel on December 15, 1941 an overhauled
 showing made during siege of Hill - As you know (over 2000 Feet of
 tunnel run.) Bullion (P 1,200,000 Benguet's and P 500,000 for Peoples
 Bank & Co. to Hill on 1000000, night of December 26 - 27 thru fast
 maneuver which confused Army Transport Service and H. C. Gage -
 however was started in ascent vent and later shipped to states via
 duties during war: December 29, 1941 to January 3, 1942, putting
 west road (arrived at Gage) in shape for two way traffic. February
 1, 1942 to February 15, 1942 organizing cutting fields of fire and
 cutting out brush along West coast from Cufnacen Point south to
 vigil point also constructing road parallel to beach for tanks and
 half tracts - both West road and beach cutting turned over to Corps
 of Engineers after organized. February 15, 1942 to April 5, 1942
 running A. G. & P. Quarry at Mariveles and destroying dud bombs in
 rear area. April 10, 1942 to May 5, 1942 Maintenance of roads
 on West part of Rock from a line between North and South Docks -
 also handling artillery and air bomb duds in same area. Stood 2nd
 beach defense position in trenches above Engineer Tunnel the night
 of landing on Hills. - No action, such "swasting" of artillery fir e.
 for mining, Benguet Consolidated Mining Company, Attack Mine 1940
 tons daily, average monthly output P 1, 100,000.00. P. G. M. Co.
 tons daily, average monthly output P 100,000.00.
 Cal. Jurr 100 400 tons daily average monthly output P 100,000.00.

ext

Average wage paid Filipinos at Baguio Mines. $\$1.75$ plus rice ration. Minimum wage: $\$5.00$ for skilled mechanics, - $\$5.00$ for good miners. Antemok Barrio - 10,000 men, women and children. Saltoo - 15,000. Antemok 2,500 native employees, 45 American. Saltoo 4500 natives, 30 Americans. Value installations (not incl. $\$3,500,000.00$, power plant and shops $\$1,500,000.00$ Mine plant (machinery and etc.) $\$1,500,000.00$; mining property - 2 Barrios and housing etc. $\$1,750,000.00$ Agno power plant and transmission lines both properties inwelf $\$750,000.00$; Lumber, timber, logcut and etc. (including Field Lumber Co.) - $\$2,800,000.00$ Total physical properties without mining properties, ore reserves, cost of underground working $\$22,500,000.00$. Reserves stocks on hand December 8, 1941 18 to 24 months all items except dynamite 15 months on hand and fuel (diesel) about nine months. Value of Interest and balance $\$7,000,000.00$ (not including in $\$22,500,000.00$ figure above). Above figures are for your personal information and not publication. Mining future in Philippine Islands: (a) $\$1$ million and not credited; and figured to get cream of crop by 1943 with outlook after independence questionable. Would reduce excavations after 1946 to conform with conditions but believe that operation could continue five to ten years (1951-1956) before pressure would be such to cause shut-down. (b) United States or taxation - vertically, the same as (a) above with possibility of added taxes to United States in addition to Philippine taxes. Status of known precious metals: Good future for medium and low grade operations in Baguio: (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (p) (q) (r) (s) (t) (u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z) (aa) (ab) (ac) (ad) (ae) (af) (ag) (ah) (ai) (aj) (ak) (al) (am) (an) (ao) (ap) (aq) (ar) (as) (at) (au) (av) (aw) (ax) (ay) (az) (ba) (bb) (bc) (bd) (be) (bf) (bg) (bh) (bi) (bj) (bk) (bl) (bm) (bn) (bo) (bp) (bq) (br) (bs) (bt) (bu) (bv) (bw) (bx) (by) (bz) (ca) (cb) (cc) (cd) (ce) (cf) (cg) (ch) (ci) (cj) (ck) (cl) (cm) (cn) (co) (cp) (cq) (cr) (cs) (ct) (cu) (cv) (cw) (cx) (cy) (cz) (da) (db) (dc) (dd) (de) (df) (dg) (dh) (di) (dj) (dk) (dl) (dm) (dn) (do) (dp) (dq) (dr) (ds) (dt) (du) (dv) (dw) (dx) (dy) (dz) (ea) (eb) (ec) (ed) (ee) (ef) (eg) (eh) (ei) (ej) (ek) (el) (em) (en) (eo) (ep) (eq) (er) (es) (et) (eu) (ev) (ew) (ex) (ey) (ez) (fa) (fb) (fc) (fd) (fe) (ff) (fg) (fh) (fi) (fj) (fk) (fl) (fm) (fn) (fo) (fp) (fq) (fr) (fs) (ft) (fu) (fv) (fw) (fx) (fy) (fz) (ga) (gb) (gc) (gd) (ge) (gf) (gg) (gh) (gi) (gj) (gk) (gl) (gm) (gn) (go) (gp) (gq) (gr) (gs) (gt) (gu) (gv) (gw) (gx) (gy) (gz) (ha) (hb) (hc) (hd) (he) (hf) (hg) (hh) (hi) (hj) (hk) (hl) (hm) (hn) (ho) (hp) (hq) (hr) (hs) (ht) (hu) (hv) (hw) (hx) (hy) (hz) (ia) (ib) (ic) (id) (ie) (if) (ig) (ih) (ii) (ij) (ik) (il) (im) (in) (io) (ip) (iq) (ir) (is) (it) (iu) (iv) (iw) (ix) (iy) (iz) (ja) (jb) (jc) (jd) (je) (jf) (jg) (jh) (ji) (jj) (jk) (jl) (jm) (jn) (jo) (jp) (jq) (jr) (js) (jt) (ju) (jv) (jw) (jx) (jy) (jz) (ka) (kb) (kc) (kd) (ke) (kf) (kg) (kh) (ki) (kj) (kk) (kl) (km) (kn) (ko) (kp) (kq) (kr) (ks) (kt) (ku) (kv) (kw) (kx) (ky) (kz) (la) (lb) (lc) (ld) (le) (lf) (lg) (lh) (li) (lj) (lk) (ll) (lm) (ln) (lo) (lp) (lq) (lr) (ls) (lt) (lu) (lv) (lw) (lx) (ly) (lz) (ma) (mb) (mc) (md) (me) (mf) (mg) (mh) (mi) (mj) (mk) (ml) (mm) (mn) (mo) (mp) (mq) (mr) (ms) (mt) (mu) (mv) (mw) (mx) (my) (mz) (na) (nb) (nc) (nd) (ne) (nf) (ng) (nh) (ni) (nj) (nk) (nl) (nm) (nn) (no) (np) (nq) (nr) (ns) (nt) (nu) (nv) (nw) (nx) (ny) (nz) (oa) (ob) (oc) (od) (oe) (of) (og) (oh) (oi) (oj) (ok) (ol) (om) (on) (oo) (op) (oq) (or) (os) (ot) (ou) (ov) (ow) (ox) (oy) (oz) (pa) (pb) (pc) (pd) (pe) (pf) (pg) (ph) (pi) (pj) (pk) (pl) (pm) (pn) (po) (pp) (pq) (pr) (ps) (pt) (pu) (pv) (pw) (px) (py) (pz) (qa) (qb) (qc) (qd) (qe) (qf) (qg) (qh) (qi) (qj) (qk) (ql) (qm) (qn) (qo) (qp) (qq) (qr) (qs) (qt) (qu) (qv) (qw) (qx) (qy) (qz) (ra) (rb) (rc) (rd) (re) (rf) (rg) (rh) (ri) (rj) (rk) (rl) (rm) (rn) (ro) (rp) (rq) (rr) (rs) (rt) (ru) (rv) (rw) (rx) (ry) (rz) (sa) (sb) (sc) (sd) (se) (sf) (sg) (sh) (si) (sj) (sk) (sl) (sm) (sn) (so) (sp) (sq) (sr) (ss) (st) (su) (sv) (sw) (sx) (sy) (sz) (ta) (tb) (tc) (td) (te) (tf) (tg) (th) (ti) (tj) (tk) (tl) (tm) (tn) (to) (tp) (tq) (tr) (ts) (tt) (tu) (tv) (tw) (tx) (ty) (tz) (ua) (ub) (uc) (ud) (ue) (uf) (ug) (uh) (ui) (uj) (uk) (ul) (um) (un) (uo) (up) (uq) (ur) (us) (ut) (uu) (uv) (uw) (ux) (uy) (uz) (va) (vb) (vc) (vd) (ve) (vf) (vg) (vh) (vi) (vj) (vk) (vl) (vm) (vn) (vo) (vp) (vq) (vr) (vs) (vt) (vu) (vv) (vw) (vx) (vy) (vz) (wa) (wb) (wc) (wd) (we) (wf) (wg) (wh) (wi) (wj) (wk) (wl) (wm) (wn) (wo) (wp) (wq) (wr) (ws) (wt) (wu) (wv) (ww) (wx) (wy) (wz) (xa) (xb) (xc) (xd) (xe) (xf) (xg) (xh) (xi) (xj) (xk) (xl) (xm) (xn) (xo) (xp) (xq) (xr) (xs) (xt) (xu) (xv) (xw) (xx) (xy) (xz) (ya) (yb) (yc) (yd) (ye) (yf) (yg) (yh) (yi) (yj) (yk) (yl) (ym) (yn) (yo) (yp) (yq) (yr) (ys) (yt) (yu) (yv) (yw) (yx) (yz) (za) (zb) (zc) (zd) (ze) (zf) (zg) (zh) (zi) (zj) (zk) (zl) (zm) (zn) (zo) (zp) (zq) (zr) (zs) (zt) (zu) (zv) (zw) (zx) (zy) (zz)

Value of Iron in the Case Connected with Mining Industry.

Standard, Harb. Int. M. Inc. Harbor Defense
 and that General... filed on the Company... 441

Ribbin, R. M.	Captain Corps of Engineers	HIMCOE
Northwestern Fur, Fur Co., & Gen. Supt.	Antelope Gold Field Co.	
Reinrich, C. C.	Major 1st Infantry (P)	Mountain Prov.
Gen. Superintendent	Sage Mines Inc.	
Pearson, William	Gen. Supt.	Mountain Prov.
General Superintendent	Legate Cons. Copper Mining Corp.	
Prawling, H. B.	Civilian Engineer	HIMCOE
Col. Engineer,	Banguet Cons. Mining Co.	
Pruns, C. L.	Major, Corps of Eng.	Bataan (died Feb.)
Ch. Engineer	Stanton Mining Co.	
Reynolds, W.	1st Lt. Engineer	Bataan (Japan now)
Ch. Engineer and Geologist	Sage Gold Mining Co.	
Downing, Arthur B.	Civilian Engineer	Banguet Cons. Mining Co.
Asst. Mine Superintendent	Banguet Consolidated Mining Co.	
Michelson, C. W.	Civilian Engineer	Bataan and Corraider
Resident Engineer and General Supt.	Wainlee Circuit. BGM Co.	
Northby, Walter.	1st Lt. Engineer	Bataan and Corraider
Asst. Mine Supt.	Legate C. C. M. Co.	
Lotz, Robert	Civilian Engineer	Bataan and Corraider
Assistant Mill Supt.	Palatoc Mining Co.	
Kellogg, Lloyd E.	1st Lt. Engineer	Bataan and Corraider
Asst. Mill Supt.	B.C.M. Co.	
Roberts, Ward	1st Lt. 10th Engineer	Bataan
Asst. Mill Supt.	Palatoc Mining Co.	
Little, C. W. Jr.	Capt. Ordnance Div. Eng.	Bataan and Corraider
Refiner, Gen.	Palatoc Mining Co.	
Ke-ven, Jack	Captain Engineer	Corraider (now)
Tunnel Man	P.E. - The Equip. & S. Co., P.S. Co.	
Harr, H. I.	Major Engineer	Bataan
Independent Mining Exp.	with P. Ward S. Co.	
Schrock, H. W.	1st Lt. Engineer	Bataan
Gen. Eng. & Min. Supt.		

Kellogg, W. C., 1st Lt. C.E., Betan and Corridor, Mine Shifter, United Peracole Mining Co.
 Kiley, Fred, Civilian Engineer, Betan and Corridor, Mine Dept.,
 Macdonald, R.D., Civilian
 Iron, Wm., Civilian, Tunnel Corridor, Mine Shifter, United Peracole Mining Co.
 Brock, Tom, Civ. Tunnel, Betan and Corridor, Mine Shifter, United Peracole Mining Co. (Interactor Cebanman)
 Major, Mitchell, 1st Lt. C.E., 202nd Eng., Betan, Mine Shifter, United Peracole Mining Co. (Interactor Cebanman)
 Martin, Bernard, 1st Lt. 202nd Eng., Betan, Mine Shifter, United Peracole Mining Co. (Interactor Cebanman)
 Watson, M. Civilian, Tunnel, Betan and Corridor, Mine Dept., San Lauricio Mines
 McKenna, W.E., 1st Lt. C.E. 202nd Eng., Betan, Geological Services
 Mick, W. 2nd Lt. 71st Eng., Betan, Peracole, Census
 Millaton, G. H., 1st Lt., C.E. 202nd Eng., Betan, Mine Shifter, Antack F.O.M. Company
 Moran, M.M., Civilian, Tunnel Contractors, Betan and Corridor, Operator, Benguet Inc., Mining Co.
 O'Neill, R. L. Civilian Tunnel Contractors Betan and Corridor, Mine Shifter North Cebu Mining Co.
 O'zbek, E. S., Civilian Corridor Tunnel, Mine Dept. Treasure Island Mining Co.
 Porter, Eric, Civilian Tunnel Contractors, Betan and Corridor, Mine Shifter, United Peracole Mining Co.
 Powell, Robert, 1st Lt. C.E., Betan, Mine Shifter United Peracole Mining Co.
 Scott, W.F., Civilian, Engineer, Betan and Corridor, Bureau Trading Co.
 Smith, W. 1st Lt. 202nd Eng., Betan, Mine Shifter United Peracole Mining Co.
 Smith, J. 2nd Lt. 71st Eng. Betan, Mine Shifter, Anglo Mines Inc.
 Iba, Oswald, 1st Lt. 202nd Eng., Betan, Mine Shifter, United Peracole Mining Co. (Census citizen)
 Smith, G. W. 2nd Lt. J.E. Betan, Mine Dept. United Peracole Mining Co.
 Smith, J. L. Capt. Infantry (No further information)
 Sillman, Earl, 2nd Lt. 71st Eng. Betan, Mine Shifter, Peracole Census
 Stevens, William, 2nd Lt. 202nd Eng., Mountain Province, Mine Shifter, Lepto C.G. Mining Co.
 Stone, W. W., 1st Lt. C.E. Betan, Mine Shifter, Bureau Trading Co.
 Turner, Harry, 2nd Lt. C.E., Corridor, Mine Shifter, Regia Gold M. Co.
 Thompson, John, Civilian on duty 202nd Eng. Betan, Mine Shifter, Philippine Smelter
 Trotter, William, 1st Lt., 202nd Eng. Betan, Mine Shifter, Anglo Mines (Died Cebanman)
 Wallace, L. J. Civilian QMC, Betan, (Eng. Accountant, San Lauricio Mining Company)
 Vincent Charles W. Civilian Tunnel Contractors Corridor, outside
 Wilson, Frank, Antack F.O.M. Co.

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Wells, R. W. 1st Lt. 1st Reg. Recon, 3rd Div. Engineer, 1st. Ford Co.
 Whitbeck, F. S. 1st Lt. 1st Reg. Recon, 3rd Div. Engineer, 1st. Ford Co.
 Winkler, J. M. 1st Lt. 1st Reg. Recon, 3rd Div. Engineer, 1st. Ford Co.
 Woods, H. Civilian Tunnel Contractors, Contractor, 1st. Ford Co.
 Wright, Phil. 1st Lt. S.E., Recon, Mine Shifter, San Francisco Mining Co.
 York, George. Civilian P.M.A.P., Recon, and Contractor, Mine Shifter,
 Youmans, J. M. 2nd Lt. 2nd Cavalry, Recon, 1st. Ford Co.

MISS:

The only outstanding man I can mention in Okinawa Prison Camp, is Dr. Weterous, who with nothing to work with and in spite of the "sold-upon" medical corps, did not let work in the "Jungle" let him down. He was the first to recognize typhoid and "went to bat" with the Japanese officials to get needed serum, by pointing out that if this would spread among the troops it will be a disaster. His advice on malaria, dysentery, tropical skin ailments and other tropical diseases was a great aid to the doctors who never had experience along those lines. I can think of no other outstanding man.
 (A.C. Northerton)



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Item from the Sunday News, Manila, P. I., June 14, 1942

MINAMI BATTLE NOT PRINT FOR FEARING IN ALBUQUERQUE

Manila, June 13 (Dowd) — War correspondents' belated analysis that the Minami battle was a decisive victory for the United States in the Pacific theater in view of the mounting intensity of the Guadalcanal offensive in South Pacific.

The battle, which was the first of its kind in the Pacific theater, was given attention due to the capture of the Pacific Division created by the release of the Japanese version of the Coral Sea battle.

Military commentators noted that the significance of the Minami was thrust on today's news by the outbreak of the Minami battle. The battle, which was seen as a powerful news designed to retain in the area, American naval forces that could interfere with the Japanese landing. The commentators noted that the distance between Manila and the Minami is 1,250 miles which is coverable in 58 hours depending on the speed of the ship. The distance between Manila and the Minami is 1,250 miles which is coverable in 58 hours depending on the speed of the ship. The distance between Manila and the Minami is 1,250 miles which is coverable in 58 hours depending on the speed of the ship.

It was noted that the battle was a powerful news designed to retain in the area, American naval forces that could interfere with the Japanese landing. The commentators noted that the distance between Manila and the Minami is 1,250 miles which is coverable in 58 hours depending on the speed of the ship.

The report confirmed the previous announcement of a naval victory which the United States government refused to discuss.

WASH., June 12, (Dowd). — The United States Navy is likely to officially announce the result of the Coral Sea battle at a later date in the Coral Sea engagement, according to a report from Washington. The battle, which was fought on May 4, 1942, was one of the world's largest carrier battles, together with the Saratoga which was sunk in the Coral Sea battle on May 7 and 8.

WEST BATTLE

WASH., June 6 (Dowd). — The United States Navy is likely to officially announce the result of the West battle at a later date in the West battle engagement, according to a report from Washington. The battle, which was fought on June 6, 1942, was one of the world's largest carrier battles, together with the Saratoga which was sunk in the Coral Sea battle on May 7 and 8.

It was recalled that Francis efforts on the part of Secretary of State, Dewey, which the United States government refused to discuss.

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(Cont. From Tribune, June 26, 1904)

Japanese forces in the Pacific have again the best territory. They have taken the island of Attu, and are rapidly advancing out the rest of the island. The Japanese forces, starting out from the coast, in order to attack its strategic points.

June 25 (Cont.)— The Japanese naval forces which landed here on June 7, remained at Attu Island and the following day has been renamed Akuta Island.

The new island is one of the Japanese names for the month of June.

The new name Akuta for Attu Island was taken from Akuta Shrine near Nagoya which holds its annual festival in June.

WALTER M. CUSHING

GUERRILLA LEADER AND HERO OF THE LOCOS PROVINCES.

By M. B. Ordun

Part I

Born in El Paso, Texas, on August 12, 1907, Walter Mickey Cushing was well on the road of adventurous life before he was fifteen years of age. His father, George Cushing, was a Canadian miner who migrated to the states, subsequently becoming a citizen thereof. The silver mining boom lured him to Mexico where he married a Spanish-Mexican girl who shared with him the rough life of the mining camps during the numerous revolutions which forced them to flee to the States on several occasions.

On one such occasion Walter, barely twelve years old, was sent to El Paso in charge of his younger brother Jimmy. Enroute the train was taken over by revolutionists of Pancho Villa but young Walter stuck with the train, hiding under the seats during several brushes between Villa and the Federals, and finally brought his young charge safely in to El Paso. Waiting for the storm in Mexico to subside, he took a job as an office boy in an El Paso newspaper office where he became the pet of the staff. At this time he joined the Boy Scouts, attaining the status of an Eagle Scout in a relatively short time for which he was decorated by General Pershing at a nation-wide Scout Jamboree.

Having made and lost several fortunes in silver mines throughout the revolutionary period in Mexico, George Cushing finally moved his family to Los Angeles. Here Walter graduated from high school, having been a star all-round athlete despite his small

stature. He became friends with many famous athletes at the Los Angeles Athletic Club and was offered football scholarships by several large universities. With his close friend Johnny O'Brien he accepted an offer at Notre Dame. Only five foot, four and weighing around 135 pounds, Cushing soon saw that, despite his ability he couldn't compete with the heavy weights. His pal O'Brien became one of Rockne's regulars and later a coach at Annapolis. Probably discouraged, Cushing suddenly applied for entrance into the U.S. Air Corps. With a friend he set out for Washington in an old Ford. Thinking they had plenty of time before examinations they toured the Eastern States working here and there for their upkeep and gasoline. At one juncture, broke and stranded, Cushing volunteered to the call of a barnstorming aviator for a parachute jumper. He made three jumps at ten dollars a leap which took them to Washington three days late for the examination. They were then booked for another examination, which they passed.

During a six months period between the time of his arrival in Washington and his admittance to Kelly Field he toured the South spending several months as a rivet bucker on a skyscraper job, then on a caisson crew sanding far bridge piers in the Mississippi. Having qualified as a compressed air worker he then spent several months as a diver at Vicksburg and New Orleans.

After several months as a roofer at Kelly Field, Cushing met and secretly married a girl whom he had known only ten days. As cadets were forbidden to marry, he was soon found out and expelled from the school. Broke and with a wife on his hands he managed to reach Los Angeles where he spent the depression years of '31 and '32 working at odd jobs. During this period his son was born. Lacking funds for his wife's confinement, he entered a boxing tournament and got to the semi-finals. After the last fight he collected his earnings and arrived at the hospital barely in time for the delivery.

The eldest of the ten Cushing children, George Jr., had followed his father's calling and was employed by a mining company in the Philippines. Unable to make ends meet at home, Walter paid his last thirty dollars to a steward on the President Hoover for a job as a waiter. Jumping ship at Manila he made a surprise visit to his brother. The 1933 mining boom was just getting under way so he had no trouble in getting employment. His family soon followed him and in 1934 a daughter was born. Cushing spent the nine years preceding the war working for various mining companies and acquired a fine reputation in mining circles both for his ability as an engineer and his engaging personality. These years of success were offset by marital troubles which culminated in a divorce in 1939. This event so broke him up that he squandered his considerable savings on a nine months drinking spree. Previous to this he had been a practical abstainer. He wound his spree up by

applying for enlistment in the French Foreign Legion and was about to sail for Saigon when he was dissuaded by friends through the medium of seeking his participation in a new mining enterprise. Cushing with two partners, including the writer, was engaged in operating a small gold mine in the center of the Province of Abra at the time the war began.

Part II

A veritable power-house of energy, a dynamic personality, self-sacrificing, utterly fearless and bold to the point of foolhardiness; such a man was Cushing. His winning smile, sense of fair play and daring exploits against the enemy won for him the almost godlike devotion of his immediate followers and the deepest respect and admiration of all with whom he came in contact. A born leader and organizer, he not only provided for his men over the length and breadth of more than three provinces without the use of one centavo and without resorting to force, but reorganized the disrupted municipal governments so that, compared to the order maintained by the enemy in the occupied areas, conditions were practically normal in the unoccupied regions in regard to the maintenance of peace and order. Through his speeches and meetings, which he held by the hundreds, his army was provided for by voluntary contributions. After his organization was incorporated into the official 121st Infantry he insisted on giving receipts for all supplies. However, up to the dissolution of the organization, supplies were freely given, many of the donors refusing receipts.

The war was only two days old when Cushing, disregarding his personal interests, left his mine, and scouted the coast near Vigan watching the Japanese movement. He tried to persuade the officers in charge of the cadre at Benguet to use their 500 men in meeting the Japs on their march into Abra. For his effort he was denounced as a 5th columnist by the two officers who, a few hours later, deserted their men and fled. In the resulting confusion some understanding had the presence of mind to send the supply of gunpowder ammunition, not held by the soldiers, to the mine. After hiking over 100 kilometers of rough mountain country, to Mt. Long Babay mine, Cushing redressed the situation to army authorities in Manila and was offered a commission if he'd come to Manila to get it. This being a practical impossibility he returned to Abra, armed two hundred volunteers and started for the coast. On the way he met a group of thirty American soldiers who had been operating an air warning unit on the North coast and were trying to rejoin U.S. forces. Hungry, half starved and without money, this officer of the unit readily agreed to join Cushing after he had provided for

their immediate needs.

Leaving his Filipino band for a period of basic training under the Americans, Cushing with five Filipinos took off on a scouting expedition. About January first they ambushed a truck load of Japs near Narvacan, Ilocos Sur., killing twelve out of the four-teen occupants. Encouraged by this success Cushing planned an ambush on a grand scale.

Calling his two hundred Filipinos and the Americans, he assembled them near Baugen, I.S., about January fifteenth. According to prearranged plans he moved his outfit from Baunen to Gandon, by truck, before daylight on January 18th. Remnants of the population, who were still living in the town, voluntarily evacuated. Gandon is one of the largest towns in Ilocos Sur. and on the main coastal highway which runs through the center of the town. In the houses, stores and other buildings along this main thoroughfare, Cushing placed his men in those on the east side, the entire distance through the town which is over a half a mile. Communication between the platoon leaders and lockouts was kept by a previously laid field telephone system. About 9 AM a convoy of ten trucks was reported by the north lockout. When it reached the center of town at a pre-designated spot, well over two hundred Enfields and a dozen automatic rifles let go at them at a maximum distance of ten meters. Despite the terrific fusillade, many of the occupants succeeded in escaping from the trucks and returned the fire. Through all of this confusion the one thing remembered, and related most by those who participated, was the figure of Cushing running up and down the street, a .45 in each hand and primed sticks of dynamite sticking out of each hip pocket, yelling "Give it to 'em boys! They'd do the same to you!" This fight lasted four hours, some of the enemy having taken to the fields. So far as is known none of the enemy succeeded in escaping entirely. A few who had gotten away from the immediate zone of conflict were belated by civilians. After all firing had ceased, Cushing ordered all the trucks burnt. Some were loaded with supplies, others with ammunition and some entirely with personnel. Cushing was greatly admired for his sense of fair play. So exaggerated was this attitude that he made some of the men, whom he found carrying off crates of cigarettes and ammunition, return with the loot and throw it into the flaming trucks. After ordering his men to retire back to Baugen he made a last minute check up along the line to see that no one was left behind. Arriving at the north end of the town he saw a truck standing in the middle of the road. Thinking it one of those that had been ambushed, he rushed up admonishing several men on the top for not having set it on fire. It was not until they answered him, that he recognized them as another Jap convoy just pullin in.

The score in this ambush was around sixty Japanese dead, mostly air corps officers, and ten trucks of supplies and ammunition. This was the first serious blow handed the Japs in northern Luzon, and Radio Tokyo howled about the hit and run tactics of the "sons of bitches" of northern Luzon for a week after. Cushing's casualties amounted to one man shot thru the flesh of the leg.

During the events of these past few days, the writer, having found a regular Army Lieutenant Colonel, together with a dozen miners, had congregated at Lepanto mine at Marikina, Mt. Province, where plans were drawn up for the reorganization of the disbanded troops who were scattered all over the country. The Candon ambush was common knowledge all over the Mountain Province the day after it happened and the news of it had given us all an extra shot of enthusiasm to get going.

On January 24 I was sent to find Cushing to get him to join the organization. Within four days I found and brought him to Lepanto. He was made second in command and sworn in as a major. However, no commissions were given over a captaincy when this organization was recognized and approved by General MacArthur in February '42. A subsequent effort to get him a majority was refused on the score that he had not been in the service long enough to deserve a promotion.

At the organization meeting at Lepanto, plans were drawn up for an organization to embrace the provinces of La Union, Ilocos Sur., Abra and the Mountain Province. Two days after everyone had started for his appointed sector, the Japanese started a drive into the Mountain Province from four different points. Although none of our units were prepared, the Japanese met some resistance at several points but attained their objective, converging in Bontoc. During this drive Cushing, with a small band, camped near the town of Cervantes, I.S., which was occupied by several hundred of the enemy. After scouting the town alone at midnight, Cushing made plans for a raid on the town. The Japanese were quartered in several concrete buildings under which he planned to place mines. While waiting for dynamite, for which he had sent to Lepanto Mine, the enemy suddenly withdrew from the Mountain Province on Feb. 15.

Following in the wake of the Japanese withdrawal from Cervantes, Cushing blew out all of the bridges and structures built by the enemy over previous demolitions. Arriving near Tagudin, I.S., on the coast highway he made a scouting trip by car from Tagudin to as far south as San Gabriel, La Union. At that time no motor transportation, other than that of the Japanese military, was using the road. On this uneventful trip he chose a location for another ambush, and a few days later led a band of sixty Filipinos and

fifteen Americans to a point several Kilometers south of Tagudin. This move was made in two trucks, over a distance of eight Kilometers, in broad daylight, on the main road.

The site was ideal. The men were hidden in tall grass on a high bank on the east side of the road between two curves. Preparations had been made to stay all day, however, the men were barely in position before the lookout signaled the approach of enemy cars. After the shooting, in which Cushing personally accounted for two of the occupants, it was found that they had gotten an enemy general and his staff. Since many of his men had been going barefoot and needed clothes, the cars were looted and much valuable equipment obtained. Among the captured papers was a U.S. Army fire control map of Batuan and Corregidor and a detailed map of Port Lewis Washington and Puget Sound.

After the Tagudin incident Cushing made an extensive trip thru all the sectors, finally winding up in Abra. Here he gave the demolition of every bridge in the province his personal attention. He terrorized the enemy garrison in Benguet by tossing dynamite thru windows so that they spent their nights in hidden fox holes.

After the fall of Batuan the Japanese sent some 7,000 troops into Abra. So effective was the guerrilla activity, as was found out later from the Japanese themselves, that they never knew the strength of their opponents and sent large numbers in pursuit. From Benguet in Abra, thousands or more enemy troops moved to Lubuagan, Kelinge. On their way Cushing met them in two or three ambushes. In one, the Japs tried to surround him. It was just at twilight and the thing wound up with the enemy fighting among themselves all night while he and his men slept peacefully miles away.

The organization was just getting to the point where some very effective work could have been done when Corregidor fell. Realizing the futility of further active resistance, Cushing ordered the dispersal of the entire organization with orders to stand by and await developments. The Colonel, who was the legal but inactive commander of the outfit, surrendered to the Japanese immediately after the fall of Corregidor thus leaving Cushing in command.

After ordering dispersal, Cushing sent his officers to a hide-out in the mountains of Abra. Contact was kept with the rest of the organization at similar camps in the mountains of Ilocos Sur., and La Union. Cushing had provided the headquarters camp with three radio sets complete with extra batteries and two generators. The daily news from San Francisco was taken in shorthand and published as a daily typewritten newspaper called "The Echo of the Free North". This sheet circulated widely and did much to counteract Jap Propaganda.

from the time of the fall of Corregidor to January 1, 1943.

Early in June of 1942 Cushing, without making known his plans, set out on a trip to contact other isolated army groups of whom he had heard. This trip took him as far south as Serason and in and out of Manila four times. The first part of this trip, from Tagudin to Manila, he made by travelling in horse drawn vehicles at night, or hidden among the cargo in trucks by day. He walked around heavily garrisoned towns meeting his transportation of the moment which waited for him at the ends of the detours. From above San Fernando, Pampanga, to the south end of Lingayen gulf he travelled in a small rail boat at night. In Pampanga he laid under a load of mangoes, inspection at several sentry outposts. Having arrived safely in Manila he contacted high P.I. officials in charge of issuing identification papers, who supplied him with three sets of papers. As has been noted before Cushing was five feet five inches tall, dark complexioned, blue eyed, and spoke Spanish fluently. One set identified him as a Spanish mestizo, another as a German mestizo, and the last as an Italian mestizo, each under an appropriate name and all proclaiming Filipino citizenship.

On his way to Manila, and before he had papers, he availed himself of the Pro-American Spaniards along the way. At one place in Tarlac he called upon the Spanish manager of a sugar central which the Japanese were using for producing alcohol. He wanted a lift on an alcohol tank truck; such trucks being able to pass sentry posts without interrogation. The Spaniard, altho visibly worried, invited him into his house where he fed him and made the arrangements for the ride. While having tea, four Japanese officers came to the house to pay a visit to the Spaniard. Cushing was hidden in a bedroom. By this time word had spread among the Filipinos about the presence of an American and a delegation of twelve little girls arrived and sang "God Bless America" in front of the house. The Japs, thinking the serenade for them, applauded heartily.

Once in possession of identification papers Cushing circulated freely and traveled at will on public conveyances, not however without a few exciting moments. One time his hotel room was raided. He escaped through a window while the door was being forced only to be pursued by a guard thrown around the building. Eluding his pursuers he spent two miserable days on a rooftop in the rain.

Cushing had been well known in Manila and was recognized by many people, other than those whom he deliberately sought. One such person was a Japanese with whom Cushing had done business in connection with manganese ore transactions in Palawan. Cushing had visited a night club to get some information from the manager. This Japanese, together with four others, was seated at the first table

and recognized Cushing at the same moment Cushing spotted him. Equal to the occasion, Cushing shook hands and was introduced to the others. When asked why he had not been placed in concentration with the other Americans he replied that he had been released to enter the hospital and that he'd be returning to the camp the next day. The next day his lodging place was searched as were others where he had stayed previously. He took refuge by checking in at a Japanese managed hotel where he was not bothered.

On another occasion he was riding across Quezon bridge in a carromata when it locked wheels with another in which three Japanese soldiers were riding. Interceding in behalf of his driver whom the Jap soldiers were beating, he successfully stopped the attack only to be arrested by a Jap officer who had watched the altercation from the sentry box at the foot of the Bridges. He was sent to Fort Santiago for investigation and after a half day of questioning was released.

After the fall of Bataan a number of American soldiers had made their way into Manila where they were given refuge in several of the catholic churches. Cushing spirited twenty-two of these men out of Manila into safer camps in the mountains.

After the fall of Corregidor Manila teemed with Japanese officers seeking diversion and spending money like water. Once the money, robbed from their captives, was gone they sought means of continuing their revelry by offering for sale captured arms and ammunition. After making the proper contacts, thru Filipino intermediaries, Cushing easily obtained funds from a wealthy Filipino and on one deal, bought a large truckload of rifles, automatic rifles and ammunition for \$2150 including the truck. With this acquisition he armed a band of guerrillas near Manila. About this same time he secured four complete radio sets. Two were set up near Manila, and two sent to La Union and Ilocos Sur.

Working his way back north, Cushing dropped off four Filipino doctors with two cart loads of medicine for a large number of escaped prisoners camped in the Zambales mountains. During this trip back into Abra he was detained several times on suspicion but in each case, with the help of Filipinos employed by the Japs, made his stories stick.

Back in Abra after a three months absence in which he covered most of central and southern Luzon, Cushing was aflame with enthusiasm for the organization of all guerrilla bands in Luzon. This organization was to function secretly until such time as our forces arrived to retake the islands when they would assist in any landing operations by harrasing the enemy from the rear. Several factors existed to make the plan impractical on an island-wide scale, such as lack of communications and the unreliability of the Filipinos to await the proper

time for action, not to mention the ever increasing activity of the enemy against the guerrillas. Despite these obstacles and the arguments of his closest friends, Cushing's ardor was not dampened one bit.

Back in Abra with the officers of his original organization who tried to persuade him to take a much needed rest, Cushing immediately set out on a trip to contact guerrilla bands in northeastern Luzon. At Rabugao, Apayao he contacted Capt. Praeger who had set up a transmitter and was in contact with our forces in Austrorara, and gave him an account of what was going on in the rest of Luzon, particularly about the great march from Betan to O'Donnell, the large deaths and the treatment being received by our prisoners. He made arrangements for the relaying of information from outlying districts to inform our intelligence through Capt. Praeger's radio.

On September fifteenth 1942 Cushing left Rabugao to contact a large guerrilla unit in Isabela. He had been warned of the unfriendly attitude of the people of Isabela toward the army, caused by several groups of disbanded troops having turned bandit to the detriment of peace and order there, but he scoffed at the idea of having any trouble with Filipinos, as in his previous travels he had found them all 100% loyal. While passing through the vicinity of Jones, Isabela, on September 18th, he with three Filipino soldiers were invited into a farmer's house for their evening meal. While resting here word of his whereabouts had reached the Japanese garrison in Jones. Upon leaving the house Cushing and his three men were met by a volley of fire from the rifles of five Japanese soldiers and five members of the Japanese organized Metropolitan Constabulary who had surrounded the house. Cushing fell with the first volley and the riddled with bullets he emptied his .45 to the last shell which he put through his own head. Of his three men two died with him and one managed to escape.

Cushing was extremely modest and so self-effacing that it was difficult for even his most intimate friends to make him talk of his exploits. Many exploits other than those related herein will undoubtedly come to light from sources far removed from northern Luzon where it is definitely known that he personally led fifteen ambushes without the loss of a single man and that he personally blew up ninety percent of all bridges destroyed on the Ilocos coast. His deeds and courage which made him the idol of the people will not soon be forgotten.

By the Japanese own admission, five hundred enemy soldiers fell on the Ilocos coast due to Cushing's activities. This figure could undoubtedly be doubled and be closer to the truth. Cushing's courage even drew respect from the enemy whom he so thoroughly hated and

detested. His desire to die rather than be taken alive so appealed to the Japanese code of "face" that they gave him a funeral and decent burial in the churchyard at Jones, Isebeia.

Cabanatuan Prison Camp No. 1
May 22, 1943.

(From Nippon Times, Toyko, June 19, 1943)

NATION WILL NOT REST TILL ROOSEVELT BEGS FOR MERCY, SAYS NAGAI
VETERAN DIPLOMAT MAKES FIRRY SPEECH IN DIET ** MUST MARCH AHEAD
 Declares only capture of Washington will satisfy Soul
 of Yamamoto

It is when the victorious Imperial Army smashes into Washington and make President Roosevelt pledge allegiance to Japan at the White House that the soul of the late Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto will really rest in peace, declared Ryutaro Nagai, veteran statesman, in the plenary session of the House of Representatives which met at 1 p.m. Friday.

LOWER HOUSE RESOLUTION

To set the Imperial Mind at rest by exerting the utmost fighting strength of the 100,000,000 people of Japan in firm conviction of the final victory was the tenor of the resolution adopted by the Plenary session of the House of Representatives following the stirring speech of Ryutaro Nagai, explaining the purport of the resolution.

The document reads:

"Verily it is the mission of the Empire to bring to realization the principle of Hakko Iu in accordance with the divine polity instituted for all time by the Emperor Jimmu; to exercise East Asia from the Anglo-American imperialism fastened upon it for many years and to enable the 1,000,000,000 inhabitants of Greater East Asia to find their proper places in the total scheme, thereby reconstructing the world on the basis of international justice and achieving the ideal of human co-prosperity.

"Confronted by such a crucial moment in the world's history, the Empire, in view of its position of grave responsibility in Greater East Asia, must concentrate its total strength on the prosecution of war and at the same time tighten its ties with

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and bestial United States
for East Asia Co-Prosperity
sing the Imperial Mind at
officers and men who have

given their lives to that glorious cause."

TOJO EXPRESSES DFT ERMINATION OF GOVERNMENT TO ATTAIN AIMS
Will Follow Will of War Dead and Pledge With Nation To Exert Utmost
Efforts. Declares Prime Minister In Response to Lower House's
Resolution.

The Prime Minister's message was, in gist, as follows:

"Having received the ardent resolution pledging to smother Britain
and America, the 100,000,000 people of have renewed their resolve
to bolster their burning morale and the Government has determined
anew to face the unprecedentedly grave situation.

"Now the war situation has, as we have expected, come to assume
serious and severe aspects. At this juncture, the Government is
firmly determined to lead the 100,000,000 people burning with tradi-
tional sense of loyalty, do its utmost to increase the fighting
strength thereby freeing the soldiers of the Imperial Forces from
anxiety and to meet the demand attending the wide-scale operations
of the Armed Forces for the destruction of America and Britain, and
to forge ahead for the successful prosecution of this great war.

"On receiving the resolution, I thus reveal the determination
of the Government and pledge with the entire nation to follow the
will of the war-dead and by exerting utmost efforts, crush America
and Britain and win victory thereby setting the Imperial Mind at
ease."

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P.O.W/C.I. - W.J. Priestly Book 14

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