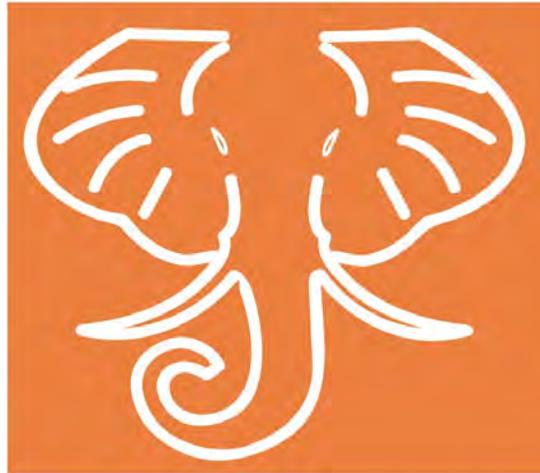


Santo Tomas internment camp, with a foreword by Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Stevens, Frederic Harper, 1879-1982

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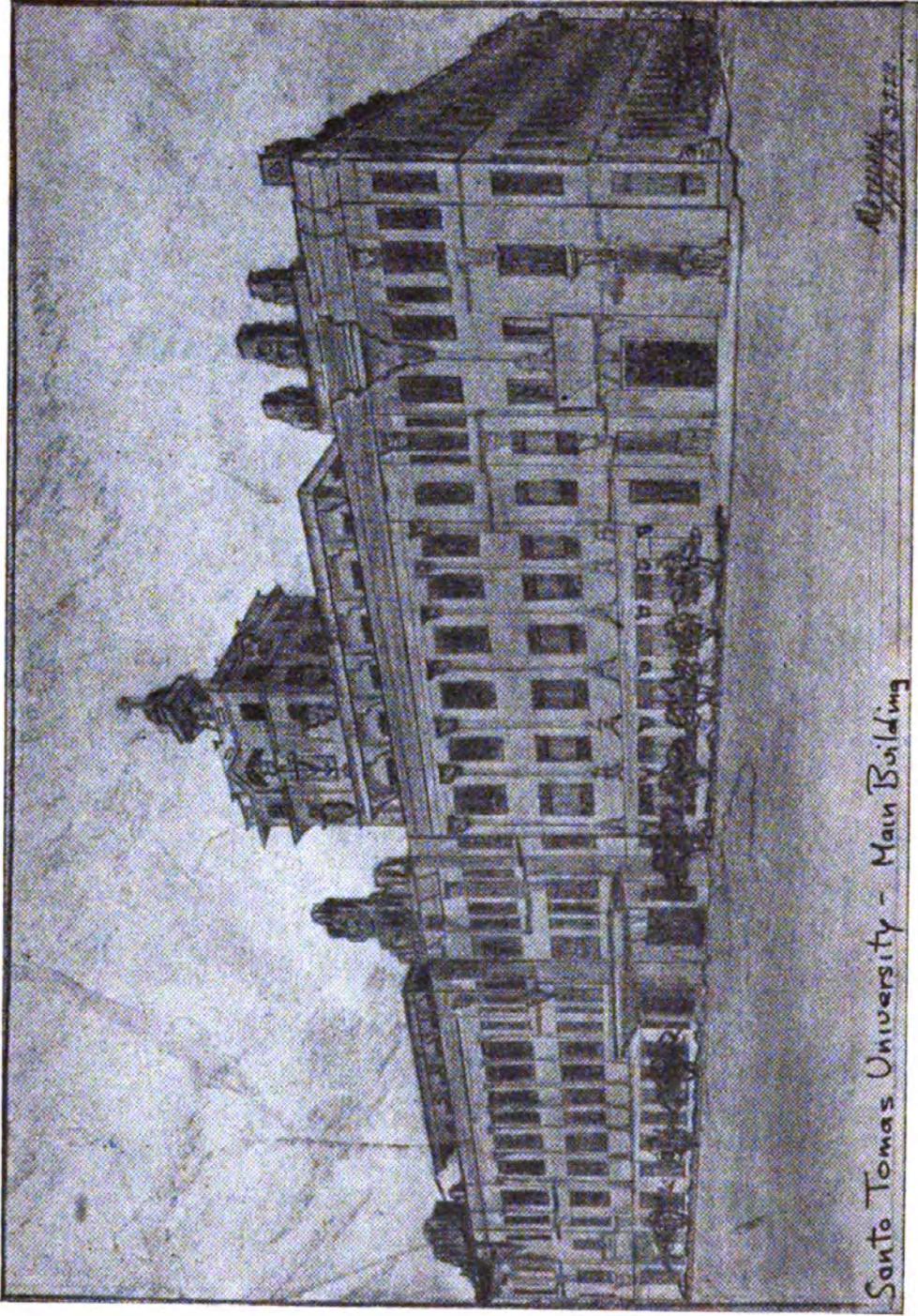
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SANTO TOMAS

SANTO TOMAS INTERNMENT CAMP

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Santo Tomas University - Main Building

Alfonso

Santo Tomas Internment Camp

With a foreword by

GEN. DOUGLAS MacARTHUR

1942-1945

Limited Private Edition

Frederic H. Stevens

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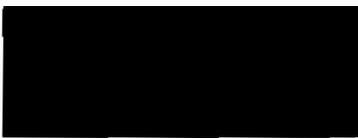
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DEDICATED TO
"OLD-STICK-IN-THE-MUD"

*"... would hungry that I might eat
Would take the bitter and leave me the sweet."*



PREFACE

*"The glory dies not, and the grief is past" **

IT IS OVER!

Today as we look back upon those memorable, eventful, anxious days when we were interned in the different Camps in the Philippines we realize that it was but a passing phase of life, "sprinkled along the waste of years," † full of light and shadows, sorrows and happiness. To those who shouldered the burden of organizing, carrying on with the multitudinous duties of supplying food, medicines, and other necessities; to those who looked after our health and comfort; to those who fought day after day for our rights as internees, we have the highest respect and admiration. For among the internees, as was natural, certain men and women stood out as leaders—a leadership entailing hard work and considerable criticism, a leadership of love. If we can in this memorabilia give credit, render some homage, to the men and women who made Santo Tomas and the other internment Camps a little more tolerable to live in; who for the space of the entire internment "kept their feet on the ground," their minds alert, retained laughter in their heart, even when we were censorious, querulous, or hypercritical; leaders, who taught us to laugh, to play, to sing; who put our minds at ease, kept our spirits high, drove "dull care away"; who bade us to be of good cheer, who showed us by precept and example how to be light-hearted when we were prone to lose heart, when "the sickening pang of hope deferred" ‡ almost caused us to be overcome with melancholy; leaders who taught us to see the sunshine behind the black clouds, no matter how difficult or irksome was our task, who gave us moments of vision and happiness, if we can convey to the reader our sense of gratitude, of obligation, to those men and women, our task is done, our work is finished.

* Brydges.

† Keble.

‡ Scott.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

*"And only the Master shall praise us, and
only the Master shall blame,
And no one shall work for money, and no one
shall work for fame,
But each for the joy of working, and each,
in his separate star,
Shall draw the Thing as he sees It for
God of things as They are!"*

—RUDYARD KIPLING

IN THE production of this book I am indebted to many men and women who were fellow internees. I have a sense of obligation to many whose sympathy and encouragement have been given to me without stint. I am greatly beholden, in an especial manner, to W. A. Weidmann, whose friendship has survived a former collaboration in a previous book, and who did so much research work, and on whom the burden of writing many of the articles fell. Without his assistance and advice, the book would not have been started.

I have to especially thank Mrs. Elizabeth Marshall who rendered much valuable assistance in revising manuscripts.

For articles on the Camp, I owe a debt of gratitude to W. A. Weidmann, Barbara Clear, Father J. F. Ewing, Dr. W. B. Foley, E. S. Turner, Colonel Henry Gilhouser, Father C. J. Koelman, Laurence A. Cooper, Mrs. Marie Wagner Janda, Mrs. Virginia Grady, Mrs. Jessie B. Hanson, Father J. Boyd, Father R. E. Sullivan, Dr. Rene Engel, H. W. Lombard, Rev. R. E. Sheridan, Dr. R. H. Walker, Miss Margaret Hoffman, Guy Walford, S. Schechter, B. F. Osbon and Karl M. Kreutz.

Thanks also are due Romney Pearce for his painstaking work on the manuscript. My deep thanks are due Mary Oftedahl for the drawing of the Main Building.

I want to put on record the names of those friends who helped to hide the manuscript of this book from the countless searches of the Japanese military police—if it had not been for E. J. Necker, Romney Pearce, John Magda and Selmer G. Oftedahl, the Japanese might have discovered and destroyed the labor of months.

FREDERIC H. STEVENS

Note: This page was created by Cliff Mills in June 2020 to compensate for the lack of an index for these items. Click on any item in the lists to jump to the appropriate page.

ILLUSTRATIONS

(Sketches were provided by Donald Ming Dang and others not credited)

Santo Tomas Internment Camp – Main Building	opposite title page
Camp Scenes	15
Friends – Known and Unknown	77
Sanitation	100
Camp Scenes	111
Cooking Scenes	137
A B C Girls! (<i>Rice cleaners, STIC, 5 Nov. 1942</i>)	162
The Little Theatre Under the Stars	189
Camp Scenes (includes <i>Fashion Notes –STIC Version</i>)	198
Shanties	229
Cooking Utensils	262
Internee Committee (C. C. Grinnell, S. L. Lloyd and L. E. Carroll)	268
All that is left of Fort Santiago	333

POEMS

Margaret Hoffmann	99
Mrs. Marie Wagner Janda	173, 176, 219, 226, 264, 323
Rudyard Kipling	ix
Benito Legarda Jr.	245
Elizabeth J. Marshall	186
Siegfried Sassoon	361
James G. Tulloch & David H. MacTurk [Dave Harvey]	259-260
Guy Walford	208

Note: Click on any section title to jump to the appropriate page.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
PREFACE	vii
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	ix
FOREWORD	xiii
MINUTES OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE	xiv
AMERICAN COORDINATING COMMITTEE	1
THE UNIVERSITY OF SANTO TOMAS	8
CAMP ORGANIZATION	12
THE RED CROSS AT SANTO TOMAS	78
SANITATION AND HEALTH	101
THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT	109
FOOD	135
DEPARTMENT OF RELIGION	168
JUDAISM IN THE CAMP	172
THE PADRES	174
TEACHING SCHOOL AT SANTO TOMAS	177
"THE LITTLE THEATER UNDER THE STARS"	187
ON THE PLAZA	195
RELEASES — OUTSIDE INSTITUTIONS	201
RELIEVING THE DISTRESSED	209
SEPARATION	220
SHANTIES	227
THE TRUCK GARDEN	233
THE FIRST TRAGEDY	241
". . . YOU TAKE A LITTLE GARLIC"	246
RUMORS!	254
CAMP LABORATORY INDUSTRIES	261

	PAGE
SECRET TRANSMITTERS AND RECEIVING SETS	265
THE INTERNEE COMMITTEE	269
INTERESTING PERSONALITIES	276
"HAPPY LIFE BLUES"	281
ILOILO INTERNMENT CAMP	295
CEBU INTERNMENT CAMP	305
BACOLOD INTERNMENT CAMP	310
BAGUIO INTERNMENT CAMP	316
FORT SANTIAGO—AN ORIENTAL INQUISITION	324
FRIENDS—KNOWN AND UNKNOWN	346
TO THE DOCTORS—AN APPRECIATION	348
THE BOYS COME BACK!	350
CHRISTMAS, 1942-43-44	353
THE BRIGHTEST DAY	361
JAPANESE COMMANDANTS	369
A MILITARY EPIC	370
WOMEN AND CHILDREN	375
THE DARKEST DAY	380
CHRONOLOGY	383
WAR BABIES	485
IN MEMORIAM	487
ROSTER	499

FOREWORD

ON THESE PAGES Fred Stevens has recorded life in the internment camps for allied citizens in the Philippines during those long, bitter years under Japanese domination. It is an able, true life saga of the courage and fortitude of able, proud people suddenly herded from all walks of life and every social strata into the stark tragedy of close, brutal and comfortless confinement—men, women and children, who, despite their humiliation, suffering and peril, never lost faith in God, country or cause. Stirring depicting the human emotions which swept the souls of those gallant few—courage and fear, joy and pathos, hope and despair—throughout there is that note of grandeur by which they, unconquered and unconquerable, gained a great moral and spiritual victory by firmly meeting that challenge to the stamina of our race.

DOUGLAS MACARTHUR

MINUTES OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE
JANUARY 23, 1942

"It was agreed that henceforth this Camp shall be known as the Santo Tomas Internment Camp."

In December, 1943, the Japanese military authorities decreed that Santo Tomas Internment Camp be known officially as the Manila Internment Camp. However, as the name Santo Tomas had been connected with the Camp for two years, common usage ordained Santo Tomas Internment Camp would be the name. So in this memorabilia we will continue to use the old name.

AMERICAN COORDINATING COMMITTEE—
RED CROSS EMERGENCY COMMITTEE

AS A RESULT of certain commercial restrictions placed upon Japan by the Government of the United States in 1940, it became apparent to the clear thinking man, late in 1940 and early in 1941, that the condition which was brought about through these commercial sanctions could result only in eventual hostilities between the two countries.

Many men gave this matter thoughtful consideration. Others were quite willing and ready to laugh off the entire matter, in the belief that Japan would never attack the United States and that any declaration of war would have to come from us, an act which due to our peace-loving nature, was unlikely to take place.

The average man had entirely overlooked the fact that since 1931, and particularly since 1935, Japan had trained under actual war and combat conditions a magnificent field army in Manchukuo and in China, and that this army was "itching" to go into other fields. The average man also overlooked that fact that Japan was slowly moving and closing in on British territorial possessions in the Orient.

Japan, under the guise of fighting China, moved on to Hongkong and at the outbreak of the war was actually within thirty miles of that fortress. By coming to an understanding with France regarding Indo-China, and by making a special treaty with Thailand, Japan was able to move her armies to those countries and place them in a position to make, at a moment's notice, an effectual blow at British positions in the Orient, especially at Malaya and Burma.

While the Manila papers carried accounts of convoys of one hundred or more ships moving southward through the China Sea towards Malaya, reported fighting in the immediate vicinity of Hongkong, and noted the seizure of the Spratly Islands (a small group of reefs and rocks situated in the center of the China Sea, approximately midway between Indo-China and the Philippines),

and also published many accounts of troops being in Indo-China and Thailand, presumably for the protection of those countries; nevertheless the majority of the generous-hearted, peace-loving Americans in Manila were quite inclined to accept all of these strategic movements by Japan, which were of a definite military nature, as merely ordinary training maneuvers and as of no consequence to the Oriental situation.

There were, however, a number of people in Manila, who were quite concerned over these general maneuvers of Japan, particularly so as they saw no apparent increase in the number of our naval units, no arrival of additional armaments such as planes and guns, no increase in the number of officers, and no particular awakening or rather, rejuvenation of the general military organization. To many men, especially to the men with a certain amount of military training, this general situation was disturbing, and concern was frequently expressed by some of the leading men of the city.

As a result of the general lack of activity on the part of our government, a number of Americans deemed it advisable that some civilian organization be formed with a view to taking care of the interests of the Americans in the Islands. This feeling was accentuated by the fact that there appeared to be a lack of cooperation or amicable understanding between the officials of the Commonwealth Government and the United States High Commissioner's Office.

Consequently, a number of businessmen held several informal gatherings with a view to discussing this general lack of action on the part of the government, and with a view to devising plans, if possible, to bring the seriousness of the situation to the attention of the government officials concerned and at the same time to arouse the interests of the community in measures of self-protection in the event of war coming to the Philippines.

A number of questionnaires were sent out by the informal committee which had undertaken to act in this matter. These questionnaires were sent to all classes of American residents in the Philippines, with a view to ascertaining their views on the proposition of organizing a permanent committee, which was to dedicate its actions and services to the general welfare, and protection, of our countrymen in Manila.

The response received to these questionnaires almost unani-

mously indicated that there was a desire for such an organization and, as a result, a general gathering for a meeting was called January, 1941, to take place at the Elks Club. Notice of this gathering was published in the Manila press and broadcast over the radio.

The response to the call was most satisfactory and approximately three hundred people were present. This meeting was held under the chairmanship of the Honorable George R. Harvey, a prominent Manila attorney and a former judge of the Court of First Instance, he having been designated chairman for the purpose of the meeting by the temporary committee before the gathering took place.

It is to be noted here that by this time the general feeling of restlessness and insecurity among Manila residents was so evident that while the meeting had been called for a gathering of American men only, nevertheless other nationals and many women were present at the gathering. The general idea was placed before the meeting and while there were a number of individuals present who perhaps did not entirely approve of what was contemplated, still the desire for the organization of a permanent committee was overwhelming, and as a result the committee was organized and the following officers were elected by the people present:

Frederic H. Stevens—Chairman
Col. Henry Gilhouser—Vice-Chairman
Ellsworth D. Gundelfinger—member
Hugh McGowan—member
Ralph Standish—Treasurer
Roy S. Swinton—Secretary

It was decided to name the committee the "American Coordinating Committee," as it was the purpose of the Committee to coordinate the efforts of the U. S. Army and Navy forces with those of the U. S. High Commissioner, the Philippine Commonwealth, and the civilian population.

As soon as possible after the organization of the Committee, the officers, as a first measure, paid their respects to the U. S. High Commissioner, to the President of the Philippine Commonwealth, to the Commanding General of the United States Army, and to the Commander-in-Chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet. All these officials were informed of the purpose of the organization, and the officials concerned were told of the willingness to whole-

heartedly cooperate with them and serve under their direction if necessary for the purpose of leading the American civilian community in the matter of preparedness, cooperation, and national defense.

As the officers of the Committee had been elected by the American community they always felt and acted as their direct representatives in their dealings with the government.

The Committee met once a week regularly and afterward when necessary; meetings usually took place at noon during the luncheon hour, for it must be understood that every member of the Committee had certain definite obligations to his firm or his business and could not well devote any other time during the day for this purpose. The meetings usually lasted about one-and-a-half hours and all business matters of importance were discussed and plans were always laid at one meeting for work to be done during the following week, and reports to be made at the succeeding gathering. In order to bring the action of the Committee to the notice of the officials of the government, the plan was followed of having at least one member from one of the various government staffs attend the luncheon. At one meeting the United States High Commissioner honored us with his presence and expressed himself as very much pleased with the work that had been undertaken and assured us of complete support in any of our endeavors.

Because the work of the Committee, as time progressed, was so intimately tied up with the activities of the government, the Committee finally decided to have at least one member of the High Commissioner's staff present at all of its gatherings. This staff member usually was Mr. Claude Buss, but frequently there were also other members of the High Commissioner's staff present. In particular there was Lieutenant Colonel Robert M. Carswell, who frequently attended until his departure for the United States. The Committee feels deeply indebted to Colonel Carswell for his counsel, for his advice, and for plans prepared by him concerning air raid shelters, the construction of which later were considered a necessity in the event of hostilities. After the relief and return of Colonel Carswell to the United States his successor, Major Cyril Q. Marron, frequently met with the Committee.

The main object of the Committee was to counteract the inertia, which was very apparent in all government officials as well as in local residents of Manila. Plans were prepared for air raid shelters

and evacuation centers which might be considered safety zones, and which had been indicated as such by the proper military authorities, in order to move women and children to these places of so-called safety in case of necessity, and residents were advised on the stocking up of food, clothing, and medical supplies. A number of places had been selected for evacuation centers, and at Pagsanjan, Laguna, a town some sixty miles from Manila, a considerable amount of money had been spent by the Red Cross in providing for additional housing accommodations, including proper and adequate water supply and toilet facilities. Unfortunately these centers were never utilized at any time subsequent to the opening of hostilities.

During this preparatory stage the most important thing which the Committee endeavored to bring about was to have the High Commissioner, together with the military authorities, issue instructions for all American non-essentials, especially women and children, to leave the country and return to the United States. At one time a very comprehensive statement along that line was to have been presented to the press by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, during the absence of the Chairman in the United States, which statement had been prepared and had the approval of the High Commissioner and the military and naval authorities. At the last moment, however, the High Commisisoner changed his mind and refused to have the statement released. This, the writer considers the greatest calamity in connection with the Committee's work: the failure of the High Commissioner to take decisive action at a critical moment and the unwillingness of the Manila population to act for their own protection unless they were specifically ordered to do so by the High Commissioner's office.

As the Committee continued to widen its scope of activities it became necessary to provide a certain amount of funds. A general appeal to the public, which would undoubtedly have met with successful results, was deemed inadvisable and at this point the Chairman of the American Red Cross offered to incorporate the American Coordinating Committee into the Red Cross under the name of the American Emergency Committee. This offer was accepted and the Committee then continued to function as a special unit of the American Red Cross. Through this move it was possible to provide the local organization with the necessary clerical staff

and to keep in close contact with the activities of the Red Cross at all times.

Also at this time Mr. Everett S. Turner was appointed a member of the Committee as Executive Secretary, and as such he undertook the organization of community units with designated leaders and meeting points through the city, so that everybody would know what to do and where to go when and if an emergency arose.

Hostilities came so suddenly on December 8, 1941, that they were unexpected by the wishful thinking people. The majority were utterly unprepared to act in the emergency which had been thrust upon them. The advance of the Japanese Army and the retirement of the American forces toward Bataan and Corregidor, which were the natural places of defense for the Manila area, continued during the month of December. By December 20th it was apparent that Manila would be taken by the Japanese forces and the situation required necessary measures for the future safeguarding of the Americans who, under the circumstances, would naturally be considered enemy aliens. Nobody entertained any apprehension regarding the Filipinos and Axis or neutral Nationals of European countries. In the strict sense of the word the Filipinos were not considered at war with Japan, although it cannot be overlooked, at this point, that the major portion of the USAFFE forces were Filipinos. The safeguarding of the American nationals could only be considered in the light of a point of concentration.

The matter was taken up by the Chairman of the American Emergency Committee, Mr. Frederic H. Stevens, who together with Mr. Christian W. Rosenstock approached the authorities of the University of Santo Tomas, with a view to obtaining authority to use the University and its campus as a place of internment. The University authorities readily agreed to this proposal, whereupon Mr. Stevens wrote a letter to Mr. Claude Buss, the representative of the High Commissioner's office, advising him of the willingness of the Santo Tomas authorities to permit the university buildings and grounds to be used as an internment site. Mr. Stevens also pointed out as alternate suitable sites the Holy Ghost Convent and the Ateneo de Manila. It is understood that this letter was turned over by Mr. Buss to the Commander of the Japanese forces upon the entry of the Japanese army into Manila, and as a result of this action Santo Tomas became the site of internment.

The Japanese army entered Manila the evening of January 2nd,

and on January 3rd, many Americans were gathered up by the Japanese authorities and temporarily concentrated at Villamor Hall, the Bay View Hotel, and the Rizal Stadium, from which points they were later transferred to Santo Tomas, but beginning with January 4th, all Americans placed under "protective custody" were sent directly to Santo Tomas. With the arrival of the Japanese in Manila and the control of the city and its inhabitants, there was, of course, no further opportunity for the American Emergency Committee to function. It must be said, however, that during the early part of internment the American Red Cross undertook to look after the American community, both such as had been interned and others that were permitted to remain at liberty in the city, providing food, hospitalization, and other essentials to maintain life.

With the establishment of the internment Camp at Santo Tomas the functioning of the American Coordinating Committee and the American Emergency Committee ceased.

ONLY ONE HUNDRED!!

From the *New York Times* of Dec. 9, 1945, reporting on the investigation of the Pearl Harbor disaster: "General Marshall recalled, his greatest worry and pre-occupation had been the Philippines. It was almost positive, he added, that the Japanese were then plotting their southward thrust, and he had believed that if he could find 100 heavy bombers to base in Manila 'the Japanese would not dare move south of the Philippines or make a naval attack on the Philippines.'"

1 1 1

THE UNIVERSITY OF SANTO TOMAS

ON A PLAIN, bronze tablet, fixed to the wall near the entrance of the main building are recorded the highlights of the history of the Royal and Pontifical University of Santo Tomas.

And what an inspiring history it is! It began with the founding of the University in Manila in 1611, at a time when, in America, the first permanent English colonies were being established. It followed by only four years the settlement of Jamestown and antedated by nine years the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers on Plymouth Rock. It had rounded out a quarter of a century of progress before America's oldest institution of higher learning, Harvard College, came into existence. It was located in a little by-corner of the world, removed a distance of a year's travel from the centers of European culture, in a country surrounded by Buddhists and Mohammedans or steeped in pagan ignorance, hostile to the influence of occidental culture. For three hundred and thirty years, pursuing an undeviating course and never ceasing to be progressive according to its means, its opportunities and its environment, the University of Sto. Tomas has devoted itself to the task of disseminating, throughout the Philippines, the blessings of the Christian religion and occidental culture and education.

The founding of the Manila University of Santo Tomas, as it was first called, is due to the foresight of a Father of the Dominican Order, Most Reverend Miguel de Benavides, Order of Preachers, Archbishop of Manila. In conjunction with three other Dominican fathers, Domingo de Soria, Domingo Gonzalez, and Bernardo de Sta. Catalina, he planned the University as early as 1605. Benavides is named founder in the document of foundation, dated April 28, 1611. In his will, he bequeathed the sum of one thousand five hundred pesos as well as his private library to the Dominican Fathers as the initial endowment fund with which to start the project.

The new University was named Santo Tomas and dedicated to St. Thomas Aquinas as its Patron Saint. Thomas Aquinas, born 1225, was one of the most renowned scholars of his age, a Domin-

ican friar, Doctor of the Church, and universal patron of Catholic schools and colleges. Through his name as patron, the infant University was joined in spirit, as it were, to the ancient and venerable seats of learning of a past age in Europe, and became voluntarily consecrated to keep alight the torch of learning enkindled by the mediaeval schoolmen, Thomas Aquinas, Alberto Magnus, Abelard, Peter of Ireland, Hugo of St. Cher—a galaxy of inspired souls of the thirteenth century.

The young Manila University admitted in its first academic class in 1619, a group of twelve, who enrolled for the established course. The teaching force consisted of the Rector and four professors. The curriculum included courses in grammar, the liberal arts and scholastic and moral theology.

Important facts in the long history of this venerable institution may, for the sake of brevity, be chronologically recorded as follows:

- 1611 Foundation: The Humanities and Arts were given at Santo Domingo while the institution was under construction.
- 1619 Admission of the first academic class to the faculties of Philosophy and Theology, including Morals and Sacred Scripture—empowered to confer degrees, for a period of ten years, like all other “formed” Dominican Colleges in the “West Indies,” by Pope Paul V.
- 1624 Royal decree of Philip IV confirming the powers granted by Pope Paul V in 1619.
- 1629 Academic privileges are renewed for ten more years by Pope Urban VIII.
- 1637 Made a “University” by King Philip IV.
- 1645 Endowed by Pope Innocent X, upon the petition of Philip IV, with all University privileges in perpetuity. These privileges included the graduation of students after five years of study and customary examinations and theses, as bachelors, licentiates, masters or doctors.
- 1680 Granted royal patronage and protection by Charles II. Thus, the University had official standing with the state as well as with the Church.
- 1681 Declared a “Public University of General Studies” by Pope Innocent XI.
- 1734 Additional courses established in Canon Law and Roman Law. Pope Clement XII approved and confirmed the curriculum, which now covered the entire field of juris-

- prudence. He authorized Santo Tomas to confer degrees in all existing faculties at that time as well as in all others that might be introduced in the future.
- 1783 The School of Mathematics was established.
- 1785 Honored by Charles III with the title of "Royal." This mark of favor was bestowed on the University in recognition of military aid given by the students during the war with England, 1761-1763. The University students raised four companies, numbering five hundred each, who were in actual service when Manila was occupied by the British troops under General Draper.
- 1835 The School of National Law was established.
- 1837 Chair of Spanish and Insular Law established. At this time, the curriculum included courses in dogmatic and moral theology, philosophy, and the humanities. The range of the philosophical studies was very wide, and covered logic, mathematics, physics, psychology, metaphysics, ethics, and theodicy. The humanities included grammar, rhetoric, poetry, and other studies essential to a man of culture and letters according to the ideals and standards of that time.
- 1865 The Rector of Santo Tomas is declared, ex-officio, Head of the secondary and higher education in the Islands by Isabel II. The School of Fine Arts, Mechanics, Commerce, Surveying, Industrial Chemistry and Botany and Agriculture were established.
- 1871 The College of Medicine and Surgery, and the School of Pharmacy were established. At this time, there were very few physicians in the Islands.
- 1875 The College for Notaries was established.
- 1879 The School of Midwifery was introduced.
- 1880 The Schools of Ministering Surgeons and Pharmacy for Practitioners was established.
- 1896 The Faculty of Philosophy and Letters and the Faculty of Sciences was established.
- 1902 The title of "Pontifical" conferred by Pope Leo XIII. Henceforth, all academic degrees conferred by this university had equal value with those granted by other pontifical universities throughout the world.
- 1911 Three Hundredth Anniversary of the founding of the University fittingly celebrated during five days from December 16 to 20. Laying a cornerstone of main building on the new university site, north Manila.

- 1927 The completion and dedication of the new main building, north Manila. The new site contains about sixty-five acres. Other buildings designed for all branches of modern educational activity in connection with a great University were begun.
- 1941 On December 8, at the outbreak of the war with Japan, classes were suspended. Shortly afterwards, the transportation unit of the United States Army took over the campus of the University for use as a motor pool.
- When Manila was declared an open city, and the United States Army forces retired, the American Emergency Committee of the Red Cross obtained permission from Santo Tomas authorities to use the university buildings and grounds as an internment Camp in case the incoming Japanese forces decided to intern civilians of the allied nations.
- 1942 On January 4, the first truck-load of civilians was brought in, and Santo Tomas Internment Camp was organized.

CAMP ORGANIZATION

THE STORY of the organization of the internment Camp of Santo Tomas has been officially told by Earl Carroll, Chairman of the first Central Committee in charge of internee government. In a meeting of the Executive Committee, held on March 19, 1942, Mr. Carroll was requested to report his conversation on the first day of internment with the Japanese officer then in charge of the Camp, regarding the formation of the Executive and Advisory Committees, and thereupon issued the following statement:

"On January 4, 1942, the first internees arrived at Santo Tomas, numbering approximately three hundred, all of whom were from the South Malate District of Manila. Prior to internment, I had been District Chairman of the South Malate District for the American Red Cross Emergency Committee (formerly the American Coordinating Committee). Soon after our arrival, the Captain of the Japanese guard made inquiries as to who was the leader of the group and was informed that I had been the District Chairman for the Coordinating Committee. The Japanese officials approached me and stated that they wanted me to become the General Chairman of the internees for the purpose of setting up an organization and appointing leaders for each room. They further requested that the room leaders be appointed immediately and that they meet them downstairs in thirty minutes. At this meeting instructions to room leaders were given, and the authority to form an organization was repeated. The general organization was formed the following day.

"The Chairman of the major operating committees later formed what became the 'Central Committee' which was reorganized into the Executive Committee about January 27th, the members of the Committee being appointed by the General Chairman.

"As to the Advisory Committee: On January 6th, after

members of the American Coordinating Committee had arrived at the Camp, I approached Mr. Fred Stevens, Chairman of that Committee, and Mr. E. S. Turner, Executive Secretary of the Red Cross Emergency Committee, as well as others and informed them that I perfectly agreed to having them take over the 'Internee' organization. The replies were consistently to the effect that the organization already formed was entirely satisfactory to them and they did not wish to change it in any way.

"The following day, January 7th, a meeting was called by Mr. R. E. Cecil and me, which was held in room 203 (Main Building), with the following persons in attendance: A. D. Calhoun, A. F. Duggleby, Fred Stevens, E. S. Turner, C. N. Farnworth, Henry Gilhouser, Samuel Gaches, Fred Noble, A. H. Evans, Mr. N. Duckworth, Mr. Cecil, and myself.

"At this meeting, I explained how the internee organization came into being and reiterated my desire and willingness to have the older group take over. This was objected to in statements made by Messrs. Gaches, Stevens, Turner, and others, after which the group voted to ask the organization already formed to continue. The group was then asked by Mr. Cecil and me to form themselves into an Advisory Committee which they readily agreed to do, Mr. A. F. Duggleby acting as Chairman."

MEMBERSHIP ON FIRST COMMITTEE

The members of this first "Central" * Committee were:

AMERICAN MEMBERS

EARL CARROLL—*Chairman*

Alfred F. Duggleby

Fred N. Berry

Kenneth B. Day

Albert E. Holland

Daniel M. Raleigh

Robert E. Cecil

BRITISH MEMBERS

James L. Bromfield

Valentine M. Masefield

George M. Bridgeford

* The Committee regularly met in a room in the Main Building marked "Central Office" and so, internees soon fell into the habit of referring to it as the Central Committee.

The members of the first Advisory Committee, as later appointed, were the following:

AMERICAN MEMBERS

Alfred F. Duggleby	Alexander D. Calhoun
Frederic H. Stevens	Nevin H. Duckworth
Frederick H. Noble	Arthur H. Evans
Everett S. Turner	Samuel F. Gaches
Henry Gilhouser	

BRITISH MEMBERS

Cyril Farnworth	Charles E. Stewart
Frank Groves	

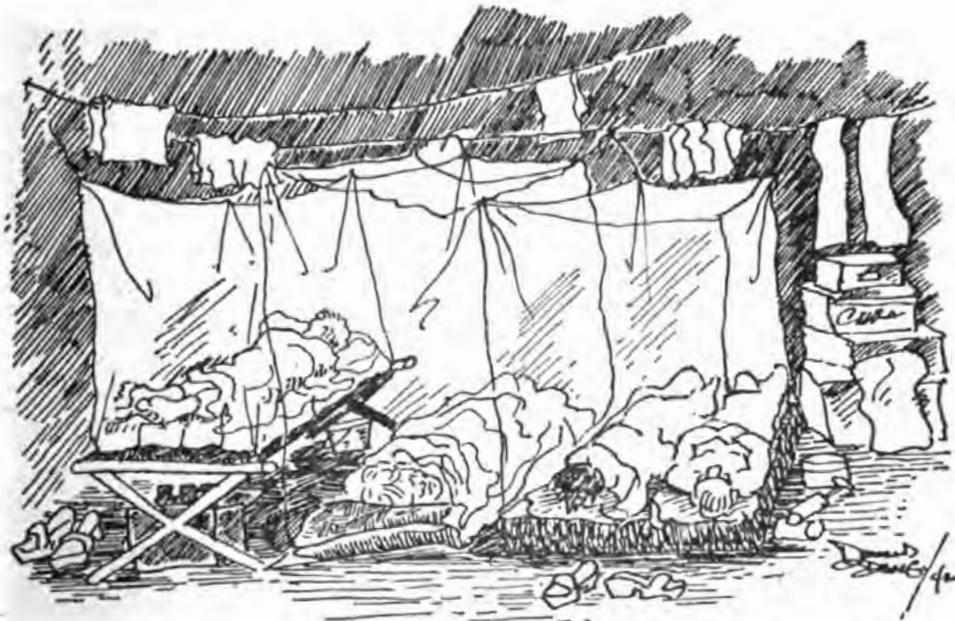
The membership of this and other committees was subject to constant, and almost daily, changes, due to release from Camp, transfers, or illnesses. Among other well-known internees who served during the early days of Camp on the Advisory Committee were the following:

Clifford T. Ayres	Ralph I. Gilliland
Fred N. Berry	Horace B. Pond
Ellsworth D. Gundelfinger	

The Advisory Committee elected Mr. Duggleby Chairman, and Messrs. Stevens and Noble, Treasurer and Secretary, respectively. It is interesting to note that from the very beginning of organization, British internees received proportional representation on important committees. Later on, when the first Executive Committee was elected, care was likewise taken to give the British community due representation, and as a result two of the members were British. On other committees also, other nationals besides Americans were represented in order that the rights of all internees in Camp might be properly safeguarded.

MONITORS

The "room leaders" above referred to by Mr. Carroll became known as "monitors." As additional internees arrived in camp to take up their quarters in the various school rooms, new monitors were appointed to preside, one to each room. It was the duty of



the monitors to see that Camp regulations pertaining to sleeping quarters were obeyed, to call the roll and report attendance, maintain order in the rooms and represent their roommates at meetings with other monitors.

The monitors, although at the foot of the ladder, so to speak, in the Camp organization, formed the basis of the entire governmental structure, for on them depended the maintenance of discipline while the internees were indoors. The monitors also had the privilege of recommending the occupants of their rooms for needed Red Cross supplies, such as beds, mosquito nets, clothing and shoes, for release from Camp due to age, illness or other reasons, or for transfer to other rooms or buildings.

POPULATION

The growth of the Camp population was rapid. In all quarters of the city, Japanese soldiers were engaged in rounding up the American, British, and other "enemy alien" civilians in order to concentrate them at various central points such as the Manila, Bay View and Luneta Hotels, Rizal Stadium and Villamor Hall (University of the Philippines building). These prisoners were then transferred by trucks under guard to Santo Tomas Camp. On January 4th, there were about 300 internees in Camp; on January 6th, the Camp population was about 2,000; by the middle of the month this figure had grown to over 3,300 men, women and children. These were quartered in the main building, annex and gymnasium in charge of the room and section monitors.

About the middle of January, after the more pressing problems had received attention, it was decided to hold elections for the choice of new monitors. This election took place in all rooms on January 19th. In keeping with democratic principles, this idea was designed to give the individual internees opportunity to participate directly in the government of the Camp.

LABOR POOL

A more important principle, however, was also involved in bringing about this election. This was the question of securing an equitable distribution of labor.

Shortly after the opening of the Camp a labor department was organized and placed in charge of Elmer Madsen. At that time, about 960 men were required daily for Camp tasks, almost all of whom were recruited from volunteers living in the Main Building, or in the Gymnasium. Vance Sinclair, an internee in the Gymnasium, was one of the first to voice complaints about certain inequalities in the distribution of labor. He interested Clyde DeWitt, outstanding Manila attorney, in a reform movement aiming at the election, rather than the appointment, of room monitors. It was hoped that elected monitors, as direct representatives of the internees, would be in a position to select and assign laborers on a fair basis. This movement met with favor, and in the latter part of January, 1942, Earl Carroll issued a memorandum entitled "Service Supply at Santo Tomas Internment Camp," in which the following principles were clearly enunciated:

- "1. Exclusive power of assignment or detail (to work) will be in the room or section monitors.
- "2. No man shall be required to do duty more than that assigned to him.
- "3. All details or assignments will be permanent in nature."

A new organization called the "General Labor Pool" was formed with Clyde DeWitt as chairman, assisted by Elmer Madsen, and with Ralph I. Gilliland, Ralph Crosby and Horace Whittall, members.

The election of the new room monitors took place in all rooms on January 19th.

MONITORS COUNCIL

For purpose of coordination, the Room Monitors then organized the Monitors Council and elected floor monitors (governing the rooms of a particular floor in the Main Building and later in the Education Building, and a chief monitor for the Gymnasium and Educational Building, and these in turn elected their own Chairman. John H. Forrest, a British internee, was the first Chairman of the Monitors Council and continued in this position until his election as member of the Executive Committee in July, 1942. Following Mr. Forrest as chairman of the Monitors Council, were

S. L. Lloyd, Dr. Don Holter, Frederic H. Stevens, Charles V. Schelke, George Evans, and Lucien L. Rocke. This organization met regularly to receive instructions from the Executive Committee, who detailed one of its members to inform the Council of Camp needs and labor problems. The Council thereupon transmitted requests for labor to the room monitors. In the course of time, however, the Council began keeping the Executive Committee informed of the desires of the internees and of their complaints and problems. In this way the organization occupied a strong position of liaison between the internees as a whole and the Executive Committee.

FIRST EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

During this same week in January, new members were selected for membership on the Executive Committee. The last meeting of the Central Committee took place on January 24th, and on the 26th the Executive Committee held its first session with the following members: *

EARL CARROLL, General Chairman

Mr. Carroll first lived in Manila between 1930 and 1938, as assistant general agent of the Insular Life Assurance Company. He was then transferred to Honolulu, where he served for eight years as manager of Insular Life's Hawaii branch, with the exception of eleven months spent in Manila in 1939 as acting general agent for the company during the absence of the general agent. In 1941 he returned to Manila to become production manager of the company, succeeding Charles S. Salmon, retired.

Mr. Carroll arrived in Manila from abroad only a few days before hostilities broke out and was appointed district leader of the American Red Cross Emergency Committee of South Malate. He retained this position at the time of the Japanese occupation of Manila and his internment in Santo

* It was at first planned to have five members on the Executive Committee who would have the entire responsibility of directing camp policies. Four other internees were to take charge of carrying out these policies and directing the activities of the four major operating departments. As these two functions were closely related, a fusion of the two was decided on and the committee was consequently increased to nine in number.

Tomas, a fact which accounted for his selection by the Japanese Captain as General Chairman of the internees.

ALFRED F. DUGGLEBY, Vice-Chairman

Mr. Duggleby was the second vice-president and consulting engineer of the Benguet Consolidated Mining Company and the Balatoc Mining Company, two of the largest gold mining companies in the Philippines.

CLYDE DEWITT, practicing attorney of Manila, with the firm of DeWitt, Perkins and Ponce-Enrile.

ROBERT E. CECIL, Manager, West Coast Life Insurance Company.

ALBERT E. HOLLAND, connected with the Victorias Milling Company.

DANIEL M. RALEIGH, auditor and office manager of Goodrich Tire and Rubber Company.

HAROLD E. HERTZ, representative of the Otis Elevator Company

The two other members of the Committee were British:

CYRIL FARNWORTH, General Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp. Mr. Farnworth later resigned and was replaced by GEORGE M. BRIDGEFORD, Manager, Department of Sugar Finance, Warner Barnes & Co., Ltd.

VALENTINE H. MASEFIELD, Vice-President and Manager of Warner Barnes and the International Engineering Corporation.

FRANK GROVES, the Secretary of the Committee, was Vice-President and Manager of India and the Far East for the American Express Company.

The members of this new Committee formed a representative cross section of American and British business men in Manila and the efficient handling of Camp affairs during the trying months to come was largely due to their careful management.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Among the first acts of the Executive Committee was the appointment of additional members on the Advisory Committee, to

replace those who had resigned or been released from Camp. The Committee, as reorganized, consisted of the following members:

ALFRED F. DUGGLEBY, ex officio, chairman

MEMBERS

CHARLES E. STEWART, general manager, Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China

CHARLES H. FORSTER, manager, Philippine Red Cross (American National Red Cross)

ALEXANDER D. CALHOUN, manager, National City Bank

DR. CHARLES N. LEACH, Rockefeller Foundation

FRED H. NOBLE, Technical advisor, U. S. High Commissioner's Office

ARTHUR H. EVANS, advisor on customs and export taxes for the Philippine Government

EWALD E. SELPH, practicing attorney, Ross, Lawrence, Selph and Carrascosa

On February 4th, three more men were appointed to this Committee:

CLIFFORD T. AYRES, Construction Engineer

RALPH I. GILLILAND, Electrical Engineer

THOMAS J. WOLFF, president, Sanitary Steam Laundry. Chairman, Philippine Red Cross (American National Red Cross)

(Mr. Wolff succeeded C. H. Forster, who was released from camp.)

These eleven men, all leaders in their particular field, were selected for their administrative and general abilities and were of great assistance to the governing officials.

OPERATING COMMITTEE

The Camp Organization was completed by the re-appointment or confirmation of sixteen department heads, or operating committee chairmen, working under the main committee, who were to be responsible for and in direct control of the major activities of the Camp. These sixteen departments and their respective chairmen were the following:

Medical Service—Dr. Charles N. Leach

Sanitation and Health—Robert E. Cecil

Work Assignment—Clyde DeWitt

Education—Dr. Rene Engel
Recreating—Mrs. Kenneth B. Day and Lesleigh H. Davis
Building and Construction—George Koster
Release—Albert E. Holland
Discipline—Daniel M. Raleigh
Religious Service—Rev. Walter B. Foley
Library—Glenn Wishard
Fire Prevention—E. W. Stapler
Vegetable Garden—George Bissenger and G. S. Lovett
Census—Arthur H. Evans
Lost and Found—C. J. Rittenour
Suggestions and Complaints—Ronald Staight
Public Relations—Russell Brines

In addition, Mr. Kenneth B. Day was appointed to the position of "Information and Front Desk."

JAPANESE ORGANIZATION

At the head of the Santo Tomas organization was the Japanese Commandant, who was responsible for its orderly operation, issuing all regulations for the government of internees, receiving and releasing inmates, and overseeing every activity of importance in the Camp. During the first month and a half the Commandant was Lt. Hitoshi Tomoyasu of the Japanese gendarmerie of Manila, but about February 16th, he was succeeded by Mr. R. Tsurumi, of the Japanese Consular Service. One of Lieut. Tomoyasu's last acts before leaving Camp was to call in the members of the Executive Committee to congratulate them on the good showing of the Camp. He strongly suggested then that no further changes be made at present in the membership of the Governing Committee. Internee relations with Lt. Tomoyasu, Mr. Tsurumi, and succeeding Japanese Commandants were as satisfactory as could be expected under the circumstances. The individual internee seldom had occasion to deal directly with the Commandant, who, on his part, was content to issue his instructions or receive his information through the Chairman of the Executive Committee. Now and then, inspection trips would be made through Camp by a party of Japanese officers or military police, accompanied by the Commandant or his assistant, but on such occasions internees were scarcely ever molested, and usually paid little attention to the visitors. In 1943, and especially in 1944, however the internees were required to stop

and bow to Japanese officers. If they were seated, they were required to rise and bow. Some internees who adopted a truculent attitude had their faces slapped. A state of formal politeness existed between the Commandant and the internees, and according to regulations the outward forms of respect (bowing) were to be shown on both sides. The Committee did its best constantly to avoid cause for friction and misunderstandings. It cooperated with the authorities when and so far as was possible; on certain occasions it temporized, respectfully protested, or requested further and "constructive clarification." The Executive Committee had a lofty conception of its duties and on one occasion clearly defined its position. In its appeal submitted early in July, 1943, to the Commandant, protesting against further immediate transfers to Los Banos, the following significant statement appears: "Although realizing that orders must be carried out, the Committee is yet deeply conscious of its responsibility to represent and protect internees as best it can."

UNIVERSITY ORGANIZATION

Subordinate to the Commandant's Office were the University of Santo Tomas officials, who retained, subject to the approval of the Japanese authorities, a certain control over the use and disposition of the buildings and equipment of the University plant, during the entire duration of internment. In case any question arose in this regard, the final decision rested with the Japanese. The latter, for example, closed the gymnasium to internee occupancy in February, 1942, and opened it again in June, 1942. Throughout this period, the University authorities were quite willing that the gymnasium should remain in use by internees. With regard to the Education Building, which was urgently required by the internees for housing purposes, considerable opposition was met with on the part of the University authorities, but more particularly on the part of the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Manila, who had consecrated it to the special use of women as a dormitory. In the face of this opposition,* the Japanese Commandant declared the building open for occupancy, and the internees transferred there from the gymnasium in February, 1942. In general, however, the University

* See minutes of Executive Committee, January 24, 1942, Paragraph 12.

officials, represented by Luis de Alcuaz, were very helpful in their attitude toward the internees, releasing more and more building space as the Camp population increased, until finally only the Seminary building containing the Chapel and Fathers' quarters, and a few rooms in the Main and Education buildings remained for the use of the University authorities, all other buildings being occupied by the internees. Moreover, all the ground except that around the Seminary building and a small garden plot was given over for the use of internees until late in 1944.

RED CROSS

The officials of the Philippine Red Cross (American National Red Cross), most of whom were interned in Santo Tomas, opened a Red Cross office early in January, 1942, from which they undertook to handle the immense task of supplying food, clothing, beds, medical supplies, and other vital necessities for the internees. The work of this office was, of course, subject to the control of the Japanese Commandant, but little interference, if any, was met with from that source until the Red Cross was declared illegal (April 24, 1942). This Red Cross office was also free from any control of the Executive Committee, but the two offices cooperated closely at all times in the interests of internees' welfare. An article on the Red Cross appears elsewhere in this volume.

CAMP ACTIVITIES—WORK

The new Executive Committee was faced by numerous real problems and also numberless perplexing questions relating to the proper functioning of camp activities. For several months meetings were held daily, and every problem and important activity received careful discussion and planning. Little by little the confusion and disorder of the first few weeks gave way to discipline and system and the Camp settled down to a quiet and steady routine, which was to last far longer than most internees realized at the time.

To the sixteen operating committees fell the task of keeping up the Camp morale. This was accomplished by means of the simple and time-honored expedient of providing the internees with work and also with recreation. The Work Assignment Committee saw to

it that every able-bodied man was given a job. The job was easily found by inquiring of the fifteen other operating committees regarding existing vacancies. In reply, lists of positions open to aspiring captains of industry would be supplied. Sanitation and Health daily required several hundred workers; Building and Construction, the Vegetable Garden, the Patrol Guard, all required active men regularly. The Kitchen, Library and other departments called for women workers as well as for men. The fortunate workers to fill these jobs were then found by calling for volunteers or by referring to the Monitors Council and Labor Pool. Some were assigned to sweep and mop the floors of the rooms, hallways, and stairs; others to cut grass or sweep off the walks and clean the drainage gutters; a considerable number was required to collect and carry away a ton-and-a-half of garbage daily and to dig holes in which to bury it; some cleared away a dump in the rear grounds and made a fine, productive, vegetable garden of it; many were required as porters to receive and distribute packages that came in to the baggage line daily; some beautified the grounds by carrying away stones or removing outcroppings of rocks, or by planting trees and shrubbery; a squad was formed to assist newcomers with their baggage and also to move heavy furniture; the hospital, medical and dental clinics, kitchens, storage centers, all required men for service. The women were employed in preparing vegetables and food for cooking or did their washing and sewing. Many engaged in teaching classes in the school for children or adults. Some served as stenographers, clerks, or messengers in the offices of the various committees. A person's position in society or his civil status before the war was not particularly taken into consideration when these jobs were given out, nor did one's ability at bridge or mahjong entitle him or her to a genteel assignment. Although this procedure did not appeal to the internees at first, later on the society girl and business tycoon took to their tasks without protest, many even volunteered for any job and accepted whatever came their way. So it happened that the vice-president and general manager of a large electric supply house could be seen daily in one of the toilets gravely handing out the four sheets of toilet paper to which each candidate was entitled; the president of the largest commercial firm in the Philippines became a guard and attendant in a toilet; the manager of an import and export concern of Manila sweated in digging drainage ditches; a bank

manager volunteered to wash dirty, bedbug infested mosquito nets, and did so for months; a well-known society lady of Manila took care of washing a certain sanitary necessity for women. Women's toilets had to be cleaned and swabbed out, the same as men's toilets, and no recommendation whatever was necessary for any woman to secure a position as toilet worker or guard.

CAMP RECREATION

After the hours of work came play and other enjoyable features of Camp life. The Recreation Committee showed real enthusiasm in working up game schedules and sporting events. Perhaps one reason for this was the reciprocal enthusiasm of the internees, who desired to take part in these programs. Of course there is a difference in volunteering to play a game of baseball and being assigned to empty and flush out garbage cans. A quite different state of enthusiasm prevails. At all events, the success of the Recreation Committee was immediate and overwhelming, so much so that a member of the Executive Committee voiced the doubt whether the morning games were not disrupting the schedules for work, inasmuch as so many internees were attracted to the ball field—that the Work Assignment Committee was complaining of lack of man power. Notwithstanding this criticism, the Recreation Committee arranged for an eight team softball league, soccer and American football schedules, basketball leagues for the senior boys, senior girls, and children. Quoits, croquet, field hockey, and even golf on a three-hole course, where a Camp championship game was played, were provided. A series of boxing matches was also arranged for the boys, and a good boxing instructor took them in hand for training. Indoor games were also promoted, although there was little persuasion needed to induce people to play bridge and mahjong. Bridge tournaments became quite a feature of Camp life, several chess tournaments were played, each new season producing its new chess champion. Other card games like cribbage, pinochle, and even the great mining card game of solo found supporters. Barn dances for the younger set proved very enjoyable but later on were discontinued. Perhaps the greatest hit along the line of entertainment were the various variety shows,* staged at first in the West Patio, which internees could watch by hanging

out of the second and third story windows, and later in the open square in front of the Main Building, which was known as the "Little Theater Under the Stars." These later shows were alternated with quiz programs, questions being answered by courageous internees seated on the platform before the audience. For all of the shows, and there were really some good ones among them, the Camp was indebted to "Dave" Harvey as the prime mover, who for his splendid service in evoking laughter and good cheer, was honored with the Camp citation for special merit. On a few occasions there were "movies" and "talkies," consisting first of a few reels of Japanese propaganda views, and then a long American film. The Music Committee provided excellent musical entertainment played during the dreary period of internment over the loud speaker every evening, Thursday afternoons, and Sunday mornings. Other important recreational features were the scholarly lectures on various subjects delivered by internees under the auspices of the Education Committee. The various religious denominations were given every encouragement to hold services and practice their faith, rooms being set aside for their use. Finally, there were a number of readings from plays, evidencing considerable histrionic ability on the part of a small internee group. Certainly with all the recreation afforded, the inmates of the Camp did not suffer greatly from boredom during the early days; rather it might be said they received too much entertainment. Nevertheless, on the whole, the varied programs of play and entertainment alternating with hard work were successful in helping to "banish dull care and melancholy," in overcoming the tendency to worry and brood, and above all, in keeping up the Camp morale.

And so, month after month passed in an orderly, quiet way. The internees seemed to be more or less isolated from the outside world, living in the seclusion of a world of their own. For many of them the future ceased to exist, and life became simply a succession of days and nights, moving along as in a procession. There were occasions of excitement, days of sorrow, of longing, of bright hope, but never of despair. Internment, when continued over a long period of time has a sort of deadening effect on the mind; ability to concentrate diminishes, people became irritable, ready to

* See article on "The Little Theater Under the Stars."

squabble over trifles. But thanks to the varied nature of Camp life, and above all, thanks to the opportunity to *work*, the morale of the Camp remained high throughout the duration of internment.

FOOD AND FINANCE

The routine of Camp continued without any important development until April, 1942, when it became apparent that certain changes would soon be made in the matter of Camp financing and food supply. It will be recalled that after the first few days in Camp the Philippine Red Cross (American National Red Cross) had assumed the responsibility of feeding the internees, for the very simple reason that no regular supply of food was forthcoming from any other source. This responsibility was confirmed and authorized by the Japanese Camp Commandant at the time, Lt. Tomoyasu, who in a conference with certain members of the Executive Committee in the latter part of January drew up a diagram (as was his custom when desiring to make his orders clear) showing graphically the four Camp food units; the restaurant (then dispensing two meals daily), the Annex, the Hospital, and the Central kitchen (soon to be opened). The Commandant then definitely stated that the Red Cross was authorized to maintain food supplies for these four Camp units, which together fed all the internees of Santo Tomas Internment Camp. In April, 1942, negotiations started for the reorganization of the Red Cross and for setting up a Philippine Red Cross, excluding the American National Red Cross from participation. This plan was promptly carried out.* It was surmised that the new Red Cross would not long feed the American, British, and other alien internees, although the organization had taken over all the property, funds, and supplies of the former Red Cross, and so the Executive Committee took measures to work out a new program. On April 22nd they addressed a letter to the Commandant, Mr. Tsurumi, giving him data as to the cost of feeding the Camp, and followed this letter up on May 5th. In these letters it was estimated that P1.10 †

* Executive Order No. 31, creating the Philippine Red Cross and making it illegal for the former Philippine Red Cross (American National Red Cross) to operate, was approved April 24, 1942, by the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Japanese Forces in the Philippines.

† P1.10 is one peso ten centavos. Philippine money is based on U. S. currency, one peso being equal to fifty cents. The P1.10 is therefore equal to 55 cents U. S.

(\$0.55 U. S. currency) per person per day was the minimum amount required for the Camp upkeep. The Committee requested the Commandant to use his best efforts with the Japanese authorities in Manila and Tokyo to get an appropriation from the Red Cross in Washington on the basis of P1.10 per person per day. According to International law, the Japanese military forces were responsible for feeding and caring for all internees and they could hardly ask the American National Red Cross to supply funds for such purpose.

Matters drifted along, and the Philippine Red Cross continued to supply the needs of the Camp, without any change in routine. In the first week of May the Philippine Red Cross invited Messrs. Thomas J. Wolff, Fay C. Bailey, and Earl Carroll to attend a meeting of its Board of Directors. At this meeting it was disclosed that the sum of P150,000.00 (one hundred fifty thousand pesos, equal in value to seventy-five thousand dollars, U. S. currency) less twenty per cent for administrative services, was all that was left on hand for the use of Santo Tomas Camp. Furthermore, no information was given the internee committee as to what arrangement, if any, had been made to feed the Camp when this sum was spent. It was estimated that this sum in addition to the supplies still on hand, would be sufficient to take care of the Camp's needs for a little over a month.

On June 25th, Don Alejandro Roces, Sr., President of the newly organized Philippine Red Cross, wrote the Commandant advising that effective July 1st his organization would no longer be in a position to feed Santo Tomas Internment Camp. On June 27th the Commandant received a second letter from the Philippine Red Cross, signed by Jose Paez, Manager, advising that Dr. Ono, of the Department of Interior, Japanese Military Administration, was of the opinion that the new Philippine Red Cross should not have spent any portion of the funds received from the old Philippine Red Cross (American National Red Cross) for the benefit of Americans and other enemy 'aliens.* Dr. Ono had also stated, according to Mr. Paez, that even the old Philippine Red Cross (American National Red Cross) should not have spent money for the

currency. The Japanese on their arrival issued Japanese notes (generally referred to in derision as "Mickey Mouse" money. At first these had the same value as Filipino currency, but later became thoroughly discredited and finally worthless.

* This refers to the sums spent from April 24, date of the approval of the organization of the new Philippine Red Cross, to the date the letter was written.

maintenance of Americans and other enemy aliens,* inasmuch as the funds of that organization belonged to the Japanese Government. The letter closed by referring to the Philippine Red Cross letter of June 25th to the effect that beginning July 1st other arrangements would have to be made to feed the Camp internees.

An appalling situation was thus disclosed. In exactly three days the food supply of Santo Tomas Internment Camp would be totally cut off; after that the Camp faced starvation!

The Commandant immediately called in the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee to consider the situation. He informed them that their estimate of P1.10 per person per day must be revised as the amount was out of the question; he showed figures compiled by the Philippine Red Cross statistician proving that P0.73 ($\$0.36\frac{1}{2}$ U. S. currency) a person per day, not including light, fuel, or water, would be sufficient. He declared that he would be lucky to get a lump sum of P40,000 to P45,000 ($\$20,000$ to $\$22,500$) per month as the Camp allowance. As there were in the neighborhood of 3,400 internees in Camp at that time, P40,000 a month would be less than forty centavos (twenty cents U. S. currency) a person per day for food and all other expenses—manifestly an impossibility. The Executive Committee were compelled to bargain; they counter-offered a flat sum of P55,000 a month which would not include (1) additional persons interned; (2) internees at Holy Ghost Internment Camp; (3) expense for water, electricity, gas, etc.; (4) future increases in food prices. Mr. Tsurumi was willing to do his best for the Camp. He armed himself with the Committee's letters and the statistician's figures and proceeded from office to office, calling on various Japanese department heads. Two days later he gave the Executive Committee the good news: The sum of P0.70 ($\$0.35$ U. S. currency) a person per day had been approved, and beginning July 1st the Military would make the Camp monthly payments on that basis. An advance payment of P5,000 would be made at once (this payment was actually received July 5th). The Commandant also stated that the military authorities requested that a committee be organized to administer this fund, said committee to be responsible for the safe-keeping and expenditure of the money for the uses intended, the purchase and

* This refers to the sums spent from the establishment of Camp Santo Tomas, January 4th to April 24, 1942, when the Philippine Red Cross (American National Red Cross) was declared illegal.

care of supplies, and budgeting. The Commandant promptly appointed a Finance and Supplies Committee of seven members, who completed their organization by appointing a number of assistants and by dividing the work among the individual members, so that the Committee took final form as follows:

FINANCE AND SUPPLIES COMMITTEE

1. EARL CARROLL.....Acting Chairman,* Procurement of Supplies for the Holy Ghost Internment Camp
2. ALEXANDER D. CALHOUN..Acting Treasurer,* Accounting and Budgeting

The following were appointed to work under Mr. Calhoun:

Fay C. Bailey, Disbursing Officer
Vernon Thompson and Robert O. Ferguson, Auditors
Edward L. Carey and James E. Fairweather, Asst. Auditors
Robert J. McGinley, Chief Accountant

A bookkeeping and accounting system to meet the anticipated requirements of both governments concerned was formulated. Other appointments were to be made as needed.

3. GEORGE M. BRIDGEFORD.....Procurement of Food
Assistants were Mrs. Patricia Intengan and her two helpers, Juan Fernandez and Guillermo Manalang, in former Red Cross buying (all Filipino non-internables), and Ellsworth D. Gundelfinger.
4. ALFRED T. DUGGLEBY.....Acting Secretary, Procurement of Construction, Sanitation and Miscellaneous Supplies
Assisted by Henry E. Bauman, George Koster, and E. D. Gundelfinger.
5. CARROLL C. GRINNELL.....Procurement of Electrical Supplies
6. DR. CHARLES N. LEACH.....Procurement of Medical Supplies
Assisted by C. C. Grinnell and Stuart R. Barnett.
7. FREDERICK H. NOBLE.....Transportation

* Mr. Carroll was appointed permanent chairman of this committee on July 28th, by Mr. Tsurumi, Commandant, in his letter to Mr. Carroll on that date. In the same letter the Commandant requested that Mr. Calhoun retain his position on this Committee in addition to being Vice Chairman of the new Executive Committee.

The new financial arrangement proved to be an immense advantage over the former method of having the food supplied by the Red Cross, for it gave the internee officers full control over the handling of funds and the procurement of their own food. Correct menus were worked out for the month and purchases in quantity made at once at low prices; there was no occasion for consulting a third party as to what could be supplied, so that friction was avoided; and finally, there was a certain feeling of independence and stability in having a sum of money on hand for living expenses.

The following are examples of the tables issued monthly by the Camp auditors and posted on the Camp bulletin boards, giving an accounting of the moneys received and disbursed by the Finance and Supplies Committee:

FINANCIAL TABLES

(Figures are centavos per person per day. To convert into U. S. currency for dollars and cents, divide by 2.)

	July, 1942	July through Dec., 1942	June, 1943
Subsistence service	1.1 centavos	1.4¢	2.2¢
Family Aid *	1.5	1.4
Utilities (Gas, Electricity, Water)....	4.6	5.7	6.2
Medical Supplies and Service.....	6.6	5.8	1.9
Maintenance and Repairs.....	2.6	3.5	2.7
Sanitation and Supplies.....	2.7	1.9	1.2
General Supplies	1.9	1.8	1.1
Miscellaneous	1.8	1.1	.9
FOOD	48.7	47.3	62.4
TOTAL.....	70.0 centavos	70.0¢	80.0¢ †
Total amount spent during			
month	P73,780.00	P103,320.40

It will be noted that the amount available for the purchase of food for an able-bodied man or woman internee was less than \$0.24 a day during the period of July to December, 1942.

* Financial aid given to the families of internees.

† In June, 1943, the per capita quota was increased ten centavos, to P0.80, because of the increased cost of all food supplies and commodities. In September, 1943, the allowance was increased to P1.00. In January, 1944, the allowance was increased to P1.50, retroactive to December 1, 1943.

FIRST ELECTION OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Six months had now elapsed since the establishment of the Camp, and semi-annual reports were due from all operating departments. Many of the officers had worked all this time at the same job and began to feel that they had earned a rest, or at least a change in occupation. There was also some discussion among the internees as a whole, advocating a general election among Camp officers. The time, indeed, seemed opportune for such a move. Three of the members of the Executive Committee were also members of the important new Finance and Supplies Committee (Messrs. Carroll, Duggleby, and Bridgeford), with the risk of divided responsibility. Certainly it did not seem advisable that the same persons should be in a position to propose an expenditure, then authorize and approve it and finally to make the payment.* The Executive Committee themselves favored a general election and at once set about making the necessary arrangements. On July 9th, the Commandant approved the election of a new Executive Committee of seven members (five Americans, two British), from whom he would appoint a chairman. This Committee was to serve for six months. The Commandant also suggested that new room and floor monitors be elected. Messrs. C. A. DeWitt and V. H. Masefield were authorized by the Executive Committee to draw up a plan of procedure, and this was promptly done. The plan provided that the internees should first elect a nominating committee of thirteen members, distributed throughout the various rooms and buildings in the Camp so as to be representative of all factions. Any person nineteen years of age or over was eligible to vote. This committee then nominated by ballot twenty-one internees (fifteen American and six British) as candidates for the new Executive Committee. It may be noted, in passing, that in its report, the Nominating Committee stated that Mr. Earl Carroll and Mr. A. F. Duggleby had been given consideration as nominees for the Executive Committee, but had declined to become candidates, declaring themselves unavailable. In the general election held on July 28th, the internees cast their ballot for seven of the twenty-one nominees. The official results of the ballot were as follows:

* The new election regulations provided that an internee could not serve as a member of the Executive Committee and the Finance and Supplies Committee simultaneously. If elected to the Executive Committee, he must relinquish his membership on the other committee.

OFFICIAL RESULTS OF BALLOTING FOR NEW EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

<i>Candidates</i>	<i>Main Bldg.</i>	<i>Ed. Bldg.</i>	<i>Other Bldgs.</i>	<i>Total</i>
AMERICANS				
A. D. Calhoun *.....	1,198	431	221	1,760
E. E. Selph *	1,049	337	155	1,541
K. B. Day *	803	247	201	1,251
C. C. Grinnell *.....	567	212	146	925
O. G. Steen *	589	214	84	887
R. T. Fitzsimmons.....	512	135	85	732
J. L. Kibbee	500	57	106	663
L. L. Roche.....	329	186	71	586
S. D. Lennox	322	52	55	429
E. E. S. Kephart.....	153	227	41	421
W. F. McCandlish	251	50	97	398
A. P. Ames.....	235	69	56	360
C. C. Chapman	189	116	49	354
D. L. Blanton.....	101	18	89	208
C. V. Schelke	121	54	27	202
BRITISH				
S. C. Pinkerton *.....	891	264	197	1,352
J. H. Forrest *.....	523	314	129	965
W. C. Naismith	389	104	56	549
W. H. Masefield.....	329	144	72	545
G. W. Mackay	401	49	72	522
S. L. Lloyd	212	52	39	303

* Elected.

The Japanese Commandant at once approved the election of the new members. He appointed Carroll C. Grinnell, Chairman of the Committee, and Alexander D. Calhoun Vice Chairman. Later, the Committee elected Kenneth B. Day as Secretary.

The new Chairman, Mr. Carroll C. Grinnell, was Far Eastern Manager of the General Electric Company. For the past twenty years he had done business in and out of Japan, and his knowledge of things Japanese, including an acquaintance with the language, was of great service to him in his new position. Mr. Grinnell had returned to Manila only a few months before the outbreak of hostilities. His work at Santo Tomas prior to his election had been as a member of the Release Committee, and then as a member of the Finance and Supplies Committee. After his election, he remained an *ex-officio* member of the latter.

On August 3rd, by order of the Commandant, all rooms held

elections for monitors, and these new monitors met shortly afterwards for the election of floor monitors. On August 24th, the internees also elected seven internees to serve with the Release Committee, in which was vested the power of recommending internees to the Commandant for release from Camp.

FAMILY AID

One of the problems of internment on which little if any progress was made during the first eight months of Camp life was that of taking care of the non-interned families of internees. In their policy of interning "enemy aliens" the Japanese made a sharp distinction between purely American families and the families of Americans by Filipino wives. The former were all interned—husbands, wives and children—but in the latter case only the American husbands suffered internment. The Japanese did not consider the Filipino wives and families to be *enemy aliens*. The result was that these families were forcibly separated from their husbands and fathers and left outside Camp without protection or means of livelihood.

During the first few months the non-interned families had little difficulty in getting along on past savings or borrowings. Moreover, a large number of the interned husbands who lived in Manila were released and lived at home, where they could assist their families. Many were not re-interned until May or June, 1943.

Long before that time, however, many requests for assistance had been received, but without much result. The Camp itself had no funds until July, 1942, and the officials had to leave all matters of outside social service in the hands of the Red Cross. On September 9, 1942, however, the Japanese Commandant requested the Executive Committee to find means of caring for the Filipino relatives and families of internees. After some study, a Committee was appointed with the following membership:

A. F. Duggleby, Chairman
Mrs. Beurnadeen McDonald Mrs. Flora Gregg
Rev. W. H. Fonger* Ronald Smith*
Byron Ford, Treasurer

The Committee decided that the best means of assistance that could be given would be in the form of cash donations. The funds for

* Messrs. Fonger and Smith were transferred to Los Banos in May, 1943, and were succeeded by Dr. Barker Brown and Robert Hendry.

this purpose were derived in part from the Camp funds at the disposal of the Finance and Supplies Committee, and in part from the general funds in the hands of the Executive Committee. Later on, payments came almost wholly from the Bessemer (Red Cross) Relief Payments.

The procedure of the Family Aid Committee was to investigate personally all applications for relief received from internees. For this purpose, Mrs. McDonald, a trained nurse and for several years engaged in social service with the Philippine Red Cross (American National Red Cross), was given a pass to leave Camp whenever necessary. Later on, Dr. Brown and Mr. Hendry also worked on investigations and even Mr. Duggleby went out at times. In visiting, Mrs. McDonald and her co-workers rendered an important service to the internees in keeping up contacts with the outside families. In later days, sometimes the only news these internees had of their families came from the Family Aid Committee. The Committee, especially Mrs. McDonald, also gave advice as to family medical needs and assisted in many other ways possible.

The first Family Aid payment was made on September 27, 1942, on a scale ranging from P12.00 a month for one person, P18.00 for two, etc., up to P45.00 for a family of six persons. As prices rose and the Japanese currency decreased in buying power, the amount of relief was increased. The following table taken from the report of the chairman to the Executive Committee on Oct. 7, 1944, shows the amount expended and the number of persons assisted during a four months' period:

	June	July	August	September
No. of families served..	315	312	312	312
No. of persons served....	821	818	818	818
Amount expended	P11,910.00	P11,835.00	P11,835.00	P11,835.00
Amount given per person	P14.51	P14.46	P14.46	P14.46

On October 7th the Commandant approved a decision to increase family aid 100%. By the end of the year these amounts had again been considerably increased and some families received as much as P100. Payments were at first made at the main camp gate and the internees could see their families from a short distance or even surreptitiously talk with them for a few minutes. Later on, after January, 1944, the payments were made through Mr. K. Kato at the Japanese Embassy at the former High Commissioner's Office. After

the bombing, September 21, 1944, Mr. Kato moved to the former Red Cross Headquarters and made the payments from there.

In November, 1943, the outside families suffered severely as a result of a heavy storm which passed over Manila flooding the city and destroying a number of houses in the residential districts. The Family Aid Committee was prompt in re-establishing contacts for the internees. The Japanese were prevailed on to permit censored notes to and from the outside families, and supervised visits were allowed at the gate. A few days later the Japanese also approved small donations of rice, textiles and food, to be made, due to the storm emergency. In order to perfect their organization, the internees, with non-interned families, elected R. Y. Robb to act as their spokesman in dealing with the Executive Committee. Mr. Robb was assisted by C. A. DeWitt. Mr. Robb on Nov. 26 outlined the needs of outside families, recommending internment of some, increased cash payments, pro rata distribution of comfort kits soon expected, availability of medicines and clinic privileges.

The prime necessities of these families were shown to be money, medicine, communication and security. The Executive Committee did everything possible but the non-interned families were not permitted to reside in Camp.

Another visiting day was granted by the Japanese on April 29, 1944, when the families of 462 men in Camp were notified to call. Over 1,300 women and children took advantage of this opportunity. A third visit was promised by the Japanese for November 3, but in October the promise was withdrawn. The Family Aid Committee thereupon arranged for "all well" messages to be delivered from the internees to their outside families, but after the Committee had spent many days of hard work preparing the messages, reviewing the addresses, and trying to arrange for the outside Red Cross workers to make delivery, the Japanese calmly cancelled the entire plan. From April 29th, 1944, until the forces of liberation arrived on February 3, 1945, these internees had practically no official opportunities to see their families.

During 1944, the condition of the outside families grew steadily worse. Their funds were now in most cases exhausted and the majority depended almost entirely for their livelihood on the meager assistance extended to them through the Family Aid Committee. Many living in their own homes were evicted by the Japanese to provide quarters for soldiers or officers. If not evicted, they

were forced to pay rent to the Japanese, who pocketed these pitiful savings as the spoils of war. After April 29, 1944, the only regular contact between the internees and their outside families was through the monthly payments made by the Family Aid Committee and the only evidence the internees had that their wives were still alive was the signature on the Family Aid "payroll" receipting for the monthly payment. News of illness in the family was not permitted by the Japanese, and in a number of cases the first intimation an internee had that all was not well at home was his receipt of a death notice. In some instances he was then permitted to leave Camp under guard and attend the funeral. At other times such permission was withheld. In all such instances the Family Aid Committee was powerless to act, but continually used its best efforts to send out funds, succeeding in this up to the very end of the year, the last payment being made on December 29, 1944.

The following table indicates the entire amount expended by the Family Aid Committee from the time payments started, September 27, 1942, to Dec. 29, 1944, and the sources from which the funds were received:

<i>Source</i>	<i>Amount</i>
Finance and Supply Committee	P 33,793.00
Executive Committee	23,129.00
Internee Committee (Relief Funds).....	256,326.00
Total expended.....	P313,248.00

CAMP BUSINESS ACTIVITIES

The second six months were a period of considerable business activity in Camp. Internees began to import merchandise from outside Camp, and in every nook and corner of the corridors of the Main Building were booths with miscellaneous items for sale. The Executive Committee at once took measures to control sales and appointed a sales license board. A license was required by all vendors, just as an ordinary business has its internal revenue license; and the license board was just as active in collecting from the vendors as the proverbial revenue agent is in the business world. Several restaurants started business, also cake and coffee kitchens, and a bakery; candy in great quantities was manufactured and sold; a contractor for building shacks hung out his shingle, an internee

was licensed to sell lumber, construction materials and hardware, and paid ten per cent of his profits into the Camp treasury. Perhaps the most important business enterprise, and certainly the most lucrative in Camp, was the establishment of the Camp Canteen and the Personal Service Store, community projects, financed by Camp funds. In the former, one could buy a great variety of merchandise, almost anything that was needed in Camp—matches, soap, sugar, lard, rope, canned goods, shoe-laces, cigarettes, baskets, straw mats, at cost plus ten per cent. The Personal Service Store took orders for merchandise needed and sent buyers outside to purchase, charging a commission for their services. This store also carried stocks. These two units quickly became popular, as they made intelligent efforts to supply the needs of the internees.* A Camp Bazaar was also opened, receiving second-hand, miscellaneous items from internees for sale in Camp on a small commission. Some time later (Feb. 1, 1943) a Cold Stores department was opened, selling frozen meats, sausages, eggs, etc. It was very fortunate that advantage was taken of the opportunity for the Camp to obtain this additional money inasmuch as there was great need of assisting a number of the internees who had arrived in Camp utterly destitute.

It might be asked how it happened that the internees suddenly found themselves in funds to make these purchases. It was mostly due to the efforts of the Executive Committee and certain committees appointed by them, that money was available. From the beginning of internment, the Committee had worked for the release of the bank accounts of civilian enemy aliens, and the Japanese had finally authorized two Manila Banks (the Philippine National Bank and the Bank of the Philippine Islands) to pay out small amounts up to fifty pesos a month, to depositors desiring to withdraw funds from their accounts. At the same time, accommodations were made for business firms, who were enabled to pay something to their interned employees. A number of internees had private means, or found it possible to borrow or raise money through outside friends. Money seemed to be plentiful enough, although of course the destitute were always on hand, unfortunates who were dependent on Camp funds and issues for everything.

* Net profit of Canteen, March, 1943 was P2,098.25; that of Personal Service was P1,844.09. Net profit of Canteen, May, 1943, was P3,853.45; that of Personal Service was P3,277.80.

SHANTY TROUBLES

During the latter part of December, the Japanese Commandant began an investigation of alleged abuses of shanty privileges by the internees. The Commandant stated that he had reason to believe that his regulations as to the hours when internees and their families might occupy the shanties were being disregarded, and also that the construction plans of many of the shanties did not conform to specifications. This latter point referred to the necessity of building the shanty with two sides open so as to leave the entire interior exposed to view at all times. An investigation was ordered and severe restrictions were imposed. All shanty dwellers had to vacate the premises for some time until matters could be adjusted to the satisfaction of the Commandant. Inasmuch as there were at that time 601 shanties and shelters, with 2,197 internees regularly occupying them, the investigation caused quite a shake-up in Camp routine, and there was great rejoicing when permission was granted for reoccupying the buildings on January 29, 1943.

FIRST YEAR ENDS

And so, another six months passed, rounding out almost a year of internment. The internees continued in their routine, their work and their play. The rainy season, at its height during August and September, brought many discomforts, but was forgotten in the beautiful, sunny days that followed in November and December. The Thanksgiving and Christmas seasons were celebrated with all the outward manifestations of a holiday spirit, and the kiddies were given Christmas packages of dolls, wooden toys, odds and ends ingeniously fashioned in Camp. There was a real Santa Claus, a chorus of men and women sang Christmas Carols, a movie show was given, a reading of Dickens' *A Christmas Carol* delighted everyone. It was all very beautiful, but also somewhat sad, as the internees thought of the contrast between this and their former Christmas celebrations.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE PRIMARIES

The close of the year brought an important civic duty before the internees—that of electing a new Executive Committee. It had been decided in July that the Committee then chosen would serve for six months only and this period would expire in January. The Monitors Council also strongly advocated this move and in December, 1942, recommended a direct primary followed by a final election as a means of electing a new Executive Committee. An announcement was issued by the Executive Committee on January, 1943, stating that the Commandant's approval had been obtained for an election, and that a primary would be held on January 15th. In this primary, every internee of eighteen years of age or over was eligible to vote. There were no nominations, each internee voting for his choice among the entire Camp population. Five Americans and two internees of other nationalities were to be chosen. The final election was scheduled for January 22nd. One of the conditions in connection with the election, imposed by the Commandant, was that some of the present Committee members should carry over and serve on the new board. Of the present members, however, Messrs. Calhoun, Day, Forrest, Pinkerton and Selph did not wish to run for re-election, being actively engaged in other work.

The results of the primary election, held on January 15th, were announced by the election committee (Messrs. E. L. Carey, H. E. Putney, P. L. Iddings, E. C. Bogle, P. C. Richards, R. Crosby, J. B. Stapler, and F. Groves) to be as follows:

PRIMARY ELECTION RESULTS

January 15, 1943

AMERICANS

Carroll, Earl	1,536
McCandlish, Wm.	801
Fitzsimmons, R. T.	794
Duggleby, A. F.	692
Cannon, R. H.	687
Arick, M. R.	579
Crawford, J. M.	376
Selph, E. E.	340

Grinnell, C. C.	292
Muckle, J.	252
Bedford, E. W.	190
Lennox, S. D.	184
Morehouse, F. D.	179
Chittick, W. A.	142
Calhoun, A. D.	131
Holter, D.	116

OTHER NATIONALS

Naismith, W. C.	1,426
Crosby, R.	986
Lloyd, S. L.	611
 Total eligible voters	 2,758
Total ballots cast	1,982*
Total candidates voted for	323†

* 71.86% of eligible voters.

† Candidates receiving less than 100 votes not named.

No sooner were the results of this primary announced, than rumors began to circulate in Camp that the final elections would not to be held. These rumors were confirmed on January 18, 1943, when the Commandant cancelled the election stating that he considered the times "too critical" to permit any considerable changes to be made in the Executive Committee. He requested the members of the Committee to continue in their offices as before.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP, 1943

From this time on (January, 1943) it was apparent that the Executive Committee was no longer a strictly representative internee body. The chairman himself owed his appointment as such to the intervention of the Japanese military authorities. Gradually in later months, the Committee began to take on the nature of an appointive, instead of an elective body, because of the fact that when resignations from it occurred, appointments to fill the vacancies were made by the Executive Committee. This undemocratic policy had been initiated with the appointment of Richard T. Fitzsimmons to succeed O. G. Steen, a member elected in July.* Later appointments were as follows:

* There was some justification for this appointment in that Mr. Fitzsimmons received the next highest number of votes in the July, 1942, election.

W. C. Naismith to succeed S. C. Pinkerton
S. L. Lloyd to succeed J. H. Forrest
V. H. Masefield to succeed W. C. Naismith
Ralph Crosby to succeed A. D. Calhoun
J. A. Thomas to succeed Kenneth B. Day*

The result of this policy was that by August, 1943, there were only two members on the Executive Committee who had been elected; namely, C. C. Grinnell (Chairman) and E. E. Selph. The other five members had all been appointed.

In September, 1943, E. E. Selph was repatriated. The danger of having the vacancy filled by an appointment was apparent. The Monitors Council thereupon insisted on the election of new Executive Committee members, thus adhering to the original policy of having the Camp run in accordance with democratic principles.

Other signs of discontent with the situation were not lacking. In the latter part of 1942, the discussions held in the Town Meetings showed clearly the reaction of the many internees against certain arbitrary acts on the part of the Executive Committee. As a result, that organization was dissolved September 24th, by the Executive Committee as having served its purpose. The Public Relations Committee with Carl M. Mydans as chairman, had been organized in April 19, 1942, to bring about a better understanding by internees of Camp problems and their solution, and better understanding by the Executive Committee of individual problems of internees, and ways and means of improving the general situation. This Committee faded into "innocuous desuetude," without accomplishing a great deal. A most illuminating statement was that made by J. A. Thomas at a meeting of the Executive Committee on July 30, 1943, as recorded in the minutes of that body.

"J. A. Thomas brought up the question of the general organization of the Camp, and particularly of the Executive Committee. He felt that the Committee does not at present have the full confidence of the internees which he attributes in a large measure to the fact that it is now an appointive rather than an elected body. He believes that much could be done to improve the position by requesting the Commandant's permission for a new and unrestricted election under such conditions as the Commandant might

* These several changes were made necessary by transfers to Los Banos. Wm. McCandlish was also appointed but went to Los Banos before being inducted into office officially.

propose. Subsequent to this election he felt a reorganization of the functions and methods of the Committee would do much to improve efficiency and regain Camp confidence."

It remained for Dr. Don Holter, chairman of the Internee Relations Committee to voice the growing Camp criticism of the Executive Committee. In September, 1943, in an open letter he pointed out the lack of cooperation being received from the Executive Committee and later declared it was the intention of his Committee to suspend further activities until the Executive Committee had clarified the situation. As a result of strong feelings expressed on all sides, even among several members of the Executive Committee, the Executive Committee agreed to an election to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Selph's repatriation. This election was held early in October, 1943, and resulted in a landslide vote for Don Holter. This was the first election of a member to the Executive Committee since July 28, 1942. A new principle of rotating membership in the Executive Committee was thereupon adopted, whereby a member's term of office would be nine months only. Under this plan, the Executive Committee would lose one member and gain a new member by election every month and a half. In accordance with this plan, S. L. Lloyd resigned and on November 12, 1943, Frank B. Leyshon was elected to succeed him. R. T. Fitzsimmons resigned in December, and was succeeded by William A. Chittick, who was elected in December 17, 1943. This left V. H. Masefield, J. A. Thomas and R. Crosby, all of whom had been appointed at practically the same time, to present their resignations. The Monitors Council insisted that elections for three new members take place simultaneously, and this plan was finally agreed to. The date for holding the primaries was set, when in January, 1944, the entire matter was cancelled by the complete reorganization of the Camp by the Japanese under the War Prisoners Division. Democracy in Santo Tomas Internment Camp was thereafter virtually at an end.

REMOVAL OF NON-CIVILIANS FROM CAMP

In the early part of January, 1943, an event occurred which caused great excitement and uneasiness in the Santo Tomas Internment Camp. One of the internees, an enlisted man in the forces of the USAFFE (United States Armed Forces of the Far East) had

gotten himself into trouble and on January 11th, being doubtless in fear that some of the internees would demand an accounting of his actions, he voluntarily turned himself over to the Japanese Commandant as a prisoner of war. He disclosed the fact that in Santo Tomas Internment Camp were many other service men, like himself, or officers in the reserve forces, who were not entitled to treatment as civilians under Japan's policy of "protective custody." The Japanese immediately ordered an investigation, as a result of which thirty-six men who admitted their connection with the USAFFE, were taken from the Camp and the Remedios Hospital, where they were quartered due to ill health, and confined them in the military prison at Fort Santiago. Some of these had been interned with their wives and families and were now separated from them.

Of the thirty-six men apprehended, four returned to Camp, having been found to be civilians only. There were of course many other reserve officers and men in Camp connected with the United States Armed Forces and also some who were on the rolls of the armed forces of the allies. These decided not to give themselves up. For the next two years they lived in perpetual fear of their lives for had the Japanese discovered the fact there is no doubt as to what action they would have taken. The thirty-two men who were held were first confined in Fort Santiago in strict confinement for sixty days, as a punishment for not sooner declaring their true status, and were then transferred, presumably to some Japanese prison camp. Several of these men were quartered in the old Bilibid Prison and some were sent to Cabanatuan. It was also established that a number were on a Japanese ship transferring American prisoners of war, which left Manila for Japan on December 13, 1944. This ship was reported sunk in the China Sea and most of the passengers were lost. In the Camp, a second investigation was also made a short time afterwards as to the civilians who, before hostilities broke out, were employees of the United States Government, with the quartermaster, engineer or other departments. These men were ordered to report to the Commandant, and searching examinations of their status were made. There was great unrest and anxiety in Camp during these questionings, and the morale of the entire Camp suffered.

STATUS OF INTERNEES

In January, 1943, the Executive Committee took an important step to clarify the status of the internees. It was decided, after considerable discussion, to ask for a definite statement regarding the conditions of the present internment, its continuation, and prospects of repatriation. On January 11th, the Chairman of the Executive Committee wrote to Mr. Kodaki, the Commandant, asking the following questions:

1. "Are any plans now under discussion between Tokyo, Washington, and London regarding exchange, evacuation and repatriation of internees, particularly women and children?"
2. "What arrangements are contemplated regarding shipments of essential supplies, particularly food, medicines, and clothing?"
3. "What are the possibilities of securing financial help for internees and families, including those within and outside of this Camp?"
4. "Is it possible to permit internees to write censored letters to families in points outside the Philippines at regular intervals?"
5. "Is consideration being given to the establishment in Manila of a neutral representative such as an International Red Cross delegate to expedite the handling of relief measures for hostile nationals such as are enumerated above?"

It may be said that these questions were never completely answered. However, some time afterwards, Mr. Kodaki made a trip to Japan and it was stated that he brought up these questions in his conference in Tokio. On his return to Manila, he discussed these five points in a conference held on April 16th, with Messrs. Kuroda (the Acting Commandant), Mr. Grinnell, and Mr. Calhoun. While Mr. Kodaki showed an "optimistic and confident attitude" and seemed keenly interested in furthering the welfare of the Camp, the information given on the various points in question was not very helpful. In general, the internees were told that plans were being discussed for their welfare; arrangements would be made if possible for forwarding mail and other communications, but great delays might be expected due to censoring, and chiefly due to lack of transportation facilities. The latter difficulty also

stood in the way of getting supplies from foreign countries, and shipments could not be expected at stated times. Tokio would offer no objections to internees receiving cash allowances, within reason, if these could be arranged. As yet there was no neutral Red Cross representative, but Mr. Kodaki himself, being the official representative of civilian enemy aliens, would do all he could to present their problems to the proper authorities.

PROPOSED TRANSFER OF CAMP SITE

The third six months' period of internment was now well under way. The first six months had seen the raw recruits of internees brought into Camp in a disorderly mob and whipped into shape as good, seasoned, veteran internees who knew their routine and understood how to get the most out of their enforced confinement. The second six months saw them perfected in their routine and in their ability to pass aimless hours of time without complaint; they had engaged in business and in community activities. And now the third six months period was to see a great change in their status—a change affecting eight hundred internees at once, and threatening soon to involve the entire Camp. This was the transfer of internees from Santo Tomas to Los Baños.

After the first few months of internment, in March, 1942, the internees had been surprised to learn that plans were being made for a possible transfer of the internment Camp to another locality. It transpired later that Tagaytay, Cavite, had been suggested as a possible site. Tagaytay is a little town about thirty-five miles from Manila, which had recently been developed as a summer resort. Considerable excitement was felt when the Commandant, accompanied by Earl Carroll, Chairman of the Executive Committee, Clyde DeWitt, member of that Committee, and T. J. Wolff of the Philippine Red Cross (American National Red Cross) left Camp to make an inspection of the new site. They found, however, that facilities at Tagaytay were utterly inadequate to take care of the several thousand internees, and this entire plan of transfer was abandoned. Later on came persistent rumors that a transfer was contemplated to Camp Crame or Camp Murphy, both in the outskirts of Manila; still later, stories became current that

Camp O'Donnell, Tarlac, used for prisoners of war, was being prepared for the internees. Even Formosa and Japan were mentioned as having ideal sites for Manila internees.

LOS BAÑOS TRANSFER

With all this speculation, however, nothing definite transpired regarding a transfer until May 9, 1943. The announcement of this impending transfer came suddenly, when news was broadcast over the loud speaker that a decision to transfer the Camp had already been reached by the Japanese Military Forces. Eight hundred men were to leave Camp on May 14 and entrain for the town of Los Baños for internment there. Following the initial transfer, other groups of internees would be sent to Los Baños as new quarters were made ready for them. All internees in Manila and elsewhere would be concentrated at Los Baños. Santo Tomas Internment Camp was to be closed.

The reasons given by the Japanese authorities for this transfer were that the quarters at Santo Tomas were inadequate, especially from a sanitary point of view, to accommodate the additional 2,000 or more released enemy aliens still in Manila, who were finding it difficult to purchase food, and were petitioning for internment in Camp. Obviously, they stated, more spacious grounds were needed. At Los Baños permanent quarters could be prepared to serve the internees until repatriated. These reasons are of course all extremely specious.

This sudden announcement of a transfer brought consternation to the internees. They had spent sixteen months at Santo Tomas and had come to regard the Camp as their home. They had improved and beautified the grounds, planted a fine vegetable garden, constructed dining sheds and wash troughs for clothes and dishes, installed new pipe lines to increase the water supply, built their shanties for leisure hours, laid out their baseball grounds, and constructed their stage and movie theater. Every internee in Camp had had a few centavos withheld daily from his food money in order that a small fund might be raised with which to buy better kitchen equipment or to pay for more toilets and showers, or for other purposes. And now, all this was to be suddenly given up and sacrificed. They would have to start the same tasks all over again.

Many of the internees were acquainted with Los Baños, which is a small town situated on the borders of a lake—Laguna de Bay—in the province of Laguna, about forty-two miles southeast of Manila. The College of Agriculture, University of the Philippines, is located a little over a mile from town on a charming site at the foot of Mt. Makiling. The town, as its Spanish name, *The Baths*, implies, has fine hot springs and swimming pools and public baths, and is famous for its curative waters.

These advantages, however, meant little to the internees who would of course have no opportunity to leave Camp and visit the hot baths in town. While the college buildings and grounds at Los Baños might be good enough for a few hundred Filipino students, the accommodations could not possibly be adequate for three or four thousand or possibly seven thousand American and European men, women and children. And if the college buildings were not used, then a new site would have to be chosen, new buildings constructed, and with the extreme shortage of construction supplies, nails, bolts, roofing iron, plumbing fixtures—in fact, hardware and building materials of all kinds—it was not possible that satisfactory quarters could be built at once.

In the written notice confirming the broadcast, the Executive Committee stated that Messrs. A. D. Calhoun, A. F. Duggleby, and J. Muckle would accompany the Commandant next day to Los Baños to make a survey of the new site. Three better men could not have been selected by the Committee for this task, and their report was awaited with confidence.

On their return from Los Baños the following day, the Committee reported somewhat as follows:

- (1) The proposed Camp would occupy a plateau eighty feet high near Los Baños Agricultural College, University of the Philippines, from twenty-five to thirty acres in area,* in a good location. Some available buildings could be used as dormitories, but there were no kitchen arrangements whatever;
- (2) Electric current was apparently sufficient for internee Camp needs;
- (3) The water situation was most unsatisfactory, being dependent on a reservoir with but ten thousand gallons capacity.†

* The area of Santo Tomas Camp was about sixty-five acres.

† Santo Tomas Camp was using fifty thousand gallons a day.

The water was being rationed for 2,400 users and further rationing would be needed if the internees went there. The Committee felt that the water situation was serious. The quality of the water was O.K. apparently, but water had to be boiled before drinking;

- (4) A complete plumbing system had to be installed and would require a great deal of work and equipment.*

The Japanese planned to put up seventy barracks, each to accommodate one hundred internees, families to live as units. There was a certain amount of malaria present. There were comparatively few sources of meat and vegetables in Los Baños, but the Japanese officials "had the idea" that these could be sent daily from Manila! Obviously this daily shipment would prove most inconvenient and unsatisfactory. There was no local supply of milk.

It was the unanimous opinion of the Survey Committee that "while the site is a fine one, and while a satisfactory camp for eight hundred may eventually be made of it, any proposal looking toward interning seven thousand persons in the space provided is most impractical and can only be accomplished by a very large expenditure of money and after a considerable period of time." The Committee felt that the authorities should be definitely apprised of the situation and the entire responsibility for making any move should be placed on the shoulders of the military authorities and the Commandant. A formal written report was then made and forwarded to the Commandant protesting against the transfer.

As this action had no result, the Executive Committee set about selecting the eight hundred internees who were to be transferred. A surprisingly large number of the younger element at once volunteered to go. The remainder were chosen on the basis of age, physical fitness, married status (attached or unattached), wife and family being in Camp or away from the Philippines, and work assignment in Camp at present. Naturally due care had to be exercised not to make such transfers of personnel as would disrupt existing essential services (such as cooking, kitchen work, serving, and vital repair work), and furthermore, such men had to be chosen as would be able to take care of these same services in the new camp. Among the first eight hundred were twelve women, U. S. Navy nurses. The Camp physician, in charge of the new

* Actually a complete sewage system would have to be laid out.

Camp hospital and all medical activities, was Dr. Charles N. Leach, who had also originally organized the medical service in Sto. Tomas. The medicines and medical supplies needed in the new Camp were issued from the reserve stocks on hand in Santo Tomas. An ample supply of canned goods and staple foods was also allotted to the new Camp from the reserve supplies of Santo Tomas. Great care was taken to supply the new Camp with a full pro rata share of all miscellaneous items and materials on hand in the reserves that had been built up.

Mr. A. D. Calhoun was appointed by the Executive Committee to take charge of the Camp at Los Baños. The actual transfer of internees took place on May 14, 1943, when 786 men and 12 women left for the new location.

The Camp at Sto. Tomas seemed somewhat deserted after these eight hundred left, but soon new "enemy aliens" began to arrive. It was stated that few only would be permitted to continue un-interned. By the end of the month the Camp was again well populated, the census as of May 31 was 3,691, and there were hundreds of "old timers" now present, men of from sixty to ninety-three years of age, feeble, sick, who were at this late hour of their lives to be deprived of liberty and forced to live in confinement.

From Los Baños Camp little news reached Santo Tomas for the next two months, although it was learned unofficially that carpenters in considerable numbers were engaged in constructing the seventy barracks already mentioned. Time passed and no official orders were received for a second group to transfer.

In the early part of September, 1943, the following excerpt from the summary of the minutes of the meeting of the Executive Committee held on August 30, was posted on several of the bulletin boards in Camp for all to see:

"Chairman stated that it has now been officially announced that the present intention is to confine the Los Baños Camp to three thousand internees, including the present eight hundred, same to be housed in what is known as the "Upper Camp." No further transfers are contemplated until such time as the Camp has been provided with minimum essential equipment. It is reported that supplies are on order to improve the Upper Camp. It is possible that further and more definite particulars will be available later. Mr. Kuroda has had an opportunity to discuss the situation with Mr. Kodaki, Mr. Kuroda having returned Saturday from a two

weeks' stay at Los Baños during which time he has formed a clear idea of conditions as they exist. Chairman further stated that Mr. Odaira, a military financial man, has been assigned to the Los Baños Camp as assistant to the Commandant in particular charge of finance. The Los Baños Camp has filed a petition for an increase in per diems to P1.20 per day. Meanwhile it is expected that Santo Tomas will be retained as an Internment Camp indefinitely."

OTHER LOS BAÑOS TRANSFERS

This announcement of general policy was pleasing to many of the internees who were quite comfortably situated at Sto. Tomas Internment Camp. It was not very agreeable news, however, to the wives and families of those left behind when their husbands and fathers went to Los Baños. A number of these families petitioned the Executive Committee for permission to join their loved ones in Los Baños. It was not until October, however, that any definite announcement was made regarding a second transfer. This, it was officially stated, would take place later in the month or in November. On account of the typhoons and floods in November, the time was postponed until December 10, 1943, when one hundred seventy-seven women and thirty men entrained for Los Baños. Meanwhile, some thirty-seven had returned from there for medical, personal or family reasons. The third transfer took place on April 6 and 7, 1944, when 530 men, women and children left Sto. Tomas for Los Baños, and the fourth and last occurred on December 5, 1944, when 150 internees transferred.

It may also be mentioned that at least 500 other civilians were sent by way of Sto. Tomas to Los Baños Internment Camp. These were members of the various religious groups—Protestant clergymen and their families, Roman Catholic priests and sisters, and missionaries, who had not been permanently interned previously by the Japanese military authorities. On July 8, 1944, about 407 members of religious groups passed through Sto. Tomas on their way to Los Baños. For several months other smaller groups followed, some coming from as far south as Davao, and others from the northern provinces of Luzon, until practically all nationals of the allied countries had been interned.

REPATRIATION

The matter of repatriation, especially of the old and infirm, women and children, had on several occasions been taken up by the Executive Committee with the Japanese authorities, but without much success. It is true that in 1942, on three occasions, a number of internees had been given the opportunity of leaving Manila for Shanghai, where, it was believed, they would be free from internment. This move, however, held no attraction for the majority of the internees, who felt that they were more comfortably situated in Santo Tomas Internment Camp, than they would be in any port on the China coast. What was most desirable was of course their return to the homeland, and there was great rejoicing in Camp when it became known that there was every probability of such an event. On August 6, 1943, a committee was appointed to ascertain the opinion of the internees as to repatriation "with particular reference to the removal of women, and children, the aged and sick." On August 27th, the official minutes of the Executive Committee stated that the exchange ship *Teia Maru* would leave Manila during the last week of September bound for Marmagao, in Goa, where connection would be made with an exchange ship from the United States. The *Teia Maru* was said to be a fine new vessel of 17,000 tons, capable of taking care of the entire party of repatriates, which was estimated to be some 350 in number. It was also announced September 13th that a confidential list was being made of the internees to be repatriated. These were to be chosen primarily from a list received by Tokyo from Washington with substitutes filled in by the Japanese Bureau of External Affairs in Manila. Events now moved rapidly, and on Sunday, September 26, 1943, the repatriation party, 127 in number, left Camp, escorted by Mr. Ohashi, of the Commandant's staff at Santo Tomas Internment Camp to board the *Teia Maru* at an undisclosed Philippine port. The group was joined by twenty-four members of the Consular Staff and one internee from Baguio, making a total of 151 adults and one infant. Of these, 131 were Americans, 15 Canadians, and 6 nationals of other allied countries.

During the time these preparations were going forward, both the Executive Committee and the Japanese maintained great secrecy as to the names of those selected for repatriation, and no sooner

had the exchange party left Camp than a storm of indignation burst. The target for internee criticism was the Executive Committee, who were accused of exercising arbitrary powers in connection with the exchange. They were blamed for making their own selection of substitutes for those originally listed, who had declined to leave; for approving the inclusion of internees who were young and vigorous instead of giving preference to those who were old and in feeble health, to women and children; it was stated that they had allowed one man to leave who was not a United States citizen nor a citizen of any allied country, and could not prove his citizenship. Just how much of this criticism was warranted it is difficult to state. It is apparent, however, that the Executive Committee realized that their actions were to some extent subject to misinterpretation, for they made several efforts to clarify the situation. On September 17th, and again on the 27th, the Committee in their minutes disclaimed responsibility for selecting the internees for exchange. On the 24th of September, Mr. Kodaki, Chief, Bureau of External Affairs, who was in charge of the entire matter of repatriation, addressed the internees publicly advising how the list of repatriates had been made up, and exonerating to some extent the Executive Committee of culpability. Suspicion nevertheless, would not be entirely allayed, and many internees continued in their conviction that there had been some discrimination, if not actual injustice, in the selection of certain internees for repatriation.

SECOND YEAR ENDS

The second year of internment drew to a close with the Camp in a much better condition than might be expected under the circumstances after two years of internment. Camp health among both the adults and children was good. Food, while plain, was adequate, being supplied from three sources; the main food lines provided for by the Finance and Supplies Section; the package line serving private individuals; and the fruit and vegetable stands run by the Filipino vendors and, later on (December 3rd) by the Canteen force. Private vendors still operated their stalls, where food and miscellaneous articles could be bought.

The Finance and Supplies Section was hanging out signals of distress, however. The quota allowed by the Japanese (P1.00)

was not sufficient, and Red Cross Relief Fund No. 5 had not been received. The Camp was running behind its budget at the rate of P1,100.00 a day. But only a few officials worried, money could be borrowed, and everything would turn out right in the end.

Outside Camp food was growing scarce and prices soaring. Stories leaked into Camp of food riots. Thieves and marauders began entering the Camp at night by climbing over the wall, and internee patrols were established. A number of burglaries occurred.

At the end of November the hobby show started the round of holiday activities. This was followed by the second transfer to Los Baños, a happy occasion for 177 women, who had been separated from their loved ones since the preceding May. Christmas cheer arrived with the Red Cross kits which were distributed shortly before Christmas. The Recreation and Christmas Committee contributed a great deal to the holiday spirit. Everyone was happy. The Camp morale was good. Hopes ran high for release in 1944.

REORGANIZATION OF CAMP

The first intimation that the internees received of a serious change contemplated in the Camp organization was broadcast over the loud speaker on the evening of January 14, 1944. Then it was announced that the Camp had now been placed under the control of the Japanese War Prisoners Division. This announcement was soon followed by the news that in the near future the Japanese Army would issue all food and supplies directly to the internees, in lieu of the cash per diem payments made since July, 1942. Effective February 1, 1944, foodstuffs of 766 grams a day for an adult of eleven years or over and one-half of that ration for children of ten years and under would be issued. In addition P4.50 in cash (one-half this sum for children) would be granted monthly for extras. Essential medical, hospital and sanitation supplies would be furnished if approved by the Japanese military authorities.

Other instructions were soon afterwards received regarding further changes: (1) Roll call would be twice daily, at 8 A.M. and 7 P.M. (2) The Camp medical service would be reorganized under Dr. Nogi, head of the Medical Division of War Prisoners' Camps, and no outside doctors and nurses other than "enemy aliens" would be permitted to enter Camp. (3) Effective Feb. 1st, Sulphur

Springs, Remedios Hospital and Holy Ghost Home would be closed. Mary Chiles, Doctors, St. Joseph, and Emanuel Hospitals would no longer be available to internees. Approved for continued internee use (if considered necessary) would be the Philippine General Hospital, Philippine Tuberculosis Hospital, San Lazaro and National Psychopathic Hospital. (4) A report was requested of all Camp supplies and stocks on hand as of January 31st. (5) The package line would be closed February 1st, though a week more would be allowed for the delivery of laundry from outside. (6) After February 1st all visits between internees and outsiders would be prohibited. The Camp would be a self-contained unit, completely isolated.

APPOINTMENT OF INTERNEE COMMITTEE

On February 18th, the Commandant appointed a permanent Internee Administration Committee consisting of Carroll C. Grinnell (chairman), Earl Carroll (vice-chairman), and Samuel L. Lloyd (vice-chairman), with instructions to reorganize all Camp activities under four departments: (1) Finance and Supply, (2) Labor, (3) Health, and (4) Internal Affairs.

The following tentative groupings were suggested:

- | | |
|--|--|
| <p>(1) Finance and Supply
 (Mr. Carroll in charge)
 Equipment and supplies
 Foodstuffs
 Relief supplies
 Family Aid
 Canteens</p> | <p>(3) Labor
 (Mr. Carroll in charge)
 Food Production
 (Gardening, live stock)
 Construction and Maintenance
 Work Assignment
 Grounds
 (except shanty areas)</p> |
| <p>(2) Internal Affairs
 (Mr. Lloyd in charge)
 Housing
 Shanty Administration
 Monitors
 Morale
 Camp Order
 Relief and Welfare
 Census and Roll Call</p> | <p>(4) Health
 (Mr. Grinnell in charge)
 Curative—Medical Board
 Preventive—Hygiene Board
 Sanitation
 (Buildings and grounds)
 Outside Institutions
 Releases</p> |

The Executive Committee thereupon at once passed a resolution (February 18th) considering itself automatically dissolved.

INTERNEE AGENTS

Inasmuch as the Internee Administration Committee, now to be in charge of all Camp activities, was appointed by the Japanese, it was considered essential that the internees elect a committee of three (two Americans and one non-American) to represent them as agents in whatever way might be necessary and effective. Arrangements for this election were immediately gotten under way. The Commandant approved the election but stated he could not recognize the agents officially. On February 29, 1944, the following three men were elected and certified by the Monitor's Council to be the elected agents of the Internees:

Horace B. Pond (American) Clyde A. DeWitt (American)
T. J. Harrington (British)

The term of office of Mr. Pond was three months; of Mr. Harrington for six months; of Mr. DeWitt for nine months. This provided for a new election every three months.

This election was held in accordance with the provisions of the Geneva Convention of 1929. The United States was a signatory to this convention, and although Japan did not sign the agreement, Tokyo had agreed to treat prisoners of war in the present conflict in accordance with international law; Japan also informed the International Red Cross after the war started that she would abide by the provisions of the Geneva Convention regarding the treatment of prisoners of war; furthermore, Japan involved this convention in a protest to the United States regarding the treatment of interned non-combatants. It was therefore a matter of great surprise to the internees when a letter dated June 23, 1944, addressed to the Internee Committee was received from the Commandant, advising that the Geneva Convention of 1929 was not recognized by Japan. It was reiterated that the Commandant would not, on this account, officially recognize the internee agents, and he accordingly returned their letters advising of the election of this board and the re-election of Mr. Pond in May. The agents formally protested against this action in their letter to the Commandant, dated July 28th.

The agents in their letter of March 26th* also requested the

* For a complete file of letters sent by the agents to the Japanese military authorities, see appendix.

Japanese military authorities as the Protective Power over the interned civilians, to appoint a delegate as their official representative, who would function under the provisions of Art. 86 of the Geneva Convention of 1929. No reply was made to this letter, and throughout internment there was no personal delegate to represent the internees, to hear their complaints and transmit them to the Japanese military authorities.

The agents continued to function as a board, keeping closely in touch with internee problems and frequently meeting with the Internee Committee for discussion. At the end of August Mr. Harrington was re-elected to office. In October, Mr. DeWitt was informed by the Japanese military authorities that he would soon be transferred to Los Baños. It was presumed that his activities as agent of the internees had singled him out as *persona non grata* to the Japanese who took this means of depriving Santo Tomas Internment Camp of his services. The Internee Committee made every effort through the Commandant to have the order for his transfer reconsidered, even addressing an official letter to the authorities, but without effect. Mr. DeWitt was taken from the Camp with a group of six or seven other internees on October 14th, and interned at Los Baños. According to the constitution of the board of agents, a member remained an agent until his successor was elected. The two remaining agents petitioned the Commandant on October 18th to hold an election, but no reply was received. Messrs. Pond and Harrington thereupon continued to act as agents until the end of internment.

MONEY BORROWED FROM FIRMS

One phase of the financial activities of the Camp was not generally known to the internees, on account of the supreme necessity of keeping it carefully guarded from the knowledge of the Japanese. When the announcement was made that the Camp had been placed under the control of the War Prisoners Division, a small group of business men in Camp hastily made arrangements to obtain adequate funds for the future purchase of food and essential supplies. This they did by drawing drafts on their home offices for acceptance and exchange locally for Japanese currency. Six prominent business concerns took part in this transaction—two oil companies,

two tire companies and two auto and machinery manufacturing companies—who raised about \$120,000.00 amounting to well over P1,000,000 in Japanese money. This they turned over to the Camp authorities against promissory notes. Thanks to this huge sum, so thoughtfully provided, the Camp had sufficient funds on hand for the purchase of supplementary foods which were badly needed before the end of internment.

HISTORICAL SIDELIGHTS

The history of the Camp during 1944, was a record of privation and suffering on the part of the internees, and cold-blooded, methodical abuse on the part of the Japanese. No sooner had the Prisoners War Division taken over control of the Camp, than the treatment given internees grew strict and even harsh. It seemed almost as if the mere change in the administration had brought about a corresponding change in the status of the Camp inmates, who were no longer regarded as civilian non-combatants, but as prisoners of war. Any one reading the records kept by the Internee Committee will be struck by the multitude of orders issued the Camp during the first few months of military control and also continuing throughout the year. The various members of the Commandant's staff—most young army lieutenants but also certain civilians—took a fiendish delight in ordering the internees about, and only coolness and calm judgment prevented many an incident which might have resulted disastrously. These orders were the "straws in the wind," which showed the trend of Japanese sentiment toward the helpless internees placed under their "protective custody."

Sometimes as many as six orders were given out in a single day, as on January 30th, pertaining to the running of the Camp. Again on February 20th, "Lt. Abiko orders by 4 P.M. February 21st, a complete inventory of all Camp supplies," "All bamboo poles, *nipa*,* *sawali*,* and *bejuco** are to be turned in to the Commandant." "Lt. Abiko orders a clearing of the Gymnasium west balcony," February 22nd. "Lt. Konishi orders all electrical and gas appliances privately owned to be turned in on February 23rd, from 3-5 P.M." "Lt. Takeda orders all barbed wire not being used for essential services collected and deposited behind the Commandant's

* Building materials used in shanty construction.

office." "Lt. Konishi orders the Internee Committee to take into custody all materials deposited yesterday and hold." February 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th—the story is the same—a variety of orders received and immediate execution demanded.

It was the main principle of civilian internment as established by the Geneva Convention of 1929 that compulsory labor may not be demanded of internees. If labor is furnished by the non-combatants, it must be voluntary, and, furthermore, the work must be for their (not their captor's) benefit. The Japanese persistently violated this principle, as for instance, on March 1st, when the Commandant ordered work started on a bamboo fence to be erected round the Camp, one meter from the wall, and, also, a bamboo fence was ordered constructed in front of the Gymnasium. In June orders were received to construct a wire fence and a sawali fence near the Gymnasium; and in July, orders to build *media aguas* for the Japanese guard house. Some of these orders were protested by the agents of the internees in their letters of June 23rd and August 1st. On occasions of this sort, when the Camp actually protested against carrying out oral orders, the Commandant would issue written orders, stamped with his *chop*,* and in such cases the work had to be done or serious consequences (imprisonment or bloodshed) might result. In certain cases, where protests had been made, the internees would suffer soon afterwards through a reduction of their food or the elimination of some privilege.

A great many orders were received pertaining to garden work. More than once the Japanese frankly admitted their inability to feed the Camp and pointed out the necessity for planting vegetables as supplementary food. On one occasion (August 15th) a staff lieutenant drew up a schedule requiring even women and children to work in the gardens. They also took advantage of their position to withhold tobacco and cigarettes from the internees and rewarded those engaging in garden work by distributing these supplies, thus causing discrimination and creating ill-feeling among the Camp workers.

Other rather petty but irritating practices of the Japanese had to do with their pretended solicitude for the safety of the internees, so that the latter were ordered to construct bomb-proof shelters and dug-outs, although the only materials available were grass

* Used similarly to a seal, to indicate official approval.

sods and bamboo poles, and the rainy season, soon due, would fill the trenches as fast as they were dug; strict black-outs were maintained over long periods as precaution against U. S. planes bombing Santo Tomas, while their own offices in the same buildings were brightly lighted; internees were arrested for going out on the Campus or even looking out of the windows during air-raids over the city in November and December; thus "exposing" their lives, which belonged to the Japanese. The latter were also extremely anxious to keep the internees from receiving news of the outside world and investigated many internees who circulated rumors in Camp.

Another Japanese activity which irked the internees but against which they were powerless to protest, was the stationing of guards with guns and fixed bayonets at various points about the Camp, and later on, the forcible searching of internees' quarters. As soon as the War Prisoners' Division took over the control of the Camp there was a great influx of Japanese soldiers. One guard was stationed at the Sta. Catalina Hospital gate and required everyone passing through to bow to him, although usually he made no pretense of returning the salute. Japanese guards also made their rounds regularly, day and night, and were prepared at all times to use force in their dealings with the internees. Naturally, the internees, being civilian non-combatants did not relish being treated as prisoners of war.

On October 22nd, these guards arrested the garbage crew, who were guilty of smuggling tobacco, cigarettes and food into Camp. On November 5th, they arrested three men for watching an air raid instead of taking shelter. These men were forced to stand up in the burning sun from 7:45 in the morning until 3:45 P.M. and were in an exhausted condition when released. The same evening, at 8:05 o'clock two young men were picked up for being out of bounds after curfew, and kept at the Japanese guard house without food or water until 2:30 P.M. next day.

Raids on internees' quarters and shanties started in August. Probably the Japanese suspected that some of the internees had not surrendered all their funds except the P50.00 allowed for current use, or they were in possession of P. I. or U. S. currency or other contraband. Perhaps they had no particular or valid reason beyond the desire to annoy the internees. On August 20, at 1 P.M. the members of the Commandant's staff, accompanied by armed

guards, raided room 55-A, Main Building, and searched the personal belongings of all occupants. One map, one pair of binoculars, a certain amount of money were confiscated. At 9 A.M., on November 6, the Commandant's staff with a large force of guards, with guns and fixed bayonets, suddenly descended on the Main Building, closed all exits and stationed the guards in the corridors with orders to let no one pass. The internees were thunderstruck, and feared the worst. The Japs then made a systematic search of all the rooms and offices on the ground floor, opening the internees' baggage and examining their personal effects. Some money was found in excess of the P50.00 allowed, also one or two maps and a book in Japanese on the present war. These articles were all taken up. Later the Commandant informed the Internee Committee that the maps and book were confiscated. The Committee was given three days to warn all internees, first, that similar searches might be made in Camp at any time; second, that the internees must understand that they can hold only a certain amount of money and that any excess must be turned over to the Committee within three days.

On November 8th, the Commandant's office sentenced eleven internees five days imprisonment for being in possession of funds in excess of P50.00.

Other raids soon followed. On November 9th, Santa Catalina Hospital was placed under guard and searched, officers and soldiers entering even the women's ward. This search was made before the expiration of the three days allowed by the Commandant for turning in funds. On November 15th, Shanty Areas B and D were searched. Maps and electric attachments were confiscated and one typewriter was placed in charge of the Internee Committee. On November 23rd, the Education Building was searched, and an atlas, some road maps, electric cord and a few electric light bulbs were seized—also an aluminum plate and cup, which bore the stamp U.S. and was therefore contraband! In the course of a few weeks practically all the rooms and shanties of the internees had been subjected to military searchings. These raids continued throughout the rest of internment and the internees were kept in a constant state of alarm.

Perhaps the greatest obsession of the Japanese in trivial matters, and the one which caused the internees the worst annoyance, was their insistence that "respect" be shown them. This expression

means that an internee meeting a Jap officer must stand at attention and bow; if a Jap officer should walk past a seated internee, the latter must rise and bow; hats must be removed, and also there must be no smoking, while bowing. For months the internees had cleverly evaded the practice of bowing, but finally, in November, 1944, they were forced to yield. On the 6th of that month, Lt. Abiko called all building and floor monitors, shanty area supervisors and monitors together in the Sta. Catalina Hospital Camp and lined them up in double ranks. He then delivered a lecture on the blessings of Jap protection, explaining that under international agreements the internees were being protected by the Japanese Imperial Army, and that bowing to a representative of the Japanese Imperial Army was an expression of thanks for the protection accorded them. After this speech, Lt. Abiko gave the internees a half-hour's drill in bowing. He also ordered that the monitors practice bowing with occupants of their rooms, so that when inspected at roll call, or when meeting Jap officers on the Campus, they would know how to "show respect." This ridiculous farce was kept up with religious fervor, women and children were forced to bow to Japanese, and several men who were obstinate were slapped in the face. There were a number of such acts of violence.

There were many "straws in the wind" indicative of the growing hatred of the Japanese toward the internees, and the nearer the U.S. Forces of Liberation approached, the more bitter and harsh they became.

ARREST OF INTERNEES

The above-described historical side-lights are but trivial instances of Japanese arrogance, and are mentioned chiefly for purposes of background. There were other matters, however, which were not trivial, but downright cruel and inhuman.

On February 27, 1944, four internees—S. R. Barnett, J. H. Blair, E. T. Ellis, and Everett B. Harris—the first three living with their wives and families in Camp and the last an elderly man, were taken into custody and removed from Santo Tomas Internment Camp, by the Japanese Military authorities. A few days earlier these four men had been questioned about bringing news into Camp. In the course of this questioning, Mr. Blair had been so badly beaten

that he required hospitalization. A day or two later another internee—Earl H. Hornbostel—was also removed from Camp. Neither the Internee Committee nor the families of these men were informed as to the reason for the arrest. The Internee Agents wrote the Commandant on March 9th requesting him to use his kind offices in obtaining information on this matter, but no reply was received to their letter. They wrote again on April 14th invoking the provisions of the Geneva Convention of 1929. There was no reply to this second letter. A stone wall, a grave, could not have been more silent. These men seemed to have disappeared from the face of the earth.

Some time afterwards—on May 25th—the Camp was notified that E. B. Harris had died at San Lazaro Hospital on May 9, 1944. On August 3rd, news was officially received in Camp that the four surviving internees had received sentences for imprisonment as follows: E. T. Ellis, four years; S. R. Barnett, J. H. Blair, Earl H. Hornbostel, three years. These sentences were to start July 1, 1944.

The whereabouts of these four internees was not definitely discovered until the Arrival of the U. S. Forces of Liberation. They were found by guerilla troops in the insular prison at Muntinglupa, weak, emaciated, at the point of death. Months of suffering, both physical and mental, had been their lot. They had finally been condemned to death and the firing squad had already set the date for the horrible orgy. Had the rescue been delayed for only a day or two longer, they would undoubtedly have been executed. Their offense? Bringing news of American victories into Camp and thus making it harder for the Japanese Imperial Army to win the war.

THE OATH

In December, 1943, a number of internees working at the Main Gate and elsewhere about the grounds were asked by the Japanese to fill out a form of pledge reading as follows:

"I will not commit any hostile act against the Imperial Japanese Army, and will not say or do anything anti-Japanese.

"I will not do anything that will benefit Japanese enemies.

"I will not do anything that tends to disturb public sentiment, normal economic conditions or public order.

"I will not employ or persuade others to do any acts stated in the preceding paragraphs."

The Executive Committee did not at the time take official cognizance of this pledge, but suggested that signing it was a matter of personal decision.

In due course, however, the Japanese military authorities presented a revised version of this oath, and insisted that every internee in Camp, excepting only those fifteen years of age or less, should sign it. This oath, as amended, reads as follows:

"I, the undersigned, hereby solemnly pledge myself that I will not under any circumstances attempt to escape or conspire directly or indirectly against the Japanese Military Authorities, as long as I am in their custody."

There was a great deal of discussion about this oath, and the internees were reluctant to sign. On April 25th, the Commandant issued a written order to the Internee Committee requiring them to have the oath signed before the end of the month. On April 27th, the Internee Agents protested against this action in a remarkably clear and forceful letter, setting forth their reasons for not signing the oath. The Japanese took no notice whatever of this letter. The internees thereupon signed the oath but at the same time attached a letter to the form calling attention to the fact that the signaure was obtained under duress. The Japanese Commandant returned both forms and ordered the oath signed immediately, without notation. He also declared that anyone not signing it would "lose his status as a civilian internee." By May 6th, all internees* except two had signed the oath. One of these two, after an interview with the Japanese authorities, withdrew his objections and signed. The other, named Lee Tun Yen, a Chinaman born and brought up in America, and a citizen of the U. S. A., refused to sign the oath. The Internee Committee tried to have him excused, mentioning his peculiarities and stating that he was incompetent to sign the oath. Their efforts were of no avail and Lee Tun Yen was lodged in the Camp jail on May 6, 1944.

He was kept in close confinement month after month, but showed no desire to change his decision. On December 23, he was moved from one camp jail and placed in another, and the Internee Committee requested that he be permitted to leave jail on Christ-

*Long afterwards—Oct. 26—the Commandant handed back 288 forms on which internees had made notations with orders to submit clean copies. This was done. It was also ordered that children on reaching the age of 15 must sign the oath. This was not done.

mas Day and celebrate the occasion with his fellow internees. Their request was refused.

Lee Tun Yen was released from jail on February 3, 1945, when the U. S. Forces of Liberation arrived. He received his freedom, not "with a sigh," but with the same bland, inscrutable look which he gave when he entered jail.

SEIZURE OF INTERNEE FUNDS

The internees had passed through many crises in the course of their distressing history, but none that had graver implications than that which overtook them on August 1, 1944.

In the evening broadcast of that date, Don Bell (Clarence A. Beliel) began his announcement as follows: "Tonight we have the most difficult announcement we have yet made in Sto. Tomas. It is difficult to read, difficult for you to listen to, a real shock— We will 'pull no punches' in telling you about it."

The Japanese military authorities had on that day summoned the Internee Committee to the Commandant's office and abruptly notified them that all money in Camp whether belonging to the Camp or to private individuals, was to be deposited in the Bank of Taiwan. From their deposits, the internees were to be allowed to withdraw P50 a month for current personal needs.

Mr. Grinnell's first comment on hearing this announcement was: "This is the worse blow we have received in this Camp. It means starvation." Mr. Carroll said: "This is an outrage. It is persecution." One of the Japanese staff lieutenants present said: "Do not oppose yourself to duly constituted authority!"

The Japanese thereupon proceeded to give a number of specious reasons as to why all Camp and private money should be surrendered to them:

1. As a protection against robbery.
2. That it may be increased through gathering interest.
3. That it be not used needlessly, wastefully.
4. To curb gambling.
5. To steady the economic position of the Camp by making it last as long as possible.

The blow dealt the Camp by this dastardly action on the part of the Japanese was to prove costly to the internees. Money was an

essential which stood between them and slow starvation. The official rations supplied by the Japanese were entirely inadequate to sustain them in health, and it was only by purchasing supplementary food for general Camp consumption that the effects of malnutrition were held off. The individual internees were able to purchase a few fruits and vegetables, condiments and miscellaneous items which the canteens still supplied, thus eking out the slender meals served in the food lines. If deprived of funds, these comforts and necessities would be at an end. The P50 a month allowed by the Japanese was insufficient where a papaya cost P10, an egg P4.00 and a bit of garlic P1.00.

On the following day, the Internee Committee managed to get a very important concession. As the funds of the Camp, principally Red Cross money, was getting low, the Committee suggested that all moneys be turned into the bank in the name of the Camp. Then the internees were asked to designate how much of their funds would go to the bank, and how much would go to the Internee Committee. Of course, the money that was assigned to the Internee Committee would be used to purchase extra food for the entire Camp. On the other hand, the internee would get a receipt on a Red Cross form, signed by an officer of the Red Cross, and it was thought this would be honored by the Red Cross after the cessation of hostilities. On this and on several subsequent occasions when appeals were made for contributions to Camp general funds in order that supplementary foods could be bought, the response was very generous, and the Japanese never succeeded in depriving the Camp of its last centavo. There was always a little left for an emergency.

The Internee Committee also appealed to the Japanese for an increase in the individual monthly allotments, from P50.00 to P100.00, but their request was denied. An extension in time to August 5th, was, however, granted for making up the reports on the amounts of money in possession of individual internees and the Camp. On August 6th, the internees were required to begin depositing their funds in the Bank of Taiwan, whose representatives were in Camp to receive them (with the assistance of Santo Tomas internees). Payments continued for several days until the work was completed.

Two days before this, Camp officials had found a clever means for some of the internees to use their surplus cash. The canteen had laid in a large supply of charcoal for sale to shanty owners, and

now placed the entire quantity on sale. In six hours cash sales amounting to P35,730.00 had been made. There was also a wild rush to buy canned goods, and profiteers, who intended to hide their money or smuggle it out of Camp, reaped their ghastly harvest. Many internees, with outside families, sent them whatever money they had, rather than to see it fall into the hands of the Japanese.

The main funds of the Camp, and all funds of individuals except P50.00, had to be turned over to the Bank of Taiwan.

The internees, however, still had an "ace up their sleeves." The Japanese had on more than one occasion declared that the only money usable or acceptable in the Philippines was their own Japanese notes—the worthless "Mickey Mouse" money with which they had flooded the country. When, therefore, they gave orders for depositing all "money" in the Bank of Taiwan, the internees could hardly be blamed for believing that the order referred only to "Mickey Mouse" money. Philippine Island or United States currency was not, according to the Japanese themselves money. Consequently none of this currency was given up. When the Japanese raided Room 55-A on August 20th, they found certain amounts of Philippine Islands and United States currency, which they seized. On August 22nd, oral orders, confirmed on the 24th in writing, were given for the surrender of these funds also. Many of the internees complied but many others sought to conceal this money. The Japanese suspected this and subsequent raids on internee quarters were probably planned to get possession of their funds, as stated elsewhere.

The official record of the amounts of money deposited at Santo Tomas Internment Camp during August in the Bank of Taiwan gives the following figures:

Camp funds	P433,988.20
Private funds	396,738.00
Total	<u>P830,726.20</u>

Two hundred thousand pesos was permitted to be held in the Camp safe as working funds.

The following figures were officially given out as a

REPORT OF CASH SURVEY AUG. 1, 1944

Declared by internees as held for August.....	P152,009.00
Paid in as Individual Bank Deposits.....	P548,738.00
Paid for transfer to dependents outside Camp.....	P84,896.00
Paid in for transfer to internees in Baguio.....	17,475.00
" " " " " " " " Los Baños.....	83,317.00
" " " " " " " " " outside	
hospitals	3,910.00
Paid in to Internee Committee for Supplementary	
Food and Essential Supplies.....	250,366.00

It was announced in August that individuals could withdraw money from the Bank of Taiwan against their deposits so as to keep up their monthly allotment to P50.00. The bank religiously adhered to this promise and honored all orders for withdrawals during banking days at Santo Tomas in the six months from September, 1944, to January, 1945. On February 3rd, bank activities stopped suddenly, probably with considerable cash still on hand to the credit of Santo Tomas Internment Camp.

END OF THIRD YEAR

As the third year of internment approached to a close, it found the internees engaging continuously in a courageous but futile struggle against Japanese persecution.

In almost every Camp activity the situation was steadily growing worse. The question of labor could not be settled to the satisfaction of the Japanese, who insisted on long hours of work in the gardens or on tasks designated for their benefit, whereas the internees were so weak because of malnutrition that they were scarcely able to perform the essential Camp services. Schooling had been stopped and the pupils told to rest. The women worked in the vegetable cleaning details or at the sewing counters. There was little satisfaction in doing a job well, as everything seemed so hopeless.

The food situation was deteriorating rapidly and the path seemed heading toward death by slow starvation.

The Japanese raids on internee quarters and shanties and their examination of personal effects continued and became more searching. What they hoped to find the internees did not know.

Japanese arrogance and harshness in the treatment of the inter-

nees was becoming more conspicuous. They seemed to be aware of their inferiority in race, in breeding, and in degree of civilization, and vented their feelings in acts designed to humiliate and degrade the internees. The Committee members, when conferring with the Japanese staff officers were insulted; those taking delivery of food from the bodega were browbeaten and abused; the entire Camp was oppressed by their childish but irritating rules and regulations. It was the history of a race of coolies trying to govern and down a race of decent, civilized people.

But one bright ray of hope came to cheer the internees. The 21st of September will always cling to their memories as the first great SIGN that rescue was definitely on the way. The Biblical *sign* given as proof of the fulfillment of a prophecy could not have been more thrilling and soul-satisfying, than the occurrences of that day. The mighty forces of the United States had finally arrived and the SIGN appeared written in the sky by the flashing light of hundreds of planes. Other air raids followed—the islands were being cleaned of the locusts who for three years had gorged themselves on the fruits of Filipino and American labor. The progress of the Forces of Liberation could be estimated by the increase in severity of the Japanese rule in Camp. Whenever an American victory was won, the internees suffered for it through a reduction in food or additional acts of severity.

Hopes of speedy release were not realized, and December found the rescuing forces still far away from Manila. The Christmas party was not calculated to bring much joy to the Camp. General distribution was made of a spoonful of jam and a small piece of sweetened chocolate to each internee. Adults also received a few cigars and four cigarettes. The Camp records show that on December 24th, "special permission was granted for a program of Christmas music from 6 to 6:45 P.M.," during which the old beloved songs and carols were broadcast. On Christmas Day, the children had a party. Each child received a small piece of candy. Yet the Camp received one wonderful Christmas gift. This was a Christmas card dropped from the clouds bearing the following message:

"The Commander-in-Chief and men of the United States Army of Liberation in the Pacific wish their gallant allies, the people of the Philippines, all the blessings of Christmas and the realization of their fervent hopes for the New Year."

As the year approached its end, gloom and hope seemed to be curiously blended in the outlook of the internees. The pessimistic believed that the period of internment would still last a year, or at least six months more; the optimistic mentioned the end of January. Many agreed that the rescue would come sooner than expected and be a great surprise. In this they were right.

CHAIRMAN OF INTERNEE COMMITTEE ARRESTED

December 23rd started ominously for the Camp, when the Commandant's staff and guards made a surprise search of Shanty Area B at roll call time. But worse was to come, as the Camp records show.

"In the afternoon (of this same day) a number of military police came into Camp and a platoon of soldiers were also brought up from the gate. The Hospital and compound were closed and thoroughly searched. Guards were posted at the doors and inside the Main Building, and most of the Main Building was also searched. Mr. E. E. Johnson was arrested about 3 P.M. and presumably taken out of Camp for investigation; Mr. C. C. Grinnell, A. F. Duggleby and Clifford L. Larsen were arrested later and held in the Commandant's office until after 7 P.M. when they were lodged in the Camp jail. The shanties of these four internees were thoroughly searched by the military police and soldiers and also Mr. Duggleby's sleeping quarters in the Finance and Supply office. No indication was given as to the reason for their arrests."

C. C. Grinnell was one of the most prominent men in Camp, being Chairman of the Internee Committee. A. F. Duggleby, vice president of Benguet Consolidated Mining Company, had held important positions in the Camp administration since its organization; Ernest E. Johnson was the Special Oriental representative of the United States Maritime Commission, and Clifford L. Larsen was in the service of the Atlantic Gulf and Pacific Company, Manila. The arrest of these four men profoundly shocked the Camp.

On the day following, the Internee Committee requested the temporary release of these internees in order that they might spend Christmas Day with their families and friends, but this request was refused.

On January 5, 1945, the three internees were taken out of Camp by the Japanese military police.

The minutes of the Internee Committee have the following state-

ment under date of January 14, 1945: "In response to inquiries made by the Committee, the Commandant's office advised they had no information as to the whereabouts of the three internees removed from Camp by the military police on January 5th." On the 19th, the Internee Committee and the Internee Agents decided to submit a request in writing to the Commandant for the "return of the four internees recently taken out of Camp by the military police, or for definite news of their whereabouts, and the charges if any, preferred against them." The letter making this request, and also asking for permission to send these internees parcels of clothing and other necessities, was submitted to the Commandant on January 22nd. No reply was ever received to this letter.

After the occupation of Manila by the Forces of Liberation on Feb. 3rd, 1945, renewed efforts were made to obtain information relating to these four men. Many false clues were tracked down. The investigation presented great difficulties, and the search party were at one time under actual fire. The evidence pointed to the fact that at least one of the prisoners had been at the Philippine General Hospital. An interview with Dr. Antonio Sison, Director of that hospital, led the investigators to the home of Dr. Baldomero Roxas, which had formerly been used as a station of the Japanese military police, located at the corner of Cortabitarte and Mabini streets, Malate. In a field adjacent to the house, the body of Carroll C. Grinnell was found on February 20th. On the next day, further search revealed the presence of fourteen bodies wired together in groups of a few each. Among these were also the bodies of A. F. Duggleby, E. E. Johnson and C. L. Larsen.

According to Dr. T. D. Stevenson, who performed the autopsy, death had taken place on or about January 15, 1945. A careful examination of the clothing and other personal effects on the bodies, among which many items were definitely recognized by the relatives and close friends of the deceased, made identification conclusive.

Burial took place near the Seminary Building, University of Santo Tomas on February 22nd. On the 23rd the internees assembled at the site to take part in the memorial services conducted by the Reverend Dr. F. W. Brush who said in part: "More than three years ago, in our first days of internment, we gathered together near here in the Fathers' Garden for a memorial service for three men.*

* Thomas Henry Fletcher, Henry Edward Weeks, Blakey Borthwick Laycocks, executed by Japanese firing squad on February 15, 1942.

Today in our last days at Santo Tomas, we are gathered together again in honor of four men. We have learned during these years that the fellowship of troubled souls is a large one. Rare indeed is the heart that has not at some time walked through the valley of the shadow, mourning the loss of a father, mother, brother, sister or friend."

FINAL STAGE

The month of January, 1945, was a stirring one for the internees. As events turned out, it was to be their last month of internment, although they did not of course know this at the time. It was evident that great changes were impending and the whole atmosphere of the Camp was charged with a vague undercurrent of excitement. Attention was divided between events outside, for which internee anxiety was felt, and the activities within the Camp, which were still controlled by the heavy hand of the Japanese military authorities.

FOOD AND LABOR

The food situation continued to cause worry. Extra food was being provided from the slender resources of the Camp for the use of the "heavy workers," who required additional nourishment for the performance of essential Camp services. The cereal ration of the Camp was cut to 145 grams per person per day, but camotes and other vegetables were promised so as to increase the ration. On the 17th, the Internee Committee and the Chairman, Medical Staff Council, interviewed the Chief, Finance and Supply Section, Commandant's Office, regarding the food situation and were told that there was "no need to report our situation to him since he had been frequently informed of it." From the Commandant downward the whole of the Staff realized that we were not getting enough to eat and that the internees were hungry. All the Japanese Army could supply was corn, rice and soya bean meal. There was no concealment attempted of the seriousness of the situation or the inability of the Japanese to improve it.

Camp labor, except for work in the most essential matters, had fallen off, as rest was needed by most of the internees. On the 6th, the Japanese had called for the return of the garden tools they had

ient out, presumably for inventory. When these were given up, work in the gardens practically ceased. A few of the tools were later returned but little planting was done. What could be harvested from the gardens was taken and used for the Camp.

JAPANESE DEPARTURE FORESHADOWED

On January 7th, a significant episode took place. The two members of the Internee Committee (Messrs. Carroll and Lloyd) and two interpreters (Messrs. Cary and Stanley) were summoned to the Commandant's office at 9:45 in the morning and kept there until late afternoon (4:50 P.M.). There were rumors that the Japanese were leaving Camp immediately and that the United States forces were entering the city. At evening roll call the Committee issued the following notice to floor monitors and shanty area supervisors: "The situation with reference to the control of the Camp had not been changed. The Japanese authorities state that any disorder or infraction of existing rules and regulations will be dealt with severely by them. It is strongly urged that all internees proceed with their usual duties and movements and do nothing that will prejudice any individual, group of individuals or the Camp as a whole."

On the next day there was considerable bustling about among the Japanese, who moved out the major portion of their supplies and furniture from the office. They also began burning their records and other belongings; there were several bonfires in the grounds before their offices during these days. On January 9th, the Internee Committee was again summoned to the Commandant's office, and later in the morning a broadcast was made to the internees in which the Commandant stated somewhat as follows: In order to avoid bloodshed, he and the other members of the staff will leave Camp and go elsewhere, his greatest anxiety is about the food situation of the Camp, and he will do all he can to get food. He accordingly bade the Camp goodbye.

Later on the news leaked out that the Japanese actually expected the United States forces to reach Manila on that day or soon afterwards and intended to leave Camp, appointing Mr. Carroll to take charge. As time passed, they regained confidence and stayed on, and matters continued as before, save that the internees now expected an end of Japanese control at any time.

ESCAPE OF INTERNEE

On the morning of the 17th, it was discovered that an internee named J. G. Eisenberg had escaped during the night, and a report to that effect was made to the Japanese. There was an immediate search made at the Gymnasium where Eisenberg had been living, and all men less than fifty years of age were ordered to find quarters elsewhere. The east and south balconies were also cleared of men. The next day the Commandant informed the monitors that they had been adjudged guilty of negligence in permitting this internee to escape and that they were sentenced to seven days imprisonment, which however, he had condoned. Hereafter, all monitors and supervisors would be punished for the escape of anyone in their sections. In a letter written a few days afterwards, the Internee Committee disclaimed responsibility for any such acts, and no further action was taken in the matter. It was evident that the escape of one internee at this time was a matter of small moment to the Japanese, who had other more important things to consider.

CONTROVERSY OVER MEDICAL CERTIFICATES

On the 28th of January, a serious problem arose in connection with the manner in which Camp death certificates were being made out. The minutes of the Internee Committee have the following record:

"The Japanese Medical Officer in charge of Prison Camp in the Philippines (Dr. Nogi) summoned Mr. Lloyd, Dr. Stevenson, and Dr. Smith to a conference in Commandant's office at 9 A.M. Dr. Nogi produced eight recent death certificates, on seven of which 'malnutrition' was given as one of the causes of death. Dr. Nogi expressed the opinion that by including 'malnutrition' or 'starvation' as a cause of death the doctors were casting an unfair stigma on the Japanese administration. World conditions were such that everybody was suffering from a shortage of food and in actual fact, the internees in this Camp were being given better food than the Filipinos on the outside. Such being the case, it is not fair under these conditions, to consider malnutrition as one of the causes of death as it is something that cannot be avoided despite the best endeavors of the Japanese administration.

"Dr. Stevenson pointed out that a recent weight survey had shown that the average loss of weight amongst male internees was 53 lbs.

of which 27 had been lost since August, 1944. The doctor attending the deceased was responsible for giving the cause of death and he countersigned the certificate as Senior Medical Officer. The words 'malnutrition' or 'starvation' (which in his opinion, were synonymous) were only included on death certificates where there were very definite indications that this had been the principal or a contributory cause of death. In such cases there were visible signs of beri-beri, edema, or body swelling. The doctors had to record what, in their opinion, was the cause of death, and he did not see how they could exclude 'malnutrition' or 'starvation' as the cause of death in these cases where they honestly believed that such malnutrition or starvation was wholly or partly responsible for death."

After a general discussion on the same lines, Dr. Nogi handed back to Mr. Lloyd the eight death certificates in question and instructed him to have the matter reconsidered and the words "malnutrition" or "starvation" deleted from the death certificates. If this were not done, he would have no alternative but to ask the Commandant to demand Dr. Stevenson's resignation as Senior Medical Officer and to appoint another doctor who would be prepared to comply with his requirements.

As a result of this conference, after a discussion with Dr. Stevenson, and because they did not wish to see any change at this time in the Medical Administration of the Camp, this Committee decided to record what happened at the conference and to advise Dr. Stevenson that in view of the instructions received from the Japanese Medical Officer, the eight death certificates which had been returned to him should be altered and the words "malnutrition" and "starvation" excluded; also that all doctors on the Medical Staff should be advised by Dr. Stevenson that by instructions of the Commandant's staff the words "malnutrition" and "starvation" were not to be included on death certificates in future.

On the next day, Dr. Stevenson advised the Committee "that after due consideration he was not prepared to alter the death certificates in question, which he believed showed the true cause of death, or to advise the doctors on the Medical Staff to exclude the words 'malnutrition' or 'starvation' from death certificates. Dr. Stevenson therefore tendered his resignation as chairman of the Medical Staff. The Committee decided to advise the Commandant of Dr. Stevenson's decision and resignation and to await his reply before taking any further action.

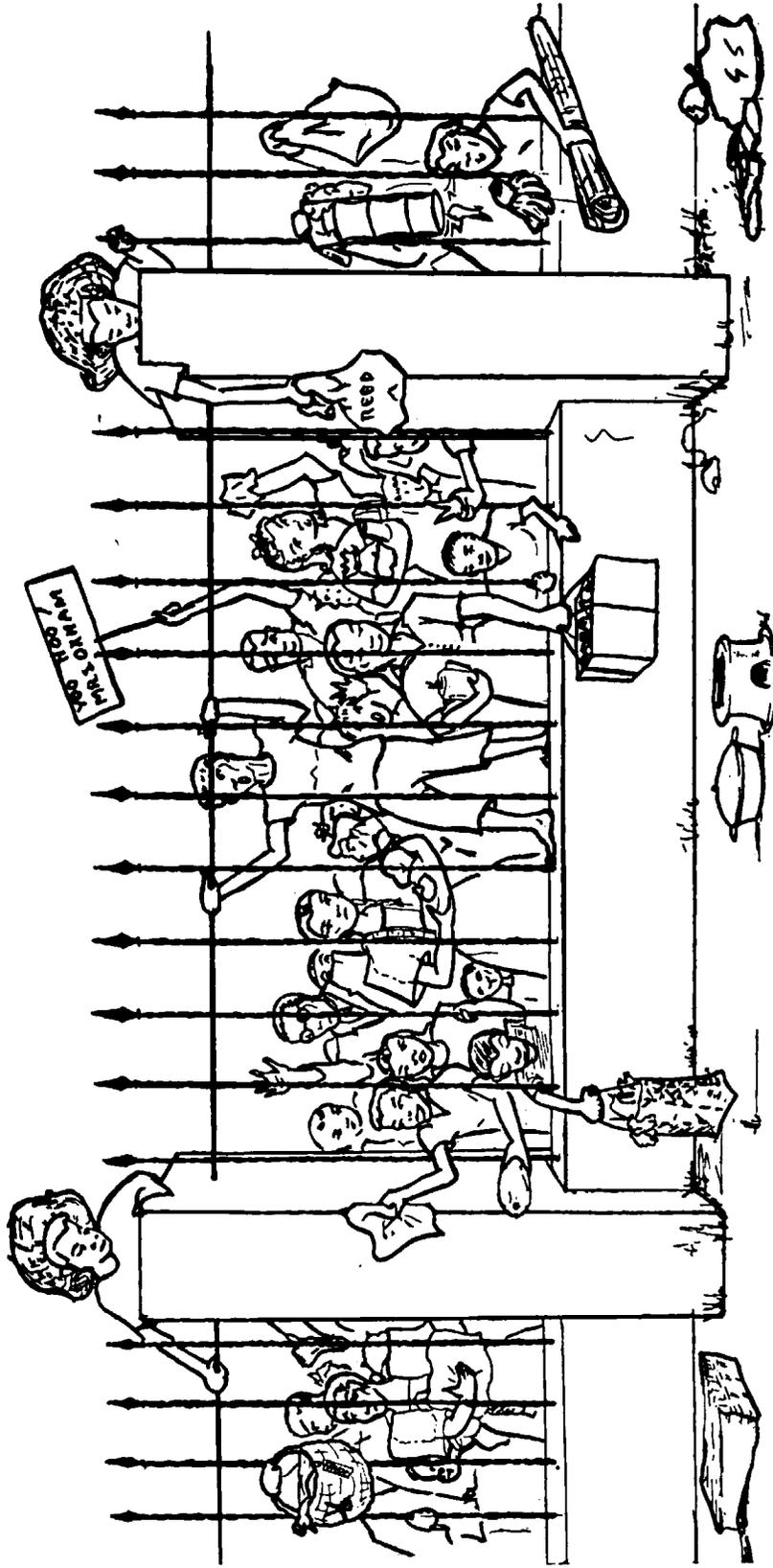
For his temerity in refusing to obey the instructions of the Japanese, Dr. Stevenson was sentenced to twenty days imprisonment in the Camp jail. He had already started his sentence, when the arrival of the United States forces put an end to Japanese persecution.

SITUATION OUTSIDE CAMP

More than ever before, the events outside Camp engaged the attention of the internees during the entire month. Air-raids had started on a large scale in December, but on January 5th the final "softening-up" process had commenced and bombings continued practically daily for some time. The internees were in a position to note the rapid progress of the air forces, who soon silenced all anti-aircraft fire, and then proceeded calmly to demolish the Japanese fortifications in the outlying districts. The Japanese seemed completely outclassed and their "flying eagles" were absent on other business whenever the allied planes swept over the City. During the entire month the Japanese were blowing up public buildings and private residences, and bridges in and about Manila. Every day and night the sky above Manila was ablaze with fire, and the detonations from the dynamiting were so heavy as to shake the University buildings. It was evident that the Japanese were intent on leaving nothing behind them to help the enemy, and the destruction of the beautiful "Pearl of the Pacific" seemed assured.

RESCUE

As predicted by a few, the final rescue came as a great surprise. Saturday afternoon, February 3rd, five pursuit planes came flying from the north and circled over the Education Building in a significant manner as if they were bringing a message, and many wondered what was taking place. At eight o'clock, great activity could be made out to the north, there were lights and firing, tracer bullets, a rumbling of tanks. Then came the lights at the very gates of Santo Tomas, the tanks came in, somebody shouted: "Our troops are in," and confusion and joy overtook the Camp.



FRIENDS—KNOWN AND UNKNOWN

THE RED CROSS AT SANTO TOMAS

"INTERNEES IN THIS CAMP SHALL BE
RESPONSIBLE FOR FEEDING THEMSELVES."

THIS STATEMENT, typically Japanese in its brusqueness, appeared on a notice attached to the big front door of the Main Building at Santo Tomas Internment Camp. The date was January 6, 1942. Hundreds of men, women and children, under strict guard, were being rushed into Camp and unloaded in front of this door, where their first glance would fall on the notice. A small group of men came walking up, saw the sign, stopped. Among them were T. J. Wolff and Charles H. Forster, Red Cross officials, who had been deprived, through their internment, of the means of directing Red Cross activities. As they stood looking at the notice they were struck with the seriousness of the situation which faced the Red Cross. Before them was a helpless crowd of their fellow internees—prisoners surrounded by a high wall and guarded by Japanese soldiers, without food, and many of them without means to buy any, even if there had been food on hand to be bought, while a brutal notice blandly directed them to feed themselves. In a moment they had come to their decision—whether interned or not, they would find some way to carry out the purposes of the Red Cross and come to the aid of these hungry people. That very night plans for relief were formulated, the disrupted organization became imbued with a new spirit of courage and leadership, and a period of activity and achievement was entered upon, which will be remembered with gratitude by every thinking internee of Santo Tomas.

Thomas J. Wolff, chairman of the Philippine Red Cross (American National Red Cross)* is an old resident in the Philippines,

* When the commonwealth of the Philippines came into being in 1935, it was requested, and agreed on, between the American and Filipino officials concerned,

having arrived with the United States Army of occupation in 1899. Since then he has become a prominent member of the business community, owning and controlling several important business concerns both in Manila and the provinces. Mr. Wolff has been elected Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Philippine Red Cross (A.N.R.C.) year after year for the past seventeen years. He has watched it grow in the Philippines from a small society supported by casual contributions to a splendid national organization to which the 'people in every province of this country contribute their bit with pride. He has seen it pass through many public calamities caused by flood, conflagration, volcanic eruption, and earthquake, and administer prompt and effective assistance and relief. And now came a supreme test for this great humanitarian organization; the feeding daily of from three to four thousand American, British and other internees; the procurement of vital necessities of all kinds for them—beds, clothing, medical supplies; the establishment of first aid stations and hospitals for internees in need of medical attention, both within the main Camp and outside; the care and feeding of from 80,000 to 100,000 destitute Filipinos in war-torn Manila, many of them the families of soldiers fighting on the front, who were in desperate need of relief.

Fortunately, this last task could be intrusted to the care of the Filipino members of the organization at Red Cross headquarters outside Camp, and was ably managed by the Vice Chairman, Hon. Manuel Camus, and by the personnel trained in this work. The questions at issue in Camp were more difficult and required the immediate attention of the Chairman, who was himself a prisoner, interned with the very men and women he had to help! It was a problem requiring thought, experience and ability of a high order to solve.

Interned with Mr. Wolff at Santo Tomas Camp on January 5 and 6, 1942, were many of the American officials of the Red Cross:

that the Philippine Chapter of the American Red Cross should be known as the Philippine Red Cross (American National Red Cross). This must be clearly remembered, as the Japanese Military authorities caused to be issued in April, 1942, Executive Order No. 31, creating a new Philippine Red Cross independent of any relationship with the American Red Cross. At the time when hostilities broke out, in December, 1941, another branch of the Red Cross was also on service in the Philippines among the United States military forces. This was known as the American National Red Cross—Military and Naval Welfare Service. The present article is, of course, not concerned with this branch of the Red Cross; it happened, however, that some of its personnel were interned in Santo Tomas Internment Camp.

Fay C. Bailey, treasurer; Dr. Luther B. Bewley and Charles W. Franks, members; Charles H. Forster, manager; and Frederic H. Stevens, chairman American Red Cross Emergency Committee. In addition, several members of the staff of the American National Red Cross, belonging to the Military and Naval Welfare Service, were interned, namely, James W. Cullens, and later on Marie Adams, Catherine L. Nau and Frances Hobbs. A letter protesting against the internment of Red Cross officials and the confiscation of Red Cross properties as constituting violation of international conventions was written to the Japanese Military authorities on January 17, 1942, but no acknowledgment of the receipt of the letter was made and no notice taken of it.

It was, of course, not possible for the Red Cross to communicate with the outside world by letter, cable or wireless. With the permission of the Japanese authorities an attempt was made on March 12 by Judge Camus to cable the American National Red Cross in Washington, but no success was met with in that instance. It may truthfully be said that during the entire period of internment, the Japanese military authorities did not permit the American Red Cross to function as it was intended to function, nor did the military authorities institute the functions of the International Red Cross until months afterwards. Many of the Red Cross officials were kept interned, the same as other "enemy aliens." Some of the officials, including Mr. Forster, Dr. Luther Bewley and Mrs. Marie Willimont were afterwards permitted to leave Camp on pass, but this permission was not granted on account of their association with the Red Cross. Their release was dependent on other causes such as illness or family cares and each case was decided separately by the military authorities. Exceptions to the general rule regarding internment were a few Red Cross workers, including Lee Hobbs (commissary and supplies), Frances Hobbs, Sue E. Noell and Bournadeen C. McDonald who were permitted to continue their duties outside.

Soon after Mr. Wolff learned that the internees must feed themselves he called a meeting of interned Red Cross officials, including Messrs. Forster, and Bailey to consider ways and means to handle the situation. They found that the Central Committee of Santo Tomas Internment Camp, headed by Earl Carroll, had already made some headway in getting food to the internees. A subscription of five hundred pesos had been raised and a coffee line opened as

early as January 4th, under the charge of Tristram B. Brown, assisted by Walter W. Davis. The coffee was served twice a day from a booth and from the small restaurant formerly used as the University canteen. Naturally, it was not properly equipped for cooking a full meal or for feeding several thousand men and women. However, the Red Cross determined to use such facilities as were on hand in this restaurant. Every effort was made to rush cooking equipment and supplies into Camp, and it was felt that a notable success had been achieved when, on January 7, 1942, the first Red Cross meal was served to the internees. For some time, two hot meals a day only were served on this line. The feeding was limited to some extent by lack of equipment and the size of the building. The peak daily total was 2,378 meals. On January 15th, a second kitchen, organized at the Annex, began serving to the interned mothers and babies and the children; on January 17th, a third kitchen was opened at the Camp Hospital. Both of these kitchens served three meals a day. Repeated attempts were made to bring Red Cross field kitchens into Camp, but the Japanese military forces flatly refused permission and the Camp had to get along without them. Mr. Forster was first placed in general charge of the three kitchens but due to bad health he was compelled to retire. In the latter part of January he was released from Camp by the military authorities on account of illness.

As may well be supposed, it was no small task to organize the outside purchasing and surveying staff, and also the inside staff for receiving and storing supplies, planning daily purchases, and arranging for cooking and service, nor were these tasks made easier by the fact that several of the officials in authority were interned or out on pass due to illness. Yet during January the necessary committees were all created and set to work. A central purchasing committee was appointed to secure prices and buy for the Camp under the authority and control of Judge Manuel Camus, vice-chairman of the Red Cross, who, being a Philippine citizen, was non-internable. Among the members of this committee, who worked outside of Santo Tomas Camp, were Mr. Lee Hobbs, formerly manager of the Luneta Hotel, and Dr. Joaquin Canuto. Mr. Hobbs was a volunteer worker, in charge of commissary and supplies, and authorized to sign all purchase orders covering supplies and equipment. Under his supervision, the purchase of vegetables and meats from the local markets was carried out by

Mrs. Patricia Intengan, a trained nurse and an employee of the Philippine Red Cross, to whom credit is particularly due for unselfish and efficient service. Even after the military authorities undertook to feed the Camp, Mrs. Intengan's services were retained, and she continued to supply the Camp with market produce. Assisting Mrs. Intengan were two Filipino buyers in the employ of the Red Cross. Two internees, Ellsworth H. Gundelfinger and George Koster, also assisted outside Camp in the purchase of foodstuffs and lumber, respectively. The liaison officer between the Red Cross office in Camp and Judge Camus at outside headquarters was Arthur Evans. Mrs. Marie Willimont, assistant treasurer of the Red Cross, also acted as liaison officer after she had been released from camp for personal reasons. Mrs. Bournadeen McDonald and Mrs. Sue Noell assisted in the purchase of drugs and medical supplies.

The staff within Camp consisted of Mr. Wolff and his various assistants, among whom were Fay C. Bailey, treasurer and disbursing officer; Samuel W. Thompson and Max K. Dowse, store keepers; George M. Bridgeford, food adviser; and several others. The actual supervision of the three kitchens was in charge of James W. Cullens, who was appointed to succeed Mr. Forster. Mr. Cullens was formerly general supervisor, American Red Cross, Military and Naval Welfare Service, and took over his Camp duties on February 1st. He was assisted in the Central Kitchen by Earl F. Spear, chief steward. Mr. Cullens remained in full charge until February 19th, when he was made responsible for the management of the Annex Kitchen only. On February 19th the following officers were appointed for service in the Central Kitchen: Earl F. Spear, cook; Thomas P. Lewis, dietitian; Stanley C. Pinkerton, coordinator; Jack Williams, Chief Steward. On May 7th Mr. Cullens resigned and Stewart (usually known as "Eddie") Tait was appointed to take complete charge of all three kitchens.

One difficulty in the food service, which everyone from the officials downwards felt daily, was the inadequacy of space in the general kitchen. During January the kitchen was located at the canteen, where the food was served to the men and women separately in two small rooms, neither seating more than forty persons. Many of the internees had no plates, cups, spoons or knives, and were served in the dining rooms by the volunteer waitresses. Others having the necessary dining utensils carried their

meals outside; still, there was great congestion, and several hours were required to serve all internees. It was apparent that more spacious quarters were needed, especially for the kitchen. Upon the request of the Executive Committee, the University authorities provided the rooms formerly used by the classes in Home Economics. These classrooms were quite large and conveniently located on the ground floor, rear, of the Main Building.

Work was at once started to convert these rooms into a properly equipped central kitchen capable of cooking three meals a day for some three thousand, or more, persons. In this work the Executive Committee and Red Cross officials cooperated whole-heartedly. The Manila Gas Corporation installed a number of large sized cookers and stoves and also laid new gas mains to provide sufficient gas for the increased consumption expected. The Manila Electric Company supplied a number of heating units and electric ranges and furnished new cables and wiring where required. Both the Manila Gas Corporation and the Manila Electric Company deserve thanks for the service they rendered the Camp. There were many delays and disappointments, due to the transportation and other difficulties, but by the end of the month everything was ready, and it was officially announced in the "Internews" (the Camp newsheet) that the first meal would be served from the communal kitchen on January 31, 1942, at 3:30 p. m. Four food lines were formed, the internees providing their own plates,* cups, and eating utensils, and the serving proceeded rapidly. This central, communal kitchen continued, with the addition of new and better equipment as required from time to time, to feed the bulk of the Camp population during the entire duration of the internment.

The following few lines from the "Internews," issue of January 31, 1942, will throw further light upon one of the difficulties confronting the Red Cross during these days, both inside and outside the Camp:

"FOOD PROBLEMS INCREASE"

"Amid a multitude of unusual problems, the Red Cross is operating the largest mass feeding project in Philippine history.

"In addition to the Santo Tomas Camp, the organization now

* Red Cross records show that several thousand plates and cups were issued to internees during the first two months of Camp.

is supplying food to 80,000 Filipinos in three districts of Manila, four hospitals, and between one hundred thirty and one hundred forty British evacuees from Shanghai, interned at Sulphur Springs, San Francisco del Monte; and demands are growing daily.

"An authentic survey of the outside situation revealed that the continued availability of foodstuffs is very uncertain. Stocks are being rapidly depleted. Transportation problems have disrupted the flow of fresh foods from outlying districts.

"Purchases of foodstuffs available in city markets have been handicapped by a shortage of cash. Red Cross funds have been frozen in closed banks.

"Conferences are being held between Red Cross and Japanese Army authorities in an attempt to solve financial and food problems. Red Cross officials stated that, through Japanese Army cooperation, several truckloads of supplies have been released from their *bodegas*.*

"Each destitute Filipino receives a daily ration from the Red Cross of 150 grams of cracked wheat, a small quantity of dried fish, and some sugar."

While work on the central kitchen was progressing, attention was also being given to numerous other Camp problems. It cannot be stated too often nor too emphatically that most of the internees had absolutely *nothing* in the line of reserve food, clothing or bedding when they were taken into custody. Everything had to be provided for them. The Japanese supplied nothing. The food situation during the first few days of Camp, when the internees were given nothing to eat by their guards, was reflected in the case of other necessities. The Red Cross had to provide beds or cots, mattresses, pillows, mosquito nets, bedding; all kinds of kitchen and dining equipment; medicines, medical supplies, surgical and hospital equipment; building materials, plumbing and electrical supplies. No sooner was the kitchen in operation than a dining room was needed. This was first located in a huge circus tent lent the Camp by Stewart Tait early in January, which could accommodate more than a thousand persons. Mr. Tait also supplied considerable lumber and seats with the tent. Rows of long tables with the necessary benches were built for the use of diners, the lumber and other necessary materials being provided by the Red Cross. When

* A Spanish word meaning warehouse.

additional toilets and showers were installed, it was found that larger water pipes were needed to supply enough water. In this connection, a word of appreciation is due the personnel of the Metropolitan Water District, and especially to Mr. Manuel Mañosa, manager of the Service Department of that organization. Mr. Mañosa made a careful survey of the water requirements of Santo Tomas Internment Camp, and then arranged to have additional water mains installed so that these requirements could be met. As a result of his action, the Camp had at most times an ample supply of water for all purposes. Construction equipment and materials of all kinds were purchased for Camp improvements. There also were donations by public spirited individuals, both inside and outside the Camp. During the period when the Red Cross was responsible for the upkeep of the Camp, that is, from January 7, 1942, until June 30, 1942, the total sum for which the Society obligated itself for Camp purposes was the astounding sum, in round figures, of over P700,000.00 (\$350,000.00). It must never be forgotten that this huge sum, willingly expended by the Red Cross for humanitarian purposes, ought to have come from the military forces which occupied the country. Theirs was the duty, according to all international practices and conventions, to provide food and shelter and the necessities of life for all civilians whom they interned. Yet, as will be seen later, the military took no steps whatever to care for interned civilians (except to guard them) until July 1, 1942, that is, a full six months after causing them to be confined under their "protective custody." Thanks are due the Philippine Red Cross (A.N.R.C.) for preventing hunger and disease, if not actual starvation and death, among persons both inside and outside the Camp during these months.

Another important problem which faced the Red Cross during the first few days of Camp was the necessity of establishing medical stations and a hospital for the internees. The Red Cross was not permitted to bring in its own medical units which have as their standard equipment a complete assortment of first aid supplies, medicines and drugs, though every effort was made to do so. However, through the efforts of Dr. Charles N. Leach and Dr. Frank B. Baldwin, medicines and supplies for the first aid stations and the equipment for the hospital were provided. Also, Red Cross hospital equipment located at Pagsanjan Lodge was successfully transferred to the Camp through the energetic services of Mrs.

Patricia Intengan and the Red Cross itself. About eighty beds for the main hospital and twenty beds for the children's hospital with a considerable amount of equipment were donated by outsiders. After these hospitals had been established, it became the duty of the Red Cross to keep them supplied with medicines and food. Let it be written that this was done satisfactorily.

In January, 1942, there was also organized what is now known as the Holy Ghost Children's Home. There was need of a real home for the children of internees, where the kiddies could live normal lives, go to school, have their playgrounds and be properly cared for in every way. Many of the parents feared that their children might be unfavorably affected by the restricted atmosphere of an internment camp. The Red Cross favored the idea of a separate home for children and in cooperation with the Executive Committee of Santo Tomas Internment Camp organized the Holy Ghost Children's Home. Great assistance in the organization of this project was given by Dr. Fe del Mundo, who was placed in full charge of the new home. The Holy Ghost College turned over all of their furniture and equipment. The Red Cross provided whatever additional equipment was required and purchased all food supplies requisitioned by the officials of the home. The building was not far from Camp, and parents were permitted to visit their children from time to time.

In connection with hospitalization facilities, it is proper to mention the hospitals maintained by the Red Cross outside Camp. Internees released from Santo Tomas for reasons of bad health or chronic illness were given treatment at these hospitals, and a number of internees lived there for protracted periods. There were three such hospitals, established prior to the war, and continued until June, 1942. They were located on Marquis de Comillas Street, at the Ateneo de Manila, and on San Andres and A. Mabini Streets. These were later closed (though the hospital on San Andres, called Remedios, was re-opened by another organization) and some of the equipment was brought into Camp. In most cases, however, the equipment of the hospitals was lost. In addition to these facilities, the Red Cross also maintained wards for internees in some of the larger Manila hospitals, as for instance, Ward No. 9, Philippine General Hospital, for men, and also a ward in the same hospital for women internees.

Attention should be called and a word of thanks given to the

Filipino volunteer doctors and nurses who offered their services in these various outside Red Cross clinics and hospitals. The Camp hospital work was handled by internee civilian nurses until the U. S. Navy nurses came from Santa Escolastica, where they had been interned. They at once relieved the civilian nurses and continued working with the U. S. Army nurses when the latter arrived from Corregidor. Thanks are also due the Filipino Red Cross doctors and nurses who worked in the Camp at extremely modest compensation in order to help the internees.

One further activity of the Red Cross should be mentioned at this point, as being responsible for bringing relief to a number of families outside of Camp. This work was in charge of the Red Cross Department of Welfare and Relief. Americans and other "enemy aliens" with Filipino wives and families were in most cases not permitted to bring their families with them for internment in Santo Tomas. The Japanese took the stand that these women and their children were Filipino, and not American, and as such could not be classified as "enemy aliens" subject to internment. These families were compelled to live as best they could outside Camp, and being separated from the husband and father, were in most cases in dire need of assistance. To these families the Red Cross Department of Welfare and Relief issued food, shoes, clothing, medical supplies and gave such relief as was possible. The expense was included in the Red Cross general funds and not as Camp funds. It may be remembered in this connection that Santo Tomas Internment Camp also gave relief to these families beginning September, 1942, in the form of a monthly payment in money. When Executive Order No. 31 was approved, on April 24, 1942, the Red Cross (A.N.R.C.) was compelled to discontinue this form of relief.

On account of the extended operations of the Red Cross, which ran into considerable sums, the financial side required constant attention, but actually caused the officials less real anxiety than other aspects of their activities. Considerable inconvenience had been met with by the Philippine Government restrictions on withdrawals of funds after December 10th, and by the actual closing of the banks toward the end of December, 1941. On January 2, 1942, the Red Cross had on hand only a small amount of cash, although it also had supplies of staple and canned foods, clothing and shoes, drugs and medical supplies, stored in various ware-

houses at different points in the city. The organization had accounts in the National City Bank and in the Philippine National Bank, but both accounts were frozen. During the first weeks of the operation of the Camp, although unable to make withdrawals from the banks, the Red Cross was fortunate in obtaining loans, based on the credit standing of the Society—and its local representatives—and the knowledge that its funds were only temporarily unavailable. These loans totalled P206,000.00 obtained from various sources and in sums ranging from P2,000.00 to P80,000.00, repayable without interest sixty days after the cessation of hostilities. The relative promissory notes bore the signatures of the Chairman and two other responsible officials of the Red Cross. In negotiating these loans the Chairman utilized the authority given him in a meeting of the Red Cross Central Executive Committee held on December 11, 1941, when matters of emergency were fully discussed and the administrative affairs of the Society placed in the hands of the Chairman whenever it was impossible to call a meeting of the governing committee. In some cases the lenders were agreeable to taking checks on the National City Bank of New York, and a total of P104,000.00 was so drawn. In addition to loans to provide cash, bills were signed obligating the Society for supplies, services, and equipment up to about P400,000.00 which were also payable after the cessation of hostilities.

Without the funds raised by borrowing, the activities of the Red Cross both within and outside of the Camp could not have been carried on. As the Japanese gained more control over local affairs, they permitted the Bank of Taiwan, Yokohama Species Bank, Bank of the Philippine Islands and the Philippine National Bank to open, and the Red Cross was allowed to draw against the account at the Philippine National Bank, although restricted as to withdrawals in cash. To overcome this obstacle, further loans for cash were negotiated. There was no difficulty in obtaining these loans; in fact, it was felt that a loan to the Red Cross was a form of investment or of safekeeping, inasmuch as fears were generally entertained that business and even personal funds would be confiscated. There was definitely no shortage of offers of funds from local foreign businessmen and firms, and there never was a time during these first six months of 1942 when the Red Cross was in need of funds or unable to obtain them.

The difficulty in the general situation was not, therefore, with

finances but with the procuring of foodstuffs and commodities, aggravated by the unfriendly attitude of the military administration. The handicap of being compelled to direct all operations from behind the walls of an internment camp could have been more successfully overcome if food supplies were plentiful and reasonable in price, and if the outside buying organization of the Camp had met with no interference in their work. However, food was extremely difficult to get in the early months, and the situation became more and more serious as time passed. Already in March, 1942, imported stocks were practically unobtainable, and native products alone were available for consumption. That is to say, the supply of canned milk, butter, wheat flour, etc., from the United States and Australia was exhausted, and only rice, native vegetables, native beef and pork, carabao meat and native fruits were to be found on the market. Later on it became difficult to get even these. Mrs. Intengan and her two assistants and also Mr. Evans, under the direction of Lee Hobbs, spent many hours daily searching the markets for supplies, and Mrs. Intengan even made short trips to nearby towns in an effort to purchase the rations required. She worked unselfishly for long hours and had many disagreeable experiences, and it was largely due to her efforts that the internees had vegetables and meat at all. Mrs. Intengan came to Camp daily with her purchases and consulted with the food supervisors as to the next day's requirements. On many occasions she was stopped on the way for questioning and delayed in her work, and suffered some losses in her goods. A very serious loss occurred in the case of another of the Camp buyers shortly after the opening of Camp when one hundred sixty sacks of rice were confiscated by the military at the Quezon Bridge while enroute to Santo Tomas Internment Camp. Also one truck loaded with milk and cracked wheat was seized in March. Another truck loaded with sugar and cracked wheat was confiscated in April. Although Judge Manuel Camus tried in every way to have these articles returned, he was totally unsuccessful.

There were, however, greater and more serious losses, although it is possible that these occurred through looting as well as through confiscation. Large quantities of foodstuffs donated by the Crystal Arcade on the Escolta, Manila, and kept there in storage were confiscated. Furthermore, out of seven or eight hundred cases of canned goods stored in the Benguet House, Santa Mesa, belonging

to the Benguet Consolidated Mining Company, but donated to the Red Cross, only fifteen cases were secured. As will be explained later, the activities of the Red Cross were terminated in April, 1942, by law, and all its funds and properties, which had not previously been disposed of or actually allotted, were taken over by a new organization called the Philippine Red Cross. Even before the creation of this organization, however, the Japanese military authorities had taken possession of the Red Cross warehouse in Santa Ana* which was stored with great quantities of goods, including drugs, medicines and surgical supplies, valued at approximately one million dollars. Many of these supplies, however, had been the property of the U. S. Army but had been turned over to the Red Cross when the Army evacuated Manila. A large quantity of stores was also taken from the American-European Y.M.C.A. building where they had been deposited. A very serious loss was the Glo-Co warehouse in Santa Mesa which contained large quantities of food supplies. Out of all these supplies the only goods that ever reached the Red Cross organization at Santo Tomas Internment Camp were about 4,000 sacks of cracked wheat from the Glo-Co warehouse and 100 cases of evaporated milk from the American-European Y.M.C.A. stores, which were "donated" by the Japanese to the Children's Hospital. However, six hundred cases of milk (to name one item only) were known to have been in that storeroom. Other items lost were canned natural milk, powdered milk, evaporated and condensed milk and canned goods of all descriptions. As a result, no milk was served from the central kitchen to adult internees after March, 1942, and the greatest care and strict rationing were necessary to supply even a modicum of milk requirements to children and infants at the Annex. All of these food supplies were either looted or confiscated previously to the approval of the Executive Order No. 31, which declared the Red Cross illegal. Later on Mr. Wolff was informed that considerable quantities of food supplies and other goods had been destroyed when the Red Cross warehouse in Santa Ana was burned. He was given permission to visit the site of the fire in May and did so, accompanied by Earl Carroll, Chairman of the Executive Committee of Santo Tomas Internment Camp, and Mr. Tsurumi, Commandant of the Camp. They found that a large

* Santa Ana and Santa Mesa are suburbs of Manila.

building in Santa Ana had burned down, it is true, but not the one in which the Red Cross supplies had been housed. The warehouse where these supplies had been stored was not burned—it had been ransacked some time previously, and the visiting party was not permitted to enter.

Notwithstanding the difficulties with the food supply and despite the many other handicaps under which the Red Cross was working, the situation was kept well in hand. The various operations required for the proper upkeep of the Camp fell into a routine and worked smoothly and effectively. The Camp seemed physically as comfortable as could be expected under the circumstances. As it turned out, however, these pleasant conditions were not to continue. The first intimation which the Red Cross officials had that trouble was brewing was a letter dated April 16, 1942, written by the Honorable Jorge B. Vargas, Chairman of the Philippine Executive Commission, declaring that he had issued an order organizing a purely Philippine Red Cross and that this order when approved by the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Japanese Forces would "automatically make illegal the presence and activities of any other Red Cross in the Philippines *except that of the Japanese—*" (sic). The letter also expresses the "hope that the Central Executive Committee of the present Philippine Red Cross (A.N.R.C.) which has control of its property and funds in Manila, will agree to transfer all of its assets and liabilities to the new organization."

For the information of readers not acquainted with local political conditions, it may be said that the Philippine Executive Commission was a body of Filipino officials who were appointed by the Japanese forces of occupation to administer the affairs of the government. Jorge B. Vargas was Chairman of this commission and, as such, the head of the Japanese controlled Philippine Government.

The officials of the Philippine Red Cross (A.N.R.C.) were permitted to hold a special meeting to discuss this letter, at which they came to the conclusion that they were without authority to make the transfer of funds and properties requested, and that any attempt on their part to do so would not convey legal title to the same. Mr. Vargas was informed of this decision in a letter dated April 20, 1942, signed by the Vice-Chairman, Manuel Camus. In succeeding correspondence, a definite "request" (that is to say, an

order) was given the Red Cross officials to hold another meeting and transfer all property immediately. A legal opinion was submitted by the Honorable Jose P. Laurel, Commissioner of Justice, who in his memorandum of April 24, 1942, addressed to Jorge B. Vargas, declared that "as the branch of the American Red Cross in the Philippines is authorized to give away these materials and properties as part of its humanitarian program," he saw no reason why these properties could not be given to the new Philippine Red Cross, who could perform the same functions. He suggested that any non-expendable equipment and property might be loaned but urged immediate action as the present case was clearly of an emergency character. In the meantime the law organizing the new Philippine Red Cross and declaring illegal all other Red Cross activities and even the presence of any other Red Cross was approved by the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Japanese Forces on April 24, 1942, and was thereafter known as Executive Order No. 31. Further refusals or evasions of the property transfers required were not only useless but might be harmful. Accordingly, in a letter dated April 27th signed by the Vice-Chairman, the Philippine Red Cross (A.N.R.C.) informed Mr. Vargas that "all released funds, supplies, both medical and otherwise of the Philippine Red Cross (A.N.R.C.) are here for you to take over and dispose of for relief purposes."

The properties taken over by the Philippine Executive Commission and placed in the custody of the new Philippine Red Cross, in accordance with the Executive Order No. 31, included the Administrative Building and all properties therein and automobiles that had been taken by the Japanese Military Authorities. Order No. 31 also may have been intended to legalize other previous confiscations of properties (of which several have been mentioned in this article) whose value cannot be exactly estimated at this writing but which runs into large figures.

In the Vice Chairman's letter of April 27th it was stipulated that funds and supplies already allotted for the maintenance of the different internment camps should not be diverted from the purpose for which they had been allotted. This latter stipulation saved the day, so to speak, for Santo Tomas Internment Camp and for its subsidiaries such as the Holy Ghost Children's Home in that the funds and supplies already set aside by the American officials of the Red Cross for the upkeep of this Camp and other

activities outside were permitted to serve their original purpose. As a result, considerable quantities of supplies, estimated to be worth at least P140,000.00, based on pre-war prices, were saved for the Camp. These goods were later on turned over to the Camp Finance and Supplies Committee as a reserve supply.

In addition to these supplies, certain funds were also left on hand for use in the upkeep of Santo Tomas, having been originally allotted for this purpose by the Philippine Red Cross (A.N.R.C.). These funds were expended for the maintenance of Santo Tomas Camp during May and June until reported exhausted. On May 6th the American officials were invited to attend a meeting* of the newly organized Philippine Red Cross, at which time these funds were discussed, and on May 7th the Vice Chairman, Judge Manuel Camus, received a letter from Mr. Vargas advising that the available funds of the Philippine Red Cross (A.N.R.C.) "should be disbursed as follows: 80% for the American, European and other internees, and 20% for administration expenses and relief work."

The funds referred to in this letter were the balance of the sum released by the Philippine National Bank during the first days of April, 1942. It will be recalled that the amount of P250,000.00 had been made available to the Red Cross at that time. During the month of April and before the Philippine Red Cross (A.N.R.C.) was made illegal, about P100,000.00 had been withdrawn for routine purposes, leaving a balance of approximately P150,000.00, which the new Philippine Red Cross acquired early in May. According to the letter dated May 7th, eighty per cent of this P150,000.00 was to be used for the continued maintenance of the Camp, and the balance of twenty per cent was to be devoted to the payment of salaries and administration services. As soon as the funds were made available to the new Philippine Red Cross in early May, that organization took over the functions of the former Red Cross at Santo Tomas, following practically the same routine so that the average internee noted little if any difference in treatment of food served.

The eighty per cent promised the internees did not fully materialize, however. From May 11 to June 10, 1942, approximately P90,000.00 was expended by the new Red Cross organization, leaving still a balance of more than P60,600.00 which was diverted

* Messrs. Wolff, Carroll and Bailey attended this meeting.

to payment of back salaries. Instead of receiving P120,000.00 as its eighty per cent of the P150,000.00, the internment Camp received only about sixty per cent of that amount.

From this time on, it was of course impossible for the former Red Cross to function outside of Camp. Inasmuch, however, as its property within Camp required oversight, its officials continued with their Camp duties, and it can truthfully be said that the Philippine Red Cross (A.N.R.C.) was not dissolved. The new Philippine Red Cross, moreover, appointed a committee consisting of T. J. Wolff, Chairman; Earl Carroll (head of the Executive Committee) and Fay C. Bailey, members, to supervise and account for the expenditure of the capital fund at its disposal for Camp use. These officials gladly accepted the appointments, which terminated when the military assumed control on July 1, 1942. The buying organization outside and the supervising and food planning departments within Camp functioned under their direction as before.

As may be supposed, the funds on hand for the maintenance of the Camp (eighty per cent of P150,000.00) could not carry the burden for very long. It was, therefore, not surprising that in the early part of June information transpired that other means would have to be found for the Camp upkeep. This information was confirmed in a letter from the new Philippine Red Cross, dated June 25, 1942, notifying the authorities at Santo Tomas that no further funds for the maintenance of the Camp would be available for feeding the internees after June 30th and that consequently other arrangements would have to be made. As elsewhere mentioned in this book, a second letter, dated June 27th, was also received, declaring that according to Dr. Ono, Secretary of the Interior, Japanese Military Administration, the newly organized Philippine Red Cross ought never to have expended funds for "the benefit of Americans and other enemy aliens" (that is, from May until June 30th); and that even the former Philippine Red Cross (A.N.R.C.) "should not have spent money for the maintenance of Americans and other enemy aliens" (that is, from January to May) inasmuch as "their funds belong to the Japanese Government."

It is strange that a prominent public official in the position of Secretary of the Interior, Japanese Military Administration, should have issued this statement, in view of the fact that his own organization had made no effort to provide internees with food and other

necessities. The Red Cross officials knew, of course, that, strictly speaking, it was not the duty of the Philippine Red Cross (A.N.R.C.) to feed these internees, to give them beds and mosquito nets or provide them with individual treatment, inasmuch as this responsibility clearly rested with the Japanese forces, who ordered the internment. Yet had the Red Cross (A.N.R.C.) not taken immediate steps to supply these vital needs, great suffering and perhaps even death would have resulted. How many sick and aged would have survived if the internees had to sleep on the damp floors without bedding or would have had the strength to overcome the hardships caused by the presence of vermin of all sorts and the lack of the comforts to which they had been accustomed? * How many could have withstood the pangs of hunger for more than twenty-four hours? As has been repeatedly stated, many internees had no opportunity to bring in food, for they were arrested on the streets, in their offices or in hotels like the Manila Hotel, which were unable to supply food for "two or three days." No matter whether the Red Cross (A.N.R.C.) officials were at times inefficient, as has been charged, or if they were torn by dissension, let it be recorded that they did try to accomplish the almost impossible task of providing their fellow internees with the necessities of life. The Red Cross Emergency Committee had written a letter to Claude Buss, representing the High Commissioner, suggesting that the University of Santo Tomas would be an ideal place for a camp if the Americans and British were interned. Still nobody knew whether the place would be acceptable to the conquering forces. No arrangements could be made, any more than at a possible hundred other sites. Red Cross officials went ahead and endeavored to bring some comforts to the internees in these tragic first days of internment and continued their care for weeks and months. So let us give credit to men—Americans—who tried, to men who did not quibble as to whether the Japanese were responsible for taking care of the internees or not! Mistakes were made, errors in judgment occurred; some workers lost their heads, allowed jealousy to rule their actions; there was bungling, mismanagement, where common sense should have ruled; inept, incompetent men were placed in authority; food was wasted at the makeshift kitchens; buyers, it is claimed, failed to buy as cheaply

* See article on "Sanitation and Health."

as was possible, but all of this was beside the point. In time of emergency forget the mistakes—do something—that was the slogan to be followed. And it was followed! This record is a list of facts, of deeds accomplished, of a job not faultlessly done—but at least effectively done.

When the letters of June 25th and 27th were received from the Philippine Red Cross, no definite arrangements had as yet been made as to who would supply the funds for the upkeep of Santo Tomas Internment Camp. No conclusion had as yet been reached between the Executive Committee of Santo Tomas Internment Camp and the Japanese authorities as to how much money was needed monthly. For several days Camp officials were in a state of great anxiety concerning the outlook. Finally, after considerable suspense, satisfactory arrangements were made by the Camp Executive Committee with the Japanese Military authorities, so that beginning July 1, 1942, the latter paid monthly in advance a pro rata quota for the Camp upkeep, amounting to seventy centavos per person. In calculating the amount expended by the Philippine Red Cross in feeding the Camp from the time that organization assumed control in May until June 30th, it is estimated that there was approximately a balance of P55,000.00 left on hand from the P150,000.00 taken over; in fact, Mr. Wolff was advised that this was the balance left for paying the salaries of the office force.

The relations between Red Cross (A.N.R.C.) and Santo Tomas Internment Camp officials were, in general, friendly and cooperative. During the first weeks of internment, before the duties of the various committees were exactly defined and understood, there were occasional differences of opinion and sometimes a certain amount of friction. The cause of this is not difficult to find. The government of the Camp seemed to be vested in two sets of officials—the one representing the Executive Committee, which had jurisdiction over the administration of affairs of the Camp, its discipline and order; the other representing the Red Cross (A.N.R.C.), which was responsible for the purveying of food, miscellaneous supplies and equipment to the Camp. There was danger of divided authority and consequent misunderstandings. A few of the internees were inclined to act on their own initiative in making purchases and assumed authority which had not been given them. In time, however, and with discussions and explanations, these differences were all cleared up satisfactorily. The "divided author-

ity" caused no hardships to anyone and was really advisable in the administration of affairs. The authority of Mr. Wolff, as Chairman of the Red Cross (A.N.R.C.), to administer all matters pertaining to that organization, was never questioned. On the whole, the Executive Committee and the Red Cross gave each other all the cooperation and assistance possible, and both sides did their best for the welfare of the internees.

The relations between the Red Cross and the Japanese Camp authorities were formal, and free from any unpleasantness. The second Commandant especially, Mr. Tsurumi, was very helpful and showed a disposition to cooperate in every way possible. He assisted the Red Cross in securing equipment for the Central Kitchen, but found himself hampered on numerous occasions by the interference of the military authorities outside Camp. His personal relations with the Chairman of the Red Cross were quite friendly. Mr. Tsurumi offered to give Mr. Wolff a personal pass, which would permit him to go out of Camp at will, but the latter did not care to accept and so place himself in a position beholden to those who had openly violated the conventions of the International Red Cross.

One of the activities of the Red Cross has not been mentioned as yet in these pages, due to the fact that it did not exactly affect the internees as a whole. It was nevertheless of importance to those concerned and constitutes an essential function in the International Red Cross list of duties. It refers to establishing communication between prisoners of war and their families or relatives. In the Philippines, prisoners of war were concentrated in various camps both in Manila and the provinces. Among these concentration points were Bilibid and Muntinlupa prisons, Pasay Elementary School, Cabanatuan (Nueva Ecija), Camp O'Donnell (Tarlac) and Davao. Other prisoners, it was reported, were transferred to points outside the Philippines. The Red Cross made innumerable attempts to communicate through official channels with prisoners of war on behalf of their families. Of the hundreds of attempts one was successful. That came after the death of the wife!

After Santo Tomas Internment Camp had been functioning for some time, the internees were greatly pleased to receive gift packages of certain Red Cross supplies sent from South Africa and Canada and received December, 1942. These packages contained canned goods, such as corned beef, condensed milk, tomatoes, jam,

and also cigarettes, and tobacco, soap, razor blades, toothbrushes and other useful items. A splendid food kit was received from the American Red Cross and distributed in December, 1943, consisting of canned foods. In the same shipment were received bulk supplies of medicines and medical supplies, textiles, shoes and toilet articles. The Philippine Red Cross (A.N.R.C.) had, of course, nothing to do either with the receipt or distribution of these supplies. However, a matter of which the Red Cross was compelled to take cognizance for future investigation occurred in connection with other Red Cross supplies which presumably also came from abroad. It was common knowledge that sales were being made outside of Santo Tomas Internment Camp, to the Philippine public, of various articles marked with the Red Cross insignia and stamp. Among these articles were medicines, milk, toilet paper and cigarettes. Some of the brands of cigarettes were from Canada (about 250 cartons) which carried the label of the American Red Cross donated to the Canadian Red Cross. Other cigarettes were brands with Red Cross labels and could not have been found in Manila before the time of the occupation.

In addition to relief kits, food and clothing, financial assistance was also received from the American Red Cross. From June, 1943, to August, 1944, the Japanese authorities turned over to the Executive Committee (later the Internee Committee) a total of eleven payments aggregating P630,889.12. These funds were described as remittances received through the Swiss Minister, Tokyo, and came from the American Red Cross.

The recommendations which the Red Cross made at all times on behalf of Santo Tomas Internment Camp were that communications between the internees and their families and relations, whether here or in other lands, be permitted; that a positive supply of food, medicines, and all kinds of medical supplies be assured; and that the internees be permitted to stay for the duration of the war at Santo Tomas Internment Camp, which they had struggled hard to improve and make comfortable. Transfers to other comfortable, ill-equipped camps and internment there meant a repetition of the same worries and sufferings that were experienced in January, 1942, at Santo Tomas.

The Philippine Red Cross (A.N.R.C.), according to the Chairman, was compelled by law to abandon the task in which it had engaged long before the present hostilities broke out. Yet its

officials continued to function to the best of their ability within Santo Tomas Internment Camp, so as to keep control of equipment and check the supplies formerly purchased, to see that they were devoted to the purposes for which they were procured.

WOMEN

*Women, who wake up bright and early,
or women, who wake up late;
We hear that same old bathroom story
one they cannot escape.*

*Women, loaded with their junk,
required to keep them clean,
Each one with her soap and towel,
to give herself a sheen.*

*Women taking showers,
while screaming, "Shut that door!"
Women waiting in lines,
water all over the floor.*

*Women spreading rumors,
under showers—two's and three's,
Soaping, swearing, buzzing
like a nest of bees.*

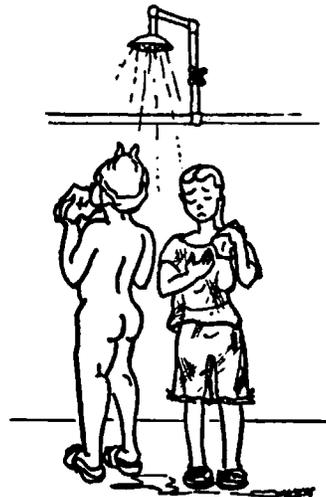
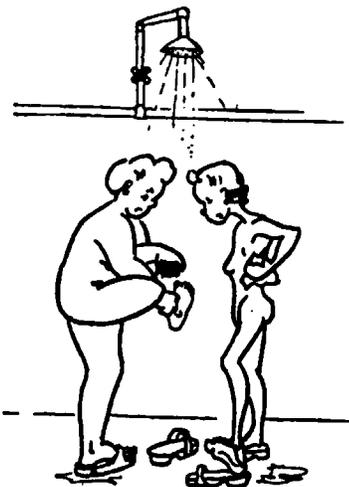
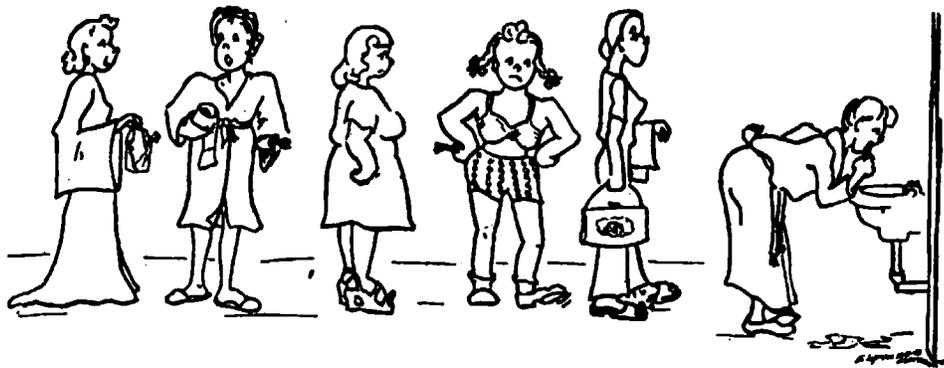
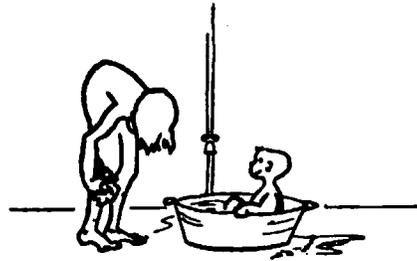
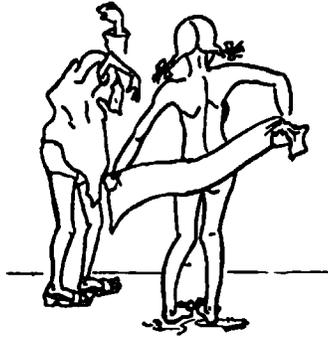
*Women who are modest,
bathe in underwear;
Funny how some women,
can give other ones a scare.*

*Women who are cheeky,
never seem to care;
Bathing in the basin,
or showering their hair.*

*Women in the morning,
noon-time, night, or day,
The bathroom is a mad-house,
women make it that way.*

—MARGARET HOFFMANN

Sanitation



SANITATION AND HEALTH

ONE OF THE FIRST PROBLEMS to be taken care of in Santo Tomas Internment Camp was promptly recognized as the maintenance of physical cleanliness within the compound, and the health of the internees. The concentration of over three thousand men, women and children in University buildings that were intended for school purposes and not for living quarters, was bound to result in conditions unfavorable to health. There were not only the ordinary dangers to guard against, such as lack of cleanliness in the rooms and about the grounds, infestations of vermin, and contamination of food, but also the constant threat of an epidemic and the possibility of a water shortage. To work out this all important and vital problem, it was necessary to organize a Sanitation and Health Committee immediately.

The appointment of Robert E. Cecil as the first chairman of this committee was made by the Central Committee from among the three hundred pioneer internees at Santo Tomas. Mr. Cecil was a young man, well known in business and social circles of Manila, where he had resided for several years. Prior to the war, he managed the local office of the West Coast Life Insurance Company. From the time of his appointment on January 4th, the first day of operation of the Camp, and during the many months of his incumbency as chairman, Mr. Cecil, working closely with the medical board, made himself personally responsible for the correct sanitary conditions at Santo Tomas. He selected his own corps of assistants, helped plan the sanitation programs and saw them carried out, instituted preventive measures, issued health bulletins and propaganda, and directed the sanitation activities of from five hundred to seven hundred men daily. The very number of workers employed by this committee indicates the magnitude of the task that was accomplished.

A detailed account of the operations of the Sanitation and Health Committee would fill a good sized volume. Even a list of

the internees who volunteered their services and performed any task assigned them, however, menial, would cover several pages. A few of the highlights only of the activities of this committee are listed below for ready reference.

SANITATION PROGRAM

This feature of the Committee's work had as its objective a high standard of cleanliness, as a preventive measure against the possibility of an epidemic. To assure complete coverage of the Camp buildings and grounds, five separate departments were organized, each with its own team of workers.

a. *Housing.* All rooms were cleaned daily by the occupants. Once a week the rooms were mopped and disinfected. A corps of inspectors under the direction of Anthony L. Alsobrook visited every occupied room in Camp once a week and examined it minutely, giving a rating as to its state of cleanliness. Prizes were offered for the cleanest room on a floor or in a section and the cleanest room in the Camp.

Hallways, corridors and stairways were frequently swept and washed. Furniture in the corridors was sprayed with insecticide at regular intervals. Lavatories, toilets and baths were scrubbed and disinfected twice daily. Later on, when sanitation supplies ran low, spraying and disinfecting had to be curtailed, but sincere efforts were constantly made to keep the rooms and corridors clean.

b. *Plumbing and Water Supply.* Four times the existing number of toilets were needed to meet the normal requirements of the internees. In case of need, a serious condition might develop. Additional toilets, urinals, and showers were installed as rapidly as equipment could be secured. Victor E. Ledvicky and James P. Robinson were in charge of this important work. Other construction work, including carpentry was placed under the able management of C. T. Ayres and John George.

The water supply was increased by tapping additional lines of the Metropolitan Water Supply. Tests of the Camp drinking water were regularly made by Public Health Service officials at the request of the Sanitation and Health Committee. The six water tanks on the roof of the main building (capacity 72,785 gallons) were

prepared for use during emergencies and proved of incalculable service to the internees on a number of occasions. Sewage and waste water were drained from open sewers into underground systems.

Laundry and dish washing troughs were set up in the rear of the Main Building and a section of open ground was assigned for clothes drying. At about the beginning of June, 1942, a number of three-unit dish-washing installations were built, providing a cold spray for preliminary cleaning, hot, soapy water for thorough washing, and clean, hot water for rinsing. The services of James Muckle and Cyriel V. S. Bulteel were greatly appreciated in this connection.

c. *Insect and Rodent Control.* Mosquitoes were the greatest pest at first, but were gradually brought under control. Drains were cleaned, stagnant pools drained, rooms and breeding places sprayed with disinfectant. Mosquito nets were issued to the internees by the Philippine Red Cross (American National Red Cross) and every internee in Camp was soon provided in this respect.

Under the direction of Harold M. Kelly, an active, continuous campaign was waged on flies. Traps in large numbers were constructed and set up, fly-swatters were provided, and children were organized in a fly-swattling club. Refuse and garbage were placed in closed containers. Internees were constantly reminded of the fly menace.

To eradicate breeding places of insects, rats and snakes, all the waste land, especially in the north-east section of the grounds, and along the east and west walls, was cleared of high weeds, cogon grass and shrubbery. Several hundred rats and a number of snakes were killed. Later on, and for some time, a bounty, was paid for every rat destroyed. The Sanitation and Health Committee co-operated with the garden crew in this work.

Insect control measures in the rooms were in operation daily. Bed bugs (a pest which grew alarming before being checked), cockroaches, and ants were kept under control. The internees were never permitted to relax vigilance in this respect.

d. *Garbage Disposal.* Make-shift containers—carton—or five-gallon gasoline tins, wooden boxes—had to serve at first as garbage containers. By the end of the first month, however, the Red Cross was able to secure a supply of covered, galvanized drums

for the use of the Camp. These were placed in the corridors and at strategic points on the grounds or near the kitchen and dining sheds as garbage and refuse containers.

In the course of a day not less than a ton of garbage and refuse would accumulate, so that collection had to be made regularly twice daily. Special labor squads volunteered for this unattractive but important work. The refuse was conveyed to the grounds in the rear and there disposed of by being burned or buried in pits and trenches. Later on, the Philippine Health Service trucks were utilized to transport the garbage out of the Camp compound but in 1944 this service was discontinued.

When the rainy seasons came on, the grounds were flooded with water at times, which seriously interfered with the operation of garbage disposal. The garbage crews, under the direction of Milton H. Pickup and later, John L. Manning, assistant to Mr. Cecil, deserve great credit for the conscientious work they accomplished.

e. *Grounds.* The sanitation work of the grounds was largely confined to keeping the campus clean and free from papers and rubbish. For purposes of supervision, the area of the campus was divided between the south and north and the two parts denominated Front Grounds and Rear Grounds. Special crews of men were kept busy, especially in the Rear Grounds in the area of the Annex, Camp Hospital, isolation tents, and laundry lots. There was an increasing trend toward building shanties and shanty dwellers were continually reminded of the need to keep the premises clean.

In the front campus the sanitation crew, under C. F. McCormick and Robert Janda went much beyond their routine duty of keeping the grounds clean and in a sanitary condition. This squad worked in a plan of landscape gardening, designed by the Dominican Fathers of Santo Tomas, to beautify the entrance area of the Campus. An outcropping of stone was removed. Soil was then brought up, shrubbery set out and grass grown. The drainage of the front was also greatly improved. The work accomplished by this maintenance squad was of a high order and offers another instance of the willing and cooperative spirit which many internees displayed during the dreary months of internment.

In its sanitation program for the Camp, the Sanitation and Health Committee received the support and cooperation of the Camp medical department at all times. At the weekly meetings of the medical board, where health problems, preventive measures,

and matters of general Camp sanitation were discussed, the Sanitation and Health officials were regularly in attendance, receiving expert medical advice on Camp sanitation problems. In July, 1942, a doctor was assigned for inspection work, especially in the various kitchens, and he cooperated closely with the Sanitation and Health Committee. Later on (June, 1943), the newly formed Department of Hygiene was given the responsibility for initiating preventive measures in connection with the maintenance of Camp Health, thus relieving the Sanitation and Health Committee of some of its duties. The latter, continued, however, in active charge of keeping the Camp clean and did this important work throughout the period of internment.

PUBLICATIONS AND PUBLICITY FEATURES

In an effort to keep the internees mindful of the need of the physical cleanliness of the Camp, the Sanitation and Health Committee issued various memoranda and bulletins calling attention to special problems. This work was in charge of its Publicity Committee, consisting of Bertrand H. Silen, Clarence A. Beliel, and Hal Bowie. Among the important features of this work were the following:

a. "*Campus Health*." This was a one-page bulletin or newsprint, issued weekly, from March 6th until June 13th, 1942, when the fifteenth number appeared.

The first number was dedicated "to more than seven hundred men in the Sanitation and Health Committee." It served "as a recognition of work being done," and was also designated to "keep the members informed on health measures in Camp." The paper regularly published an editorial and information on health conditions.

The Committee also considered it advisable to have a slogan for the Camp which would emphasize the need of sanitation at all times. In the contest that was arranged, the following slogan won the first prize—"Help yourself to health."

b. *Campus Health Takes the Air*. In June, a paper shortage caused the discontinuation of the publication of *Campus Health*, whereupon this little paper "went on the air."

Every Friday evening, at eight o'clock, beginning June 26, 1942,

Campus Health news was broadcasted through the medium of a loud-speaker. This was an ingenious as well as a unique means to interest the internees in matters of sanitation and to secure their cooperation, because, in the first place, eight o'clock was the hour when most of the internees were out on the Campus to enjoy the coolness of the evening and listen to the after-dinner musical program. Secondly, Santo Tomas was probably the only internment camp in the world where the internees put news or accounts of their activities on the air, and the idea of a broadcast was novel and attractive. *Campus Health* news accordingly reached practically everyone in Camp. It was eagerly listened to and achieved a decided vogue among the internees.

The broadcast program was arranged to give out official news first, concerning the Sanitation and Health Committee. Then followed personal items and numerous information about the growing "suburban districts," the shanty towns. In addition to other features originally covered by the news-sheet, the broadcast also introduced several new ideas. One of these, inaugurated in August, was to suggest that a definite and specific phase of Camp cleanliness be carried out during a particular week. All internees were asked to cooperate in these weekly campaigns, such as, for instance, "clean mosquito net" week and "air the bedding" week. Every week, also, fresh health hints were given suggesting precautionary measures to be observed. Another feature was the citation of one internee weekly, who deserved special mention for meritorious conduct and helpfulness to other members of the Camp. These weekly campaigns continued for some time and received the hearty support of internees and were successful in improving Camp cleanliness and health.

c. *Health Posters and Cartoons.* One very interesting feature of the Committee's publicity work was to call attention by means of posters to certain sanitary problems. These posters carried a well-drawn cartoon illustrating the problem, followed by advice and suggestions for improvement. Among this "pep propaganda" appeared the following posters:

"They Crawl by Night" (confessions of a bedbug); "Danger" (precautions against colds); "It's No Rumor" (the fly menace); "Avoid Rough Play" (advice to the kiddies); "Which Will You Do?" (garbage disposal).

The humorous side of a few of our problems, brought out by

these posters, appealed to the internees, and excellent results were obtained.

d. *Fly Swatting Contest.* In February, 1942, a Junior "Swat-the-Fly-Club" was organized and prizes were offered to the three youngsters destroying the greatest number of flies. This campaign, which assigned the children a definite task to perform for the benefit of the entire Camp, captured their fancy and received their enthusiastic cooperation.

In January, 1943, Mr. Cecil resigned from the Sanitation and Health Committee to accept a position on the Finance and Supplies Committee, and was succeeded by James A. G. Hearnden, a British internee, as chairman. Mr. Hearnden remained in charge of the activities of the Sanitation and Health Committee from that time until the end of internment. It was considered advisable to continue, so far as possible, the general sanitation program as carried out during 1942. The routine clean-up work of the Camp was quietly and efficiently accomplished as the various important work gangs had a more or less permanent membership well acquainted with its duties. As new problems arose, especially under the close supervision of the Japanese, men labor gangs were appointed. In 1944, the women internees became more and more interested in general Camp work and later on were responsible for almost all of the vegetable cleaning. They had a hard task to perform and there were hours of drudgery to be spent at the cleaning benches. The internees are proud of the way in which their women folk took hold and did their bit for the Camp. The fish cleaning detail and clean-up gang, composed of the older men, were other hard-working crews who deserve credit for this important service.

As time wore on, sanitation supplies of all kinds gave out and the Committee was often hard pressed to provide substitutions. It was fortunate that among the internees, who came from all walks of life, chemists and technical men, were to be found who could improvise means to manufacture some of the necessary items. A caustic soda plant had been set up in March, 1943, by a number of Camp chemists and electrical engineers, and soap was being manufactured. Creolin and chlorine used as disinfectants, were also products of the Camp laboratory industries; brooms and scrubbing brushes were manufactured in Camp: the work of cleaning, washing, scrubbing went on. One important gang only practically disappeared late in 1944—the garbage disposal crew. for there was

no more garbage! The internees ate even the camote peelings, and there was not even enough extra food in Camp to feed the ducks, pigeons, the cats or the dogs, all of which also disappeared. There were no epidemics in Camp due to filth or lack of cleanliness—the internees were well protected and “helped themselves to health.” Throughout the three years of internment the Sanitation and Health Committee directed the work of sanitation in an efficient and thoroughgoing way and kept the Camp clean.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

THE ORIGIN of the medical department at Sto. Tomas Internment Camp may be briefly described by paraphrasing the words of a well-known literary character: "It just grew up." One day it did not exist, the next day it had already grown big. On January 3, 1942, the American and British population was being segregated at various central internment stations and no thought was given to medical needs. A day or two later, with one thousand men, women, children and infants interned in Sto. Tomas, and more arriving hourly, the seriousness of the medical problem was beginning to make itself felt.

No provisions had apparently been made by the invading forces to provide medical treatment for the interned civilians. In fact, judging from the way the entire situation was handled, one might say that the Japanese had only a hazy notion of the vital necessities of a large population group; or, knowing them, they chose to feign ignorance. Certainly provision should have been made for food and drink; clothing; beds and bedding; medical treatment. Yet these basic and vital necessities had been entirely overlooked. There was no food, there was no change of clothing, there was no place to sleep except on the floor, there were no medicines or medical supplies. These were furnished from private sources or by the Red Cross, but not by the Japanese.

A further cause for concern was the crowded conditions of the Camp. Here was a population of over three thousand people crowded together in three or four buildings as living and sleeping quarters, lacking sufficient floor space and means of ventilation at night. When actual measurements of the rooms were made, an astounding condition came to light. In one small room (No. 51, 3rd floor, Main Building) containing a floor space of 966 square feet, thirty-eight were quartered. This allowed each man a floor space of 25.4 square feet, or a little over three feet wide by eight

feet long. In this space he had to set up his bed (three by six feet at least) place his suit-case and other worldly possessions (if he had any on hand) and then use the remaining space of two feet by three feet to dress or undress in, or to stand in while taking his daily dozen. He would also require some space of course as a passageway between his bed and the next. The following table shows the floor space available per person in the dormitories of the various buildings at the end of January, 1942.

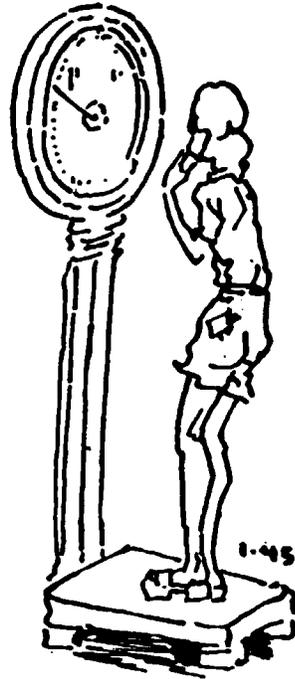
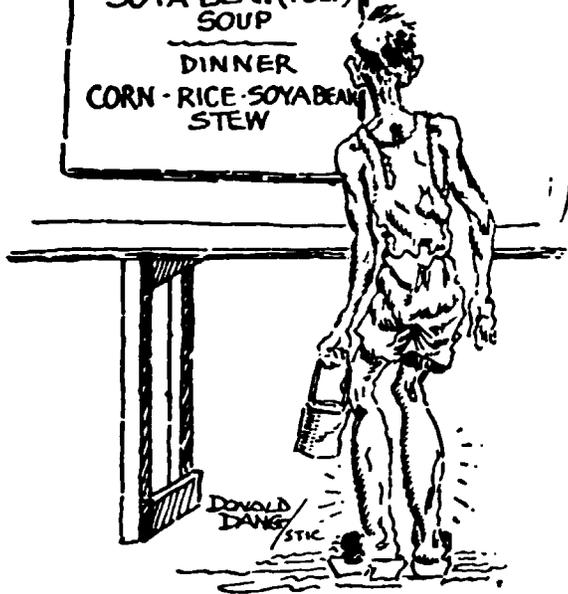
<i>Location</i>	<i>Square Feet of Floor Space Available per Person</i>
Main Building, Ground Floor	32.8
Main Building, Second Floor	28.2
Main Building, Third Floor	31
Education Building	31.7

In the women's dormitories conditions were about the same, although in the Annex where mothers were housed with their children, it is probable that conditions were even more crowded. For purposes of information, it may be mentioned that in the United States Army the minimum space allotted a soldier for sleeping quarters is sixty square feet, exclusive of furniture and fixtures. It may also be stated that in the assignment of rooms to the internees, no distinction was made as to race and color, so that in some of the rooms, negroes, half-castes or Eurasians, and white men slept side by side.

Fortunately, the internee population of Sto. Tomas, from the very beginning, showed an intelligent and alert attitude toward public health. In the Orient, white people as a whole soon recognize the need of exercising supervision over drinking water and food, and also of taking many general sanitary precautions which may be disregarded in non-tropical countries. To encourage this attitude and to organize the Camp so that particular and constant care would be given the matter of sanitation within it, became part of the self-imposed task of the Medical Committee.

The Medical Committee was not appointed. It also "just grew up." Its nucleus and prime mover was Dr. Charles N. Leach, who was among the first to foresee the medical needs of the Camp and to provide for them. Dr. Leach is a representative of the Rockefeller Foundation, recently returned to the Orient from the United States. From 1922 to 1926, he was in the Philippines as public

~~MEMO~~
JANUARY 28, 1945
BREAKFAST
MUSH - HOT WATER
LUNCH
SOYA BEAN (PULP)
SOUP
DINNER
CORN - RICE - SOYABEAN
STEW



health adviser of Governor-General Wood, and as such was associated in an advisory capacity with the Philippine Bureau of Health. He and Dr. Frank E. Whitacre, a fellow Foundation representative, from Peiping, were in Manila when the war with Japan broke out in December, 1941. An interesting story might be told of how the two doctors, on being notified by a Japanese officer that they were to be interned immediately, hurriedly grabbed their pillowcases, crammed them full of medicines and medical supplies, and lugged them away on their shoulders at the expense of some of their personal baggage. This small but precious supply of medicines, so thoughtfully provided, was about all the doctors had to work with for several days at Sto. Tomas Internment Camp and proved of great benefit to some of the internees.

As soon as possible after his arrival in Camp, Dr. Leach organized a medical clinic, using one of the University classrooms as quarters. His assistant was Miss Dorothy Davis, a trained nurse, who has the distinction of being the first to administer to the medical needs of her fellow-internees. For a few days the clinic functioned successfully as a first aid station, treating such cases as were presented. Then suddenly orders were received to evacuate the room because the space was required as a dormitory. Similar temporary quarters were found in another room, but again, and for the same reason, had to be vacated. Three times the clinic was set up, and three times it was ordered removed. Finally, through a fortunate occurrence involving curing the Japanese Commandant of a case of beri-beri and thus gaining his goodwill, Dr. Leach was officially given space for his medical units. Four clinics were thereupon organized in addition to the clinic at the Main Hospital, and placed in charge of civilian and Red Cross doctors, assisted by trained nurses, including four nurses from the Rockefeller Foundation. A more complete description of these clinics is given later in this article.

Clinics and first-aid stations, however, are not adequate for the medical treatment of a population of over three thousand, and it was felt that a general hospital at Santo Tomas was a necessity. The practical difficulties in the way of such a project were enormous. It is true that there were several physicians in Camp and also a number of trained nurses, yet man-power was not sufficient. There were no hospital building, beds or furniture, very little medicine or medical equipment, and no money. The Red Cross, to whom one

would naturally look for medical aid, was powerless to act immediately. Its own organization was practically disrupted by the internment of all ranking officials, but worse still, all Red Cross warehouses and supply centers had been closed by the invading army. The Japanese claimed that considerable equipment and supplies stored in certain Red Cross warehouses and listed as *bona fide* Red Cross property were actually contraband of war which could justifiably be seized by an occupying army. Some of this contraband, for instance, was found in the Red Cross warehouse at Santa Ana (a suburb of Manila) and consisted of medical supplies, hospital and surgical equipment all clearly marked "United States Army." The Japanese accepted no explanation as to how the Red Cross had acquired these supplies, for it may have suited their purposes better to be in possession of a plausible excuse for confiscating them. They accordingly prohibited all withdrawals of goods from Red Cross warehouses except on presentation of definite, written orders and in the presence of their official representatives. On several occasions the Red Cross authorities had promised to establish a fully equipped medical unit in Santo Tomas Internment Camp, but these promises could not be fulfilled. As a consequence, the internees had to depend on their own efforts for a hospital.

The first step in establishing the Camp hospital was to secure a suitable building and beds. The only place available was a one high-story frame structure with a corrugated iron roof, which had been used by the University Department of Mines and Metallurgy for laboratory and classroom purposes. It contained considerable machinery, shafting and pulleys, heavy apparatus and assay furnaces, most of which, however, could be moved out. As to beds and furniture, these were solicited from certain dormitories in Manila, and were generously donated for the Camp. The beds were of all sorts, from folding cots to native bamboo and bejuco contraptions. After all the movable equipment had been taken out of the laboratory and the place thoroughly cleaned, the beds were set up between the heavy machinery and the assay ovens. In this building, quarters were also provided for the hospital clinic, the dental clinic, and dormitories for the attendants and male orderlies.

During the time that the hospital was being prepared for occupancy, the problem of securing the necessary medicines and supplies was considered. Several of the interned doctors, particularly Dr. Leach and Dr. L. Z. Fletcher, succeeded in securing passes from

the Japanese military authorities permitting them to leave the Camp and call on Manila drug houses and local hospitals. In this way the Manila market was searched for drugs and medical supplies for Camp use. So urgent was the need of certain medicines that several of the doctors paid, with their personal funds, for the supplies which internee patients required. In addition Dr. Leach bought supplies on Rockefeller Foundation credit, signing in the name of the Foundation and guaranteeing payment personally. Later on, in July, after the Japanese military forces released funds for the support of the Camp, the medicines and medical supplies were purchased out of the daily *per capita* quota of seventy centavos (equal to thirty-five cents, U. S. currency). Until that time, however, the lack of medicines caused great concern.

Among those outside Camp who rendered assistance to the new internee hospital, was Dr. Antonio Sison, Director of the Philippine General Hospital. Dr. Sison consented to accept for hospitalization any internee who could not be properly treated at the Camp Hospital. He also offered internees the use of the Hospital X-Ray apparatus and facilities. Finally, and of major importance, was his arrangement to furnish ambulance service from Santo Tomas Internment Camp to any Manila hospital desired. It must be remembered in this connection, that Manila was occupied by the Japanese military forces, who enforced curfew regulations very strictly. After ten o'clock at night anyone found on the street incurred the danger of being shot or at least of being held prisoner till next day. On one occasion, at night, while the General Hospital ambulance was en route from Santo Tomas Camp with a patient for hospitalization, a sentry challenged and held it up at the point of his bayonet until an officer appeared and permitted the ambulance to proceed. On being informed of this occurrence, Dr. Sison went personally to Japanese headquarters and succeeded in arranging for twenty-four hours' ambulance service. On the staff of the Philippine General Hospital was also another member of whom special mention should be made as being particularly helpful to the internees. This was Dr. E. Estrada, one of Manila's most successful surgeons, who generously accepted and attended every surgical case sent him from Santo Tomas Internment Camp.

St. Luke's Hospital is also deserving of credit for its generous treatment of Santo Tomas patients. Although this hospital had no transportation facilities, it received patients through the Philippine

General Hospital ambulance. It also accepted promissory notes from the internees and gave willing service though payment might not be made for a long time. Both in the Philippine General and in St. Luke's Hospital, medical treatment was on numerous occasions given free. In the latter, when patients did not care to accept charity but insisted on paying something, substantial reductions from ordinary fees were made.

A very welcome gift to the Camp Hospital was received from Dr. Tomas Gan, Acting Director, Institute of Hygiene, who donated many necessary biological products. Dr. Gan also offered the new hospital free laboratory diagnostic service until the necessary laboratories could be set up in the Camp itself.

The personnel of the new hospital was soon brought together, for thanks to the spirit of community cooperation, physicians, nurses and attendants volunteered promptly and freely for service. Besides Dr. Leach, Drs. L. Z. Fletcher, Hugh Robinson, Frank B. Baldwin, Evelyn M. Withoff, Ludwik Krzewinski and Frank E. Whitacre were on the staff. The first superintendent of nurses was Miss Dorothy Davis, succeeded by Miss Ethel E. Robinson, who served until May 1st, when she was hospitalized because of illness. Assisting were a number of civilian and Red Cross nurses. The next superintendent was Miss Laura Cobb, a United States Navy nurse, who was interned at Sto. Tomas in March with eleven other Navy nurses. These nurses had formerly been assigned to the United States Naval Hospital at Cañacao, but at the outbreak of war they and their patients were temporarily removed to Sta. Escolastica College. On their arrival at Sto. Tomas for internment in March, they at once volunteered their services.

By May, 1942, it had become apparent that the housing facilities of the original Camp hospital were inadequate. Improved quarters must be found if the period of internment was to continue for a long time. Dr. Leach was authorized to negotiate for the rental of Sta. Catalina Dormitory, a large, wooden structure situated across the street from the Camp grounds, just beyond the east wall. This building contained several spacious and airy rooms on the second floor, which were suitable for hospital wards. The ground floor offered sufficient space for clinics and consultation rooms. The Camp was successful in renting this building, and after the necessary remodeling and installations were completed, the transfer from the former Camp hospital was made. Sta. Catalina Hospital was

occupied on August 24, 1942, under the direction of Dr. L. Z. Fletcher, who was also Medical Director of the Camp. Miss Maud Davison, a United States Army nurse, was appointed superintendent of the nurses. Miss Davison and some sixty-six other army nurses had been in service at Corregidor, and when interned at the Camp welcomed the opportunity for hospital work. In addition to the Army and Navy nurses, there were also a number of private and Red Cross nurses in attendance. For clean-up work and heavy duty about the Hospital as well as service in the men's ward, volunteer male internees were extensively employed.

The organization of the hospital kitchen was placed in the hands of Mrs. Katherine Fairman, a nurse specially trained in dietetics and a member of the Philippine Red Cross staff. Mrs. Fairman took personal charge of the management of the hospital kitchen and gave excellent service in preparing hospital diets from the restricted foods available at the time and with the limited cooking facilities at her disposal. Upon the resignation of Mrs. Fairman in February, 1943, the management of the Hospital kitchen was taken over by Miss Ruby F. Motley, a U. S. Army dietitian, who also deserves great credit for her satisfactory service in this position. Miss Motley continued at her post throughout the duration of internment.

The establishment of a children's hospital both as a means of lessening congestion and in order to give special attention to children and infants, entered at an early date into the plans of the Medical Committee. It was not until about April, however, that much progress was made. There was no building available for this purpose, and finally, as a last resort, the University authorities were asked for the animal experiment house used by the College of Medicine. This was a monkey and guinea-pig cage with some uprights and a roof, but no walls. As luck would have it, one of the internees, Michael Verlinden, the Belgian Consul and well-known Manila merchant, had received treatment in the Camp Hospital and knew of this situation. As a mark of appreciation he donated the materials which were required to remodel the building into a children's hospital and also provided much of the furniture and enamelware. The hospital was opened on May 14, 1942, with a capacity of from ten to twelve beds. Dr. Leach and Dr. William Fletcher were first in charge at the Children's Hospital assisted by Mrs. Christine Hubbard and later by Mrs. Sue E. Noell.

The Children's Hospital continued at its original location until

October, 1944, when it was transferred to the Model Home on the ground floor, Main Building. This move was considered necessary in view of the air raids and expected bombings, and the new quarters were safe and convenient. Drs. Ream Allen and Chambers were in charge of the hospital at various times, assisted by volunteer nurses.

While the organization of the hospitals and clinics was going forward, the Medical Committee continued its direction of the general health program of the Camp. The Chairman of the Sanitation and Health Committee, Robert E. Cecil, and later on James A. G. Hearnden, were frequently present at the meetings of the medical board in order to maintain close contact between these two committees. Acting in an advisory capacity, the medical committee made many suggestions and pointed out precautionary measures to be taken for maintaining health. Health campaigns for clean food and water, control of insect pests, sanitary measures in dormitories, baths and toilets, and drainage problems were discussed. As a result of forethought in planning and carrying out precautionary sanitation programs, no epidemics occurred in Camp among children or adults. On two occasions only was some concern felt; one on account of a number of cases of amoebic dysentery, traced to kitchen carriers and lack of kitchen cleanliness; and again, in an unexpected prevalence of dengue fever due to afternoon-flying mosquitoes. Both conditions were promptly remedied. The children remained free from mumps, measles, whooping cough, diphtheria and other infectious children's diseases during 1942 and 1943 and it was not until March, 1944, when an outbreak of measles occurred, that any concern was felt, and this was soon remedied.

The Medical Committee also availed itself whenever necessary of the facilities of the Philippine Health Service, whose officials were frequently in attendance at Camp during the first year on one duty or another. When, for instance, the fly and mosquito pest could not be entirely controlled, although all breeding places in Camp had been destroyed, the Public Health Service was requested to clean up the district immediately outside the Camp walls, and after this was done the situation improved. It was arranged to have their personnel patrol the Camp grounds and disinfect all standing water, ditches and drains, and also to analyse the Camp supply of drinking water at regular intervals. Finally, as early as

February, arrangements were made with the Philippine Health Service officials to inoculate all the internees against cholera, dysentery and typhoid, and also to vaccinate them against smallpox. This work required the services of several public health doctors and nurses for some weeks, as a full course of three inoculations was given and proper records kept. A second course of treatments was given about six months later and in the following years compulsory inoculation treatments were also given regularly to all internees. There is little doubt that these precautions were effective in helping to maintain a high standard of health among the internees.

In July, 1942, Dr. Leach, due to overwork, presented his resignation as Director of Medical Service, and on July 21st, Dr. L. Z. Fletcher was appointed Medical Director of the Camp.

Dr. Fletcher is one of Manila's best known and most successful physicians and surgeons, and his choice as medical director was very pleasing to the internees. Dr. Fletcher devoted all of his time to the medical needs of the internees. In the early days of Camp life the doctors were permitted to send patients, who were seriously ill, to the several hospitals of Manila and he was permitted to go to these hospitals to take care of them. When the Japanese military authorities closed the outside hospitals, he, with the other doctors, had to perform operations with their rather meager equipment in the Camp Hospital. For a period of almost two years he was director of the medical department of the Camp. At the same time he kept regular office hours at Santa Catalina Hospital daily, both in the morning and afternoon, giving his personal attention to the many patients who called on him for treatment. In the evening he conducted a clinic in the Education Building, attending to all cases of illness reporting, and giving first aid treatment. It may be truly said that Dr. Fletcher placed his services at the disposal of the internees at any hour of the day or night, and maintained a daily routine of from twelve to fifteen hours for his medical and surgical cases.

In the latter part of July, 1942, the medical board, in consultation with the Executive Committee, worked out a new campaign in sanitation, and Dr. Ludwik Krzewinski was appointed medical officer in charge of sanitation. His duties covered in particular the inspection of food supplied for preparation in the Camp kitchens and the supervision of the sanitary conditions in the

various kitchens. He presented weekly reports of his findings. Toward the end of the month, Max E. Vittaly was appointed business manager of the Camp Hospital, thus affording the staff of physicians ample time for actual treatment of medical cases.

Dr. L. Z. Fletcher continued as Medical Director of the Camp throughout the remaining part of 1942, in 1943, and well into 1944. During his able administration the health conditions of the Camp were normal and satisfactory. In a conference with the Executive Committee on April 26, 1943, he reported that there were few active cases of tuberculosis in Camp, enteritis cases were mild, there was very little jaundice, and amoebic dysentery not abnormal. Isolation quarters for internees suffering from social diseases were considered desirable. Dr. Fletcher at this time also recommended the creation of a department of Hygiene and Safety and his recommendations were approved. Due to the unsettled conditions in Camp during May, 1943, and the impending transfer of internees to Los Baños, there was some delay in getting this work started. However, in the latter part of June, 1943, the Department of Hygiene began functioning with Dr. F. O. Smith as Director of Hygiene. Dr. Fletcher continued as Camp Medical and Health Director. The curative functions of the Health Department were to be directed by the Medical Board, and its preventive functions by the Hygiene Board.

During May, 1943, Drs. Charles N. Leach, Frank E. Whitacre and Hugh Robinson, were appointed to take care of the medical needs of the new internment Camp at Los Baños. In September of the same year, these three physicians left on the *S.S. Teia Maru* for repatriation, and Dr. Dana Nance, of Baguio Internment Camp, was transferred to Los Baños as Medical Director there.

Los Baños was also given the benefit of the services of Dr. F. O. Smith, who was transferred there in September. Dr. Smith's duties as Director of Hygiene were temporarily taken over by Dr. H. S. Waters, and on September 14, 1943, Dr. G. I. Cullen was appointed Director of Hygiene for Santo Tomas Internment Camp.

Dr. Cullen was first interned at Iloilo, where he had served for the past thirty years as Quarantine Officer, United States Public Health Service, and Medical Inspector, Philippine Health Service. As Director of Hygiene, he was very active in pushing the campaign for insect and rodent control, systematic examination of kitchen workers and Camp vendors (insisting on their sus-

pension from duty or their activities if not given a clean bill of health) and the weekly bacteriological examination of the Camp drinking water. Dr. Cullen continued as Director of Hygiene until January 1, 1944, when he relinquished this position to Dr. F. O. Smith, who had returned from Los Baños.

During the greater part of 1942 and 1943, Santo Tomas Internment Camp suffered from the lack of medicines and medical supplies. The middle of the year 1943 found the doctors face to face with an acute shortage of drugs as well as hospital supplies and equipment, such as bed sheets, pillow cases, beds and mosquito nets, blankets, bed-pans, urinals, hot-water bags, and even knives and spoons. In spite of every effort by the Camp medical officers, sufficient stocks of medicines could not be secured. There were many sufferers from dysentery, anemia, diabetes, enteritis and certain skin diseases, who could have been relieved if the proper drugs had been available. Proper medicines could not always be prescribed for routine cases of certain ills, and substitutes had to be used. It was not until December, 1943, when relief supplies and medicines arrived aboard the exchange ship *Teia Maru*, that the Camp received many of the medicines urgently needed months before. From these relief medicines, the internees received a sufficient supply of multiple vitamins, and the doctors had anodynes, blood plasma for transfusions, insulin, liver extract and other important drugs. In the latter part of 1944 when the Japanese had completely isolated the Camp and were supplying food rations, they also filled the Camp requisitions for drugs and chemicals, though in very meager quantities.

In January, 1944, Dr. Nogi, a Japanese physician in charge of the medical division of War Prisoners Camps, issued instructions for the reorganization of the medical service at Santo Tomas Internment Camp. According to these instructions, no outside doctors or nurses other than "enemy aliens" would be permitted to practice in Camp, thereafter. This action deprived the Camp of the services of several Filipino doctors and nurses who had rendered valuable assistance in connection with hospital, clinical and public health work. Dr. Nogi also ordered the closing of several institutions, hitherto open to internees, including the Mary Chiles Hospital, The Doctors, St. Joseph and Emmanuel Hospitals. Other institutions, including the Philippine General, San Lazaro, Philippine Tuberculosis and National Psychopathic Hospitals were per-

mitted, for the time being, to hospitalize internees whose cases were approved for outside treatment.

In order to take care of the increased needs of the Camp hospital as a result of these closures, and to render the personnel adequate for Camp medical and dental needs, the Medical Board recommended that the Japanese military authorities detail five doctors and two dentists from among the officers of the United States Army then held at War Prisoners Camps. This recommendation received the approval, in part, of the Japanese, and on February 29, 1944, three doctors, with the rank of Captain, United States Army, entered Camp for service on the medical and dental staffs. These were Dr. S. Bloom, eye, ear, nose, and throat specialist; Dr. L. P. Noell, general practitioner; and Dr. G. P. Francis, dentist.

In February, three missionary doctors, who had been in attendance at Sta. Catalina Hospital, Drs. T. D. Stevenson and W. W. McAnlis, general practitioners, and Dr. J. A. McAnlis, dentist, were informed by the Japanese military authorities that they would no longer be permitted to practice in Camp, unless they were prepared to remain as internees. They decided to cast their lot with their fellow Americans and were interned at Santo Tomas, Dr. W. W. McAnlis being transferred soon afterwards to Los Baños.

A further order was also received at this time from the Medical section of the War Prisoners Department to the effect that a Camp Health Council must be organized to coordinate the work of the Medical and Hygiene Boards. This Council was accordingly formed with Dr. F. O. Smith, chairman, and Dr. L. Z. Fletcher, Dr. H. S. Waters, and Mr. J. A. Thomas members. Dr. Fletcher remained chairman of the Medical Board, and Dr. Smith continued as chairman of the Hygiene Board. On February 19, 1944, when the Camp administration was reorganized by order of the Japanese War Prisoners Headquarters, the activities of the Health Council, Medical and Hygiene Boards were all placed under the general supervision of C. C. Grinnell, chairman, Internee Committee.

Among the further matters of interest in connection with the Camp medical organization and its activities during the next few months, the following may be briefly mentioned. On May 13, 1944, Dr. F. O. Smith accepted the appointment as head of the combined Medical and Health Departments, with authority to appoint his co-workers in the various sections and with them to form a new Camp Health Council. During this month also, progress was made

in the establishment of the Isolation Hospital which was opened on May 15, 1944, with Dr. F. O. Smith in charge. It was located in the Women's Dormitory, the same structure that housed the first Camp hospital. Patients in Sta. Catalina Hospital, both men and women, suffering from latent tuberculosis, typhoid and from other communicable diseases, were removed to the Isolation Hospital in June, 1944, and this hospital continued to be of great service to the internee community.

On August 20th, in view of the increasing gravity of the war situation, a Medical Emergency Organization Committee was appointed, with Dr. T. D. Stevenson, Chairman, and Dr. L. P. Noell, Miss A. Mealer and L. L. Gardner, members. This committee was instructed to formulate plans for the effective working of the medical organization during an emergency.

Toward the end of August, 1944, the Japanese military authorities informed the Camp officials that all internees then quartered in Remedios Hospital, Hospicio de San Jose, and the Philippine General Hospital would be transferred to Santo Tomas Internment Camp on August 30th, 31st, and in early September. Considerable planning was required on the part of the Camp officials and medical organization in order to find space for the incoming internees, all of whom would probably require medical attention, being either bed patients, convalescents, or chronic cases in feeble health. Most of the newcomers were quite old, crippled, and unable to take care of themselves.

It was decided to quarter the men arriving from Hospicio de San Jose and Remedios Hospital in the Gymnasium, which was reopened during August for occupancy. This building, being spacious and airy, made an ideal home for convalescents, and a considerable number of the older men in Camp, who were in feeble health, were transferred there from the Education and Main Buildings. Other convalescents were sent there from Sta. Catalina Hospital, and a supplementary hospital was opened, with Camp doctors attending in monthly rotation. Dr. Frank B. Baldwin was appointed resident physician to take charge of the convalescent home.

The women arriving from Remedios Hospital were given a special room on the ground floor of the Main Building, or transferred to Sta. Catalina in case they required continued hospitalization. Women patients in Sta. Catalina whose condition permitted

a transfer, were sent to the Main Building or Isolation Hospital to relieve congestion at the main hospital.

Finally, to make room available at Sta. Catalina Hospital at all times for emergency cases or for patients who had developed an acute condition, some thirty-eight recuperating male patients were transferred to the lobby of the Education Building, where a second convalescents' home was established, with nurses and orderlies in attendance and Dr. L. P. Noell as first resident physician, later followed by other Camp doctors in rotation. This transfer was made from September 14th to 17th. One month later, when the Japanese took over the entire first floor of the Education Building, this hospital was transferred to the second floor. On December 9th, the Japanese ordered the second floor cleared, and the hospital was moved to the Gymnasium, about one-half of which was now given over to hospitalized and convalescent patients.

The strict enforcement of Japanese regulations governing Camp admissions and departures, made it difficult to send patients to outside hospitals for treatment after September, 1944. Quite a number of urgent cases, recommended by the Camp Medical Department and approved by the Japanese doctor in charge, for removal to the Philippine General Hospital, had to remain in Camp, because of "lack of transportation facilities," or other unsatisfying reasons. The Camp doctors accordingly performed a number of major operations in Camp, for acute abdominals such as strangulated hernia, intestinal obstructions and other emergency conditions, doing their best with the limited equipment available, lack of X-ray apparatus and complete dependence on a weak fluoroscope. There was also considerable orthopedic surgery necessary, especially among the children. Obstetrical cases, almost invariably sent to outside lying-in hospitals during the first two years of internment, were from this time on attended in Camp, where a number of births took place.

On August 23, 1944, the Health Council resigned in a body, feeling that the organization was not being given due support in technical matters. Upon their recommendation, a new organization was perfected, consisting of a medical staff council and sub-committees, the plan being that most of the work and especially the details would be conducted by the sub-committees. Dr. T. D. Stevenson was elected chairman with authority to appoint the sub-

committees. As a result of the changes, the medical organization of the Camp, at the beginning of September, 1944, was as follows:

MEDICAL STAFF COUNCIL

Chairman: Dr. T. D. Stevenson	} General Administration
<i>Ex officio member sub-committees</i>	
Vice-Chairman: Dr. H. S. Waters	
Executive Secretary: L. L. Gardner	
<i>Ex officio members sub-committees</i>	

SUB-COMMITTEES

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Public Health | { Dr. F. O. Smith, Chairman
Dr. S. Bloom
Dr. B. Allen |
| 2. Food
Diet Lines
Milk | { Dr. L. P. Noell, Chairman
Dr. D. Chambers
Dr. F. O. Smith
Dr. H. S. Waters |
| 3. Hospitals and
Clinics | { Dr. H. S. Waters, Chairman
Dr. L. Z. Fletcher
Dr. D. Chambers
Dr. L. P. Noell |
| 4. Work Exemptions
Releases to Outside
Hospitals | { Dr. L. Z. Fletcher, Chairman
Dr. H. S. Waters
Dr. B. Allen |
| 5. Emergencies | { Dr. T. D. Stevenson, Chairman
Dr. L. P. Noell
Mr. L. L. Gardner
Miss A. Mealer |

Shortly afterwards, several changes were made in this list: Dr. S. Bloom became chairman of the sub-committee of Public Health, to succeed Dr. F. O. Smith, and Dr. G. I. Cullen was added as a member; Dr. Allen took the place of Dr. Waters on the sub-committee on Food; the Sub-Committee on Work Exemptions and Releases was discontinued.

Dr. Theodore D. Stevenson, the new chairman of the Medical Staff Council received his university training at Princeton and took his medical degree at Johns Hopkins. For some years he was associated with the Presbyterian Mission in China, and arrived in Manila

on December 9, 1941, one day after the outbreak of war with Japan. During the first two years of internment, Dr. Stevenson resided outside Camp on a pass, as a member of the Religious Group. He served as Chairman of the Medical Staff Council until a few days before the arrival of the American forces.

During the latter part of 1944, surgical supplies such as sutures, catgut, needles, bandages and adhesive tape, as well as anaesthetics, continued to be scarce or entirely unavailable, and operations, however, urgently needed, could not always be performed. Hernia cases, especially, of which there were a considerable number in Camp, could not be operated on because of the complete lack of catgut. Gauze bandages and gauze were washed and sterilized and repeatedly used. At this time also, many essential vitamins, with the exception of thiamin chloride, were unobtainable. This lack of vitamins, coupled with the insufficiency of the food ration and especially the lack of a balanced diet, rendered the situation serious. The result was noticeable throughout the Camp in the loss of weight and the general lowered resistance. This condition was verified by a complete physical examination of all internees, including the children, beginning August 15, 1944, by the Camp Medical Staff. Statistics prepared from official records of the weights of internees between internment date, January, 1942, and July 26, 1944, (a thirty months period) give the following figures on losses in weight among 1,551 men and 1,203 women:

	<i>Men</i>	<i>Women</i>
Average weight when interned	171 lbs.	132 lbs.
Average weight July 26, 1944	140 lbs.	114 lbs.
Average loss in weight	31 lbs.	18 lbs.

Astonishing as these losses were, they fade into insignificance before the astounding results obtained in the next survey of weights, taken on January 20, 1945. This last Camp-wide survey was made near the close of the "era of starvation," shortly before the American rescue forces arrived in Manila and is the most forceful indictment of Japanese cruelty that it would be possible to draw up.

SUMMARY OF WEIGHTS—ADULT INTERNEES

January 20, 1945

	19 to 40 years				41 to 60 years				Over 60 years			
	No. of men	Av. Nor. wt.	Av. Pr. wt.	Av. Lbs. loss	No.	Av. Nor. wt.	Av. Pr. wt.	Av. Lbs. loss	No.	Av. Nor. wt.	Av. Pr. wt.	Av. Lbs. loss
Male	508	166	124	42	555	175	122	53	433	177	119	58
Female	667	125	101	24	448	135	100	35	119	149	96	53
Total Adults	1175	143	111	32	1003	157	112	45	560	171	114	57

TOTAL MEN OR WOMEN

	No.	Av. Nor. wt.	Av. Pr. wt.	Av. Lbs. loss
Male	1506	172	121	51
Female	1232	132	100	32
Total	2738	154	112	42

A more complete statement of the food situation is given under the article entitled "Food." Camp statistics prove better than words can tell, the horrible condition to which the internees, because of lack of food, were reduced by the end of January, 1945. In the first thirty-four months of internment, the number of deaths in Camp from natural causes (there was only one death from violence), totalled 248 or an average of 7.3 a month. During the last two months of 1944 and during the month of January, 1945, the record was as follows:

<i>Month</i>	<i>No. of Deaths</i>
November, 1944	15
December, 1944	17
January, 1945	32
Average per month	21.3
Feb. 1 to Feb. 11, 1945 (date of last check).....	16

As may be seen, the natural death rate in Camp during the last three months of internment, was almost three times as great as the normal rate during the preceding thirty-four months. This upward trend of the death rate is sufficiently alarming in itself, but when the February, 1945, figures were examined, the horrors of the situation are more clearly disclosed. So completely run down was the condition of the internees, especially of the older people, that

they were unable to assimilate the food supplied by the rescue forces, but continued to grow weaker and die, as a result of the long period of suffering and privation to which they had been exposed. Sta. Catalina and other Camp hospitals were crowded to capacity with patients, a great number of whom suffered from beri-beri in addition to malnutrition. Had the American forces delayed only one more month in coming, the result of the continued starvation process may be imagined. Even the Japanese medical authorities became alarmed at the idea of the disclosure, later on, of Camp conditions in this respect. In January, 1945, they ordered the internee doctors to avoid the use of the words "malnutrition" and "starvation" in making out death certificates. It is a lasting memorial to the professional honor of the Camp doctors, that they refused to change any certificate on which these words appeared, but insisted that the certificates should stand as originally drawn up. For his refusal to conform to Japanese orders in this respect, Dr. Stevenson was forced to resign as chief of the Medical Staff Council and was sentenced to a term of twenty days in the Camp jail. He actually began serving this sentence but when the American forces arrived, the internees rushed to the jail and broke open the door, thus releasing him.

THE CAMP CLINICS

As has been indicated, the Medical Department took measures during the first month of internment to organize clinics and first aid stations at suitable points in the several Camp buildings. Every effort was made to perfect a medical organization adequate to cope with the situation, and the difficulties encountered through lack of medicines and equipment, personnel, and room space were gradually overcome.

MAIN BUILDING CLINIC

Mention has been made of the four clinics in the Main Building, Gymnasium, Education Building and Annex. Particular attention was given the Main Building, which housed by far the greatest number of internees, both men and women. The medical clinic

and first aid station there was located on the ground floor, and was kept open twenty-four hours of the day. It was organized and operated by the Red Cross with Mrs. George (Germania Friedl) Newman, a volunteer Red Cross worker in charge. Mrs. Newman spent many hours of painstaking work in her clinic, promptly and skillfully treating the numerous cases requiring her attention. For many months she remained in charge of this clinic and succeeded in obtaining drugs and supplies in spite of every difficulty. Mrs. Newman deserves thanks for her generous service on behalf of the Santo Tomas internees. Also attending at the Main Building clinic were Dr. Borja and Dr. Alberto, Filipino Red Cross doctors on duty during the day, and Dr. Jaime during the night. Dr. Orosa, also a Filipino Red Cross doctor, called frequently for purposes of supervision, and accomplished much for the Camp in procuring supplies and assisting the organization. On the second and third floors of the Main Building, informal medical offices were organized in charge of Dr. Tanchangco, Dr. F. E. Whitacre and Dr. Fernandez. Dr. Evelyn Martha Withoff, a missionary doctor, took charge of most of the cases of the women and children. These informal offices were discontinued after a short time as the larger clinic on the ground floor and the hospital facilities became better organized.

ANNEX GYMNASIUM AND OTHER CLINICS

The Annex, with its many women and children, had its medical clinic presided over by Dr. D. Chambers, and Dr. Evelyn M. Withoff, women physicians; Dr. William Fletcher also rendered excellent service at the Annex clinic. Dr. L. Z. Fletcher also attended at this clinic in the beginning, but in February, 1942, he took charge of the clinic in the Education Building, which continued under his direct care throughout the duration of internment. Dr. Fletcher was assisted in the Education Building clinic by Mrs. Dorothy Parker, who was transferred to Los Baños later on, Mrs. Leonard Selph, and Mrs. Don Crow. The clinic at the Gymnasium was first placed in charge of Dr. Frank B. Baldwin and was of course discontinued when this building was closed to internees early in 1942. When the Gymnasium was used as a supplementary hospital and convalescent home in August, 1944, a clinic was again

opened there, and Dr. Baldwin was once more appointed physician in charge. The special clinics at the Children's Hospital and the Isolation Hospital served the needs of these two institutions and were supervised by Drs. F. O. Smith, Ream Allen, D. Chambers and Evelyn M. Withoff.

MAIN HOSPITAL CLINIC

The Main Hospital clinic was opened for service in January, 1942. It was placed in charge of Miss Helen Grant, of Hongkong, China, who had recently returned from the United States. Assisting her were nurses Miss Ruth Lee and Miss Margaret Wyne. This clinic soon assumed an important place in the health program of the Sto. Tomas Internment Camp, and within a month was giving treatment to as many as one hundred fifty out-patients daily. The location of this clinic in the hospital made it possible to consult the hospital doctors promptly when special treatment was necessary.

When the transfer of the Camp Hospital was made to Sta. Catalina in August, 1942, this clinic was assigned quarters on the ground floor, which was portioned out among the various hospital offices. Here also were located the clinical laboratory, the pharmacy, the dental, physio-therapy, and optical clinics, doctor's consultation rooms, and reception and filing offices.*

The Hospital clinic at Sta. Catalina was supervised by the various Camp doctors who met their patients in the consultation offices and prescribed treatment. There were at first Drs. L. Z. Fletcher, Robinson, Waters, and several Filipino doctors, and also later on, Drs. W. W. McAnlis, Evelyn M. Withoff, Noell, Bloom, Smith and Stevenson. The United States Army nurses in attendance at the hospital were assigned to this clinic on weekly or ten day shifts as assistants to the physicians. This clinic kept careful files of all cases treated and rendered splendid medical service to the Camp throughout the period of internment.

* Some space on the ground floor was also taken up as living quarters for the Roman Catholic Sisters who were formerly in charge of Sta. Catalina Dormitory. In addition, the Roman Catholic chapel occupied the separate central wing. These two spaces were retained by the Sisters under the terms of the rental agreement with the internment Camp officials.

CLINICAL LABORATORIES

The clinical laboratory was established at the original Camp Hospital as a clinic where all laboratory work could be accomplished for the Medical Department of the Camp, serving both the hospital and clinical patients. It was first placed under the charge of Reuben Levy, Manila laboratory technician, followed by Miss Mary R. Harrington, United States Navy nurse. In May, 1943, Mr. Levy and Miss Harrington were transferred to Los Baños for laboratory work in the new internment Camp there and Miss Harrington's duties in the laboratory were temporarily taken over by Miss Helene J. Schuster. Miss Schuster served as technician until her relief in June, 1943, by Keller G. Stephens. Mr. Stephens was assisted by Miss Josephine M. Nesbit and Miss Winifred P. Madden, two United States Army nurses, and Ernest J. Necker. During the first twenty-two months of service, this clinic performed an average of 1,081 diagnostic examinations a month.

A second clinical laboratory, upon suggestion of Dr. L. Z. Fletcher, was opened at the Model Home, Main Building, in charge of Elizabeth Donnelly. Miss Donnelly is a bacteriologist of many years experience both in the United States and the Philippines, and is thoroughly trained in all culture work, differential bacillary diagnosis, protein and serological reactions. This laboratory was available for call service twenty-four hours a day for thirty-three months of internment, during which time more than 21,000 examinations were made. Miss Donnelly and her corps of assistants, W. P. Reed, Pearl L. Haven, Marcia L. Gates, and Elise Flahavah trained by her, rendered valuable and meritorious service to Sto. Tomas Camp during the period of operation of this clinic.

A third clinical laboratory was located at the Annex, in charge of Mr. Frank G. Haughwout, and proved of great service to the women and children of the Annex, whom it served primarily.

CAMP PHARMACY

The Camp pharmacy was originally located in the hospital building in charge of Max E. Vittaly, Anthony L. Alsobrook, and Stewart R. Barnett, who also served as buyers of pharmaceutical

supplies in the Manila drug houses. During the first months of internment, the pharmacy also received drugs and medicines as well as some medical equipment from the Philippine Red Cross (American National Red Cross), so that the Camp soon had a quantity of the more common drug items on hand for the use of internees. A third source of supply was the School of Pharmacy, Santo Tomas University, from whom the Camp purchased on a credit basis considerable quantities of drugs and heavy chemicals, as well as bottles, glassware, graduated glasses and other equipment. In spite of these sources of supply, however, the Camp suffered greatly during its second year from a shortage of important drugs, and it was not until the return of the relief ship *Teia Maru*, in December, 1943, that the situation was temporarily remedied. During 1944, practically the sole source of supplies for the pharmacy was through the war Prisoners Administration Board of the Japanese Imperial Army, who isolated the Camp in February that year. Thereafter the pharmacy placed its requisitions through the Japanese medical officer stationed at Santo Tomas—Dr. Yoshimura—at periods of every two months and then waited for action on them. This was always rather delayed. Furthermore, requisitions were never filled completely; there were always omissions, substitutions, and reductions in quantities. On one occasion, sixty-one per cent of the items requisitioned were not filled, and the thirty-nine per cent which were actually delivered had been reduced to such an extent that only seven per cent of the entire quantity originally ordered was received in the pharmacy. Fortunately, it was possible for the pharmacy to manufacture some of its requirements and also to reduce or convert certain quantity stocks to capsules and pills for individual dosage. About one hundred twenty different items were thus regularly manufactured for Camp use, while the total number of drug items actually stocked was, in December, 1944, over seven hundred.

At the close of 1944 the Camp pharmacy, as the central dispensary office, was supplying the following Camp medical units with all drug items used: Three wards in Sta. Catalina Hospital, three other hospitals (the Children's, Isolation, and Gymnasium), and five clinics located in the Main Hospital, Education and Main Buildings, Annex and Gymnasium. In addition to serving these eleven entities, the pharmacy was required to fill prescriptions for internees who were not hospitalized. These out-patients aver-

aged about one hundred fifty daily. Considering the facilities available, the pharmacy rendered excellent service and the personnel are entitled to great credit for their work.

The original personnel in charge of the pharmacy was succeeded by James C. Locke, followed by Henry A. Bellis and John T. Leary. Upon the death of Mr. Locke and transfer of John T. Leary to Los Baños, Robert E. Smith was placed in charge, with Henry A. Bellis and Edgar E. Horton assisting. Both Mr. Smith and Mr. Bellis are trained pharmacists who were engaged in their profession before the outbreak of the war. Later on, the staff was augmented to include two filing clerks and two bookkeepers. Long hours of hard work was the lot of these internees, who continued at their posts until the close of internment.

DENTAL CLINICS

The dental clinic was organized early in Camp life through the energy of Drs. C. A. Fanton, Joseph A. Doyle, and E. S. D. Merchant. It was first located in the Main Hospital Building, and in August, 1942, was transferred to Sta. Catalina. Drs. Fanton and Doyle were especially generous in bringing their own dental equipment into Camp,* and did not hesitate to purchase much needed supplies with personal funds. Dr. Merchant was released from Camp after a short period of internment, and Dr. J. W. Quilling, who was also active during the early days, went to Shanghai in September, 1942. This left Drs. Fanton and Doyle alone to attend to the dental needs of some three thousand internees. The office records show that an average of forty-four operations a day were performed by each dentist during this period, but in spite of every effort and long hours spent in the clinic, they were unable to keep up with the work. It was necessary for the internees to make appointments several days in advance, although in cases of emergency, opportunity for prompt treatment was always found. In May, 1943, Dr. Doyle was transferred to Los Baños Internment Camp and Dr. Fanton thereupon shouldered

* The Camp was indebted to Dr. Fanton for the use, throughout internment, of two dentist chairs and one equipment cabinet; to Dr. Doyle and Dr. Klasson, one chair each. All the Camp dentists used their own equipment. Without the up-to-date equipment and instruments generously loaned by these men, it would not have been possible to care for the Camp dental work properly.

the entire burden alone. He was successful for some time in attending to emergency and important cases, until his health gave way and it became apparent that additional personnel was required. Dr. J. A. McAnlis, a missionary dentist out on leave, thereupon made arrangements to come into Camp daily. A request was also made through the Japanese military authorities to detail two dentists from the War Prisoners Camp to Sta. Tomas. As a result, Dr. G. P. Francis, a captain in the United States Army, was transferred to the Camp early in 1944 for service in the dental clinic. During this entire period and until the break-up of Camp, S. F. Aubrey acted as assistant in this clinic; later on, a second assistant was Harold Rather. Mrs. C. Leslie Bruns was receptionist and recording clerk throughout internment.

At first practically all classes of work were handled in the clinic—emergency, extractions, and fillings—but later on the scope of the work had to be limited. Impressions were also taken and sent to dental laboratories outside Camp for manufacture of dentures, but this work, too, had to be discontinued.

A separate dental clinic for children was opened at the Annex soon after the Camp was established, and was operated by Dr. J. C. Klasson for some time. On account of illness, Dr. Klasson transferred to the Philippine General Hospital, and his work with the children was temporarily taken care of by the main dental clinic. On his return to Camp, he continued his services at the Sta. Catalina Clinic. Dr. Klasson was repatriated in 1943, leaving on the exchange ship *Teia Maru*. Dr. Lerma, a Filipino dentist, a specialist on tooth malformations, also operated for some time in the children's dental clinic, coming into Camp once a week to look after the children, among whom were many of his former clients. This clinic was afterwards merged with the main dental clinic at Sta. Catalina.

PHYSIO-THERAPY CLINIC

The physio-therapy department, established early in 1942 in the first Camp hospital, was originally in charge of Miss Mary Mac-Millan, who left for Shanghai in September, 1942. When the hospital was transferred to Sta. Catalina, quarters for the department were assigned on the ground floor with Miss Brunetta

Kuehlthau in charge. Assisting here were at first Miss Hazel E. Mathes, who was repatriated in September, 1943, and later Mrs. Madeleine Haughton, Miss Theo. Bromfield, Rush S. Clark, and Ray Schreiber.

OPTICAL CLINIC

The optical department, also located on the ground floor of Sta. Catalina, was in charge of Roy A. Thorson, who soon after his internment at Santo Tomas established his clinic with a few miscellaneous pieces of equipment which he succeeded in improvising. Before an office was assigned him, he set up a desk and started work. He accomplished a great deal by way of repairs and replacements as well as supplying new lenses. It was then still possible to send prescriptions outside Camp for filling. When the Clinic was established in Sta. Catalina Hospital, Mr. Thorson also took over the ophthalmological department requiring considerable extra work, as a great many eye treatments were necessary. Mr. Thorson also made four extended trips to Los Baños Internment Camp in connection with his duties as Camp optician. When Dr. Bloom was transferred to Sto. Tomas, at the end of January, 1944, he assumed charge of the ophthalmological department, and Mr. Thorson continued with the optometrical work of the clinic, doing his best under trying conditions. For this and other outstanding work in Camp, Mr. Thorson received a Camp citation for distinguished service.

The splendid system of hospitals, clinics and laboratories established and operated in Camp was well calculated to take care of all the medical needs of the internees, and the doctors had every right to feel proud of their work. Certainly the internees were under a lasting debt of gratitude for the generous service given by the Camp physicians and the personnel of the medical department.

FOOD

FROM the first day of the formation of Santo Tomas Camp until the very last day of internment there, the question of the Camp food supply occupied the attention of internees and Camp officials alike. It was the most important problem that confronted the Central Committee during the opening days of January, 1942,* when the Japanese military authorities failed to supply food to those whom they had interned by force; its importance continued scarcely unabated during the next six months of Red Cross management; it aroused speculation and discussion from July, 1942, to the end of January, 1944, when the Camp was receiving funds from the Japanese for the purchase of food; and it became, after February, 1944, and especially toward the end of that year, a burning, all-absorbing question threatening the very existence of the Camp and involving life and death for the internees.

During the first six months of 1942, food for the Camp was supplied by the Philippine Red Cross (American National Red Cross) as has been stated elsewhere in these pages. From July of that year until the break-up of Santo Tomas Internment Camp, the Food and Supplies Department, headed by George M. Bridgeford, and operating under the general direction of Earl Carroll of the Finance and Supplies Department, was in direct charge of the Camp food supply. The following information is taken largely from Mr. Bridgeford's official reports on the activities of this department and offers correct data bearing on the history of the Camp food supply during this entire period.

BUDGET UNDER THE FINANCE AND SUPPLIES COMMITTEE

From July 1, 1942, until late in June, 1943, the Japanese authorities allowed 70 centavos per capita daily for the operation of the Camp. With this amount the Camp paid for all utilities, sanita-

* See article on "The Red Cross."

tion, construction and medical supplies, maintenance and other items as well as food. The part allocated to food averaged about 48 centavos per capita.

From June to September, 1943, the total allowance was 80 centavos, of which approximately 60 centavos was applied to food.

From September, 1943, to January, 1944, the total allowance was P1.10, of which approximately 85 centavos was applied to food.

In January, 1944, the allowance was increased to P1.50 retroactive to December 1st. For December, 1943, and January, 1944, approximately P1.10 was spent on food. The surplus due to the delay in approval of the increased appropriation was used for supplementary food purchases in February.

To understand the problem which confronted the Camp officials in connection with the providing of food, with the funds advanced by the Japanese, a comparison between pre-war prices and prices that were in effect from July, 1942, to January, 1944, may be of assistance. Under normal conditions in the Philippines, it would be possible to provide wholesome, nourishing food for 48 centavos a day, the amount actually spent for that purpose in July, 1942. As time went on, however, the value of the Japanese military notes lessened, the purchasing power of their money decreased, and for that reason a larger per capita allowance was asked for by the Camp, and received. Then came the added complication of scarcity of food available for purchase outside Camp, and higher prices as a consequence. The Camp was caught and squeezed in the pincer movement between decreasing value of Japanese money on one hand, and increasing price of food on the other; so that 48 centavos received in the beginning and the P1.10 received in January, 1944, spent for food, were about equal in pre-war prices to 35 centavos at first and 15 centavos in the end, with conditions rapidly growing worse.

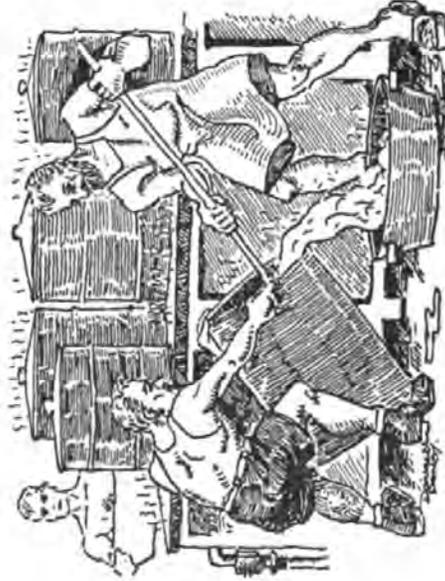
With the funds provided by the Japanese, two meals, plus a limited lunch at noon, had to be provided for the Central kitchen lines, with meat daily while it could be obtained; and three meals, including adequate milk for the Annex, Hospital and Holy Ghost Children's Home. A proportion rising from one-half to two-thirds of the Camp population received three meals daily from the lines.



That Busy
Intersection -
The Central
Kitchen



D-light in
D-buggin'
D-rice



Mush
for 4,000



Fish
Cleaning
Detail

STOCK BUILDING POLICY

It was always obvious that, as time went on, conditions would become worse. It was therefore extremely desirable to increase Camp stocks of staple foodstuffs if it could be afforded, even though the budget was a meagre one. If such supplies were not bought then, in following months they would be more expensive, even if obtainable at all.

So, as a matter of policy, some two per cent of the food budget was saved each month with this purchase in view. Larger sums were applied in June and September, 1943, because in each of these months a retroactive increase in the Camp appropriation arrived too late in the month to be expended on current daily needs. The Executive Committee, from relief funds, assisted in this program to the extent of P16,973.10 during July to October, 1943, with the result that purchased stock of staples costing approximately P62,500 were on hand on January 31, 1944, with a current value of many times that sum.

The following are the principal examples of the working of this policy:

Stocks of beans were built up to 40,000 pounds and exceeded 30,000 on January 31, 1944. Prices had been rising steadily and after February 1, 1944, no beans whatsoever were obtainable through the Japanese authorities.

By using Camp stock it was possible to continue serving them on the lines until July.

Sugar advanced in price with extreme rapidity after the beginning of 1943. Knowing that little if any sugar from the 1942-1943 crop would be put on the market, the Camp officials bought all they could afford with the meager Camp budget. Most of this sugar was bought at P6.20 per picul,* or less than 10¢ per kilo,† and not more than over P9.90 per picul was ever paid. As a result a stock was accumulated of some 700 piculs at the end of March, 1943, when nothing more could be obtained except in the black market at P50 per picul upwards, which was beyond Camp means. Under the Philippine government control plan, the Camp received only three official ration issues after May, 1943, amounting in all to

* Picul—A measure for sugar used in the Philippines—63¼ kilos.

† Kilo—The term kilo is in general use in the Philippines as an abbreviation of kilogram. One kilo is equal in weight to approximately 2.2 pounds.

about one hundred piculs, between that time and the end of August, 1943, but with the stocks on hand it was possible to maintain daily servings on the line until then and still retain reserves to cover the extra needs of the Annex and Hospital. These daily servings were far in excess of the official ration, even had it been fully received.

In the fall of 1943, every indication pointed to an imminent rice and corn shortage. Camp buyers therefore purchased all they were allowed at control prices, with the result that when the city rice supply dried up in December and January, the Camp was in a position of no anxiety whatsoever and still carried a substantial stock (about 800 cavans*) on January 31, 1944.

By February 11, 1944, the Camp had accumulated a stock of 5,000 pounds of lard, part of which was used when the Japanese Army failed to deliver the full ration of lard or oil during February and March of 1944.

Margarine stocks were steadily increased during 1943 at prices rising from P1.30 to P5.50 per pound at which level Camp buying ceased. The Camp stock was 750 pounds on February 11, 1944.

In June and July, 1943, fearing a sharp advance in the price of pepper, the Camp purchased almost a year's supply at P6 and P6.50 per kilo. By October the price was P23 and it rose to P58 by the end of May. The saving on this seemingly unimportant commodity amounted to thousands of pesos.

Expecting a coffee shortage Camp stocks of tea were steadily increased and were 1,560 pounds on January 31, 1944. When the Japanese authorities delivered no tea this stock was drawn upon.

In September, 1943, the Camp laid in 2,700 kilos of green coffee as a reserve stock. As coffee became scarcer this stock was used. Since the Japanese authorities delivered no coffee whatsoever, this stock was used to maintain alternate day servings of coffee up to May 9, 1944, when it became exhausted.

The Camp experience was similar with foods of lesser importance and completely vindicated the policy of laying in large stocks of miscellaneous foods.

* Cavan—A Spanish term of measure generally used in the Philippines to indicate a sack of rice.

SUPPLIES RECEIVED FROM THE RED CROSS

The Red Cross supplied all foodstuffs used by the Camp kitchens up to June 30, 1942, and then turned over to the Camp the balance of their stocks in Camp, valued at approximately P141,000. This consisted of over one hundred miscellaneous items, but more than half the value was represented by milk.

From the relief shipments in December, 1942, the Camp received 543 cases of beef and vegetable ration, 160 cases of dried fruit, 2,100 pounds of cocoa, 30,000 pounds of sugar, 121 cases of corn beef and small quantities of Klim, orange juice, jam, dehydrated potatoes and biscuits. The valuation of these foods on June 30, 1942, was P31,476.63 (based on July 30, 1942, prices).

After the distribution of comfort kits from these shipments to individuals the Camp received the undistributed balance of miscellaneous foodstuffs, valued on the same basis at P8,014.00.

The total value taken into stock up to April 20, 1944, was therefore about P180,500.

The following policy was adopted soon after the formation of the Finance and Supplies Committee in July, 1942, and was adhered to throughout internment.

- (1) Perishables were used promptly.
- (2) Staples such as sugar and cocoa supplemented Camp stock for current use.
- (3) Milk was used as required to supplement the varying amounts of fresh milk obtainable, the powdered milk being left to the last.
- (4) Canned goods of doubtful keeping qualities were used when spoilage might result by further keeping.
- (5) Durable canned goods such as corned beef were conserved for use only in real emergency.

Two emergencies arose before June, 1944, to justify large issues under the fifth point above mentioned—first, the supply of ten days' emergency rations to Los Baños at the inception of that Camp; and, secondly, the flood of November, 1943, when the Central kitchen used eighteen cases of canned meats. Los Baños took 141 cases.

Furthermore, after the inception of Japanese rationing, it was necessary to issue small quantities of bacon and beef and vegetable

ration to the Annex and Hospital in order to maintain their diets at the level the dietitians felt was necessary.

At the end of May, 1944, stocks of the most important canned goods were as follows:

Canned meats	36,779 pounds
Powdered milk	2,220 pounds

KITCHEN DISTRIBUTION POLICY

The policy was consistently maintained throughout of seeing that the children of the Camp should be adequately fed as circumstances permitted. Hospital meals were also maintained on as high a standard as reasonably possible. Any other policy, particularly as regards the children, would have been unworthy of civilized people.

In addition to the powdered milk issued for use of babies under two years, limited quantities of canned goods were used to supplement the Annex and Hospital food, care being taken, however, not to impair the ultimate reserve of these stocks.

The total book value of food stocks handled from July 1, 1942 to the end of May, 1944, amounted to approximately P1,800,000 or about P1,650,000, if the comparison is dated from September 1, 1942. For this period, bodega overage and shortage by actual inventory showed a net overage of P299.68, while goods written off to spoilage amounted to P1,126.32.

DIET AND QUALITY CONTROL

All meat, fish and chickens purchased throughout the administration of the Finance and Supplies Committee were examined by the Camp Inspector—for most of the time an experienced veterinarian—or his assistant. In cases of doubt, further medical advice was called in and no produce accepted unless passed by these inspectors.

Later on, fish inspection was made on the fish cleaning tables but in case of any doubt at time of delivery by the Japanese Army, the inspector was asked to give an opinion at that time.

Where so many people ate the same food, the danger of mass food poisoning was ever present, particularly under wartime mar-

keting conditions. There were no such instances in Camp and such illness as might be attributed to the food was isolated and no more than would occur under normal conditions of living.

Complete lists of all foodstuffs issued to the various kitchens were submitted monthly to Camp medical authorities for their analysis, comments and suggestions. Evaluation of the diet by calories, proteins, fats, vitamins and other constituents was also made.

BUDGET UNDER JAPANESE ARMY RATIONS BEGINNING FEBRUARY 1, 1944

The following were the official Japanese rations—the daily per capita food supplies which the Japanese military authorities undertook to furnish the Camp when they assumed control on the above-mentioned date.

Rice	200 grams per capita
Corn	200 grams per capita.
Salt	25 grams per capita (reduced to 20 grams August 1st)
Sugar	20 grams per capita (reduced to 10 grams)
Cooking Oil	20 grams per capita (reduced to 7½ grams and increased to 10 grams. Later reduced to 5 grams.
Tea	1 gram per capita
Fresh Fish	50 grams per capita
Vegetables	200 grams per capita

In the Japanese per capita calculation, children counted only as half units. In other words, when the Japanese delivered 716 grams of food for an adult internee, they supplied only 358 grams for each child of twelve or under. Owing to this fact, the true capita figure is seven per cent lower than the above figures indicate.

These rations were considered inadequate. Furthermore, no provision was made for special food such as milk, eggs and fruit for children and the sick. It was necessary, therefore, for the Camp to supplement them in so far as funds and foodstuffs were available to do so.

The sources of the food served the Camp, after February 1, 1944, may therefore be considered under the following two heads:

- I. The Japanese army rations.
- II. Supplementary food.

I. THE JAPANESE ARMY RATIONS

The principal foods guaranteed the Camp by the Japanese in February, 1944, as the official rations, were rice (200 grams) corn (200 grams) and vegetables (200 grams). In general, the Japanese adhered to this schedule up to the end of May, 1944, although it may be said that there were always slight shortages in the weight of the cereals, even in the early months.

From May 30 to September 13th, the Japanese failed to live up to their agreement, the deliveries of rice and corn diminished, and as a substitute, camotes were supplied. Camotes (ka-mo-tays) are a poor class of yams or sweet potatoes, and were offered as a cereal of one-third the value of an equivalent weight of rice. They are not, however, a satisfactory substitute for rice. When peeled and sorted, and the bad tubers removed, they require in gross weight almost six times the amount of rice in order to provide something like adequacy, thus comparing unfavorably with the ration of three to one specified by the Japanese. The greater the proportion of camotes delivered against the Camp ration, the greater the food difficulties became. Coconut "milk" was another substitute offered for rice and was blandly referred to as a "cereal." This milk was manufactured in Camp from the whole coconut, which was opened and the meat removed, then ground and pressed. The resultant liquid was diluted with hot water and given the courtesy title of "milk." An unfavorable ratio existed between coconuts and rice so that the more coconuts were delivered the greater became the reduction in rice. As a result, the Camp officials preferred to purchase coconuts with Camp funds as supplementary food. In order to eke out the diminishing supplies of rice and corn delivered during this period by the Japanese Army, the Camp officials drew heavily on their reserves of rice. The use of supplementary rice from the Camp reserves was unrestricted up to mid-September, 1944.

On September 14th the rice-corn ration was reduced from 400 to 300 grams per capita a day, that is, twenty-five per cent from the amount promised. A second reduction was announced from 300 to 250 grams but did not materialize. The Camp was permitted to make up this deficiency in some measure by drawing on its rice reserves to the extent of forty grams per capita a day. Permission

was also given in October to use Camp rice reserves in making up shortages in the weights of rice issues.

A few words regarding these shortages are necessary. The rice arrived in Camp by trucks in sacks usually weighing about 57 kilos (sometimes also in 50 kilo sacks) and were stored in the Japanese food bodega. They were issued for Camp consumption as required on the basis of the weight shown on the sack. At first it was taken for granted that the specified weight was correct, but soon short weights were noted. Whether these shortages existed before the rice reached the Camp or whether they occurred during the period of storage was not known. Some small percentage occurred through natural causes such as shrinkage; others were caused later in processing and preparation for use. However, in July a gross shortage of five per cent in the rice issue was noted; in August it was 9.3; one issue alone was 15.8 per cent short in weight. In September the rice shortage was 8.6 per cent and the corn shortage was 12.2 per cent; in October 7.2 per cent for rice and 13.9 per cent for corn. Between the loss through processing and the loss in weight, plus the necessity to make up the half rations for children, an adult internee, instead of receiving the specified 340 grams of rice, received only about 282 grams. Camp officials carefully weighed every issue made for their record, and then protested to the Japanese. They listened politely, even smiled a bit, but offered no explanation and no redress. Finally in October, the Japanese permitted the Camp to make up these shortages by drawing on its fast diminishing stock reserves. By this means, the internees received a ration on which they could exist. The end of this reserve was, however, approaching and on November 18th the supply was declared exhausted. No further rice was available in the possession of the internees with which to supplement the Army rations, which were to be reduced on several further occasions in succeeding months.

There will always be a question in the minds of the Camp food officials regarding the rice reserves. The cereals were stored under Japanese instructions in the same bodega as the Japanese incoming supplies. From June, 1944 on, Camp officials tried without success to obtain a confirmation of Camp figures as to what quantity of rice belonging to the Camp still remained on hand. In September, the Finance and Supplies record, which had been carefully kept, showed 32,772 kilos but the Japanese informally gave figures for 26,437 kilos or $6\frac{1}{3}$ tons less than the Camp record. In October,

even with this reduction, there should have been 16,804 kilos on hand. Yet on November 18th all reserves were declared used up. The Camp probably "lost" as much as ten tons of its most valuable food in this manner alone and stood helpless to prevent the loss.

Simultaneously with the reductions in quantities of the Camp cereals, came similar decreases in the rationed supplies, as indicated in the following table:

Original guaranteed per capita ration in grams	Fish	Vegetables Fruits	Cooking Fats	Sugar	Salt	Coffee Tea
	50	200	20	20	25	1
February	59.9	188.6	8.6	20.4	19.9	1.0
March	77.2	209.6	4.5	20.	15.6	1.
April	67.	239.1	8.4	26.4	24.2	1.4
May	55.1	240.7	7.7	4.1	25.8	0.3
June	38.5	215.4(a)	11.5	6.6	28.7	1.3
July	27.1	235.3	10.3	0.6	25.5	1.0
August	27.4	174.5	10.3	17.4	24.9	0.6
September	28.	181.	9.	18.	22.2	1.3
October	18.8	72.9(b)	9.1	5.4	20.7	1.1
November	16.2	37.7(c)	9.4	—	19.8	0.6
December	4.7	77.8	—	—	—	—

Excluding special deliveries (a) 10.6 grams (b) 6.6 grams (c) 18.6 grams

These figures show better than words can tell the steady diminution of the foods, other than cereals, supplied to the Camp, and are evidence of the failure of the Japanese Army to live up to its obligations with respect to food toward the interned civilians.

As early as July, 1944, the Food and Supplies Department pointed out four factors contributing toward the deterioration of the Camp food situation:

1. Decreased deliveries of fresh fish and meat.
2. Increased scarcity of fresh vegetables available for purchase, and complete absence of tomatoes.
3. Exhaustion of the Camp supply of dried beans.
4. Serious decline in talinum and other garden truck.

1. FRESH FISH. While the figures show the Camp ration well kept up until May, there were few occasions indeed when the internees on the Central kitchen lines received satisfactory servings

of fresh fish. The larger and better fish (of which there were usually very few) were almost invariably sorted out and turned over to the Annex and hospitals and the lines usually received only diminutive specimens, all head, tail, fins and bones, from which a single good forkful of meat could only after a painstaking effort be extracted. On other occasions *sap-sap* fish only were supplied. These *sap-sap* are the lowest type of native small fry, averaging two or three inches in length. The work of cleaning and preparing the thousands of these *sap-sap* for the Camp population was stupendous; it could not be done properly and on many occasions the fish were given only a perfunctory cleaning and then thrown into the cooking pots to be served as a sort of fish soup which was not very appetizing for the more squeamish of the internees. On at least one occasion the entire supply of fish received had to be thrown away as unfit for consumption, for it must be remembered that these supplies came from a distance, there were inadequate cold storage and little ice, and the Japanese suppliers were in no great hurry to make deliveries to the "enemy aliens." After July, the Camp commenced receiving dried fish called *dilis*. These also were small fry about two inches or less in length, heavily salted and sun dried as they came out of the sea with no cleaning whatsoever inside or outside. The odor of these *dilis* when brought into Camp, when being cooked, and when served was unpleasant, and at first few of the internees would eat them. Later on, hunger drove even the most fastidious to accept them either in the form of soup or simply warmed and eaten whole. In the end, however, even the *dilis* were no longer supplied.

In July, on account of the decrease in the quantity of fish brought into Camp, the Central Kitchen served canned meats or beef and vegetable ration on a number of occasions. This food came out of the Camp reserves which were almost all used up by the end of October. After this, the average internees received practically no meat or fish throughout the remainder of internment.

2. FRESH VEGETABLES. Deliveries of this item were satisfactory until toward the end of July, when they fell off sharply. The quality also became inferior, and in September one entire delivery of *kang kong* had to be condemned as inedible. Even before July, the Japanese had on several occasions admitted the probability of a food shortage and urged the Camp to plant gardens as a measure of supplementary food. By the end of September, Army

deliveries of vegetables and fruits were negligible, practically none being delivered in October to December.

3. DRIED BEANS. As indicated above, a Camp surplus of over 30,000 pounds of dried beans was on hand on January 31, 1944. These were used for five months as a substitute for animal protein, but the supply was exhausted at the end of July. The Camp was unable to purchase any more, but tried to obtain peanuts and mongo beans, both of which are rich in proteins. Though both of these products were available in local markets, in quantity, yet the Japanese objected to permitting them to come into Camp. They stated that these supplies should go to feed the starving Filipinos outside and that the Camp was not justified in receiving more than its fair share of food. Efforts were made continuously, without success, to secure peanuts and mongo beans. In November, the black market price of a sack of mongo beans had risen to P7,500.00 which was beyond the Camp's means. Peanuts, peanut butter and bananas had previously been used extensively by the internees in eking out their slender rations, and possessed great food value. When it was no longer possible to obtain them, internee weights fell off and suffering ensued.

4. GARDEN TRUCK. *Talinum*, *Colitus*, *Kang Kong* and *Camote* tops were four of the most important items produced in the various Camp gardens. These are all leafy plants eaten, like spinach, as greens or bulk rations. Upon the "suggestion" of the Japanese, additional gardens, both communal and private, were laid out and in July alone, 24,307 pounds of fresh vegetables were supplied the kitchen from this source. Garden produce declined in succeeding months because of the onset of the rainy season, and it was not until November that the Camp gardens were again able to supply worthwhile quantities. In this month the Camp garden supplied 24,932 pounds of truck to the kitchens, and about 2,800 pounds additional to individuals. Later in the month, supplies to individuals were discontinued.

With regard to other minor foods on the list of official Army rations, the lack of fats and cooking oil was a serious matter inasmuch as the internees received no animal fats whatever from any other source. The original 20-gram ration was soon reduced to 10 grams, and even this amount was short delivered. This ration was reduced to 5 grams. Sugar, coffee and tea, and milk, were luxuries which the internees seldom enjoyed, the last issue of

sugar directly to the internees being in September, 1944. Even before then the internees received only one tablespoonful of sugar on alternate days, and even this issue had to be discontinued in May. Coffee and tea substitutes were served at irregular intervals when possible. For months milk was denied them, as the small quantities received had to go to the children and the sick. For a year and a half most of the internees did not see an egg, let alone eat one. These privations could be endured without complaint; it was a pity to realize that their sacrifices were of little avail in aiding the children and babies, who also received little or no milk or eggs or sufficient sugar after September, 1944.

II. SUPPLEMENTARY FOOD

The supplementary food for the Camp was either supplied from the Camp reserves or bought by the Japanese against requisitions made by the Food and Supplies Department. Internee buyers were not allowed to operate after February, 1944.

The funds required for supplementary food purchases came from various sources, among which the following may be mentioned: relief funds received from abroad; drafts on business firms; the Finance and Supplies Department surplus from various operations; profits realized by Camp enterprises; and money subscribed by individuals within the Camp.

In addition, from February, 1944, on, the Japanese allowed the Camp P4.50 per month per adult, and half such rate for children. This amount represented about P500.00 per day, and was used for general Camp purposes such as the purchase of soap, charcoal, sanitation materials, and miscellaneous items. There was little if any of this money left for the purchase of food.

The list of the more important of the supplementary foods supplied from Camp reserves or purchased to eke out the Japanese army ration was as follows:

Peanuts	Fresh Milk	Calamancis (small limes)
Bananas	Powdered Milk	Pepper
Coffee	Eggs	Spices
Beans	Tomatoes, Spring	Vegetables for Annex and
Margarine	Onions, etc.	Hospitals
Lard	Coconuts	Fruits for Annex and Hospitals
	Tea	Hospitals

As prices rose and commodities grew scarcer, it became impos- for the Camp, with the means at its disposal, to obtain many of these items. This was especially the case after July or August, 1944. Furthermore, as has been pointed out, the Japanese were averse to permitting the Camp to purchase or to receive certain of these foods. Tobacco and cigarettes, while not perhaps to be classified as food, were similarly rejected and refused admission into Camp, except on rare occasions, though they were urgently desired and would have brought much comfort to the internees.

The amounts spent for supplementary Camp foods from June to December were as follows:

June	P195,715.46
July	232,293.62
August	272,143.65
September	247,736.35
October	279,012.50
November	312,802.00
December	168,748.10

September purchases fell off sharply after the United States Forces of Liberation began their bombings of Manila on the twenty-first. The steady upward trend of amounts expended was caused by rising prices and decreasing value of the Japanese money. It is only necessary to glance at the list of purchases for November, during which the record total P312,802.00 was spent, to see what a small return was had for the outlay:

Supplementary foods Purchased in November:

Vegetables	P184,197.00
Fruit	8,840.00
Fresh carabao milk	27,280.00
Eggs	38,880.00
Coconuts	53,160.00
Other foodstuffs	6,087.00
	<hr/>
	P318,364.00
Re-sold to canteen	5,562.00
	<hr/>
TOTAL	P312,802.00

By the end of the year, prices of certain vegetables and foods purchased for the Camp were as follows:

Calamancis	P2,000.00 a basket
Duck eggs	22.00 each
Bean sprouts	32.00 a kilo
Squash	60.00 a kilo
Camotes	45.00 a kilo
Coconuts	9.20 each

One further source of food supply must be here noted. No mention of this food will be found in any official record, and had the Japanese even suspected its presence, serious consequences would have resulted. This additional food was smuggled into Camp. From September, 1944, until the end of internment, just when the starving internees needed it most, over 7,000 cans of food and over a ton of mongo beans were secretly sent into Camp by Luis de Alcuaz and other friends from outside.

EMERGENCY RATIONS

In August the Camp authorities came to an important decision with regard to supplementary foods for the internees. The Medical Staff, after careful study of the deteriorating food situation, had recommended that the Camp begin serving canned meats, including corned beef, Vienna sausage, and pork and beans from its reserve stocks. A medical survey had shown the physical condition of the internees to be run down to the point where relief measures must be taken at once; beri-beri (a deficiency disease) was rampant in Camp; the effects of malnutrition were everywhere apparent; the physical weakness and general debility of the internees made it difficult for them to carry out their Camp duties. It was judged expedient to begin serving strengthening food immediately in an endeavor to forestall further physical deterioration, rather than to hold the reserves until a future emergency should arise. The emergency had, it was apparent, already arrived.

Accordingly, on September 6th, the first issue of Camp meat reserves was made. One can (12 ounces) of corned beef was distributed to each group of four internees, thus supplying an individual with three ounces of meat ration. Issues continued on this basis twice a week. When the reserves of corned beef were exhausted, Vienna sausage and pork and beans in four-ounce quantities were issued. Eight further issues of these supplies were made

in October, practically exhausting the Camp canned meat supplies. This food proved a God-send to the internees and gave them strength to continue.

Another Camp innovation which pleased and probably benefited a considerable number of internees, although there was no supplementary food involved, was the policy of issuing raw rice. The rice was issued to those applying (mostly shanty dwellers and families who had facilities for cooking it) in the same quantity as the rice served on the lines. Under this plan, families could cook their food at "home" in whatever way they chose. Congestion in the food lines was relieved and economy effected in Camp fuel. The first raw rice issue was made on August 23rd, and issues continued thereafter twice a week. In the first month, 305 persons took advantage of the new plan; by January, 1945, 1,667 were benefited and raw rice issues had become a permanent feature of the Camp food distribution.

ERA OF STARVATION (1st Stage)

The month of September, 1944, was the turning point in the Camp food situation. Before then the food, while lacking in calories and inadequate as a balanced diet, was still not insufficient in quantity. In this month, however, the Japanese authorities first reduced the quantities of rice ration, then the supplies of other rationed foods, and finally the Camp supply of firewood. It was evident that the grim part, the more serious side of internment, had been reached. It was also clear that little dependence could be placed on the Japanese to keep up their deliveries of food or to adhere to the schedule which they themselves had set up as the Camp ration.

The events leading up to the first reduction in the rice ration are of interest. On August 30th, Lt. Shiraji, chief of the Finance and Supply Section, Commandant's Office, asked the Internee Committee for a memorandum on the Camp food organization and its needs. On supplying this information, the Committee took occasion to request additional food supplies, particularly proteins, either animal or vegetable. They specified meat, peanuts, or peanut cakes as much needed by the Camp. In addition, they asked for

bananas, and other local fruits, vegetables, cooking oil, *gulaman*,* eggs, milk, tobacco and cigarettes. Three days afterwards, Lt. Shiraji advised the Committee that owing to the air raid alert conditions, movement of rice into the City had been curtailed for the time being, and that it would therefore be necessary to reduce the rice-corn ration from 400 to 300 per person daily, effective immediately. On September 15th, the Commandant's office advised a further cut in the ration from 300 to 250 grams, and stated that the situation might still become worse. In discussing this reduction with Mr. Carroll, who had called to protest, Lt. Shiraji said there was nothing to worry about, as the measure was only temporary. He also stated that the Japanese Army would feed the internees in accordance with its obligation. His concluding note was: "Put your trust in the Japanese Army." This conversation resulted in the restoration of the ration to 300 grams, so that the second cut did not materialize. The reduction, however, from 400 to 300 grams, or 25% in the principal Camp food, did go into effect and was a serious matter.

The fuel situation was next examined by the Commandant's office. On September 22, the Committee was informed that fuel would be a major Camp problem as the gas supply could not be restored to normal and electric current might fail. Every effort must be made to economize fuel. Long before this time the Camp had constructed stone ovens outside the kitchens under the dining shed. These ovens supported the *cawas* (large, cast iron, semi-spherical containers) used in cooking the food. Some of the trees on the Campus were trimmed down and the Camp prepared to cook with firewood. Sometimes it was difficult to get sufficient wood, it was green and wet and the kitchens labored under great hardship. On one occasion, the Sergeant of the Guard stopped the wood chopping gang from trimming trees on the front Campus; thereafter wood was cut on the rear Campus. The Japanese suggested that the Camp serve only two meals a day to save fuel. This plan was adopted on September 23rd and until October 3rd no lunch was served on the main Central Kitchen lines. Through the efforts of the Internee Committee, three meals were again permitted after October 3rd, provided that the cooking could be done with gas and that no additional fuel was used. However, from this time onward, the

* *Gulaman*—a native gelatinuous product composed partly of edible sea-weed; agar-agar.

question of the Camp food and fuel supply caused anxiety to all internees.

The minutes of the Internee Committee record the various steps taken by the Japanese to bring the Camp to a state of semi-starvation. In October the Committee made efforts to improve the situation by proposing three measures:

1. To get the Camp rice reserve records checked with the Japanese records.

No figures showing Camp stocks on hand were ever given out, however. In fact, the Japanese advised that the quantity of food stocks held in their custody *was secret* and could not be revealed to the internees.

2. To get recognized the principle that the use of the Camp reserves was vested in the Internee Committee; failing this, to get permission to use Camp reserves so as to obtain not less than 350 grams daily net weight of rice. No progress was made in this point; the Camp was not permitted even to withdraw its own stocks from the bodega.

3. To get the Chief, Finance and Supplies Section, Commandant's office to confirm in writing the reduction of the cereal ration from 400 to 300 grams and to get other points (reduction in fuel, for instance) in writing.

No success was had in this respect; written records might prove embarrassing later on.

During this period the Japanese made continual efforts to increase the output from the Camp gardens. The supply officer freely admitted to the Garden Committee that the Army would be unable to supply the Camp with its quota of fresh vegetables. He proposed to have more Camp space devoted to gardening, stating that the Staff policy was "not a wasted inch of land in Camp." He remarked that unless the internees showed greater interest in producing foodstuffs, the Army authorities could not take their repeated requests for more food seriously. It was pointed out to him that the 1,100 calories which the internees were receiving daily were inadequate and did not give them the strength necessary to do garden work. Furthermore, the need was not for talinum and camote tops, or garden truck but for rice and meat which could not be produced in the garden. To this the Japanese

officer replied that records showed the internees were receiving 1,400 calories daily, and that, it was the Army "logic," if they wanted more, they must produce more. As a special incentive to garden workers, they offered cigarettes and tobacco for sale at low prices. The Camp thereupon responded promptly to the call for garden workers and over three hundred were employed daily during the last three months of the year. Nevertheless proper Camp feeding could not be done on vegetables alone; although the quantity of greens was doubled or even trebled, proteins and rice were required to keep up the strength of the internees.

It may be difficult for the general reader to visualize how much food the internees were receiving when mention is made of 400 or 300 grams; it may also be difficult for him to understand the privation suffered by the internees when this reduction in rice went into effect. In order to clarify this point, a few menus of meals served on the Central Kitchen food lines during various months, are here given.

COMPOSITE MENU FOR MARCH, 1944

<i>Breakfast</i>	<i>Lunch</i>
Mush (several ladles)	1 ladle boiled corn or rice
1 spoon sugar, coconut milk, coffee (sometimes tea)	1 piece corn or rice bread
1 small banana	Leftover coffee or tea

Dinner

Steamed corn or rice or beans
 Fish or fresh meat boiled with the corn
 Tea
 Banana or calamanci

During April meat and eggs were served, donated by International YMCA. Second servings were permitted. Total weight 600-800 grams. Purchase of fruits and vegetables possible in Camp canteen.

ADDITIONAL MENUS

SAT., SEPT. 23, 1944

<i>Breakfast</i>	<i>Lunch</i>
4 ladles watery mush	None

Dinner

1 ladle fried rice
 1 spoonful talinum
 Note: Ladles became smaller

THURSDAY, NOV. 30, 1944

<i>Breakfast</i>	<i>Lunch</i>
1 ladle mush	1 ladle <i>lugaw</i>
1 cup thin native coffee	1 ladle <i>dilis</i> (dried fish) soup (very smelly)

Dinner

- 1 ladle corn mush
- 1 ladle gravy
- 1 spoon greens

Lugaw is rice boiled in an excess of water resulting in a sort of thick gruel. No sugar, no coco milk. Salt becoming scarce.

SEPT. 9, 1944

<i>Breakfast</i>	<i>Lunch</i>
2 to 3 ladles mush	1 ladle boiled rice
1 ladle coco milk	1½ ladles thin talinum soup
1 piece corn bread	1 cup ginger tea
1 cup tea	

Dinner

- 1 ladle boiled rice
- 1½ ladles soup
- 1 cup tea
- 1 small banana

FRIDAY, OCT. 13, 1944

<i>Breakfast</i>	<i>Lunch</i>
1 ladle mush	1 ladle rice
1 cup tea	1 ladle vegetable stock

Dinner

- 1 ladle boiled rice
- 1 ladle gravy
- No sugar, no coco milk

FRIDAY, DEC. 15, 1944

<i>Breakfast</i>	<i>Lunch</i>
1 piece emergency biscuit	1 ladle <i>lugaw</i>

Dinner

- 1 ladle *lugaw*
- 1 ladle gravy

SAT., DEC. 30, 1944

Breakfast

1 ladle watery mush
1 cup weak coffee

Lunch

1 ladle vegetable stock

Dinner

1 ladle boiled camotes
1 ladle gravy

SAT., JAN. 13, 1945

Breakfast

1 ladle mush (watery)
1 cup hot water

Lunch

1 ladle soy bean soup

Dinner

Camote—Bean—Rice stew

Salt scarce.

Even with these menus before one, the situation may not be entirely clear. Let it be understood that for many months a small plate of mush was about all the internees received for breakfast. Up to October, there was sometimes a little sugar, or coconut "milk," sometimes tea, substitute a weak coffee. Later it was plain mush, or simply boiled rice flour, with a cup of hot water as the morning beverage. Lunch up to the end of November, always had some cereal such as rice or corn, but in December was reduced to a thin watery soup—(vegetable stocks) that is, hot water in which talinum, camotes or other vegetables had been boiled. In late December, the admixture of a little soy bean meal made this soup more palatable and more nourishing. Dinner also consisted only of boiled rice and sometimes corn, a little vegetable stock, and a spoonful of greens. Whenever the Japanese office reduced the cereal ration, the serving ladles were made smaller. The girls at the serving counter were equipped with a small wooden paddle with which they leveled off the top and scraped off the bottom and sides of the ladle before serving an internee. The same weak food—rice, camotes, and vegetable greens—was served on the main kitchen lines day after day and month after month. There was little variation, no change except for the worse.

The hours of serving meals in the later months were also somewhat badly arranged by orders of the Japanese. Breakfast at one time was at 6:15, before roll call, but was changed to 8:15 near the close of September. Luncheon was at 11:45, dinner

at 4 P.M. From 4 o'clock in the afternoon until 8:15 next morning, no food was available. This is a period of sixteen hours, hard to bear on a meal consisting of only a ladle of boiled rice. Steadily, surely, the supply of rations took its downward trend. The Camp had been completely isolated. There was no means of getting food except through the Japanese, who doled out the rations. The Camp lived from hand to mouth. One's body became thin, the muscles flabby, it was without strength or stamina. A meal delayed by lack of fuel, by extra time taken for roll call in the morning; or by reason of an air raid, brought on a spell of faintness. A meal not served at all (lunch, Monday, Jan. 15; lunch, Tuesday, Jan. 16) caused real suffering and misery. Many a man and woman collapsed and fell to the ground while standing in line during roll call or while waiting in the food line for the service to begin.

In November, in view of the rapidly diminishing Camp reserves of rice, the Japanese were asked whether the Army would increase the rice ration, when the reserves were completely exhausted. It was extremely desirable to continue with the forty grams of rice being added to the regular issue. A few days afterwards came their reply. The Camp food ration, the Japanese Finance and Supply Officer explained, was determined by Japanese Army Headquarters and could not be changed, nor could any request be entertained to solicit Headquarters directly for an increase in ration. As a matter of fact, the ration might be decreased and the Canteen closed. The Commandant's office proposed to encourage garden labor as a means of reducing the food difficulties. The Camp was at present being given the right to purchase Canteen products to increase the amount of calories; * furthermore, the Commandant's office was aware that produce raised in certain private gardens and stocks of food † still in possession of certain internees were being used to increase the amount of calories they received. The officer further stated that when the Camp ration was reduced from 400 to 300 calories (September 14th) the Japanese authorities took into consideration the Red Cross comfort kits and other foodstuffs held privately by internees.

* The only things sold at the Canteen during this and immediately preceding months were pepper, curry powder, cinnamon, Worcestershire and soy bean sauce, garlic, etc. Canteen stocks consisted almost wholly of condiments only, which of course have little caloric value.

† Reference is here had to Red Cross relief of comfort kits distributed at Christmas, 1943.

The Committee again asked for the complete 300 grams a day per person and the elimination of weight losses; they also asked for a full ration for children. They were advised that no change could be made in the children's ration, but that the Internee Committee could make adjustment by reducing the ration of adults, so as to give the children a full share. The Japanese would have no objection to this procedure! As to normal weight losses, these could not be reimbursed, but if really heavy losses were experienced the Commandant's office would consider what recompense, if any, could be made on receipt of facts and figures to be submitted by the Internee Committee.

On the 18th of this month the Camp reserves of rice were finally exhausted, resulting in an additional reduction in the general food ration of the Camp.

FOOD DISTRIBUTION POLICY, NOVEMBER, 1944

In the month of November, as the food scarcity became more acute, it was found necessary to curtail the extra foods provided for the children and sick. There had been a steady tendency in this direction for many months past due to the worsening food situation and by November, the Camp had reached a point where such extras were practically negligible. As a result of this curtailment, the distribution policy to the minority groups compared as follows with that of the Central kitchen:

Annex:

Children over two years old received food on the same basis as if they were on Central kitchen lines. The use of rice and corn was slightly lower per capita although more flour was used against less cereal in the mush. Dried fish and canned meats were on the same basis as the Central kitchen. Vegetables to this group were on the whole lower than the Central kitchen average, although the babies received more vegetables in a puree form.

The service of milk to children over three had to be discontinued on November 22nd, and this action at the same time drastically reduced the sugar consumption at the Annex.

The only extras which at times it might be possible to provide children over two were the following:

1. Very occasionally there might be a few eggs available.
2. If the Camp had a small number of bananas, children over two might receive a banana.
3. Cake or ricebread might occasionally be baked for them, a small quantity of sugar being used for this purpose.

Children under two years old and those on a special diet list by doctor's certificate were still getting the following special items:

1. Milk according to age up to three years. The amount used was limited to 2½ cans Lactogen* daily for the entire Annex.
2. An egg dish whenever possible—in November about two or three times weekly.
3. Bananas when only very small quantities were available.
4. Puree vegetables such as squash and *chayotes* † and vegetable soups.

On the other hand, children in this group naturally received substantially less rice and corn than the older groups. The number of children involved was usually about sixty to seventy.

Sta. Catalina Hospital:

All regular patients and staff received cereals, meat or fish, canned foods and vegetables on exactly the same basis as the Central kitchen. If fruit was available in quantities insufficient for the Central kitchen, but sufficient for hospital patients, it might occasionally be served to the latter. A little jam was also occasionally made available to regular patients.

A very small amount of milk (one-half can Lactogen daily), a few eggs whenever possible, bananas and *calamancis* when small quantities were available, puree *chayotes* and squash, a few cans meat and vegetable ration daily for soups, and a small issue of biscuits and jam constituted the extra items provided for patients in special need.

A limited amount of puddings were made, in which rice flour

* Lactogen cans mentioned here are all 2½ pound size.

† *Chayotes*—Appleton's Spanish dictionary defines chayote as "a pear shaped fruit with a large stone." In the Philippines it is cooked and eaten as a vegetable.

saved from the straight cereal ration was used. A small quantity of sugar was expended for this purpose.

Isolation Hospital:

The procedure here was similar to that of Sta. Catalina, with the exception that tuberculosis patients received about sixteen per cent more rice and corn than the average of the Camp.

The milk consumption at this hospital was limited to one-quarter can Lactogen daily for the entire hospital.

Soft Diet for Convalescents;

Quantities and items used were in exact proportion to Central kitchen usage, the only difference being in the preparation of the food.

There were no other special groups except the convalescents' home at the gymnasium which received negligible quantities of garden fruits or special foods when available.

A drastic change in issue policy in regard to Lactogen was effected during the month. Up to November 22nd, milk was provided for all children up to ten years, together with a group of some eighty underweight 'teen agers, the fresh carabao* milk purchased being supplemented by the use of Lactogen and sugar. At the rate the Lactogen was being used, however, stocks would have been exhausted before the end of the year, even apart from the stoppage of the fresh milk supply, and the increased demand from pregnancies and newly born children.

Largely to protect the latter group (it was hardly possible to do otherwise), it was agreed with the Camp doctors to make the drastic cut to an age limit of three on the issue of milk to children and to reduce hospital usage by about one-half. As a result of this, the life of the Lactogen stock could be extended through February, 1945.

ERA OF STARVATION (2nd Stage)

While practically all the internees in Camp had lost weight to a considerable extent over the entire period of internment, Novem-

* Carabao—native water buffalo used as draft animals.

ber saw the most obvious change in their general appearance. Faces acquired a drawn aspect, chronic physical exhaustion became general, the symptoms of deficiency diseases, especially the dropsical appearance of beri-beri sufferers, became wider spread and more obvious to the layman and actual mortality increased sharply among the weaker and older groups.

The weakness of the internees as a whole was such that essential Camp work suffered, many internees could hardly climb stairs or walk from their quarters to the food lines, and an excess of time was spent in sleeping or lying in bed. Mental and physical inertia was the toll exacted by these months of insufficient food. There was also a noticeable increase in skin infection. Among the entire Camp population there were few to be seen with normal, healthy bodies; almost all were thin; scrawny, bent-over, listless.

The shortage of food resulted in a number of features symptomatic of semi-starvation. Domestic animals were killed and eaten in some cases; of the flocks of pigeons nesting about the Main Building, only a few strays remained by December; the leaves and roots of unaccustomed plants were cooked for food; while inability or disinclination to withstand, even at this stage, a comparatively empty stomach led to the highly dangerous and disgusting practice of salvaging condemned vegetables and other decaying matter from the Camp garbage. After camotes were peeled or vegetables cleaned at the dining shed benches, numbers of women and children arrived to pick up and carry away the refuse. Children hung about the food processing shed in the hope of picking up a stray camote or piece of squash. Orders had to be given putting an end to this practice.

The following figures were drawn up by the Department of Camp Hygiene, to show the caloric values in the Central kitchen food. These figures are very illuminating, particularly when it is borne in mind that for the first four or five months of this period, many internees continued to use their own stocks of food and did not draw their full rations from the line, with the result that those who did rely on the line received at that time substantially more than the average caloric values here indicated:



Miss Green
The First Department
New York, N.Y.

ABC GIRLS!

CALORIES

Month	Supplied by Japanese Army	Supplementary, Supplied by Camp	Total Calories per Day
February	1,452	333	1,785
March	1,668	408	2,076
April	1,380	340	1,720
May	1,502	450	1,952
June	1,740	372	2,112
July	1,320	401	1,721
August	1,362	502	1,864
September	1,229	496	1,725
October	1,021	381	1,402

Exact figures are not available for the last three months of internment. It is probable that the caloric value of the food in January, 1945, did not exceed 800.

During November the supplementary calories supplied by the Camp were sharply lowered owing both to reduced purchases and to the exhaustion of available rice reserves. Just as important was the lack of protein in the diet. Of the Japanese Army rations, no fresh meat or fish had been received for six weeks, and even dried fish (*dilis*) was no longer available to the Camp. Deliveries of Army vegetables and fruits had declined to almost nothing and the Camp gardens were unable to supply produce for 4,000 internees. The Army supplied no sugar, tea or coffee.

The diet consisted, to all practical purposes, of rice and corn. Short rice weights were the rule rather than the exception, and rice could be served only twice daily. Promises were however made that soy bean meal would be delivered to recompense short weights.

The fuel situation continued to be an extremely worrying matter for all the kitchens. Gas was completely out and for many days the supply of firewood was almost literally hand-to-mouth—and wet, poor kindling at that. For several weeks the service of tea and coffee at breakfast had to be suspended in order to conserve firewood. No sooner were arrangements made to resume its service than an even more acute firewood shortage threatened its complete discontinuance.

It was expected that further consolidation of cooking would have to be made among the kitchens, particularly of cereals, in order to conserve fuel to the utmost.

Electric power continued to be available except on occasion. This was important in the operation of the rice and corn mill and it was with the twofold object of insuring against curtailment of power and increased fuel difficulties that policy of using corn more heavily than rice was adopted in late November. Corn not only requires to be ground but also needs more fuel in its cooking and so the Camp officials preferred to meet increasing difficulties in the future with stocks of rice rather than of corn—and to use as much corn as possible.

Water, continued to be available to the Camp except on a few occasions but might well become a problem in the event of a greater emergency.

The internees were meeting the situation calmly and hopefully, but there were few who did not realize that still harder times were in store.

DECEMBER, 1944

The general food supply for December was extremely limited yet distinct improvement was noted toward the end of the month. Until the 20th the cereal ration continued to be a nominal 300 grams. Weights fell off badly, however, shortage being as high at times as fifteen per cent. When the internees complained about these losses, the Japanese simply stated that the rice must be accepted on the basis of the weights indicated on the sacks and that they would not offer any redress. There were, however, compensations for these shortages in that deliveries of soy bean meal were begun on December 6th. These continued regularly throughout the month, averaging after that date to about two hundred and seventy kilos daily and proved to be of great benefit to the internees.

On the 20th, another reduction in the cereal ration was made. On that date, the Committee was informed that the ration thereafter would be 700 kilos a day for the entire Camp. This amounted to 200 grams per capita daily on the Japanese basis of half-rations for children; on the basis of true population, the ration amounted to only 187 grams per person per day, that is to say 6.59 ounces of food! While the Japanese made no promises, they did indicate that substitutes such as camotes and coconuts would be delivered, while the soy bean meal would also be continued daily. On the

next day both camotes and soy bean meal were delivered. Had it not been for these extras the Camp food situation would indeed have been desperate. On the 23rd breakfast time was changed to 8:20 after roll call, and no lunch was served, causing faintness and suffering.

Toward the end of the month the Camp was informed that owing to the increased issues of camotes being made, the daily rice ration would be again reduced from 700 to 600 kilos, so that thereafter the per capita issue on the Japanese basis was 172 grams, or true population basis, 161 grams. As this amount of rice was totally insufficient for even two servings a day, a weekly program was inaugurated by which ninety grams were served daily for breakfast, and one hundred grams at each of five dinners during the week. The two remaining dinners consisted of camotes, and lunch consisted of vegetable stock thickened with soy bean meal.

With regard to soy bean meal, the standard product should have a content of from five to seven per cent fat and forty per cent protein, thus offering fine food values. Yet on account of its very high water content, as delivered to Camp, there was a heavy loss in values and the meal cannot be said to be a substitute source of calories for rice and corn. It was, however, the only Camp source of vegetable protein.

As to other supplementary foods, there was no sugar. Salt became a major problem and was extremely scarce.

During December the Camp officials decided to give additional quantities of food to internees engaged in heavy essential labor and to those working long hours. It had been found that the strength of the workers in the kitchen, who were required to be on duty for several hours during the night, those firing the outside stoves, the wood-cutting and chopping crews, and many hospital employees and other heavy detail groups, was insufficient to enable them to do their work properly. The Japanese were first asked whether they could issue additional rations to these men. As expected, the reply was in the negative. By careful planning it was found possible for the Camp to take care of this important matter by issuing extra food to these heavy workers, though the quantity was carefully safeguarded.

The Christmas meal was an important landmark for the internees. The menu for the day may be found interesting.

BREAKFAST:

One ladle rice mush with sweetened chocolate and cocomilk
One cup coffee (of sorts)

LUNCH:

One ladle vegetable stock thickened with soy bean meal.

DINNER:

Fried rice * with tiny shreds of canned meat
Double serving of camotes and rice

One other delectable morsel was a small piece (15 grams) sweetened chocolate and one tablespoonful of jam issued to every internee as a special Christmas offering of cheer.

The dinner on New Year's Day was also very enjoyable. A small supply of carabao meat came into Camp and was used to make a fine gravy for the fried rice. It was the first fresh meat served for many weeks.

THE ERA OF STARVATION (3rd Stage)

It will be recalled that at the close of December, 1944, the daily ration was 600 kilos of rice and about 1,000 kilos camotes (on a ration of 3 to 1 as against rice) so that the per capita daily serving was 187 grams (6.59 ounces).

On January 4th, the rice ration was cut to 550 kilos, and camotes were getting scarcer; January 10, after a supply of corn arrived, a reduction in cereal was made to 500 kilos, and instead of receiving a breakfast of 90 grams, the serving had to be reduced to 80 grams. On January 18th, soy beans, rice and corn were practically the only foodstuffs. These were supplied in the proportion of forty per cent beans, and thirty per cent each rice and corn. For a few days the ration was 800 kilos, then fell to 700 and so continued from January 24th to the end of the month. The average daily value of the food supplied by the Japanese Army was about 724 calories, plus whatever value might be contained in the soy bean meal, or about eighteen per cent less than in December.

The food outlook was discouraging from almost every point of view. Meat, fish and vegetables were completely cut off, the Japa-

* Sixty kilos of lard (five times the regular Army ration) were used for the fried rice and the internees smacked their lips over this delicious banquet.

nese Army simply did not deliver any; supplementary foodstuffs could scarcely be purchased locally because of the high prices and the difficulty of transportation, (cassava flour, for instance, then cost about P280.00 a kilo); vegetable production from the Camp gardens, while of great use, was still insufficient to make up the lack of vegetables from outside; finally, there were no further reserves of food on hand. The Camp was completely at the mercy of the Japanese. At the end of January, weights were still going down. The internees presented the appearance of an army of walking skeletons. Pipe-stem legs seemed scarcely able to bear the bodies above them; arms were thin and scrawny; the skin wrinkled, without elasticity, hung down in folds; the men wearing no shirts showed prominently a corrugation of ribs like washboards. They walked about with a listless air, staring at the ground, scarcely giving a glance at those who chanced to pass them. This Santo Tomas "stare" was characteristic. The girls still kept up appearances with their lipstick and rouge, but there was no hiding the fact that they were all pretty thin. An outbreak of food stealing was noted. The Camp gardens were on several occasions entered and valuable produce stolen. On the 29th, jail sentences were broadcast of three old men who had entered the southwest garden and stolen papayas, radishes and camote tops. They said they were hungry. A number of internee shanties were looted of foodstuffs; lockers and suitcases in the rooms were broken into and a few canned goods stolen. Continuous hunger had dulled the moral sense of many internees.

The death rate of the internees rose sharply. The pinch of starvation was felt most by the old and feeble, who succumbed at an alarming rate. Deficiency symptoms, however, were also spreading rapidly among the younger people. The appearance of the Camp inmates filled one with horror and pity. Help must come soon to save the Camp, and help did come on February 3rd!

DEPARTMENT OF RELIGION

BY WALTER BROOKS FOLEY *

THE DEPARTMENT OF RELIGION based its practice on democratic procedures. It stood for the greatest good of the greatest number. It called attention to needs that should be met, and did its utmost to meet the needs, or to interest those who might do so. It was deeply concerned with all phases of Camp life.

When the writer, who was Chairman of the Department for the first year of Camp life, first stated at a meeting of the Central Executive Committee the policy of religious leaders being interested in Camp-wide activities, he saw many puzzled expressions on the faces of men who seemed to have then, and proved since, little or no knowledge of the place and responsibility of Christianity in modern experience. But the policy was adhered to as a basic method to get the right things done quickly, or as soon as possible.

The writer, for six years before the war, was the minister of the Union Church of Manila, an interdenominational Church for Americans and their friends who were permanent or transient residents of the Philippines. He counted thousands in his constituency and parish, and he arranged for his church to be related definitely to life situations, both local and international. Results were highly satisfactory. This gave him a lead for cooperation in the Internment Camp. At his recommendation Roman Catholic and Jewish representatives were placed on the Religious Committee, and the utmost understanding was made possible in the interest of the Camp.

The Roman Catholic authorities of the Dominican Order at the University of Santo Tomas were extremely cordial. Father Provincial Tuscan was especially so, and asked only to be requested

* Killed by Japanese shell, February 7, 1945.

for any help he could give. This experience of mutual aid was almost inspiring.

The splendid spirit of helpfulness of priests and ministers in the Camp was a powerful force for good. The writer succeeded at one time in securing permission for Catholic Masses from the Japanese Military, when no priest was interned. Father Kelly * of the Malate Church was permitted to come into the Camp each Sunday thereafter for nearly two years.

Many meetings of a community nature were held directly under the Religious Department, such as Fourth of July, Memorial Day, and Thanksgiving Day Services and celebrations—when the Executive Committee was unwilling to assume the responsibility. A special service of observance was held on the day when three men of the Camp were executed by the Japanese military authorities, after a severe beating for escaping from a military prison camp.

The regular services of Christianity were organized and maintained: Sunday School Classes, Holy Communion, Mid-week worship, morning meditations, masses, preaching services, pastoral visits, hospital visitation, community welfare, personal conferences, young people's meetings, choir rehearsals, Saints' Days, preaching missions, confirmation instruction, adult bible classes.

In addition, the Department arranged for lectures on literally hundreds of subjects, classes in many fields not covered by the Department of Education, including classes in psychology, future world organization, journalism, philosophy, a philosophy of life for today, Old Testament women leaders. It even drew up "Ten Commandments for Santo Tomas," which were broadcast as follows:

- I. Thou shalt have no other interest greater than the welfare of the Camp.
- II. Thou shalt not adopt for thyself, or condone in others, any merely selfish rule of conduct, or indulge in any practice that injures the morale of the Camp. Thou shalt not violate the procedures agreed upon by the authorities or by the majority, for punishment can surely be visited upon all—innocent and guilty alike—because of the misdeeds of a few.
- III. Thou shalt not betray the ideals and principles which thou wast taught, so that in the future thou wilt not be condemned for neglecting the heritage.

* Killed in the massacre at Malate Church, Manila, February, 1945.

- IV. Remember the work of the Camp, to do thy share. Six days shalt thou labor and do all thy work assignment, and also, as on thy rest day, refresh thy mind and heart with worship. For thy work will be satisfying and effective only when it is done in the right spirit.
- V. Honor thy forefathers by recalling vividly their struggle for better things, that thou mayest contribute now and in the days to come to the realization of their ideals.
- VI. Thou shalt not hinder the best development of youth in the Camp.
- VII. Thou shalt not break down family relationships.
- VIII. Thou shalt not steal.
- IX. Thou shalt not injure thy neighbor's reputation by malicious gossip.
- X. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's shanty or his room space. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbor's wife, nor his fiancée, nor his influential position, nor anything that is thy neighbor's.

The religious workers—missionaries, clergymen, Y.M.C.A. secretaries, etc., who were all members of the Department, circulated constantly in the Camp and participated in its many activities—vegetable gardens, kitchens, canteens, libraries, patrols, interpreters, hospitals, work squads, camp order, education, monitors of rooms, many committees. They were a leaven in Camp life, which needed their realistic spiritual help. When the Los Baños Camp was opened a member of the Department, the Rev. Darley Downs, was transferred as interpreter. Later at Los Baños, another member of the Department, the Rev. W. H. Fonger, was elected chairman of the Administration Committee. For a time Dr. D. W. Holter was a member of the Camp Executive Committee.

Members of the Department Committee, during the years have been Glenn P. Wishard, Secretary of the American-European Y.M.C.A. in Manila; the Rev. Leonard Hogenboom, Tacloban, Leyte; the Rev. Darley Downs, missionary of the Congregational Church in Japan and Mindanao; the Rev. E. C. Bomm, minister of the Baptist Church in Manila; Miss Ruth Swanson, missionary in education of the Presbyterian Church, Manila; Miss Anna Nixon, Friends' Missionary en route to India; Dr. Don W. Holter, President of the Union Theological Seminary, Manila; the Rev. O. A. Griffiths, Anglican, Social and Religious Director, Peking Union Medical College; Canon B. H. Harvey, Missioner of the Protestant Episcopal Church; Dr. W. W. Hume, Y.M.C.A.

Regional Secretary of North India; Rev. E. L. Nolting, Professor, American College, Madura, India; Rev. Fr. J. M. Dougherty, Mrs. Joseph Connor, Mr. Byron Ford, Mr. Jack Sullivan, Mr. Norton Netzorg, the Rev. Gardner L. Winn, Prof. of the Bible Seminary at Silliman University, the Rev. Vernon Newland, Disciple Missionary, en route to the China-Tibet border, the Rev. W. G. Dans, Manchuria and Mindanao; the Rev. G. Gulbranson, Zamboanga; Miss Harriot Polland, Korea and Philippines; Mrs. Marion Woodward, Zamboanga, and the writer.

One of the interesting outgrowths of the Department was the Town Meeting, organized in the lines of a New England Town Meeting with a Moderator, Clerk and five Selectmen. Several meetings were held, attracting upwards of 700 internees for a discussion of questions of serious importance to the Camp. When the subjects of food and housing were introduced the Chairman of the Executive Committee first insisted on Japanese representatives being present at the meetings, and later, the Executive Committee refused to allow the slogan "Use Your Right to Be Heard," finally cancelling all further meetings just when a Camp spirit of unity, based on facts presented publicly was being attained. This unfortunate decision of the Executive Committee prevented many improvements and alleviations in Camp life, and indicated concretely the inability of Camp executives to understand the values of democratic procedure, for which, presumably, the war was being fought.

The utmost freedom was accorded the Department by the Japanese authorities, with no interference with any activities until March 20, 1944, when the Protestants were forbidden the use of the Fathers' Garden, which had been set aside for them up to that time.

It is believed that the religious instruction and practice cultivated in Santo Tomas will be of help in many communities around the world in the years ahead.

JUDAISM IN THE CAMP

BY SAMUEL NATHAN SCHECHTER

JUDAISM WAS REPRESENTED in the religious life of the Camp by about two hundred-fifty followers. Denominationally interment worked the greatest hardship on those with strict orthodox leanings. Their conscience would permit of no compromise with the ritualistic requirements of kosher food (food prepared and cooked in accordance with the prescribed dietary laws). Hence they refused all cooked food served by the Camp mess, and lived for a time exclusively on rice and greens which they cooked themselves. Their lot was eventually bettered through the good office of Rabbi Joseph Schwartz of Temple Emile Congregation. He caused food to be sent to them several times a week.

Fortunately this group of strict kosher observers was comparatively small. Amongst their number were a few stranded Yeshebva (Theological students from Poland on their way to the United States), aside from this small group who Dovened (Prayed) daily and put on Tallith (prayer schal) and Tefilen (phylacteries) and had Minyum (avorum) for the Sabbath, the majority held no regular services. There was the occasional Minyum for Jahrzeit (memorial) and, of course on the high holidays, Roshashona (New Year) and Yom Kippur (Day of Atonement).

Pessach (passover) of 1942 was observed and a group celebrated the first two Seders (feasts) in Dr. Fletcher's office, which he was kind enough to make available for the occasion. Enough matzoths (unleavened bread) to go around was sent into the Camp. The Jewish community services for the high holidays were held in a room on the fourth floor of the Main Building. For Yom Kippur some eighty persons who were not particular about riding on Yontiff (holiday) were permitted under military guard to attend services at Temple Emile on Taft avenue.

The story for 1943 is almost identical with that of 1942, except there was not enough matzoths for Pessach to go around. Only a few were sent into the Camp by the community outside for Sedar ritual purpose only. These matzoths were locally baked from a few sacks of wheat flour supplied to the Jewish community of Manila by the religious section of the Japanese military.

In 1944, no matzoths were to be had, so the traditional Pessach Sedar was dispensed with. This was due to the fact that means of communication with the outside was no longer possible, and permission for packages or food to be sent into the Camp was not obtainable. Services for the high holidays were organized, but nobody was permitted, even under guard, to attend services on Yom Kippur at the Synagogue. This much is certain—fasting was comparatively easy in the year 1944. The Camp as a whole suffered to endure reduced rations to a point where there was only an imaginary difference between what may be called feasting and fasting.

SUNSET IN SANTA TOMAS

*At evening God stays the whirling earth
And spanning with his arms its puny girth
He writes the sudden sunset on the sky
And signs it Majesty, and holds it high
But then, inclining closer, on his knees,
He anoints with golden fingertips the trees.*

—MRS. MARIE WAGNER JANDA

THE PADRES

BY REV. R. E. SHERIDAN

ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY, 1944, the 1-0 softball game between the English and Irish revealed a phase of priests' life that most internees had seldom known in pre-concentration Camp days. That priests can play baseball as well as Father Quinn and as enthusiastically as Father McSorley, was an introduction to clerical life quite different from what many had known in other days.

It can now be told that Father Hurley of the Jesuits was one of the contributors that furnished coffee, sugar and milk during the first Santo Tomas days. And the Baguio Camp will never forget the generosity of the Belgian Fathers (channelled through the Maryknoll Sisters) in later days when Dr. Dana Nance received hundreds of pesos in an underground way with the instruction: "To be given to the internees most in need of money with no questions of religion." Some months later as this supply of the life blood of Baguio continued I had occasion to speak to the Belgian priest who was handling the funds; I proposed that most folks would be more than willing to sign security notes. The answer to that business proposition was: "The money is given with no thought of repayment; it is given on the Christian motivation of charity and that does not encompass a return." That motivation, to me, is about the finest that I encountered during three years behind concentration walls.

Priests from the Visayas were interned from the first appearance of the enemy; the Manila and Luzon groups were not imprisoned until July, 1944, though there were exceptions as when the La Salle and Dutch Brothers, SVD Fathers and Maryknoll Sisters in Baguio were temporarily interned and as also the case of the American Jesuits, "graduates of Fort Santiago" entered Santo Tomas as living skeletons in December of 1943 to be fol-

lowed shortly afterwards by Father Hurley and Father Julius, secretary to the Archbishop.

Nationalities of the Padres were Dutch, English, Canadian and American. Eventually, at the "Holy City," Los Baños, the three hundred Catholic religious included bishops, priests, brothers and students for the priesthood and Sisters.

Instinctively the Padres in Santo Tomas were inducted into hospital work; Jimmy Morgan, head orderly under Lee Gardner, filled up vacant posts with priests wherever he could locate the clerics; the gymnasium hospital and isolation hospital also had the same appearance.

In the early days, Father Kelly of Malate was a regular visitor to the camp, saying Mass when and where he could; eventually he was permitted to use the top floor of the main building where his Sunday congregation was close to four hundred. Later other priests arrived to help out on the Sunday schedule. Probably no death aroused so much sorrow in camp as that of Father Kelly, the parish priest of the Americans and British in Manila, one of the most beloved men that ever Manila has known.

Fathers Ahern and McMahan of the seminary had access to Santo Tomas for two years. Theirs was a delicate operation, ostensibly to teach religion in the camp, actually their charity included endless marks of friendship, irrespective of creed, for imprisoned enemy nationals.

Father McMullin's musical organ recitals always made Tuesday evening that much more enjoyable. About seventy priests daily celebrated Mass in various rooms. The Padres enjoyed a freedom in Camp such as they seldom knew in the Islands; most all of them had lost their cassocks or were unable to keep the white in decent shape so that, with proper approval, they wore the ordinary masculine apparel; this gave for freedom of circulation even though it did probably take away the usually official status that priests enjoy due to their century old distinctive dress.

The army warning not to discuss underground activities during Camp days forbids much detail as to what was done by certain priests who had opportunities for good. Certain that the name of Luis Alcuaz, representative of the University of Santo Tomas in Camp relations will long be remembered by the large number who were the objects of his kindness and generosity, virtues that invited serious reprisals on so many others.

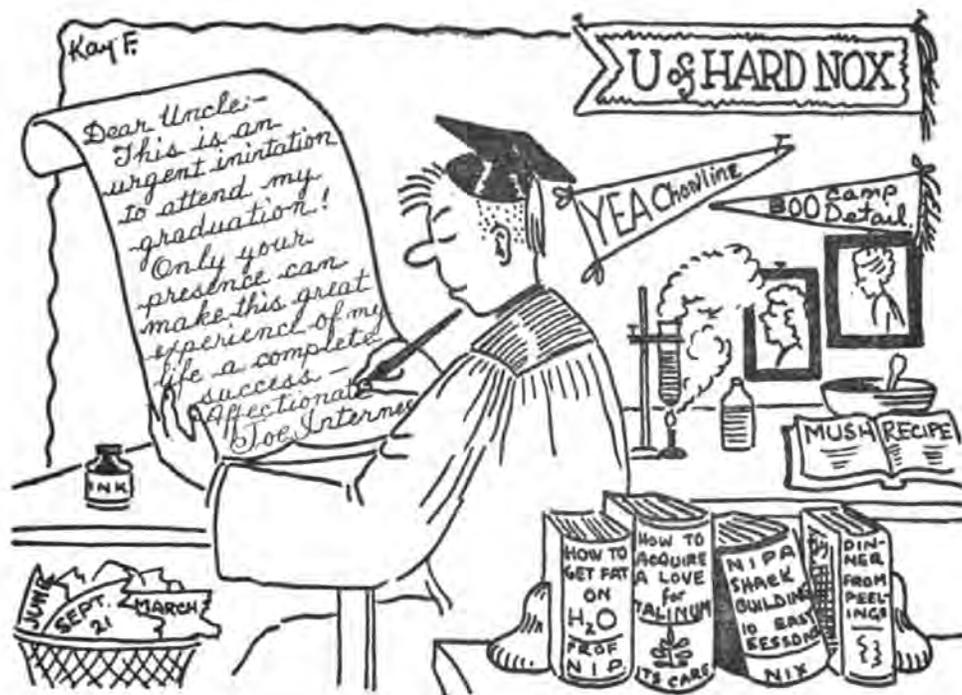
The Padres were internees who shared the misfortune of fellow nationals. It is true that their usual religious work was interrupted by internment but it is also consoling to know of the good they were able to do in Camp in breaking down prejudice, helping others in priestly ways and in the most appealing approaches of all, that of works of charity and mercy. Thank God they accepted their opportunities and reflected Christ in even the slightest manner.

DIRGE ON THE SCARCITY OF EGGS

*I think that I shall never peg
A poem lovely as an egg,
An egg whose whipped-up, frothy white
Makes shanty work almost delight,
Holds vitamins a thousand fold;
An egg two weeks ago fresh laid
For which you've twice its value paid;
An egg to put into a pie,
To scramble, poach, or merely fry,
Po-m-es are made by any yegg
But only hens can lay an egg!*

(With no apologies to Joyce Kilmer)

—MRS. MARIE WAGNER JANDA



TEACHING SCHOOL AT SANTO TOMAS

THE STORY of the activities of the Education Department at Santo Tomas Internment Camp cannot be more clearly or more comprehensively told than Dr. René Engel, director of that Department, in his report issued on October 26, 1942. This report, which is herewith printed in part, covers the work of the Education Department from the opening of Santo Tomas Internment Camp in January, 1942, to the end of October.

In succeeding reports, Dr. Engel continued his account of the activities of the Department, which operated throughout the duration of internment. That effective teaching was possible in spite of the handicaps imposed by the lack of textbooks, pencils and chalk and the further hardships peculiar to internment speaks well for the ability of the teachers and officers who directed the work. Special mention should be made in this place of the assistance received by Dr. Engel from Mr. Roscoe E. Lautzenhiser, Principal of the Bordner Central School, and Mrs. L. P. Croft, Principal of the

American School of Manila, who directed work in the grade school and high school.

An interesting feature of the administrative work of the Education Department was the compilation, later on, of a catalog of the teachers of the grade and high school classes and the adult education courses, listing their scholastic attainments and degrees and giving a record of their academic work in previous schools. The catalog also gives a brief description of every course offered in the curriculum. Graduates from the Santo Tomas Internment Camp high school found this catalog of value as a record of the work they had accomplished in Camp and the teachers under whom they had studied, so that due credit for this work might be obtained by them in matriculating for future college work.

Santo Tomas Internment Camp was extremely fortunate in finding among its internees a number of men and women of high academic attainment who were both able and willing to assist in school work. In addition to the interned teachers of the Philippine public schools, private business colleges and parochial schools, there were a number of mining, civil and mechanical engineers from the mining districts and other professional men such as attorneys, accountants, and doctors residing in Manila. A reading of the accompanying report will give the reader an idea of the broad scope of the educational courses offered the internees as a result of the special attainments of these volunteer teachers.

The Department of Education is to be congratulated for instituting a system of instruction which made full use of the facilities and opportunities on hand and thus maintaining the spirit of education and mental discipline among the youth. The young people and also adults were encouraged in studious habits, and instead of wasting their time while interned and becoming unaccustomed to the use and study of books, they made definite and worthwhile progress in their studies of academic, business or cultural subjects. Through its splendid work the Education Department made a real and lasting contribution to the life of Santo Tomas Internment Camp.

Dr. R. Engel resigned in 1944 and Dr. Don W. Holter was appointed Chairman of the Educational Department.

REPORT OF THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
AT THE
UNIVERSITY OF SANTO TOMAS INTERNMENT CAMP

At the beginning of internment it was immediately realized that children's studies interrupted by the war should be resumed as soon as possible in order to avoid further loss of time, and partly to counteract the detrimental effect that too much enforced leisure would undoubtedly have on the Camp's youth. Work on the organization of an Education Department began on January 9, 1942, when a plan to start classes for children was submitted by Dr. René Engel to Messrs. Earl Carroll, A. F. Duggleby and to the Executive Committee.

A Recreation Committee having been organized a few days before, it was decided at first to merge education with recreation and to form a joint committee with several sub-committees, one of which would be for education. Mrs. L. P. Croft, Principal of the American School, and Mr. Roscoe Lautzenhiser, Principal of the Bordner Central School, were invited to participate in the Education Sub-Committee with Dr. Engel. Shortly thereafter the education was separated from recreation and the Education Committee took over the newly formed Education Department.

The Japanese Commandant, having authorized the organization of classes up to the ninth grade, registration was started on January 12. About 112 children, exclusive of those of kindergarten age, registered on that date. On account of multiple difficulties in securing the teachers needed, a sufficient amount of furniture and adequate shaded space, the various classes were opened on different dates.

Kindergarten

The Kindergarten began classes on January 14 with about 46 children in the open air in front of the Annex, under the direction of Mrs. L. Z. Fletcher, with Miss Jean Aaron and Mrs. M. A. Smith as assistants, who were later joined by Miss Pomponette Francisco and Miss Mary Magee for the Pre-Kindergarten Division. Pre-Kindergarten and Kindergarten classes were of one hour duration every morning except Saturday and Sunday, and operated from the middle of January until May 1, when the first school session ended. These classes were not resumed when the new

school year began in June, 1942, because unfavorable weather conditions made outdoor classes impracticable, and suitable sheltered space was unavailable.

Grade and High School

(a) First Session: About a week later, on January 22, all grades from First to Eighth and including the first year of high school, or Ninth Grade, were started in the open air at the back of the Education Building. Due to lack of teaching material, books, references, etc., as well as of instructors, the subjects offered in the various grades from Fourth to Ninth were limited to English, Mathematics and General Science. School was held every day except Sunday from 9:00 to 11:30 A.M.

Through successive additions to the Camp population, the total attendance in the grade group rose from 112 to 215. Operation of the Grade School required the collaboration of a total of twenty volunteer teachers.

On March 18, additional classes were authorized verbally by the Japanese Commandant for the second, third and fourth years of High School. Students having started High School courses before the outbreak of the war were thus enabled to complete their respective school years. The subjects offered were as follows: Algebra, Plane Geometry, Trigonometry, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, English, History, Civics, Latin, Spanish and French.

Students having completed work in grades and high school were given a certificate showing marks or ratings obtained in the various subjects studied by them.

In the grade school, out of a total of 195 students, 164 completed their respective grades. Out of a total of 85 high school students, 49 completed either their first, second or third year, while 20 finished the fourth year and graduated.

(b) New School Year: On June 29, another school year was started, including the fourth to the eighth grades and first to fourth years high school. Due to inadequate protection for small children in case of bad weather, the first, second and third grades were not started until July 26, when new schoolroom space was made available by the University of Santo Tomas.

In the new session started on June 29 the programs of the various grade and high school years were extended so as to conform with the requirements of accredited high schools and grade schools in the United States, as summarized below:

Grade School Program of Studies

Grade	I—Spelling and Reading
"	II—Spelling, Reading and elements of Arithmetic
"	III— " " " " " "
"	IV—Reading, English Grammar and Arithmetic
"	V—English, Arithmetic, American History and Science
"	VI— " " History (Ancient to 1500) and Science
"	VII— " " " (1500 to 1900) and Science
"	VIII— " " American History, Hygiene and Science

High School Program of Studies

- 1st Year—English, Algebra, General Science and Languages (Latin, French and Spanish)
- 2nd Year—English, Plane Geometry, World History (Ancient to 1500), Biology and Languages (Latin, French and Spanish)
- 3rd Year—English, Advanced Algebra, World History (1500 to 1900), Chemistry and Languages (French, Latin and Spanish)
- 4th Year—English, Trigonometry and Solid Geometry, American History, Physics, Economics and Languages (Latin, French and Spanish)

Some 75 children from schools in Shanghai and other parts of China had been taught in accordance with the British school system which differs in some respects from the American system. In order to insure that their education progressed with as little alteration as possible, Mr. J. H. Blinko was invited to join the Education Committee to interview each student and enroll him in the most suitable classes.

Total registration in the Grade School from 1st to 8th Grades, inclusive, amounted to 198 students; and in the High School, 130 students for the four years covering Grades IX to XII, inclusive.

During the first session of the year teaching was greatly handicapped by lack of a sufficient number of books to provide the students with reading texts. For example, in one class having as many as thirty pupils, only four textbooks were available and these had to be circulated. A great deal of time was thus taken by lectures and note-taking, which could have been used on exercises and problems if more books had been on hand.

Holy Ghost Children's Home

Special classes for almost 100 additional children up to Grade VI are held at this annex of the Camp. So far only English and

mathematics are the main items taught, as Science textbooks are not available, and the supply in the main Camp is so small that none can be lent at present.

Adult Classes

(a) First Session: Towards the middle of January, a large number of adults requested that classes in Spanish be organized. Authorization from the Commandant was applied for through the Executive Committee and was granted verbally. Classes were started on January 23 with two sections of about forty students each, then grew to a total of six sections with a total registration of about 250. Later on an advanced Spanish class was added with an enrollment of about forty-five students. Then an intermediate class was formed, mostly for students of high school age, with an attendance of about thirty.

Shortly afterwards requests for classes in Japanese, Tagalog, French, Mathematics, Accounting and various scientific and business subjects were received by the Education Department and were authorized on February 5. Japanese classes started on February 10, with forty students under the direction of Messrs. E. Stanley and S. Stephens. Ultimately registration for all language classes reached a total of over 600 students, which during the following month dropped to a total regular attendance of about 200 students.

Mathematical subjects were represented by classes in Mathematical Review, divided into two sections: elementary and advanced, with a total of thirty-three students; Calculus with twelve students; Applied Mathematics and Astronomy with about sixty students divided into two groups; and Engineering Mechanics with thirty students. A Seminar, or discussion group was started in Physics with an attendance of about twenty students, followed by a course in Electricity and Elementary Electronics, with thirty-five students. A Seminar in Chemistry was also started on February 18 with an attendance of about fifteen. A Seminar in Geology was organized at about the same date, having been previously authorized in accordance with the application of February 6.

Business Courses were started on February 27 with an advanced class in Accounting and Auditing and followed by Bookkeeping and Elementary Accounting (forty students); then Shorthand (Gregg) and Typing, representing a total attendance of over 100 students. All college and business courses were hampered because of lack of books, and mainly for that reason the Advanced Ac-

counting and Auditing group had to stop its work after a short period.

Other Courses: On March 4, a class in Elementary English was started for people having only a slight knowledge of English, mostly internees of Polish and Russian origin. On the following day a class in Music Appreciation was organized due to the request of a group composed of about eighty internees.

Most of the adult classes were closed during the Month of June and did not start again until July 9.

(b) *New School Year:* For the new school year these classes were arranged more systematically and were divided into two groups—College and Business School.

The college courses were arranged so that a full curriculum of First Year college might be offered to students having graduated from high school during the session completed in May, prior to internment, or having finished their high school studies or started the first year in college. Moreover, second year, third year and more advanced subjects were also included on the college program to satisfy the requests received by the Education Department.

In the Business School, the courses were arranged in such a matter as to offer a well-balanced business curriculum. Courses in Business English, Pitman's Shorthand and Business Law were added to the subjects given in the previous session.

College and business courses were designed on a semester basis of twenty weeks each; some subjects to be given throughout the whole year and others to stop at the end of the appropriate semester. Registration for college and business courses was completed on July 7 and reached a total of 593 students.

The granting of the chemical laboratory on the Fourth Floor for school room space by the University of Santo Tomas made it possible to carry on this program of adult classes as well as the High School. Classes had been started under the dining sheds but weather conditions had proved this location to be inadequate and some of the courses had to be cancelled. Subsequently, most of the classes were transferred to the Fourth Floor.

Report Cards and Certificate of Studies: At the end of each quarter report cards were distributed to the parents of grade and high school pupils, so as to inform them of the progress, attendance and behavior of their children. At the close of the School Year a certificate of completion of studies was given to each student, with final marks obtained in subjects taken.

In Business School and College Division, certificates were given at the end of each semester (end of 2nd and 4th quarters), in conformity with the programs of courses offered, to students wishing to obtain credit for their work.

Library: Through the book donations and loans of Mrs. L. Croft and Mr. R. E. Lautzenhiser, Principals of American and Bordner Schools, of the patrons of both schools, and of Mrs. Henry Bauman, Mr. F. S. Comings, Dr. René Engel, Mr. D. Shouse, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Thomas, Mrs. J. West and others, two libraries have been established—one for elementary grades and one for high school and college students. These Libraries are open daily and are under the direction of a staff of four women, headed by Mrs. J. Y. Tushka, a trained librarian. The encyclopedias, reference and reading books have a heavy circulation and serve as a vital backbone for all academic subjects. The work accomplished by this department is greatly hampered, however, by the limited number of books available.

Extra-Curricular Activities: In answer to a demand by the Executive Committee, Grade and High School students do their share for Camp life by helping to pick vegetables in the main garden for the hospital kitchen from 5:30 to 6:30 P.M., twice a week. A rotation between classes was established in such a way that each group does this work every six weeks.

Several grade and high school students are now helping in various shops in the Camp, such as the Carpenter Shop and the Red Cross sewing group, and thus are getting some manual training.

Education Committee: The Education Department is directed by a Board composed of five members forming the Education Committee. The names and duties of the various members are as follows:

Mr. J. H. Blinko—Secretary, and Supervision of Business School
Mrs. H. V. Blue—Supervision of Elementary Grades
Mrs. L. Croft—Supervision of upper grades, High School and Library
Dr. René Engel—Chairman, and College and general supervision.
Mr. R. E. Lautzenhiser—Supervision of upper grade and High School

Personnel of Education Department

(1) Faculty of Grade School	20
" High School	24
" College	32
" Business School	27
(2) Staff of Library, Office and Miscellaneous	14
(3) Utility Men and Guards	13
Grand Total	130

Education Committee: The Education Department is directed by of the Education Department most of the teaching material, books and supplies came from the American School, brought to the Camp through the efforts of Mrs. L. Croft and generously donated by the former Board of Directors, whose membership is almost entirely included among the internees. Considerable help was also received from the University of Santo Tomas through furniture and book loans and gifts of chalk and paper. Thanks to this help, which is hereby gratefully acknowledged, it was possible to carry on the educational program for about nine months. Towards the beginning of the new school year in August, it became necessary to replace some of the supplies. A request for an appropriation from the General Fund having been rejected, a drive for funds among the students was then decided. Up to the present date, collections to the education fund have reached a total of P67.64, part of which has been used for the purchase of chalk, paper and various supplies. An estimate of yearly expenditures for school supplies indicated that from P350 to P400 were needed to carry on the Educational program. As the drive for funds fell far under the needed amount, another demand was presented to the Finance and Purchasing Committee to help defray the expenses of the Education Department. The grant of a monthly allowance of P30 partly solved that problem and permitted the continuance of the educational work without curtailment.

In conclusion, it may be stated that the Education Department served a large part of the Camp's population in offering courses which were attended by about eighty to ninety per cent of the children, and by about one-fifth of the adult population. In other words, about twenty-five per cent of the internees took advantage of the instruction offered by the Education Department. Obviously, the activity helped to normalize living conditions in the Camp by keeping children occupied during definite periods of the day, as well as enabling them to continue their studies during their for-

mative years. Thus it helped materially towards the maintenance of order and discipline. Moreover, by keeping many adults mentally occupied outside their Camp duties, it had desirable effects. The voluntary and steady attendance to the offered courses clearly demonstrated the need for them.

The Education Department attempted to maintain as high a standard as that offered by the best schools of the Philippines during pre-war conditions. As a whole, it should be stated that the successful achievement of the aims of the department was due to the general and steady collaboration of all those who gave their time and energy to this work. To all we wish to express our sincere appreciation for their help.

DR. RENE ENGEL,
Chairman, Education Committee

A PLAINTIVE PLEA

*Dear God, if it's all the same to you
I'll take a little star dust on my wings.
I have always loved the beauty
Of the dewdrop on the rose
And reveled in the rainbow after rain,
But the dewdrop and the rainbow
They quickly pass away,
I can never hold their beauty
Long enough to satisfy my soul
So, dear God,
If it's all the same to you
I'd like a little star dust on my wings.*

—ELIZABETH J. MARSHALL

"THE LITTLE THEATER UNDER THE STARS"

THE ENTERTAINMENT COMMITTEE had a very quiet and unassuming start. Unlike the Central Committee or the Sanitation and Health Committee, which sprang into existence overnight as vital Camp forces, it obeyed no urgent call, though it filled a definite need. With so many important problems requiring attention during the first weeks of internment, there seemed to be no place for amusements. Yet at the end of a few months, sentiment had made a neat right about face turn. No longer treated like an outcast, the Committee was accepted into the Camp family as the full equal of other recreational entities; far from being neglected, it was patronized by practically every internee; and as time went on, the announcement of a stage play or a "movie" in "The Little Theater Under the Stars" was a summons for two thousand or more internees to crowd their chairs into the open plaza before the stage as early as one o'clock in the afternoon so as to reserve their places, although the show began at seven-thirty.

The idea of organizing an Entertainment Committee originated with Bernard Covit, and in the early part of January, 1942, Earl Carroll issued a call for all internees interested in entertainment features such as singing, dancing, instrumental music or vaudeville numbers to attend a meeting for the purpose of organization. Quite a number of men and women responded. Bernard (Bert) Covit took a leading part in the preliminary work and became chairman of the Entertainment Committee. Other prominent members were: David Harvey MacTurk (Dave Harvey), Mrs. Zena E. (Mary) Preston, William D. (Bill) Preston, Robert C. (Bob) Allen, and Mrs. Phyllis (Montey) Hearnden, all of whom became active and permanent workers on the original Committee.

Work on the first vaudeville show was immediately started, but difficulties arose; first, in securing a piano, and then in finding a suitable place to rehearse. For this purpose, the corridors of the first

floor, Main Building, were used, but as these were open to all internees passing to and fro, rehearsals were subjected to continuous noise and interruptions. An open field in back of the Red Cross warehouse was next used, as was also a space behind the Annex kitchen. A second difficulty was the construction of a stage and props, but lumber and nails were at a premium, and there were no funds on hand with which to purchase. It was hard to borrow even a hammer or a saw. The stage for the first two shows was made of soap boxes with a few planks nailed over them. But somehow or other all difficulties were overcome, and after one or two performances, contributions were received so that a better stage could be built. As there was no place at first in which to store the little stage property that was so painfully acquired, a number of small but important losses were suffered through pilferage. Finally, as performances were given in the open air, the stage itself and also the piano and smaller pieces of furniture, which were all kept under cover, had to be moved out in preparation for the show. The entertainers made these transfers themselves and the physical exercise involved gave them a good warming-up for their roles.

The first show was presented in the West Patio of the Main Building on January 29, 1942, the program being as follows:

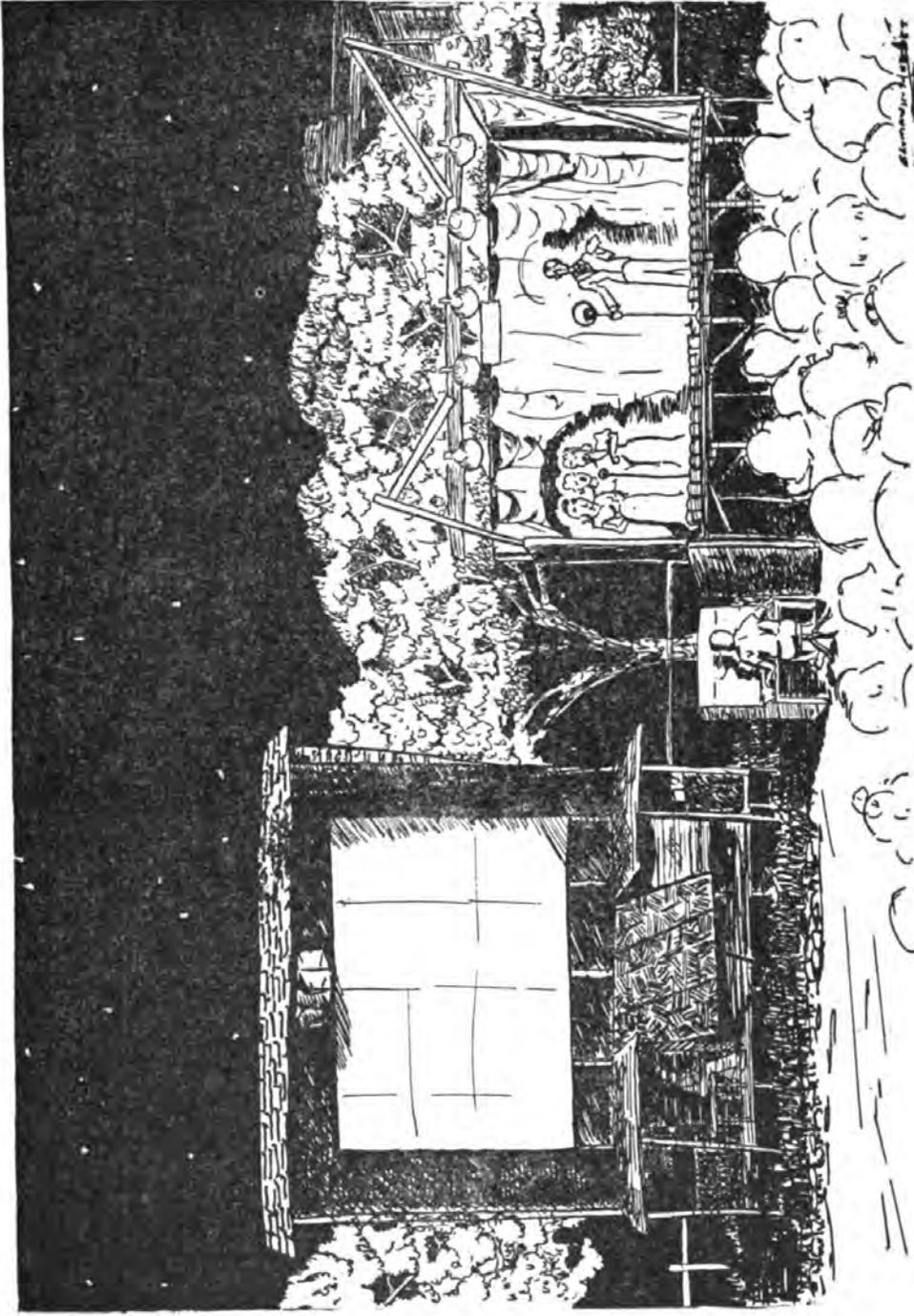
Dave Harvey, Master of Ceremonies

Allen and Jones, Trumpet Imitations	Gloria Isaacs, Song Stylist
C. O. Hardcastle, Sea Shanties	Patty Gene Croft, Accordion Solo
Phyllis Lynch, Tap Dance	D. Tuten, Sword Swallower

This show, simple as it was, proved highly successful. The patio was crowded with chairs and *petates** of the internees, which were placed in position early in the morning. The young people sat or stood on the window sills around the court, and every window in the second and third stories was crowded with eager spectators. The entertainers must have been well satisfied with the applause, which was spontaneous and prolonged.

The show had its limitations, and those responsible never made any claims for its being professional in standard. But it achieved the object for which it was given. It played to an audience which had just passed through tragic and even appalling experiences, and

* *Petate*—a native sleeping mat, woven of grass, used by the internees as lawn mats on which to sit or lounge about.



which was in a highly nervous state. The relief offered by this simple little show was instantaneous. For many of the internees, this was the first occasion for a good laugh in over a month, and full advantage of the opportunity was taken. The introductions of the various numbers and the running line of comment by the Master of Ceremonies were full of laughs and the internees forgot their troubles in the spirit of the occasion.

From this time onward, the success of the Committee was assured. The second show, given a week later, was also enthusiastically received. In all, fourteen performances were given in the West Patio during this season (1942), including two plays: "Hedda Gabler" (Ibsen) in condensed form and "The Irish of It" (Dave Harvey). After the first two performances, revues were presented, with a chorus and general theme interspersed with specialty numbers. A much larger number of entertainers were given roles: for instance, on May 24, 1942, fifty-six performers took part in "A Latin Revue."

During this time the Committee provided entertainment for the Annex kiddies and their mothers who were unable to attend the evening programs. Arrangements were made to present singing and dancing numbers, such as would appeal to the children. Nine shows were given. These were presented on Sundays, and it was gratifying to find many of the hospital patients, who were able to walk, attending the performances. On these occasions a few of the children were given simple lessons in singing and dancing.

When the rainy season descended on the Camp, early in June, 1942, the shows, like other open-air recreations, suffered many postponements and gradually had to be abandoned. The beautiful patio became a morass in which the frog choruses took over the role of night entertainers. Efforts were made to drain off the water, but these were of no avail. It was finally decided to let nature take its course and to wait until the weather improved.

The Committee accordingly disappeared from the great outdoors but not to hibernate. A period of intensive activity began, and preparations were made to use the public address system in broadcasting entertainments. The radio crew, with Adolf C. (Ad) Brunner in charge, assisted by Earl H. Hornbostel, made the necessary installations for a broadcasting studio, and soon a very pleasing type of radio show was being given over the loud-speakers. It was definitely the "off-season," and the heavy rains kept the internees

inside most of the evenings, so that it was necessary to rely on simple musical programs.

A change took place in the personnel of the Committee in September, when "Bert" Covit joined the internees leaving for Shanghai, and Dave Harvey was given the post of chairman. From this time on, Dave was in full charge of the activities of the Committee. Through his wide experience as a showman and the hours of hard work he devoted to his job, great improvements were made and a more finished type of performance was presented.

At the close of the rainy season in November, a fine series of radio shows was started. The broadcasting was done from a makeshift studio away from interruption. The entertainment given consisted of singing, musical numbers and short skits. A comic dialogue, the "Joe and Butch" series, presented by Dave Harvey and Don Rutter, and an "Our Time" series, written by Clarence Beliel, achieved great popularity.

In the following month, the Committee was called on to assist in the preparations being made for Christmas, inasmuch as special features were intended for the holiday season. A most amusing show, including marionettes, was arranged for the children in the Annex at Christmas time. Miss Jeanne Massey was in charge of the marionettes, and her work with the sixteen puppets in the play was exceptionally well done. To see the happiness of the kiddies at this play was a Christmas treat in itself, and the Committee received great credit for their work.

Perhaps the most enjoyable feature of the Christmas entertainment was the moving picture program on December 23, 1942. Most of the internees had not been in a show-house for well over a year and were starving to see a "movie." On this occasion, the first picture shown was a Japanese newsreel for propaganda purposes, then came a comic "short," followed by the main feature. The audience was instructed not to applaud or make any demonstrations during the showing of the pictures, but they had difficulty in restraining themselves.

In later months other movies were shown following the same general pattern, a total of six presentations being given up to October, 1943. The American-made portions of these pictures were all produced around 1935 and were a bit out of date; nevertheless, they were very welcome to the internees.

The Christmas celebration was rounded out with a fine concert

of the combined men's and women's choruses, and community singing of Christmas carols.

After Christmas, the Entertainment Committee made ready to present its second series of plays and sketches to the internees, and promised great improvements. The first step was to get permission to select another site, as the patio was far too small for the attendance that had been built up. The site selected was in front of the Main Building beside the motion picture screen, so that the same seating capacity could be used for stage performances as for movie shows. This transfer was made on January 29, 1943. This front plaza, open to the heavens, was named "The Little Theater Under the Stars," and for the internees will always remain the symbol of cheerfulness and happiness in the midst of the privations of internment. Week after week a good show was presented, always on the humorous side. The shows were designed to give the impression of studio broadcasting with the audience itself present within the studio watching and listening to the performers as they acted their respective parts, and in this manner a certain *rapport* or binding sympathy was achieved between the audience and the entertainers. There were the usual singing and dancing features, but most interesting were the short sketches and playlets. Under the latter head may be mentioned the following, which the internees will probably remember as outstanding:

Hospital Sketch
Plantation Days

A Day at School
Internees in Heaven

In these particular revues, some nonsense or so-called "screwball" features were skillfully interspersed for the delectation of the younger set. There were also the "Vignettes of History," ingenious and enjoyable burlesques on great personages of the past.

These sketches and playlets were all written and produced by Dave Harvey, sometimes with the collaboration of Clarence Beliel. Dave seemed to have an inexhaustible fund of humor, stories, and experience to draw on, and never permitted the show to drag or become boring. He later received the Camp citation in recognition of meritorious service in entertainment, and he well deserved the honor.

In February, 1943, a new form of amusement was introduced—the "Quiz" show, or "Take It or Leave It"—which alternated with

the radio shows. The second title referred to the prizes offered for correctly answering the questions propounded by the Master of Ceremonies. Prizes consisted of a jar of coconut honey, a package of fudge, a bag of peanuts, a tube of toothpaste, or some other similar luxury. At first only individuals participated, but later on groups took part, as for instance, the Hospital Staff vs. the Sanitation and Health Committee, the Canteen vs. the Censors and the Ministers vs. the Britishers, et cetera. The questions asked were based on subjects of general interest, and the audience participated avidly though tacitly. Later in the season, more elaborate radio plays were attempted, among which the following may be mentioned:

"The Man Who Came to Dinner"
 "Of Thee I Sing"
 "Arsenic and Old Lace"
 "Ladies in Retirement"

These plays were presented from and inside studio and broadcast to the Camp over the loudspeaker system.

During the second rainy season, which kept up its usual schedule beginning in June, the department was much better equipped to carry on its work than in the preceding year. Whenever possible, programs were presented over the loudspeaker system, which by now had been assigned permanent weather-proof quarters on the front plaza and in the gymnasium. Now and then, when the rains held off for a day or two, a stage show, held in preparation for just such an occasion, was presented. During one such lull, in early September, 1943, a delightful minstrel show, assisted by the male chorus, was given. This old-style blackface comedy, with singing, dancing and dialogue brought down the house (if the remark may apply to "The Little Theater Under the Stars").

Plans for the third season were made during June to October, 1943, and the week was divided up somewhat as follows:

<i>Tuesday</i>	Radio plays
<i>Wednesday</i>	Movies (every other week)
<i>Thursday</i>	Play readings in the Father's Garden
<i>Friday</i>	Musical presentations
<i>Saturday</i>	Stage presentations (Shows, Quizzes)
<i>Sunday</i>	Classical music for other committees to arrange
<i>Monday</i>	Open date

In the course of the many months of internment, Dave Harvey attracted a great number of associates, some of whom were permanently assigned to the Entertainment Department. These were, to mention only a few who took part in many of the shows, the following:

Miss Phyllis M. Dyer	William A. Carroll
Miss Eva Dyer	Mario Bakerini-Booth (Musician)
Miss Gladys D. Bond	George Sellers (Musician)
Miss Elizabeth A. Hackett	Romney Pearce (Pianist)
Miss Ella L. Lyman	Earl H. Hornbostel
Miss Paula B. Pratt	Donald D. Rutter
Miss Joy E. Kemp	Richard M. Sandford
Mrs. Barbara B. Brines	Thornton A. Ellis (Stage Mgr.)
Clarence Beliel	William J. Chapman

The work of the Entertainment Department, and particularly that of Dave Harvey, should be given credit for bringing a bit of sunshine and happiness into the dull routine of internment life. The Camp was established as a war measure; its purpose was grim, and the internees had passed through tragic experiences just before their internment. It was left to the Entertainment Department to remind its audiences of the brighter side of internment life. When nearly four thousand internees could be made to laugh together, it is no exaggeration to state that the morale of the Camp was definitely improved by these shows. In addition, the hours of enjoyment provided by the entertainers were a vital contribution to happiness. The kiddies, always in the front rows, the younger set by twos and threes, the men with their pipes and the women with their knitting all attended and enjoyed these carefree moments. It is certain that this is one feature of internment life that will always be remembered with pleasure and with gratitude toward those who made it possible.

ON THE PLAZA

WHEN the sun's parting beams cast a rosy glow over the campus of Santo Tomas and soften the harsh contours of the grey University building, there comes a moment of relaxation. Reclined in deck-chairs on the lawn and plaza, groups exchange the day's news and admire the tinted skies.

At sunset it requires no excuse to laze. The laborious toil for existence ceases for a prisoner, as it does for a farmer, when the sun goes down. Nothing more can be done until tomorrow: For twelve hours he is released from incessant cooking, buying, cleaning, washing, carrying. If his work isn't finished, it must wait until tomorrow. Stevenson's Apology for Idlers is not needed here!

In the gathering dusk a red light of warning appears on the little, triangular, wooden speaker-house at the corner of the lawn. The red glow is the preliminary signal for an arresting peal of music which, every night at 7.15,* attracts the deckchair crowd's attention. For the following hour and a half the concert broadcast through this speaker may be the object of their concentrated interest or simply provide a background for conversation. It floods the front campus and can be heard playing faintly in the distant "gym."

Indoors, a small, brightly-lit room, stacked with parts and pieces of electrical equipment, is the heart of this vibrating system. In it are the men and the machine they have built to produce this sound.

It might be the control room of any radio station. Before the seated announcer is a choice of three turntables and a whole keyboard of mysterious lights and switches; suspended in front of him a microphone. At his side sits a technician, eyes fixed on a swinging needle, hand on a switch to regulate the volume of sound. The shelves around the walls are black with records. A workbench across the end of the room would warm any engineer's heart, strewn as it is with tools, wires, plugs, nuts,, bulbs, batteries and

* Later on time was changed.

old tin cans. Music fills the room. How comes this phenomenon into being?

During the days when we waited naively for the gates to open at any moment, it was a regular evening occurrence for a young fellow to emerge from the big building with a large square loud-speaker on his shoulders. He would set it down casually on a bench or on the ground and wait for his pals to bring out a portable turntable. After the necessary connections were made, there would be a prolonged tryout of the sound qualities by all helpers interested in hearing their own voices. Eventually someone would decide to open the program and music would literally burst forth.

It was all very informal. Sometimes it seemed as if only the enthusiasts who produced it were interested in hearing the music. Of course it was difficult to sustain interest when the wind blew down the speakers, or rain threatened and all was hastily dismantled, or (more often) connections failed. Blank intervals, however, were seldom protracted for the unit's technician, Earl Hornbostel, revealed a genius for finding the right connection out of a maze of wire generously patched with chewing gum and bits of string.

Sometimes the audience and the Music Committee shows a widely divergent taste in music. Cort Linder and Don Rutter won't forget the night when a rebellious individual exhibited his distaste for "that highbrow stuff" by pulling out the connection behind the restaurant building. It took a breezy exchange of words and blows before the offender was convinced that one's own personal opinions can't be imposed on everybody else. Originally the enthusiastic little group used A. B. Collette's equipment for their evening broadcasts, while Earl Hornbostel wired Dave Harvey's shows with his own. Soon they switched over entirely to a set belonging to Earl, who only a few years before was the best-known radio technician in the islands.

These ambitious young men showed a strong desire to expand their activities in both equipment and music. They found the small turntable unsatisfactory, so they built a wooden cabinet to house a double one. With handles at each end it can be carried coffinwise with comparative ease. It is a masterpiece of amateur carpentry and professional fitting. But the greatest aid in expanding their equipment came from Earl's Filipino friends, whose generous loan of further speakers, "mikes" and turntables was invaluable.

For the first five months of operation the radio boys used their own funds and personal equipment, without financial support from the Camp. So it is due to these Filipino benefactors that the outfit grew to possess all the appurtenances of a broadcasting station—bar the radio.

In August 1942, after months without a home, after parking their valuable property in corridors, bathrooms and already congested offices, the Music Committee were officially designated a room of their own. They could now broadcast regularly from inside the building, independent of the fickle weather.

The value of the Music Committee was further recognized when the soaring price of paper made the broadcast of announcements over the public address system a much cheaper and easier means of disseminating news than by the distribution of bulletins to each room. So a fifteen minute weekly news period soon became a thrice-daily feature with Don Bell as the commentator.

Every man has his own ideas of life, letters—music. There is no exception to this rule among the odd 4,000 inmates of Santo Tomas. Scholar and salesman, banker and beachcomber are all component parts of our social mixture and all know what music is good and what is bad. Only unfortunately they never agree; they maintain a perpetual controversy. Some internees like swing and some like heavy classic, while the majority care for neither extreme. After a few weeks Don Rutter took a poll of the people's tastes in music, so that it could be played according to demand. Some of course were just allergic to music in any form and begged for quiet, but experimental "silent" nights fell flat on the ears of too many to be adopted as a custom.

Arranging programs from a library of some 3,000 records is a skilled job, but it seems natural for Cort Linder, with his wide knowledge of music in all its phases. From these internee-donated records, he planned programs of everything from hillbilly songs to grand opera arias.

The man responsible for most of the running repairs to this ever-expanding enterprise holds the exalted title of Chairman of the Music Committee. "Ad" Brunner, ex-electrical engineer and now a prominent business man, works about ten hours a day building, repairing and tearing down the "works." "Ad" is the Rube Goldberg of the outfit. He is for ever inventing gadgets to make life easy. He fixes things. By pulling the announcer's switch,



"Slowing Down"



Stormy Weather - Even for the young!



Wow! A Smoke



Fashion Notes - S.T.I.C. Version



Edward Stone / STIC '48

he can simultaneously fade out the buzzing electric fan, slide a bolt across the door to bar it against noisy intruders, turn on a red light outside the door and ring a bell to call attention to a notice asking for silence during announcements. He has installed a talk-back system between the broadcasting room and loud-speakers at various points on the campus, so that technicians working outside can save time by "telephoning" instead of walking indoors to make suggestions. This little contrivance does dual service, for through it listeners can and do give anonymous vent to their displeasure over certain programs.

The broadcasting equipment has a wide variety of uses. Through it the Music Committee sponsors piano and organ concerts from its studio. Shows, concerts, plays, lectures and sports meetings all require its service. In the event of an emergency, orders can be issued through the public address system to reach six different points on the campus.

Rain or shine, 7:15 always brings the sound of the opening bars of the current signature tune. The very regularity of these musical programs has brought us to depend on them largely for our entertainment and without them the nights seem dismally long. In truth this music by raising our spirits when they droop keeps up our morale.

Romance may be curtailed, but we still have moonlight and music. These cool hours of evening are sweet consolation for broiling days passed in toil. For the seated groups scattered through the moonlit grounds the concert fills a conscious gap. Perhaps the music may not be a particular favorite, but it provides a ready distraction for minds plagued by care and worry; it lifts them out of their depressing environment into a world of the imagination. This escape from reality is ours every night and it is no wonder that we return unwillingly to mundane things when the closing theme song reminds us that it is time to say:

*"Toodle-oo, till tomorrow,
Sweet dreams to you.
Nighty-night, sleep tight!
Toodle-o—here's a kiss for you.*"*

*("Toodle-oo" by Lombardo & Loeb. Brunswick record played by Russ Morgan.)

In 1944 the routine of Camp life changed somewhat. Morning roll-call was instituted by the Japanese military authorities in addition to the one in the evening. It was found necessary to have a reveille by the loud speaker at 6:30 a.m. This was done by playing a phonographic record and announcing the time. The title of the records played called attention to some news topic of the day. Sometimes about new Camp regulations, rumors or air raids.

It was always a wonder that the Japanese military authorities never caught up with the dry humor of wise-cracking Don Bell, official announcer and news commentator of the Camp, whose famous pun "better Leyte than never" came to us the day the Americans landed at Leyte.

On September 21, 1944, the American dive bombers first appeared over Manila and fires were started on the waterfront. The Musical Committee gave us "I Covered the Waterfront," "Pennies from Heaven" and "It Looks Like Rain in Cherry Blossom Lane." After the first bombing the planes did not return until October 15th. Several times during that period the anxious internees heard Jeanette MacDonald singing "Lover Come Back to Me." When news sifted into Camp that an attempt had been made on the life of Adolph Hitler, the internees were awakened that morning by the song "Ding, Dong, the Witch is Dead." When the Japanese military police took over the Camp and Gestapo-like regulations were strictly enforced the musical program mirrored the thoughts of the internees by photographic records entitled: "Turn On The Heat," "What'll I Do If I Married A Soldier," "You're In The Army Now," and "Who's Afraid Of The Big Bad Wolf." The Musical Committee put on a special program, when the Japanese took away the money of the internees and deposited it in the Bank of Taiwan, and featured "I Got Plenty Of Nuthin," "Never Felt Better, Never Had Less," "I Can't Give You Anything But Love" and "Hungry Women."

The internees of Sto. Tomas will never forget the day when they were awakened by "There Is Something In The Air" and, later in the day, when an American plane, flying low, dropped a pair of goggles to which was tied a note "Roll Out The Barrel The Gang's All Here."

And when the tanks came in!

Remember those sobbing voices that tried to sing "God Bless America" and the "Star Spangled Banner?"

RELEASES—OUTSIDE INSTITUTIONS

ONE of the important discoveries made during the first few days of Camp life came about accidentally, or at least without premeditation. The Japanese seemed to be so enthusiastic about filling up Santo Tomas Camp with internees, that nobody thought they would be at all willing to release any of these same prisoners again, if only properly approached. It was left to A. E. Holland to discover both the fact and the means of bringing it about.

Mr. Holland's self-appointed job during the first day of his internment at Santo Tomas—January 5th—was to help some of the old people with their baggage and especially with their bedding. While trying without success next day to find a mattress for an elderly lady, he saw a Japanese officer and interpreter passing by. Impulsively he stopped them, explaining that the woman was old and feeble and had no bed. On the spur of the moment he asked if she could not be permitted to return home. He was told to inquire about the matter at the Japanese general office, where he again explained the situation, and, to his surprise and delight, received a form of pass permitting her to leave Camp. On that same afternoon, Mr. Holland succeeded in having five old men released for reasons of age and ill health.

Encouraged by these initial successes, Mr. Holland determined to devote all his time to the matter of securing releases for old people and those in poor health who ought never to have been interned. It was clear that, with systematic and tactful efforts, many internees might be permitted to leave Camp and return home for a few months, or perhaps permanently.

The next step was taken on the 8th, when he was given space and a desk in the Japanese general office, ostensibly to "sift" applications for release, that is, to sort out those deserving immediate action and recommendation to the Commandant. Actually, his position gave him an opportunity to study Japanese psychology

and devise methods best calculated to result in releases. After Mr. Holland's appointment as a member of the Central Committee and later the Executive Committee, steps were taken to persuade the Japanese Camp Authorities to issue official regulations governing releases and to designate what classes of internees would be considered eligible for release. Four main classes were thereupon named.

1. Mothers with babies under one year of age. (Changed to two years in February 1942.)
2. Women eight months with child.
3. Sick men or women over seventy years of age.
4. Hospital cases.

While these were the basic conditions for release, the Committee was continually on the alert to contrive extensions and modifications, especially in matters pertaining to the physical condition of internees or their age, in order to benefit as large a number as possible.

During January and the succeeding months, hundreds of internees applied for release, and were promptly accommodated, so that by the end of March some 1200 internees, exclusive of members of religious groups, were living outside Camp on pass. At the end of January, Mr. Holland was given help by the appointment of C. C. Grinnell as Vice-Chairman.

Due to the most unsatisfactory conditions in Santo Tomas, the Committee took up immediately the matter of releasing as many of the children as possible. An important step towards this end was realized on January 11th, when the Japanese Commandant gave his approval for the establishment of a children's home outside Camp. Such a home was opened soon afterwards at Red Cross Hospital No. 2 with Dr. Fe del Mundo in charge. Later on, a more suitable building was secured from the Sisters of the Holy Ghost Order. About twenty youngsters, both boys and girls, were first enrolled, and the number increased steadily until over one hundred children were being taken care of. The home proved of incalculable benefit to these children, removing them from the atmosphere of an internment camp and giving them the advantages of pleasant surroundings and a home influence. The Committee also succeeded in securing the release to private homes of about one hundred mothers and three hundred children.

Toward the middle of April, 1942, the Japanese Military Police ordered all persons reinterned whose reasons for release were no longer valid. Mr. Holland and Mr. Grinnell persuaded the Japanese Commandant that the order, "correctly interpreted," meant that the internees out on pass were merely to be re-registered for recording purposes. Shortly after April 15th, over 1200 released internees called at Santo Tomas Internment Camp to register, and the Committee succeeded in securing extensions of from one to three months for ninety-nine percent of them. From this time onward until May, 1943, a large part of the work of the Release Department (as it was called after August, 1942) consisted in securing extensions of releases. Applicants for extensions averaged about fifty a day and each application required discussion and lengthy explanation to the Japanese, whose method was to raise questions and interpose objections on general principles. All of their arguments had to be answered in a satisfactory and diplomatic manner. The work of the committee came to be a downright, burdensome grind, and it speaks well for the versatility and patience of its members that they were able to continue with this Camp service.

Following the registrations in April, 1942, the Committee secured the temporary release of many women with children well over the age limit of two years of age, and made it possible for practically all mothers with small children to leave Camp on conditional release if they chose to go.

In July, 1942, the Japanese Military Authorities again ordered all persons out on pass to be reinterned unless their continued release was approved by Dr. Cho Kaito, the Japanese medical examiner at Santo Tomas Camp. Almost all the internees on release, including the paralytics, the blind, the crippled, and infirm had to appear before Dr. Cho, and extensions were reduced to three days pending the result of his examinations. Although Dr. Cho rejected the great majority of these people, pronouncing them fit for immediate reinternment, the Committee expostulated and argued, presented further reasons for release, and with the help of the Camp medical officer, Dr. Charles N. Leach, succeeded in arranging for the release of over ninety percent of those rejected by Dr. Cho. In August, 1942, the work of the Committee lessened perceptibly, as Mr. Tsurumi, Camp Commandant, accepted the Committee's recommendations without much objection, granting

many extensions of from three to six months. It was also in August and September, 1942, that children of American fathers and Filipino mothers were permanently released by the Japanese, after certain conditions had been satisfied. This was the only phase of release work initiated by the Japanese.

In September, 1942, Mr. Kodaki, the new Commandant, upon the request of the Committee, asked Dr. Cho to be more lenient in his examination of men over sixty years old, and a large number of these were conditionally released. From September, 1942, to May, 1943, the usual extension and release work was carried on under somewhat more flexible regulations.

May, 1943, proved to be a trying month for the internees both within Camp and outside on pass. It will be recalled that it was in this month that the Japanese Military Authorities transferred eight hundred internees to Los Baños, and the Camp faced the possibility of its removal *in toto* to that point. All allied nationals living outside Camp on pass were ordered, on May 9th, to return to Santo Tomas Camp. May 15th was set as the final date for filing applications for extensions of release. On that day the Release Department handled about eight hundred applications. Despite the efforts of the Department, many re-internments took place during this time, but still about four hundred men and women were permitted to continue outside, of whom approximately one hundred thirty stayed in their homes and the remainder in certain institutions open to Santo Tomas internees, such as Remedios and Philippine General Hospital, Hospicio de San Jose, and others. It was not an easy task to persuade the Japanese Military Authorities to give these four hundred people special consideration. There were long and bitter arguments and discussions, the Committee had to repeat their reasons again and again, adding each time something new, never accepting an adverse decision as final. This was especially true of those persons whose condition made it imperative that they be left in their homes. The Committee's experience, gained through many months of release work, stood them in good stead at this time.

While the securing of conditional releases was the most important work of the Committee during these months, it was only part of their task. They arranged for short term (three to ten day) releases for internees to visit sick relatives outside Camp. They handled all the work on medical releases and passes. They also arranged for day passes for the internees, permitting the latter to leave the

Camp from morning until late afternoon in order to visit sick relatives or attend to financial and personal matters. Telephone calls were put through and a system of gate passes instituted, whereby relatives or friends of internees were permitted to enter Camp for a short visit. All of these concessions meant further arguments with the Japanese. Visitors might not arrive on the day specified, irregularities might occur, and all required an understanding of Japanese psychology.

In the period between January, 1942 and May, 1943, the Release Department achieved results approximately as follows:

- 1,200 conditional releases granted for various periods of time;
- 12,000 extensions granted;
- 4,000 day passes, gate visits, telephone calls arranged;
- 1,500 temporary releases secured.

The main personnel of the Release Department who dealt directly with the Japanese officials of the Commandant's staff, were the following:

- A. E. HOLLAND, Chairman from January, 1942, until February, 1944, except for a period of three months, from November, 1943, to February, 1944, spent in the hospital.
- C. C. GRINNELL, Vice Chairman, February, 1942, to August, 1942, when he became Chairman of the Executive Committee.
- GORDON RUMMER, Vice Chairman, September, 1942, to February, 1944. Acting Chairman, during Mr. Holland's illness in the hospital. Chairman, 1944, until the break-up of Camp.
- D. A. TEN GROTENHUIS, also Vice Chairman and assistant from Spring, 1942, until the end of internment.

Mr. Holland's separation from the Release Department came in February 1944. On account of protesting too vehemently against the proposed re-internment of the seriously ill and aged people quartered in outside institutions, he was ordered by the Japanese to turn over the release work to the other members of the Department. At that time the Camp fell entirely under the control of the Japanese War Prisoners' Administration, and the work of the Release Department became so hampered that almost no releases (even for the seriously ill) could be secured.

One further important phase of the activities of Release Depart-

ment officials may be mentioned at this time. In December, 1942, a new Committee on Outside Institutions was organized. A. F. Duggleby was appointed Chairman, and A. E. Holland and Dr. Charles N. Leach, members. Dr. Leach shortly afterwards dropped out, but the work was carried on by the other two members. The institutions concerned in the program and falling under the jurisdiction of the new committee, were the following:

ATENEO DE MANILA. This is a college established and operated by the Society of Jesus. The Jesuit Fathers converted some of their classrooms into dormitories when the war started and took care of a number of allied nationals. By the end of May, 1943, approximately forty men and women were quartered at the Ateneo and as many as fifty-three were at one time housed there.

REMEDIOS HOSPITAL. This institution was operated until June, 1942, as Red Cross Hospital No. 4, and when the Committee began its administration, it was taking care of only a few men and women internees. By July, 1943, the number of internee patients at Remedios Hospital had increased to about ninety.

SULPHUR SPRINGS, a private institution, was being operated at the outbreak of hostilities as a camp for British evacuees from Shanghai. After the internment of these people at Santo Tomas Internment Camp, about twenty internees lived there as paying guests. By July, 1943, the number quartered at Sulphur Springs had increased to over ninety.

HOSPICIO DE SAN JOSE. This institution, located on a small island in the Pasig river was operated by Sisters of Charity as an orphanage. Through an agreement with the Mother Superior, the Committee extended the facilities of the Hospicio de San Jose to take care of approximately one hundred thirty old men.

HOLY GHOST CHILDREN'S HOME. The Committee reorganized this splendid refuge for Camp youngsters, which took care of over one hundred children.

Through the efforts of the Committee, of outside institutions, the Philippine General Hospital allotted additional space and accommodations for internees from Santo Tomas who required hospitalization. Thirty-five additional beds were made available in

the male ward and private rooms, and eight beds in the female ward.

Wherever feasible, the Committee appointed internees as administrators at these institutions. It was their duty to see that the patients obeyed regulations and cooperated with those in charge. This was the case at Holy Ghost Children's Home, Hospicio de San Jose, and Sulphur Springs, where internee nurses and orderlies took care of the patients. Mr. Duggleby and Mr. Holland inspected these institutions at regular intervals and kept them up to as high a standard as possible. At times it was found necessary to ask internees quartered at these institutions to return Camp, so that the space they were occupying could be given to some other patient in greater need of it. This was particularly true of the Philippine General Hospital, the center for Camp surgical work, where space was limited. Convalescents on being requested to return to Camp, were inclined to consider their treatment harsh or arbitrary, and there was some unpleasantness. However, in all cases the Committee had as its aim the best interests of the internees as a whole.

Unfortunately, the work of this Committee was also complicated, and later on nullified, by the action of the Japanese Military Authorities, who at various dates ordered the outside institutions closed to internees. The following table shows the date of these closures and the approximate number of inmates at the time, who were compelled to return to Santo Tomas:

<i>Name of Institution</i>	<i>Date Closed</i>	<i>Number Reinterned</i>
St. Luke's Hospital.....	December, 1942	26
Ateneo de Manila.....	July, 1943	39
Santiago Hospital.....	October, 1943	32
St. Joseph's Hospital.....	February, 1944	21
Sulphur Springs.....	February, 1944	66
Doctor's Hospital.....	February, 1944	12
Mary Chiles Hospital.....	February, 1944	7
Holy Ghost Children's Home....	February, 1944	114
Hospicio de San Jose.....	September, 1944	106
Remedios Hospital.....	September, 1944	71
San Lazaro Hospital.....	October, 1944	4

In all, eleven institutions were closed to the internees by October, 1944. Three were permitted to remain open for their use, if desired. These were the Philippine General Hospital (although it was

next to impossible to secure permission from the Japanese to enter there), the National Psychopatic Hospital for mental cases, and the Philippine Tuberculosis Hospital, for active cases of tuberculosis. The last two took care of only a very few cases (about ten in all). From the eleven closed institutions the aged, feeble, sick and crippled internees were forced back into Santo Tomas Internment Camp. The result for some was death within a short time and for the rest, shortened life.

In addition to the two members of the Committee on Outside Institutions, A. F. Duggleby and A. E. Holland, special thanks should be given to the many non-internable friends at these institutions whose kind treatment made the lot of the internees much more bearable.

FINALE!

*Some day this great war will be over,
Once more we shall all live in clover;
Saint Thomas will seem
Just a bad, bad dream,
As we sail past the White Cliffs of Dover!*

—GUY WALFORD, 1942

NOTE: On January 13, 1945, Guy Walford, well-known Britisher of Cebu, sent us "Finale" with a statement that if we could use it "accept it with my compliments." That night a severe heart attack laid him low and on the following morning that big-hearted, hospitable "Cebuano" passed on to embark in that ship which, we are sure, will carry him "past the White Cliffs of Dover," to that undiscovered bourne whence no traveller returns.

RELIEVING THE DISTRESSED

THE HARDSHIPS and actual sufferings of the foreign residents of Manila—particularly the Americans and Europeans—during the first weeks of internment, have been mentioned elsewhere in these pages. The destitute condition of many of the internees on their arrival at the Santo Tomas Internment Camp made it necessary to establish a special committee for relieving the distressed.

During the three weeks that elapsed between the first attack of Japan on the Philippines (December 8, 1941) and the occupation of Manila (January 2, 1942), the people lived under conditions of great anxiety, which increased from day to day. Newspaper accounts of new enemy attacks by greatly reinforced numbers daily came. The bombing of Manila and Cavite and perhaps still more the incessant air-raid alarms kept the people in a state bordering on panic. The fires, lootings, acts of violence and lawlessness contributed to bring about the complete breakdown of business and normal living. It was difficult to withdraw money from the banks, for, due to some mistaken policy or in an effort to protect half a dozen banks at the expense of thousands of depositors, the President of the Philippine Commonwealth, Manuel L. Quezon, issued an order, soon after the first bombing, limiting withdrawals from banks to two hundred pesos a week, except for payroll purposes. Even that plan was shattered. The banks were open for business for the last time up to Monday noon, December 29, 1941, after which date they closed their doors without notifying the public. These unexpected acts prevented the American and British public from providing themselves with sufficient funds for personal use during internment and were responsible for much of the suffering that later ensued on account of lack of money with which to buy the bare necessities of life.

Stores throughout the city were closed, and the streets were deserted. Nobody knew what would happen next. At this critical

time the people lacked intelligent leadership. With it, they might have been aroused from their mental lethargy and bewilderment, but left entirely to their own resources, they were unable to make any effective preparations for their approaching internment.

On marching into Manila, the Japanese took immediate and forceful action to place all "enemy aliens" under custody. Detachments of their troops were placed as guards over the hotels, lodging houses, the larger apartments, and the Y.M.C.A.'s, and all "enemy aliens" there, were notified to pack their suitcases and bags with such things as they wished to carry with them. Usually they were told to take enough for three days and left to suppose that they would then be released. In many cases, only three to five minutes were allowed for packing. On other occasions more time was given. However, there was never an opportunity to take more than a suitcase or two of personal effects, and as everyone had to carry his own baggage, all trunks and heavy baggage had to be left behind. The prisoners were then lined up and counted, their baggage searched and all knives, flashlight cases, cameras and whatever was considered as contraband were removed. Persons were actually searched, and in many cases valuables were lost during this and successive examinations. The captives were then loaded into cargo trucks and conveyed to concentration points. These might be the Luneta, the Bay View Hotel, Villamor Hall or Rizal Stadium. From these points of concentration the final transfer was made to Santo Tomas Internment Camp.

Residents of private homes naturally escaped being taken into custody during the first few days, and those who remained strictly within doors were left unmolested for some time. Many, however, who visited their offices or stores or went downtown for news or on necessary errands, were promptly arrested. It was among these unfortunates that the greatest distress prevailed, for they had no clothes except what they were wearing at the time. Stopped suddenly by a soldier, at the point of a bayonet, they were marched away under guard to some point of concentration and forced to stand up for several hours, sometimes in the blazing sun, waiting for others to arrive or for some Japanese officer to order them away. No food or drink was given them, no account of their physical condition was taken. Whether or not one was sick and on the way to see a doctor made no difference; he was promptly put under arrest. Men and women were treated alike, and great suf-

fering resulted. Usually such prisoners were told not to talk together, and if the sentry detected anyone breaking this command, he would at once slap the offender violently in the face, whether man or woman, sometimes three or four blows were given with the full strength of the arm. Many American and British nationals were picked up in the streets or in casual gathering places and placed in confinement without any opportunity to obtain extra clothing or personal effects, food or drink, or even to inform their families or friends of their whereabouts. These prisoners were also, after some hours, taken to the larger hotels or central concentration points, as in the case of nationals arrested elsewhere. At these points it was not possible for hundreds to be accommodated with sleeping quarters, and even the larger hotels, already filled to capacity, were totally unable to cope with the situation. The newcomers were kept in the hotel lobby and slept on the tiled floor or on the few benches and chairs. For food, they might receive a cup of coffee or a sandwich. Fortunately, at such hotels sufficient drinking water and toilet facilities were available. However, there were no means of taking care of the sick or helpless. The next transfer, from these points to Villamor Hall or Rizal Stadium, brought the prisoners to still worse conditions, for the one was a University lecture hall, the other, a stadium for athletic games. Neither had accommodations for several hundred internees, men, women and children. Here the prisoners slept on chairs or benches or on the bare floor; they lined up by hundreds before a toilet stall or before a water tap where they could get a drink of water; they received nothing to eat—some internees in Villamor Hall were without food for forty-eight hours. There was great suffering among all the prisoners. In addition to these physical hardships were the mental anguish at being separated from wives and families, fear of possible Japanese inhumanity, as judged by present treatment, and mounting anxiety as to the future. The situation was intolerable.

While the condition of the internees who arrived at Santo Tomas Internment Camp on January 4, and thereafter, was deplorable, the change from crowded and uncomfortable quarters to larger and better ventilated rooms and a broad campus with trees and grassy lawns was a welcome improvement. Still, at first there was no food, no proper place to sleep, no preparations made to take care of several hundred men and women. Everything was left to

the initiative of the internees themselves. It was fortunate that leaders were found to organize the Camp and take care of its pressing needs.

As soon as it was known that the internment camp had been established at Santo Tomas, supplies began to pour in. The Filipino servants of Manila residents called at the fence and brought food and clothing for their former employers. Many Filipinos showed their sincere friendship to the American and British internees by donating food and supplies, which were handed over the wall. Internee guards, placed in charge there, assisted in the distribution of these supplies. As elsewhere stated, measures were soon taken by the Camp authorities to serve food to the internees, and shortly afterwards the Red Cross undertook the important task of providing two meals a day for the inmates of the Camp. The medical committee also began its care of the sick, and order and discipline were soon established.

One class of internees, however, was still in extremely unfortunate circumstances. These were transient travelers through Manila or the Philippines, non-residents who had been stranded in the country by the outbreak of the war. Among these were seamen whose ships had sailed suddenly without them or who had lost their ships through bombings; there were also a large number of British evacuees from China (Tientsin, Shanghai, or Hongkong) whose ships arrived in Manila about December 8, 1941, being diverted to this port while en route to Australia, as well as those evacuees from China who had been in the Philippines since the preceding year; and finally, there were a number of transients who had drifted into Manila from the provincial towns such as Baguio and the Paracale district, where they had been engaged in mining. Most of these unfortunates were without sufficient ready cash. In fact, at this time cash was a commodity almost impossible to obtain. As has been stated, after hostilities started the banks limited withdrawals and during the crucial days after December 29, 1941, closed altogether. Many transients had negotiable money orders in their possessions, such as American Express checks, but were unable to cash them due to the unexpected closure of the banks. Later on, in 1942, cash was unobtainable except at usurious rates. For instance, a well-known business house having a U. S. Government warrant for \$1,000.00 (P2,000.00) was compelled to pay thirty per cent for exchange,

receiving only P1,400.00 in Japanese scrip for the warrant. Naturally, internees with limited funds in American express checks did not relish the idea of losing thirty per cent of their capital for exchange so they chose to remain without ready cash. These transients required not only beds, bedding and mosquito nets, the same as did other internees, but also additional clothing, shoes and toilet articles to make their condition at all bearable. It was primarily to assist these transient and destitute internees that the Relief and Welfare Committee was organized.

As early as the first week of internment, discussions were held in the Central Committee as to the best means of assisting destitute internees. The Camp had, of course, no money on hand with which to finance such relief, and so the first object of any plan would be to raise funds. Earl Carroll, Chairman of the Central Committee, suggested that the Camp establish a general store or canteen for the sale of such extra food and merchandise as the internees might require, setting aside the profits of all sales as a relief fund. This plan was taken up with the Japanese Commandant who at first expressed his entire approval. Later, however, he informed the Chairman that he had authorized two Japanese to open stores in the Camp compound and a Filipino business house to establish a desk for the reception of orders for merchandise which was to be subsequently delivered to Camp. One Japanese opened a sort of restaurant and sold bread, ice cream, cake, milk, soft drinks and the like, and the other set up a cigar and cigarette store, selling also canned goods, salt, candy and other miscellaneous merchandise. The Camp never received a centavo as a percentage from the sales of the two Japanese stores, although they remained in Camp doing business until the first few days of December, 1943. The Filipino business house, Aguinaldo's, was well known in Manila. The Central Committee succeeded in arranging with these people to add a surcharge of ten per cent to the sales price of all orders executed by them, and the amount of the additional ten per cent was to be turned over to the Committee for the use of needy internees. Kenneth B. Day, of the central office, was authorized to organize a committee to investigate all requests for assistance and to administer the fund created by the ten per cent surcharge from Aguinaldo's. This committee consisted of three members: Fred H. Noble, Chairman, and Valentine H. Masfield and Ewald E. Selph. These three internees formed the original Indigent

Relief Committee, which began its functions on February 3, 1942. Fred S. Comings was first appointed to assist Aguinaldo's in their accounting of sales, and he was later on succeeded by William E. Gallipau. Aguinaldo's began taking orders on January 27, 1942, and the surcharge accruing to Santo Tomas Internment Camp for that day amounted to P7.49. Information regarding the work of the Committee is found in its first report covering the period from January 27 to February 28, as shown by the following excerpts:

Received from L. R. Aguinaldo & Co., 10% sur- charge on sales, Jan. 27 to Feb. 28, 1942.....		P1,225.82
Assistance rendered and obligated.....	P375.92	
Amount standing to the credit of the Executive Committee	849.90	1,225.82

During the period the Committee approved requests for assistance to help ill persons at an average cost of P3.39 per person.

Cases given assistance were those recommended by either the room monitor, floor monitor or house mother.

In addition to help extended directly from funds received from Aguinaldo's, the Red Cross furnished relief from its small stock of shoes, handkerchiefs, tooth brushes and used clothing.

During the month of March, 1942, the Committee continued its measures for relief, assisting during that month 148 internees at an average cost of P3.07 per person. As in February, the Red Cross supplied some articles of clothing, canvas shoes, shirts, towels and material for women's clothing. The committee secured a quantity of thread, buttons, pins, dress snaps, hooks and eyes, to be used in mending. Shoes were repaired for men and women. The Committee began the policy of laying in stocks of supplies, such as men's shorts, socks, tooth brushes and tennis shoes, which were staple commodities and already becoming scarce. The amount received during this month from Aguinaldo's was P703.26.

After a short period of operation the Committee foresaw the advisability of purchasing adequate stocks of essential commodities, especially textiles, clothing and shoes, which were becoming increasingly scarce in the market. These goods were to be held in the Committee's storerooms and dispensed as required. In May, 1942, the Executive Committee authorized the expenditure of P1,000.00 for the purchase of standard clothing items. It was also apparent that the manner of financing the work of the Committee

was not satisfactory as the income was actually decreasing. Aguinardo's stores, in fact, were later on closed by the Japanese, and the order desk at Santo Tomas Internment Camp was removed. The Relief Committee received its financial support thereafter from the general funds and a percentage of the profits of the various Camp activities, such as the Personal Service and Canteen. Purchases were made through the Finance and Supplies, which was organized in July, 1942.

As the term "indigent" was considered somewhat objectionable, its use was avoided, and the Committee was referred to as belonging to the Relief and Welfare Department, its functions being limited to the relief of internees within Santo Tomas Internment Camp.

In July, 1942, Thomas A. Jordan and Mrs. Charles A. Fossum were detailed to assist in the work of investigating applications for relief, and at the end of August Mr. Jordan succeeded as head of the Relief and Welfare Department upon the resignation of F. H. Noble, although the latter continued actively assisting in the work of the Committee. On December 11, 1942, the resignations of both Mr. Jordan and Mr. Noble were accepted with regret by the Executive Committee, and Mr. Abbott H. Shoemaker was appointed head of the Department, with T. M. Jordan, who continued to serve, as assistant. Howard P. Strickler succeeded as head of the Department when Mr. Shoemaker resigned at the end of February, 1943, and continued in charge of the activities of the Department throughout the duration of internment.

During the long tenure of office of Mr. Strickler, the methods of the Department were broadened and its work so systematized that the greatest possible number of destitute internees might be given all the assistance possible with the means on hand. The Department was given a free hand, and its policies were worked out so as to meet the needs of the internees as they arose. With the enlarged scope of its activities and the increasing amount of funds, the Department required additional workers, so that in November, 1943, its membership was as follows:

INSIDE FORCE

Chairman and Head of Relief and Welfare

Department	Howard P. Strickler
Custodian in Charge of Stocks.....	Harold M. Blanchard
Accountant	Robert E. Rigby
Issues to Men.....	John C. Bozorth
Issues to Women.....	Mrs. Nell R. Crow
Assistant	Mrs. Marie D. Smith
Sewing, Knitting and Repair.....	Mrs. Charles A. Fossum
Secretary	Mrs. Frances Hobbs

OUTSIDE FORCE *

Merchandise Buying	John W. Howells
Mattress Buying and Repairs.....	Robert N. Cadwallader

ATTACHED TO THE DEPARTMENT

Shoe Repair Work—Sidney C. Malkinson, Benjamin C. Caffee	
Warehouse Stocks	Albert Haynes
Cot Repair Department.....	Ernest Hulme
Mattress Repair Department	Ernest W. Staples

From the outset Ernest W. Staples and Ernest Hulme took charge of the repairing of the beds and cots of the internees, and both men deserve a great deal of credit for their splendid work on behalf of the Camp.

The records of the Department show that up to the end of October, 1943, more than 2,200 cases of relief were served either by the issue of merchandise or by other means. Monetary assistance was practically limited to the purchase of eyeglasses and lenses, dentures, medicines and surgical supplies where internees were to undergo operations at hospitals outside of the Camp.

The value of stocks on hand in the storeroom of the Department at the end of October, 1943, was approximately P20,000.00. Many of these goods were purchased with money borrowed from the Executive Committee when prices were still low. When we estimate that toward the end of 1943, after inflation had started, a common shirt cost P70.00, a pair of rubber canvas shoes, P12.00, and the

* Composed of internees with day passes permitting them to leave Camp when necessary in order to make outside purchases.

textile rationing system set up by law allowed a person only eighty points a year which would enable him to buy little more than one shirt and one pair of shorts for the twelve months' period. It is clear that advance preparations to meet the situation were necessary. It was fortunate for the Camp that the Department foresaw the coming shortage and provided for it in time.

Among the merchandise carried as stock, the principal item was textiles, mostly cotton, which were used in making garments. A number of sewing machines, brought into Camp by the Red Cross and placed under the charge of a corps of women volunteers, were used in this work. Many items of clothing were standardized and made up in quantity lots. Men's clothing consisted only of shorts, polo shirts and canvas shoes. The shorts were made by a Filipino tailor outside the Camp, very economically as to the amount of material used and very reasonable in price. A large quantity of blue denim had been purchased before inflation set in for this very purpose. Cotton printed goods and percales were available for the women, who became, by November, 1943, experts in making up attractive and comfortable wear. The trend of fashions at Santo Tomas Internment Camp may be noted by the fact that in early February, 1942, the Japanese prohibited the fair sex from wearing shorts within the Campus although there was no objection in the case of girls up to ten years of age. However, cloth became so scarce by September, 1943, that this prohibition was removed, and the ladies became enthusiastic wearers of these brief coverings. The Relief and Welfare Department found it very economical to supply some of the internees in this respect.

Another standard article was canvas shoes with rubber soles which were purchased in considerable quantities in the usable sizes before prices advanced. A shoe repair shop was operated by the Department within Camp, and relief frequently took the form of an order on the shoe shop for repairs. These canvas and rubber shoes deteriorated rapidly and were good for less than three months' wear. Leather shoes were unavailable. In spite of sizeable stocks on hand, however, it was found that many internees would be reduced to wearing bakyâs (wooden clogs) or going barefoot if internment continued much longer.

A third standard item of issue by the Relief and Welfare Department consisted of beds, bedding and mattresses. Wooden beds were constructed in large numbers for issue when needed. When

canvas was available, cots were made. Kapok (native tree cotton) was first used for mattresses, and ticking for covers was supplied. Later, when these became unavailable, the stuffing was made of hemp fiber and the covering of loosely woven sinamay (a native cloth). Mosquito nets were first supplied of standard cotton netting, but when stocks of this became exhausted, sinamay was substituted.

Miscellaneous items supplied at various times by the Relief and Welfare Department were toilet articles, such as soap, tooth brushes, combs and hair-brushes, razors and razor blades, towels and socks. With regard to this last item, after the usual type of socks became unavailable, the Department purchased balls (or large cones) of cotton string, and a number of women volunteered to knit them into men's socks. Orders for socks were also filled for the Internment Camp at Los Baños.

In October, 1943, the Executive Committee allocated a certain sum of money, from the amounts received at various times through the International Red Cross, for the relief of destitute internees. The Relief and Welfare Council, appointed to administer this fund, soon issued a statement of the policy which would govern the paying out of these funds. The following excerpts are taken from this statement:

"The reason for cash relief is that the Camp diet as a whole is inadequate, especially in respect to those whose food comes from the Main Line. There are two aspects involved:

- (a) The humanitarian aspect as concerns the individuals involved;
- (b) The health aspect involving the Camp as a whole. Internees unable to supplement their Camp diet constitute a serious potential focus of infection to the Camp.

The object of Camp relief is to make certain that all internees are in a position to supplement their Camp diet as follows:

- (a) All those on the Main Line by P20.00 monthly.*
- (b) All those on the "Teen" Age Line by P15.00 monthly.
- (c) All those on the Children's Line by P10.00 monthly.

Cash relief will be paid only to internees whose means in any month do not permit the expenditure of P20.00."

* The amounts were increased P10.00 each during December, 1943.

The Executive Committee, in its official accounting of Relief Fund No. 4 for the month of November, 1943, shows the following entry:

"Relief and Welfare Department—distribution in
cash to needy internees..... P16,000.00

"As shown in the above statement, P16,000.00 was paid to Relief and Welfare Department for distribution in cash to needy internees. The records of that Department show that P4,555.00 of this amount was distributed during November, the unexpended balance being represented by cash on hand, properly segregated from other funds of the Department."

As has been pointed out, there was a pressing need for the establishment of a relief organization in the Camp to take care of the requirements of those with no funds or with insufficient funds. The assistance given by the Department did not cost the rank and file of internees any appreciable sum but brought a great deal of comfort to a large number. The internees learned many things while confined in their Internment Camp, and one of them was to try to help and encourage their fellow unfortunates. The Relief and Welfare Department was the official agency for embodying the spirit of this idea.

*Oh, little onions in a row
I wish to hell that you would grow.
Sometimes I half believe that you
Are waiting for MacArthur, too.*

—MRS. MARIE WAGNER JANDA



SEPARATION

BY L. A. COOPER

WHEN THE JAPANESE BEGAN their internment operations against the Allied civilians in the Philippines they seemed very willing in the case of men and in a few cases of women married to Philippine, Spanish, or other non-internable peoples, to consider such marital partners as non-internable. In most cases also the children of such marriages were considered non-internable.

To most of the men thus married it seemed advisable to spare their wives and children the hardships of internment. They had prospects of being able to carry on the home with its comforts and prevent it from being looted. Most men at that time visualized a situation in which we might be rescued by the United States within from three months to a year and very few, if any, foresaw that it might run into a wait of several years.

During the early months of internment wives were allowed to send in food, clothing and other articles freely. While internees were not allowed to talk with their outside relatives regularly, occasionally some of them were permitted to do so, although many of the less aggressive men had no such opportunities at all.

After a few months almost all of the internees who had families outside were allowed to return to their homes. They were required to report periodically to the Japanese authorities at Santo

Tomas. Most of these men believed that they would never be obliged to return to the Camp again. They felt, indeed, that they had chosen wisely in having their families stay out of the Camp.

On the average these men had a year or more at home. They made gardens, planted and cared for fruit trees, raised chickens, helped wash the clothes and the dishes. For the most part they enjoyed this life because in a way, it was a new freedom from the pressure and responsibility of business or the monotony of regular employment. It gave time and leisure for one to do some of the things that people often plan to do but fail to do because of the pressure of every day economic routine. Of course, there was considerable financial worry because food prices were steadily rising and had to be purchased with meager reserves or with borrowed money.

Many were able to listen to or were told of the broadcasts from K.G.E.I. and London when the German drive into Russia was broken with the terrible losses to the Germans at Stalingrad, it was generally believed that Germany would not last very much longer. This belief was further strengthened when broadcasts announced that fifty-one cities of Germany were to be bombed virtually out of existence. After the news of the Midway Victory, the cleaning up of the Aleutian Islands and the steady gains in the Solomon Islands, it was widely believed that very rapid advances of our forces would ensue. Favorable news regarding the completion of the Road To Tokyo via India-China and bombing activities in China seemed convincing evidence that final preparations for striking from the China coast would soon be completed.

In April, 1943, the household goods and buildings of those who had families outside were tagged as Japanese property, but were not further interfered with at that time. Radios were called in by the Japanese military with the object of rendering them unable to receive short wave broadcasts. News, nevertheless continued to come in although not as readily as before.

When the call came from Santo Tomas Internment Camp for those out on temporary passes to report on May 17, 1943, for re-internment it was felt that the final stages of American attack and the retaking of the Philippines were imminent. One bade a cheerful "goodbye" to wives and children with confidence that they would be reunited within a few months at the most.

The package line gave home cooking, fruits, and other foods

with laundry facilities. Often fruits, sweets, peanuts, etc., were sufficient to be on hand most of the time. Although one could not see wives and children officially, it was arranged more or less surreptitiously between our guards and the Japanese guards to let a few men go outside the inner gate to visit a few minutes with their families.

The weary months went by and it became evident that the expectations of early delivery from bondage were not to be realized. News of our operations was favorable and even the enemy was admitting strategic withdrawals from places important to them, but it was taking our forces a long time to get here.

The news came in, to men with families outside, that their wives were being asked to pay rent to the Japanese military on their own property. It included back rent at a high figure which made it confiscatory. Some gave up their homes to the Japanese, some compromised by paying part, only to lose their homes a little later and a few were left unmolested for the time. Naturally the barbarous and cruel treatment to their families threw the men folks of Santo Tomas into a near panic. Our committee in charge of separated family problems sent out investigators to visit the outside members. They were unable to do anything to better the situation. A protest was drawn up by our Camp representatives. Copies were sent to the Japanese officer in charge of Santo Tomas and to the military authorities outside of the Camp. The protest seemed to have some favorable effect in stopping further evictions. A notice was officially posted with the information that evicted families might return to their homes. This was never fulfilled. Several mass meetings were held in the Camp of men with outside families. A representative was chosen by them to take up their problems with internee officials and with the Japanese executive. The latter ignored, however, the arrangement so that it was never able to function.

On November 14-16, 1943, a rather severe typhoon with heavy rain fall and wind struck Manila and the Internment Camp. Water in many places inside the Camp was three to four feet deep. Some "shacks" were damaged and a number of trees were blown down. Naturally, the men were very anxious to know how their families were faring after the storm.

Internee representatives, responding to pressure, discussed the proposition of permitting those families that so desired to enter the

Camp. Various propositions were offered to make room for them, since the Camp was already badly overcrowded. There was some talk about American women opposing the incoming of outside families. It seems that there is no evidence to credit such an attitude on the part of women of any consequence. As far as internees and their leaders were concerned they were ready and willing to make any reasonable arrangements that the Japanese might permit.

Through the efforts of our leaders, the Japanese authorities were persuaded to show a little humanity so that internees were able after the storm to meet their families en masse just outside of the front, inner gate. Several hundred families per day were accommodated. After several days practically everyone concerned had been able to see his people.

Our leaders sent a petition to the Japanese that such visiting be repeated monthly. There was remarkable change of spirit for the better among the men with families outside. Many had enjoyed their first short family reunions since the May 17, 1943, reinternment. There were high hopes for another visit on Christmas.

Steady gains of the Allies in Europe and particularly our gains in the Central Pacific were grudgingly admitted in the Japanese news sheets. No further mention was made of visits for families nor of arrangements for any of them to enter the Camp. On the contrary, news that the "package line" might be closed at any time persisted. Christmas day, 1943, had a record over all other occasions for volume and value of what was brought to the Santo Tomas internees. It was a great feast for everyone. The few who received nothing had generous shares from others. It was a wonderful holiday; but the men with dear ones outside cursed the cruelty of the Japanese who prevented them from sharing Christmas with their wives and children. Again on New Year the food packages came in with great abundance. Some few were able to make arrangements with the gate management to see their relatives. On February 8, 1944, the "package line" was permanently closed after six days of warning. In spite of food scarcity and mounting prices, the daily volume of packages on these six days reached Christmas day proportions. After the "package line" was closed, families lost all contact with their imprisoned men. Internees were no longer permitted to go out for purchasing of supplies nor for any purpose.

Philippine doctors and nurses were removed from the Camp.

In fact the internees were barred from the outside world entirely with the non-entry of The Tribune and La Vanguardia Japanese propaganda sheets which tended to admit in a negative way the steady advance of our forces both in Europe and in the Pacific. In spite of a nominal permit to send out one censored message each month, very few of those who sent such messages received any reply from their families nor any assurance that such messages were reaching their families. This isolation of the Camp was plainly a violation of all international agreements in regard to the treatment of civilians in countries occupied by enemy forces in war time, and representations to this effect were made to the Japanese by our leaders. Naturally in dealing with an essentially barbarous and primitive minded people, humanitarian conduct could not be expected as long as such people have the power to follow their savage instincts.

From February 10, 1944, on, was a particularly depressing time for Santo Tomas internees with families outside. They were completely shut off and isolated from them. Internees knew that military money was becoming worthless and that fabulous prices were being asked for ever diminishing food supplies which were being largely consumed by the enemy. Notices came in from time to time to change of address of their families, which usually meant that the wife and children had been driven from their homes, by the Japanese military. In some cases they were allowed to take nothing with them. This was particularly a blow to those whose food supply was largely supplemented by garden, fruit trees, poultry, etc. in their own yards.

In the Camp Japanese guards became more plentiful. Food supplies for the community kitchen steadily became less as did the market supplies which internees had been permitted to buy within their own borrowed funds. Eggs disappeared at about four pesos each and avocados followed at some six pesos each. Japanese managers and guards of the Camp were changed from time to time, one set being as sadistic as the others. Realizing their own inferiority and our feeling of loathing and contempt for them, Japanese officials issued orders demanding manifestations of respect. They were not intelligent enough to appreciate that this in itself was confession that they merited no respect.

Just before Christmas of 1943 internees were allowed to receive comfort kits sent by the Red Cross from the United States. These

kits had been held up for months. Food kits only were issued at that time. Outside families were not allowed to participate and the Japanese authorities forbade that any articles should be sent out to wife or children. This was a keen disappointment to many. It took several months more from that time to distribute all of the clothing and toilet items sent by the Red Cross. No share of these was permitted to be sent to wives and children outside.

On April 29, 1944, possibly the Japanese emperor's birthday the internees with families outside had a pleasant surprise. The Japanese relaxed their customary barbarity and families were permitted thirty minutes with their men folks. No food was allowed to enter and no packages of any kind to go out. The men were searched as they went through the gates, to meet their people and were searched again when they returned.

Most everyone found his family "carrying on" and very hopeful that there would be an early end to the troubles of the past few years. The visit was a life time to the depressed men, and no doubt was equally helpful to wives and children with their problems outside.

With the cleaning up of the South Pacific, the capture of Saipan, Morotai and the Pelew Islands, bombings in Formosa and Japan, military operations were expected daily. The day came on September 21, 1944. The skill and bravery of our pilots in the bombing of Manila that day and successive days will never be forgotten by the internees. The feeble resistance of the Japanese was a revelation. But that is another story.

The Japanese authorities had promised in April that a meeting of families would be permitted on November 3rd. In October 9th, it was announced that there would be no visiting because of unsettled conditions outside of the Camp. The internee committee arranged to send special messages from internees to their people and they promised to bring in an up-to-date report on how they were getting along. When in August the Japanese had ordered all internees to turn over their money to the Taiwan Bank, a concession had been obtained to allow internees to send their money to their home folks instead. This was done by most of those who had families outside.

What the future had in store no one knew. A second bombing of the Manila area on October 15th had filled everyone with high hopes. There was nothing that men in the Camp could do

for their families by word nor deed. The men and their families chose at the time the Japanese began their administration the status they would accept believing that they were following the wisest course. Logically the Japanese would not make any move to reverse the status of the outside families. In spite of the hardships of the separation, the majority of the families would act the same if they had to do it over again. There was no reason to believe that fellow internees in the Camp intentionally discriminated against outside families. Many of the families were regularly aided by the limited Camp funds. With the fabulous cost of living outside, such aid was a drop in the bucket, but it was something and the gesture was appreciated. Whatever hardships there was should certainly be charged against the cruel and unprincipled invaders.

*A cable from Hull
Sent on Christmas, they say,
Arrived for our pleasure
On April Fool's day.*

—MRS. MARIE WAGNER JANDA

SHANTIES

SHANTIES! The very name usually brings to mind dirt and uneven distribution of wealth, the lower strata of society, the squalor of coal mines, the dregs of city slums, but in Santo Tomas, shanties meant wealth, comfort and a more healthful way of living. It was only a short time after internment that farseeing internees put up lean-tos to protect the fires needed to heat the food which had been sent in over the fence. From lean-tos sprang our shanties—shanties that soon dotted the campus, that filled all the space allotted to them. The "Internews" wrote: "Evolving from a faded blanket thrust over the back end of a disabled truck, 'shanty life' has spread throughout the campus."

The Executive Committee quickly learned that the building of shanties must be regulated and the ground space marked off. From shacks with cloth sides and makeshift roofs, grew spacious nipa shacks that would accommodate all the family, or possibly two families, grouped together.

Shanties were a heaven-sent relief from the crowded, noisy rooms and the clatter of the bakyas * in the corridors of the buildings. There the family would congregate during the day, cook and eat its meals, play games or enjoy a book from the library.

There was the inevitable fly in the ointment, though. The morality squad at first insisted that shanties had to be vacated at 7:30 P.M., and no one could enter the shanty area until 6:30 A.M. for we had no adequate hospital facilities for taking care of maternity cases! Later on, when the buildings became more crowded, men were allowed to sleep in the shanties. The first female that we know of to sleep in the shanty area was little Miss Joy Ann King, aged three, who, being red-headed and having a mind of her own, refused to leave her Daddy. These regulations did not meet with the approval of all internees. In January, 1943, the Japanese

* Bakyas—wooden shoes

military authorities sentenced four men to thirty days in jail because their wives were pregnant. The wives were banished to the Hospicio de San Jose for the period of confinement (accouchement only please). To be fair to the Shantyites, however, some of the ladies claimed they became enciente when they were out on pass. However, it must be written that the Commandant ruled in no uncertain words: "No make babies on pass." One prominent woman, a member of the prolific quartette, wrote a clever little poem in the days of her banishment and entitled it: "The Four Pregnant Women." On February 1, 1944, the long-wished for event occurred. Women were permitted to sleep in shanties with their husbands. Five hundred seventy-six families were thus united, four hundred thirty-six women moved out of their cloistered rooms immediately. The maternity ban was lifted! On September 1, 1944, the unofficial figure showed one hundred thirty-seven pregnant women in Camp. Not a bad percentage!

June, 1944, was an unlucky one for one hundred fourteen owners of shanties. The Commandant ruled that all shanties coming within twenty meters of the wall must be moved. Shanties were not demolished, simply lifted on bamboo poles by forty to fifty men and carried to their new location. What a job it was, though, to move one hundred fourteen and not wreck the flimsy constructed shanties.

Within a year, shanties were on all sides. Looking from the roof of the Main Building, you could see shanties everywhere. Shanties, staggering in their efforts to stand; shanties from whose doorways smoke from native charcoal stoves is cheerfully, lazily curling.

Here and there, in gay carnival-like colors, vivid tropical plants dot the landscape. Morning glories fought for a place on the nipa roofs, tall cana lilies rioted in the small gardens, flowers blooming in "the magic gardens where there was no garden yesterday."

In Santo Tomas there is observable one of the most striking contrasts imaginable; it is the contrast between the apparent peace of the shanty area at siesta period, its peaceful silence, its lethal ease, its listless quiet, its haunting and tropical sense of rest—and the actual grim warfare being waged all over the world. Here the world seemed steeped in a warm dream of summertime, peace marred only by the sound of a Japanese bomber droning overhead.

In the shanty area, amid dirt and mud, lone placid beautiful places abound. To me, the beauty of the spots, shimmering in



nameless and dewy allurements, had about them a strange loneliness, for the loveliness could not hide the fact that these spots, too, were places of hungry, waiting hearts looking forward to the time when they might return to a normal way of life, the life where the whirl of business would once more engulf them or they could "go back home."

The area devoted to shanties was first divided into "towns" each with a mayor; later it was divided into districts each with a supervisor. Something of the spirit of the old "forty-niners" entered into the naming of these shanty towns: Glamourville, Toonerville, Froggy Bottom, Jerkville, Over Yonder, Garden Court, Cottage Park, Jungletown, Shantytown, appeared on signs prominently displayed. Then there were patios in the Main Building named Intramuros and Patio de Alegria, later called Palm Court. "Old man efficiency" soon stepped in, and the shanty area was divided into districts and given numbers. In September, 1943, there were 609 shanties, with about 2,200 internees. In January, 1943, the authorities closed all shanties and for several days internees were not allowed to enter the shanty area. The trouble was caused by internees failing, principally, to live up to the regulations.

Shanties were built of material varied and unique. At first wood partitions, doors and even desks from the buildings were frequently purloined and freely used. Cloth signs of movie plays were used for side walls.

Charles Core, whose friends on the outside generously sent in a complete knockdown nipa shack, had the first pretentious shanty; then the boys of the Atlantic Gulf & Pacific Company erected a large wooden shanty, which they named "Hogan's Alley." The success of Charles Core's knockdown nipa shack caused many others to follow suit. However, most shanties were put up with wooden supports and bamboo floors, with sawali sides and tar-paper roofs, and did not cost over a hundred pesos (\$50.00). Some shanty owners spent their spare time in embellishing their homes by making built-in cabinets, window seats, porches and other home-made furniture that made for comfort. One had an ingenious dump for slop-water; others had built-in wallbeds, wall tables, wall ironing boards, etc. "Jim" Duckworth's compact little kitchen was a model of neatness and handiness that any housewife of the United States would be proud of. Stoves were principally the native clay charcoal stoves, but a few had "Klondike" stoves with an oven. Later on,

permission was granted to use oil-burning stoves. It was marvellous what splendid meals the women internees accomplished with these small stoves. It was gratifying to see how quickly the internees adapted themselves to native pots and other makeshifts, stew pots made out of lard cans, skillets from scrap pieces of sheet iron, coffee pots from large tin cans that formerly contained Lactogen, crackers, Ovaltine, etc. With matches selling as high as one peso (\$0.50) a box, clever little lighters were made out of milk cans for burning coconut oil. Housewives quickly learned how to refine rock salt, make coconut milk and even "frying-pan" bread with rice flour and cornmeal.

Back of the Dominican Chapel lies Shantytown, with its odd street names taken after vegetables and food served at the Central Kitchen—Camote Avenue, Tiki Tiki Road, Talinum Lane, Duck Egg Drive, etc. During the dry season, it was a pleasant little vale, guarded by the walls of the monastery, but when the rainy season was on, you must have boots to wade through the mud and water. Still, even then it was a place to call "home," a place where you could hear the rain beating against the sawali sides. What cared we if the roof did leak and dampen the charcoal or if you found a nice little puddle in the center of your favorite chair!

A devastating typhoon struck the camp on Sunday night, November 14, 1943, followed by a flood that reached a new high. Shanties, constructed of flimsy material, suffered considerable damage. First, the wind blew down a number and caved in sawali sidewalls; then came the flood which covered with slime most of the floors and furniture, due to the backing up of the sewers. For three days, the rains kept up and the waters receded but little. On the fourth day, the flood had gone down so the shanty owners could go out to survey their losses. What a mess! The shanties, especially in Glamourville and Froggy Bottom, were filthy. Some internees who slept in their shanties were marooned for a day because the water was too high to wade. Rescue parties on bamboo rafts brought those to safety. On Sunday night, the electric current failed and on Monday internees were notified to boil all water as the Manila chlorine plant was not working. On Monday, the gas failed and it was necessary to construct temporary kitchens in the eating shed. All honor to the kitchen staff who worked all day and night to see that the internees were fed. In November, 1942, there was

five inches of rainfall; November, 1943, was blessed with thirty-seven inches of rainfall!

Next to Shantytown was Jungletown, back of the eating sheds; then, near the old hospital was Garden Court with its more pretentious homes. Near the garden was Froggy Bottom and Jerkville, and what a quagmire it was when the rains came! Cottage Park to the east of the Education Building boasted of its sidewalk and flower gardens. Nestling close by was Toonerville, and across the hospital road was Glamourville with its pathways called Tobacco Road, Broadway and 42nd Street, Montgomery and Market, and other names that reminded you of the homeland. Over Yonder bordered Father's Garden where most of our religious meetings were held.

Who knows? Perhaps when back once more into the old grind of business, in the crazy-mad hurry and scurry of New York or Chicago or San Francisco, when war will be a thing of the past, it will ease the heart and soothe jangled nerves to open memory's book and turn to the old shanty in Santo Tomas Internment Camp.

FLASH!! FLASH!! FLASH!!

Excerpt from the minutes of the Executive Committee, September 17, 1943:

"Chairman stated that he had discussed in a preliminary way the desirability of *extending sleeping privileges in shanties to wives and children with both the Commandant and the Chief of the Bureau of External Affairs.*" (sic)

THE TRUCK GARDEN

OCCUPYING the north-east corner of the university grounds is a plot of about three acres of land used for gardening. This ground before its acquisition by Santo Tomas University was a city dump, used as a depository of garbage and worthless materials of all kinds, including tin cans, bottles, and even automobile and truck chassis. The internees found the ground covered with a rank growth of weeds and cogon grass five feet high, the resort of mosquitoes, rats, snakes, and other vermin, and an enormous amount of labor was necessary before any gardening was at all possible. The danger of the place to health was recognized and the ground was cleared of weeds by hand, leaving an uninviting, prospect of rusty junk and rubbish. The soil itself, on examination, appeared rich and suitable for gardening, but there was so much junk and trash to move out that the level itself of the soil was lowered approximately a foot and a half before the ground was fully prepared. The paths which were put in first were much higher than the beds themselves that lay beside them, due to the clearing out of the rubbish.

A small group of internees, headed by George H. Bissinger, early in February, 1942, decided to grow vegetables there. Work was accordingly started by clearing the ground, constructing paths and ditches and laying out beds. By the middle of April the first crop of talinum* was gathered and donated to the hospital patients.

At that time there were about fifty men who had volunteered for garden work. It was then the middle of the hot season, the ground was dried out and dusty, and even two hours' work exhausted the men. Progress was discouragingly slow. The necessity of watering the plants meant carrying water a considerable distance morning and evening. The lack of knowledge of local conditions required considerable experimenting to determine which plants

* A leafy plant eaten like spinach for roughage.

were suitable. The hot season being unfavorable for most vegetables, the first results were rather disappointing.

It was recognized that a new source of water supply was necessary. Materials were lacking and some little time was required before the pipe line could be laid to within a few hundred feet of the cultivated area.

About the middle of May, Mr. Bissinger resigned his position and to succeed him the garden workers selected Mr. William F. Boericke, a mining engineer, who had done the surveying in laying out beds and paths. Mr. Boericke had great enthusiasm for the work, and gave every encouragement to those who showed ability and an inclination for gardening, fought hard to obtain tools and implements for use in gardening, pipe for the extension of the water lines, and other materials of service in the work. He also continued work in laying out beds, paths, and plots and arranged for grading and leveling. Despite the hot weather the work proceeded rapidly. Products mounted, and in June 6,000 pounds of talinum were delivered to the Central kitchen. A small amount of corn, eggplant and okra was also produced. Excellent paths were completed as the work progressed permitting easy access to the beds, and a substantially built shanty was erected for two guards, who were permitted to sleep there.

The interest of the Japanese in the farm was evident. On numerous occasions, the Commandant and groups of army officers appeared to inspect the garden. Photographs were taken and a short "movie" film was run off. It was clear that the work had the hearty approval of the authorities.

In July, 1942, the farm produced 9,500 pounds of vegetable greens. In August, on account of heavy rains and floods, production dropped off. The entire farm was for several days inundated, but little real damage resulted, except that a number of papaya trees were lost. Drains were deepened, drainage was improved, and it was possible to walk anywhere in the garden even after a heavy rain.

It is interesting to note that the work on the farm was done entirely by officemen and businessmen and not by men accustomed to manual labor. Among the workers were a bank president, two ministers, a number of priests, business executives and engineers, whose payroll in normal times would exceed a quarter of a million pesos annually. A number of these internees were permitted to utilize

the ground for private gardens, in order to speed up the work of clearing the rest of the area, on the condition that their small private plots would be surrendered for the main garden later on, when needed. These men labored early and late to put the rest of the ground under cultivation, but were reluctant to turn their plots back when required and it took some little time before this matter was satisfactorily settled. On some occasions, school children were organized to assist in harvesting. A contingent of army nurses also helped to take care of some of the light tasks about the garden, and their presence was welcomed. In October, 1942, there was about fifty-three men and twenty or more women who worked regularly in and about the farm.

During the first four months of 1943, work on the Camp garden continued steadily and garden produce was supplied at frequent intervals for the use of the Central kitchen, Annex, or Hospital. In May, however, on account of the transfer of some eight hundred internees to the new internment Camp at Los Baños, and the expectation that the entire Camp might soon be moved there, work in the garden was disrupted. As soon as conditions became more settled, however, new workers were enrolled and further planting started. In July, 1943, another set-back occurred when a typhoon passed near Manila, flooding the Camp area and damaging crops. By October, however, practically the entire north-east area was under cultivation and production for that month reached 7,800 pounds. Another typhoon struck Camp in the middle of November and the worst flood occurred that the Camp had as yet experienced. For four days the garden stood under one meter of water, and all crops, including papaya trees, were lost. It was necessary to start all over again. The entire garden was replanted by the end of December and the January, 1944, production was 6,300 pounds.

Camp garden work took on a new aspect in the beginning of 1944. Prior to this time, the garden had been run and its actuating force supplied by a group of volunteer workers who were convinced of the wisdom of growing as many vegetables for general and private use as possible. Their views were not shared by internees as a whole, nor was there any great encouragement on the part of the Executive Committees or executive officers in Camp, with the exception of the Finance and Supplies Committee. Up to that time, the quantity of food supplied the internees was not insufficient, and the need of raising vegetables for their own use was

not apparent. Furthermore, the kind of vegetables raised in the Camp gardens were not fancy or particularly attractive to the main body of internees, although the Annex and Hospital had fared better in this respect than the main food lines, as small quantities only were required. Where large crops were needed, for the Camp as a whole, it had been proved that talinum, because of its free-growing qualities and its immunity from insect pests, as well as its ability to grow throughout the dry as well as the wet season, had to be grown as the main crop. Alagbati * was the second choice in season, and other crops were used to fill in as a surplus to talinum requirements. Talinum is not a high class vegetable. Many internees would not eat it at first, and it remained unpopular until the reduction in supply of other foods and vegetables brought an appreciation of its value.

In January, 1944, the Japanese authorities began to call attention to the need of Camp gardening as a source of supplementary food, and the Executive Committee decided to open the "South West Territory" for garden purposes. This area situated in the south west portion of the Camp compound, is about four acres in area and was formerly used by the University of Santo Tomas as a soccer football field and by the internees for baseball, field hockey and other sports. A start had been made in December, 1943, after the flood, to put this area into bananas, and a gang of some fifteen men was organized for this work. By December, 245 banana shoots delivered by the Bureau of Plant Industry had been planted, and 452 more were planted by February. Water had to be carried for a considerable distance, and it was not until March that a pipe line was installed.

The Japanese authorities first announced that the southwest area would be parceled out among private parties, and accordingly plots eight meters square were laid out. Lots were drawn and plots assigned. The Commandant, Mr. Kato, himself took over and worked a plot to give a good example. The internees worked enthusiastically and a number of plots were already cleared, cultivated and planted by the third day after their assignment. Then came bitter disappointment. A military order was issued instructing the Camp to withdraw these plots from private ownership and to use them only for general or communal purposes. This was a heavy

* Local name for New Zealand spinach, especially rich in iron and Vitamin C. Also spelled Alugbati.

blow to internee enthusiasm and when a call for volunteers was sounded to work in the new Camp garden, there was little response. The Garden Committee, also were not very eager to undertake new work at this time, because the dry season was almost due, and furthermore, there were not sufficient tools on hand to carry on the work in the area already under cultivation. The Japanese, however, provided a number of hoes and the labor difficulty was put before the Monitors Council by the Executive Committee. Through their action, six groups of volunteers were formed from among the internees at the Gymnasium, Main Building, Education Building, and Shanty Areas, each group to work on the garden for one hour one day a week, and in early February the first group started. The groups continued with diminishing force until early April. By this time, all the ground had been cleared, more bananas planted, small papaya trees set out between the bananas, and camotes, squash, and mongo beans also planted. It was realized that the camote crop might never be harvested in as much as the season was unfavorable. This was later found to be the case, but the quantity of camote tops gathered first by individual internees, later by the harvesting gang for free distribution to the internees, and finally for the use of the Camp kitchens, fully justified the work done in this area. Next to the talinum crop, camote tops was the most important single item harvested, over 63,000 pounds being produced during 1944.

The advisability of starting a live stock farm in Camp as a means of supplying important supplementary food was considered on various occasions. The Japanese authorities finally authorized a farm, and early in February, 1944, the ground in the extreme southwest area of the territory was cleared, a fence and hog pen built and a duck pond dug. The first arrivals were a cow and two calves, followed by 400 ducks and six sows. In April, an additional 202 ducks arrived, and late in July, 302 more, making a total of 904 ducks. From February to August, about 3000 eggs were gathered, and were portioned out among the Annex children and hospital patients. The stock farm did not, on the whole, turn out very successful. Food rations were becoming scarcer, the times when much food was wasted had passed, and there was not sufficient left over to feed the ducks and hogs. The ducks became extremely thin and developed sore feet. They were finally all killed, the Camp receiving only 200 which had originally been supplied by

neutral parties in Manila. The hogs did not fare much better. Two died soon after arriving in Camp, two were given to the internees for food, and the others went to the Japanese. The cows were also slaughtered early in January, 1945, and the farm was abandoned.

In February, 1944, a change was made in the garden management with a view to coordinating the labor in all Camp gardens. On the 27th of this month the Internee Committee appointed Mathew Pollock to take charge and general oversight over all the garden work, with authority to appoint his assistants.

In June, 1944, it was decided to open a small area (about $\frac{1}{4}$ acre) for Camp gardens adjacent to the Sta. Catalina Hospital. Burr Harper undertook to clear and maintain this area using school children of about twelve years of age as workers. The ground was quickly cleared of grass, plowed, and then cleared of weeds by the children, the number of whom at its maximum was about eighty. The area was then made up in beds and divided into sections of five beds each. One bed in each section was planted to talinum and the others to koletes, eggplant, peanuts, and okra, respectively. The enthusiasm of the children was maintained until most of the ground had been planted, and after that the work was continued by three men and two women under Mr. Harper's supervision, and the general direction of Mr. Pollock. The produce from this garden amounted to more than three thousand pounds and was a welcome addition to the Camp food supply.

Another extension was made in August in a low lying area on the east side of Camp along the wall. During a normal rainy season this ground is flooded. It was now easily cleared by volunteer labor and planted to *kangkong*, which is a leafy semi-aquatic plant, rich in iron. Unfortunately, there was a remarkably slight rainfall during the wet season of 1944, and no *kangkong* was harvested. As this area was remote from the other Camp gardens and as no water supply was available, it was later decided to turn it over to private gardens.

The number of regular workers in the gardens, as distinguished from the volunteer labor already mentioned, had not increased during these months and despite the constant urging of successive Japanese officials, added to the best efforts of the Internee Committee and Work Assignment Committee, it was found impossible to increase the garden personnel to more than about ninety. This

number was entirely inadequate, as the working day consisted of only two hours. Full advantage could not, on this account, be taken of the ground already under cultivation, nor could new areas be cleared and planted, as requested by the Japanese authorities.

In October, 1944, the Japanese Commandant ordered that the garden personnel be increased immediately to a minimum of two hundred and forty-one. Steps were immediately taken to transfer men from other departments as rapidly as possible by reducing the work of these departments to a strict minimum. This transfer of personnel was very decidedly speeded up when, at the end of October, the Japanese authorities issued an award to garden workers only, of tobacco, cigarettes, soap, and matches. In fact many men, and a number of women also, then took on garden work in addition to their regular details. The tool position was remedied by the issue of a considerable number of hoes, shovels, spading forks, rakes, sickles and cultivators given out by the Japanese authorities. The amount of work done by the individual internee was small, but the large number of men used permitted the gardens, for the first time, to be put in a proper state of cultivation. It was also possible to open new area near the "movie" screen adjacent to the southwest garden. This was quickly cleared and planted to talinum. In November and December further awards of tobacco and cigarettes by the Japanese served to keep up the internees enthusiasm, and the production during October, November and December increased to an average of over 30,000.

Heavy bombing and air raids started on January 6, 1945, and on the 7th the Japanese ordered the return of all garden tools issued by them. A small proportion of the tools were given back a few days later. As daily air raids continued, work in the gardens, (in fact, all walking about outside except at stated intervals) was discontinued for a week and thereafter restricted to two hours daily, from 7 to 9 in the morning. It was realized that no more tobacco and cigarettes would be forthcoming, and that there should be no necessity for further clearing of new ground or for any planting program. The number of workers dwindled to about forty, and these were mainly employed in harvesting the existing crops. This work was found to be sufficiently arduous in the weakened state from which everyone was suffering at this time.

During 1944, careful records of the production of the several Camp gardens were kept, and the output was worth many thousands

of pesos. No money value was of course placed on the produce in general, for the reason that the Japanese authorities supplied the Camp with food. The one exception, was in the sale of flowers and plants, which netted some P2,500, turned over to the Camp general funds. A great deal of the credit for this is due to the several internees who at various times were in charge of the project. None of these men were professional agriculturists. George H. Bissinger is a sugar chemist and, at the time hostilities broke out, secretary of the Philippine Sugar Association, with headquarters in Manila. It was Mr. Bissinger who first organized the garden workers and established the main (northeast) Camp garden. William F. Boericke, a mining engineer with the Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C., came to the Philippines in 1938 on special assignment as Valuation Engineer, Bureau of Mines, Manila. His interest in the Camp gardens continued throughout internment and he rendered excellent service to the Camp.

Matthew Pollock was among the first group of workers and worked in the Camp garden continuously after February, 1942. At first he was responsible for the erection of the buildings, the laying of water lines and for tool repairs. He later took charge of harvesting, and then superintended work in the northeast garden until his appointment as chief of the Camp Gardens Department. In civil life he is a superintendent engineer with over twenty years' service with the Shell oil organization. Don Crow was first placed in charge of the seed planting and seedlings. Later on, when the southwest area was opened and many garden workers transferred there, he was placed in charge of the northeast area. In private life, Mr. Crow is a sugar technologist. Richard C. Dean's first duties in the northeast garden were also to take charge of seeds and seedlings. He was later appointed Superintendent of the main (northeast) garden and finally superintendent of the southwest garden. Mr. Dean is by profession a chartered accountant.

The Garden Council consisted of the following members: Matthew Pollock (chief), Don C. Crow, Richard C. Dean, A. N. McIntosh, George Ewart, G. G. Gordon, William F. Boericke and A. D. Stewart.

THE FIRST TRAGEDY

IN THE MINUTES of the Executive Committee of February 13, 1942, we read:

"Attempted Escape. (Messrs. Blakely Borthwick Laycock, Henry Edward Weeks and Thomas Henry Fletcher.)

"At the suggestion of Mr. Masefield, it was decided that the facts relating to the attempted escape of these three men should be recorded in the minutes of the current meeting of the Executive Committee. They are as follows:

"While it is difficult to establish the actual time of their escape, it was thought that they left the Camp by scaling the wall somewhere around 8:00 P.M. after having answered the roll call. All three men were apprehended by the Japanese military some five miles to the north of the Camp and were brought back to Santo Tomas under armed guard. On their arrival at the Camp, the Commandant called for the Chairman of the Executive Committee as well as Mr. C. E. Stewart, Monitor of Room 60, and Mr. R. H. Pedder, Monitor of Room 51, and questioned them as to how it was possible for these men to absent themselves from the Camp for so many hours without being missed. He also stressed the seriousness of the penalty for the internees concerned, and that in this particular case the culprits would be severely punished. In conclusion, the Commandant asked Mr. Carroll to advise all internees regarding the facts of the escape, and to impress upon them that the whole Camp must suffer certain restrictions and handicaps. This will be much more severe on the next occasion if anyone tries to leave the Camp without proper authority. In compliance with this request, the following letter addressed to all internees was read out by the Room Monitors at roll call last night:

"We regret very much to report that three men escaped from Santo Tomas last night at eight o'clock. They were apprehended today by Japanese soldiers and returned to Santo Tomas where they were severely punished. Fortunately for them, they were brought back to the Camp instead of being given the supreme penalty of death, the usual punishment for escapes.

"They will be transferred to some other place. Representatives of the Executive Committee, upon request of the Japanese authorities, visited them before their departure, at which time they asked that this message be sent to the Internees: 'We deeply regret our actions—we know that we made a mistake and we urge that no one ever attempt it again.' *

"The Commandant is very angry that his cooperation should have been requited in such a manner and has stated that any recurrence will result in death for the escapees and very stringent restrictions for the Internees. It is, therefore, very important that each person interned here take every possible precaution to prevent another escape.' "

Then, again, the Committee on February 16, 1942, went on record and as their minutes gave full details of this attempted escape, we are quoting in full:

Attempted Escape. Chairman Carroll related the sequence of events subsequent to the removal of Messrs. Laycock, Weeks and Fletcher from the Camp on February 12th, as follows:

"At midday on Saturday, February 14th, the Commandant advised Chairman Carroll that Messrs. Laycock, Weeks and Fletcher had been sentenced to death by a Japanese military court martial, held in Manila, as punishment for their attempted escape and ordered him to inform all internees that evening of the action, and that similar punishment would be meted out to any other internee attempting to escape from the Camp. The latter instructions were duly carried out by the issuance of a notice, which was read out by a group of selected spokesmen in all rooms at Roll Call on February 14th, reading as follows:

"The Japanese Commandant has ordered that the Internees of this Camp be informed that the penalty for attempted escape from this Camp is death by shooting, and that the

* This statement was made under duress after they were severely punished—beaten almost to a point of insensibility.

three internees who recently attempted to escape have been tried by military court martial and sentenced to death.

"The Executive Committee wishes to state that they have submitted a written petition to the Commandant advising the Japanese High Command that the internees are deeply shocked at their decision and urgently requesting that reconsideration be given to the verdict."

"Thereupon, consideration was immediately given to the question of what could be done to have the verdict reconsidered, and no stone was left unturned in an attempt to save their lives. As a matter of record, the efforts made in this respect are set forth below:

"A petition was addressed to the Japanese High Command, reading as follows:

"The Executive Committee of Santo Tomas Internment Camp has been shocked to learn that the three internees who recently attempted to escape are to suffer the extreme penalty and respectfully urges upon the Japanese High Command a reconsideration of its decision in the matter on the ground that the men themselves had no knowledge or realization that the consequences of their act would be so grave. Now that the internees have been informed as to such consequences, it is felt that there will be no repetition of such attempts by any of the internees.

"THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
(Signed) EARL CARROLL,
General Chairman"

"This letter was delivered to the Commandant of the Camp at 7:15 P.M. on Saturday, February 14th, for transmission to the Japanese High Command. He promised and agreed to have it presented to the proper persons and was later seen to leave the Camp.

"An attempt was also made to enlist the aid of Bishop Binstead, who has lived many years in Japan and knows several of the Japanese military authorities in Manila, but a request by Chairman Carroll to use the telephone for this purpose was refused by the Commandant's Office on Saturday evening. However, the Bishop visited the Camp on Sunday morning, had a conference with the

Commandant, and then proceeded to military headquarters in Manila to make a last plea to the authorities. He succeeded in contacting a member of the military court, to whom he pleaded for clemency, apparently without success.

"An attempt was also made to enlist the assistance of high dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church as well as the German Consul, and certain German residents of Manila, but here again telephone communication was refused.

"The Committee sincerely regrets to record that all efforts to have the verdict set aside were unsuccessful.

"In regard to the execution itself, the facts are as follows:

"At about 11:00 A.M. on Sunday, February 15th, Messrs. Carroll, Chairman of this Committee, C. E. Stewart and R. H. Pedder, monitors of rooms 60 and 51, respectively, a British internee clergyman—the Rev. Griffiths, together with Mr. Stanley as interpreter, were ordered to proceed to town with the Commandant and certain other Japanese officers and soldiers. They were taken to the Manila South Police Station from where the prisoners, Messrs. Laycock, Fletcher and Weeks, under guard and with their hands tied behind their backs, were brought out and the whole party proceeded to Manila North Cemetery. The three men were then lined up while the Commandant of the Santo Tomas Internment Camp read out the death sentence, stating, according to interpretation, that sentence had been imposed in accordance with Japanese military law. The Rev. Griffiths then spoke to the men, and Messrs. Carroll, Stewart, and Pedder also took the opportunity to say a few encouraging words in an attempt to fortify them for the ordeal. They were then escorted to the grave which had been prepared by Japanese soldiers some 200 yards away, and after being blindfolded were made to sit with their legs hanging into the grave itself. Three Japanese soldiers took up a position about fifteen to twenty feet in front, and at a signal from the Commandant fired three revolver shots, one at each man, all three of them collapsing into the grave. Several other shots were then fired into the grave, and altogether Mr. Carroll counted thirteen bullets.

"All three men faced their end bravely and heroically without faltering and the Committee wishes to record its admiration of their superb courage in the face of death, which not only impressed their friends, but also the Japanese soldiers themselves.

"After the execution, the Rev. Griffiths read the burial service over the three men while the Japanese soldiers stood at attention to the salute. Several sprays of bougainvillea were then laid on the grave by the soldiers, and the whole party subsequently returned to the Camp.

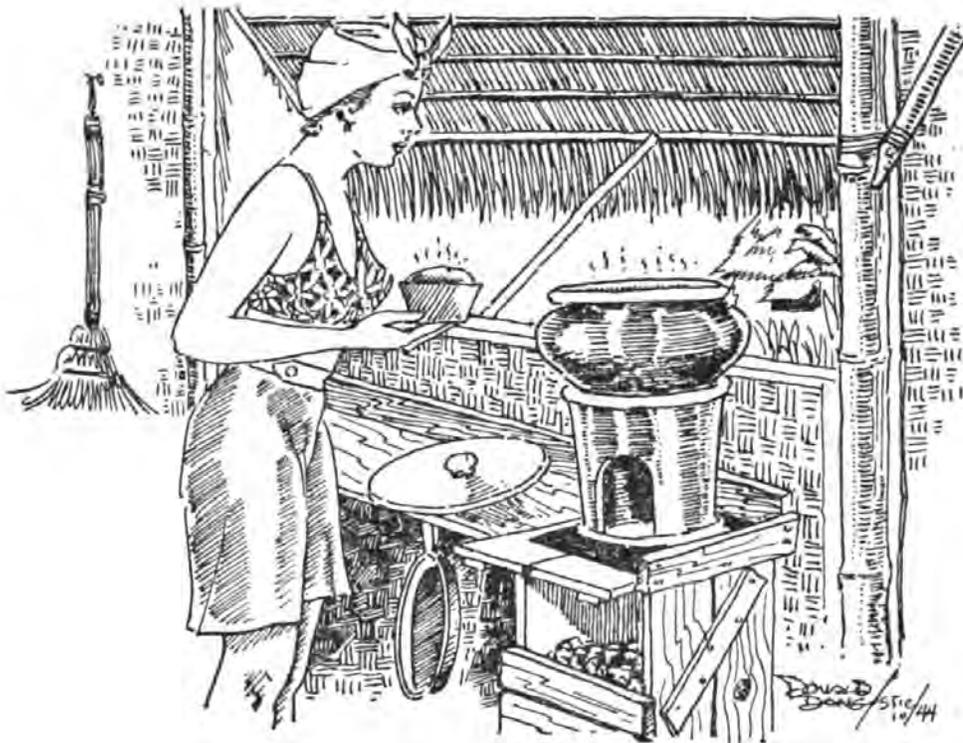
"Chairman Carroll's report on this sad event concluded the business of the meeting."

ON THE BURNING OF MANILA

*They will pay for this: for this sea of blood and flame,
For these heaps of stinking earth that once were living,
Breathing, dreaming men and women, reaching
For the stars, cut down without mercy or shame;
For these rows on rows of once-cheery homes that became
Their tenants' funeral pyre; for churches lying
In the dust, shattered in an orgy of unreasoning
Destruction, all for an emperor's empty fame.*

*They will—they must—pay for this; but not
For revenge: they knew not what they did! For them,
Learning can only come the hard way:
Only when they see fall on them the shot
And shell they rained on others will they condemn
Their former ways; then will dawn a new day.*

—BENITO LEGARDA, JR.



“... YOU TAKE A LITTLE GARLIC”

BY MRS. JESSIE BELL HANSON

ON ARRIVING in the Philippines women were immediately told that the climate is difficult for a white woman. We are drawn aside and told that the first thing we must do is to hire a cook, houseboy, and *lavandera*.* It was said that the effect of any form of work, particularly cooking, would be fatal for a white woman in this climate.

As every woman who came before had been told the same thing, the Philippines had always been the sanctuary for spoiled, pampered females who, no matter how they fought among themselves, would rise as a unit against any unfortunate male who would dare suggest that a white woman should do a little work at home.

Then came the internment. Women of all ages, nationalities,

* Washerwoman, laundry woman.

and backgrounds were thrown helter-skelter into filthy bug-infested rooms. We were packed so closely together that just getting in and out of bed without stepping on our neighbors was a problem which would puzzle a tight-rope walker. Toilet facilities were horrible (one hundred women to a Johnny) and no showers at all in a country where three showers a day is no exception. As the Japanese gave us no food, it was up to the women, many of whom had never done a bit of housework or cooking in their lives, to see that their families were fed. Off came the highly exaggerated manicures, and forgotten were the meticulous hair arrangements. The women of the Philippines were coming down to war realities.

At first a few of the more fortunate women who had homes in Manila were able to contact their cooks and have them send their food into Camp. Even they were eventually forced to do as the rest of us and buy the little native charcoal stoves and learn how to use them. These were made of red-colored clay and are about the size of a three-quart stew pot. Just learning to start one of these horrible little contraptions is no small matter, especially as paper and matches soon became almost non-existent. Then we used leaves or bamboo slivers in place of paper; lights we borrowed from our neighbors or started the fire with a magnifying glass. After the fire is started one has to fan and blow on it and add the charcoal little by little, so as to regulate the heat, which is a separate study in itself. After that you have to learn how to cook on it without overturning your pot and spilling the contents.

Another time honored custom which has been furthered by the vitamin fadists was that no fruit or vegetable in the Philippines with the exception of the mango and papaya, was fit to eat. Everything must be imported from the States. As the result most of the women did not know the names of the most common native fruits and vegetables or have the faintest idea of what to do with them. It was amazing with this sort of a background how new recipes would spring up. Girls with degrees in home economics would compare ideas with Filipino girls who remembered how their mothers baked with a banana leaf on the bottom of the pan to keep the bread from sticking. Soon they would have a new recipe worked out which would be improved on by other women until it seemed just right.

One of the first things that the women discovered was what delicious jams and jellies could be made of native fruits. One of the

best was made by Mrs. Donie Hanson, who combined pineapple, *calamanci*,* papaya, grated coconuts and ginger with sugar. Bananas and *calamanci* were made into a very delicious jam by Mrs. Darras. *Santols* † were discovered to be especialy fine for both jams and jellies. As native fruits became more difficult to obtain, more bizarre combinations were experimented with. Mrs. Flora Oftedahl made a wonderful strawberry(?) jam with finely chopped eggplant and *calamanci* and equal amounts of brown sugar. This all took place in the beginning when we were able to buy native brown sugar. Mrs. Jean Lowry also made some very fine jam out of the heart of the banana stalk itself with *calamanci* and sugar.

At first we were able to buy bread, but soon the Japanese brought no more bread into Camp. The women began to use their initiative in developing recipes which could be made with the materials at hand. Our supply of wheat flour ran out very early as did everything else that was imported. We then started using rice and cassava flour in our baking. In order to bake, we bought primitive native pottery ovens or ovens constructed out of large tin cans which we set on top of our charcoal stoves, banking our fires so the oven might bake evenly. This was very difficult as no mortal eye could tell whether the charcoal would burn evenly after it caught fire. If it did not, as was actually the case, the bread or cake would be lopsided but this is a small matter when one is really hungry.

Typical menus in Santo Tomas always begin with the rice mush which was served to us in the morning. Mary Ann Saleeby developed a very good recipe which was used for everything from cake to dumplings and hotcakes. She used one cup mush, two cups rice flour, one level tablespoon cassava flour or starch, one-third cup yeast, two teaspoonfuls native soda, a little salt, margarine and sugar. Enough water to make a very thick batter was added if bread was intended or more water for hotcakes. The yeast we used was made of sour mush to which we added mashed rotten bananas and a little sugar, and strained before using. We added the ingredients a little each day to keep the yeast working.

At the beginning of the bombing (September 21, 1944) the Camp published a recipe which had been worked out in the Central kitchen for emergency biscuits or bomber bread, as it was

* Small native limes.

† Native fruit.

called. As the air raids sometimes continued for as long as eight or ten hours, it behooved us to have something ready that we could eat during the emergency. The emergency biscuits were the answer to the dilemma as they could be baked and put away in a container and would not spoil. This is the Camp recipe for bomber bread.

2 cups rice flour	1 tsp. soda
1 tsp. salt	1 tsp. vinegar
2 tbsp. shortening	Water to mix

Make a stiff batter. Roll latter on board. Dust with flour and cut out biscuits with top of corned beef can. Place in a greased pan and bake in hot oven until well browned.

The only thing wrong with these biscuits was that as we grew hungrier and hungrier it became increasingly difficult to decide when there was an emergency.

In a land where sugar has always been the principal export it soon became impossible for us to get anything better than *panocha*, which is a form of left over sugar sweepings with the dirt left in. It had to be boiled and strained before it could be used. Later of course we could not get even that.

It was always amusing to me to see women whose husbands had formerly owned or managed huge sugar estates working out a recipe just a certain way because that way it was not necessary to use any of their carefully hoarded sugar. For example Mrs. Gustav H. Halden, who with her husband has lived most of her life on large sugar estates, told me to mash a couple of bananas in my bread dough. This she assured me would transform my bread into cake without any additional sugar. Mrs. Florence P. Burnham whose husband managed one of the largest sugar plantations in the islands told me to boil a little calamanci in the *panocha* sugar syrup. This would give the syrup a better flavor. Using syrup instead of sugar was more economical with the morning mush and besides, said she, one tablespoon of syrup would take the place of the usual coconut milk which we habitually used on our mush, when we had it. The coconut milk could be used to make pudding to which could be added mush as a thickener in place of corn starch and eggs. That of course was when we had coconuts. Later, when the price of coconuts exceeded ten pesos each and the Japanese were unable to bring any into Camp, we had to

go without both the coconut milk and the syrup and learn to use salt on our mush.

Mrs. Louise Knight has accurately called Santo Tomas the strip tease Camp because, as she said, every day something was taken from us by the Japanese. This went on until there was virtually nothing left in Camp to eat. This fact makes it very difficult to write about Camp foods because anything that might be true at one time might not be true at all some time later. For example, we were allowed to go out in the garden for a while after the harvesting crew had taken the best of the talinum crop for the Main kitchen and glean what was left. Talinum is a leafy green which was imported from Australia and grows prolifically in the Philippines. It was about the only vegetable we had to vary our straight rice diet, with the exception of weeds such as wild colitus and pig-weed. We cooked the tender tops slightly to avoid catching dysentery and served them as salad with salt and pepper. As the stems were too valuable to throw away it was up to the women to develop an edible way of preparing them.

Mrs. Helen Cutting developed a recipe which we called mock asparagus. She picked off all the leaves leaving a smooth green stalk about the size of a small asparagus shoot and cooked it until it was tender. Then she served it on a plate as you do asparagus and poured sweet sour sauce over this and the eternal rice. She made her sweet sour sauce with homemade vinegar and *panocha* sugar poured over fried onions, garlic and chopped peppers and thickened it with a little cassava flour.

Vinegar was made in Camp out of every conceivable native fruit. It was most commonly made from bananas. The best tasting vinegar was that made by Mrs. Ethel Newman from the pits of the prunes which she received in her relief kit. After the prunes were eaten the stones were placed in a jar with a little "mother" which is a vinegar starter. Two tablespoons of sugar was added and the jar filled with water. In about twelve days another tablespoon of sugar was added. After approximately ten days the vinegar was ready to strain and use.

Soon the Camp garden officials were unable to allow people to go in and pick any more greens. No vegetables or fruits were allowed to come into Camp at this time so the starving internees turned to more questionable methods of satisfying their hunger.

Mrs. D. Ten Grotenhuis cooked canna lily bulbs. She peeled them,

cut them in small pieces and soaked them in salt water overnight. Next morning the water was poured off and fresh water put on and brought to a boil. The bulbs were drained again and the same procedure repeated. After they were drained for the third time they were put in the frying pan with a very little grease, salt, soya sauce, garlic and fried before serving. As far as most people were concerned it still tasted like nothing much, but it was something to chew on.

Another thing we ate was the heart of the banana tree. The section of the banana tree known as the sucker is the best. In order to use it, you must peel off the outside skin down to the core or the heart. This is then sliced and salted down overnight. Next morning each piece has to be squeezed out to remove the excess water. These pieces are then dropped in boiling water and boiled until tender. After that one could prepare it a number of ways. Mrs. Sam Schechter recommended that it should be curried. Mrs. Murray Crosby prepared it as you would hashed brown potatoes. Other people pickled it in vinegar.

The banana root was also used for making flour. Mrs. W. Burke, Jr., cut the root up in small pieces and ran it through a meat grinder. This was spread out in the sun to dry. After it was dry it was put through the grinder again and dried once more. It was then put through a very fine grinder and sifted until it could be used as flour.

Ronald Laing explained to me just how he made a twelve-ounce can of corn beef last ten meals for three people over a period of five days. In the tropics with no refrigeration, this is quite a feat in preservation. He did it by salting the meat carefully, shaving off a little each day and salting it again.

Methods of preservation were many and varied. In the days of plenty, those who were farsighted and had a feeling that food would be scarce before the U. S. Army could liberate us, put eggs in lime water, partially cooked bacon and buried it in its own grease, and hams were covered with coarse salt. Most of these attempts were successful. I ate bacon and eggs over a year old, preserved in this way, and the dish (at the time) was fit for the gods! I must admit, though, the bacon was a little, just a trifle, shall we say gamey?

Many people started eating the leaves off the trees. The young leaves from the hibiscus bush were found to be the most palatable.

These were chopped up with plenty of garlic and served with a dressing made of vinegar, salt, pepper and mustard. No oil was used because at this time there just wasn't any in Camp. So many people were eating them that the Doctors found it necessary to announce over the loud speaker that these were definitely injurious to the stomach and of no food value whatever.

About this time the cats and the dogs around Camp started disappearing. One lady who wishes to remain anonymous gave us a recipe for preparing curried cat. According to her, it tasted much like rabbit. After the cat was skinned and cut into small pieces, it was dropped into boiling salt water and boiled until tender. This sometimes took several hours, if one were cooking a mangy old tom cat. While the boiling was going on a curry sauce was mixed up with the eternal garlic and allowed to simmer until thick. When the meat was tender, it was dropped into the sauce and cooked slowly until they forgot what it was. Then it was served over rice. Several families in Santo Tomas had this delectable dish for their Thanksgiving dinner in 1944.

The people who ate dogs usually tried to get the puppies. These were skinned and cut up into small pieces and boiled until tender. Then a gravy was made from rice flour and the meat added and cooked. This was served over roasted rice.

Roasted rice was the favorite way of cooking rice for several reasons. First, because the rice swelled up more, and when rations were cut down to about three tablespoonsful of rice per day, this was very important. Then, too, the roasting process gave it a nutty flavor. The rice was cleaned, not washed, and placed in a frying pan over the fire and continuously turned until each kernel was a golden brown. It was then removed from the fire. In cooking, place double the quantity of water as rice in a pot and bring to a hard boil. Sprinkle the roasted rice in the pot very slowly, being careful not to stop the boiling of the water. When the water has boiled away take the pot off and shake it thoroughly, then add one third cup of cold water and put it back to steam over a slow fire for a few minutes. This recipe for cooking rice is an improvement on all previous methods and should prove that American women, when they really try, can teach rice eating countries how to cook their rice.

It is unthinkable that anyone living through the last year of Santo Tomas internment should forget the ABC girls. These women

were called for over the loud speaker to peel the only vegetables which the Japanese allowed into Camp. For doing this dirty job they were allowed to keep their peelings. These they took home and shaved off the skin so that the remainder could be eaten. It took an incredible length of time but it did mean the difference between a little to eat for lunch and just nothing. Another way some of the women used to get more food for their family was to get up early and go out in the garden and pull weeds. For doing this they were allowed to keep the weeds. The weeds were taken home and laboriously cleaned and cut up. They then were cooked and served over rice. All of this had to be done with the greatest of care because some of the weeds were poisonous.

Coffee was another item for which coffee loving Americans found substitutes. Mrs. Sunset Parkinson, for example, made boiled coffee out of roasted ground rice husks. The English also found substitutes for their tea. Mrs. Thomas Harrington brewed a very excellent mint tea. Mrs. Rose Necker made a tea out of renovated tea leaves and cinnamon.

Any record of Santo Tomas cooking would have to include the lowly garlic. Most Americans and English people use little or no garlic in their cooking but that was before internment. After the price of onions went to fifty-five pesos a kilo and then were not allowed in Camp, at any price, the only thing we had left to flavor our tasteless food was garlic. This we used in ever increasing amounts until the time came when a stranger coming into Camp, unfortified with his own personal supply, would be asphyxiated by the fumes.

So ends the tale of Santo Tomas cooking but the smell will always linger in our memories.

RUMORS!

*"Such lying rumors gathered as they rolled,
Scarce any tale was sooner heard than told;
And all who told it added something new,
And those who heard it made enlargements too;
In every ear it spread on every tongue it grew."*

—AUTHOR UNKNOWN

HAVE you heard that . . .!"

"I am reliably informed that Admiral . . .!"

Why did so many good souls in Santo Tomas start so many rumors? Was it due to the voracious habit of the American public of reading newspapers with so much avidity? Was it a form of news-hungriness that made us swallow so many wild and impossible tales? In the early days of encampment a slammed door, distant thunder, all led to a murmurous buzz of excitement in the rooms and along the corridors, as wave after wave of excited whispers conveyed the news that "the boys are coming back!" "You can hear the guns in Malabon!"

How many tales were told during that first year when the fate of Bataan and Corregidor were hanging in the balance! How the enemy were being mowed down by the thousands! That the Japanese were being slaughtered by a new method of electrocuting them in the mountains of Bataan! That even if the English did surrender "to the last 260,000 men at Singapore," Nippon would never be able to take the stronghold of the Philippines. What a terrible blow to the morale, and the pride of the Americans, when the news came of General Wainright's surrender?

During the first year news was easier to obtain for *The Tribune*, published under Japanese control, came in free of charge to the Camp, later on it was stopped from circulating in

Camp, then permitted for awhile, then stopped permanently. News from America was rarely published but the Japanese love of that American game—baseball, caused them to insert the scores of the World Series games in 1942. Occasionally some other news from the homeland crept in but badly garbled by the censor. For a time the "Voice of Freedom" brought the radio broadcast from Bataan, and until Cebu fell broadcasts kept those who had radios fully informed; that news sifted into the Camp very quickly. Of course, the news from *The Tribune* was Japanese propaganda, for instance as a sample of the news dished up in the headlines:

Nov. 19, 1943—Composite Results of Naval Battle off Bougainville Island, Oct. 27th to Nov. 17.
American Planes shot down 515, destroyed 16.

American Vessels

	Transports	Destroyers	Cruisers	Aircraft Carriers	Battleships
Sunk	10	12	15	5	4
Damaged	5	12	12	3	2

Nippon Losses

Sunk, 2 transports; slightly damaged 2 transports.

Planes which dived into objectives or failed to return, 118; planes damaged, 7.

Nov. 19, 1943—U. S. Forced to Risk Entire Bulk of Pacific Fleet in Death Trap.

Nov. 20, 1943—Rumor of Defeat Panics U. S. Mart.

Jan. 19, 1944 — 136 Foe Planes Downed at Rabaul. 347 Enemy Planes Downed Over Rabaul since Jan. 1. Superiority of Japanese Planes Checks Enemy Drive in Burma.

Jan. 20, 1944 — U. S. Doughboys Weary of War—U. S. Making Desperate Attempts to Capture Rabaul to Save Face.

Jan. 26, 1944 — Nippon Airmen Destroy 213 Planes, Five Vessels.

Feb. 6, 1944 — Enemy Losses 4 Warships, 76 Planes in Marshalls. Two of Our (Japanese) Planes Failed to Return.

As time went on, rumors became more and more frequent—and more ridiculous. They could be classified as war rumors, moving rumors, death rumors, scandals, exchange ships, "and such news as you never heard of." *

* Shakespeare.

It was but natural that the internees were interested in the war. On the outside, short-wave radios were not permitted,* to either Filipinos or neutrals, so news of the war came, principally, from Japanese sources. Therefore, came rumors! Rumors had the entire fleets of both sides sunk several times, San Francisco and Tokyo totally destroyed, thousands of transports sunk with all on board. Then what air raids! A large fleet of bombers and air transports loaded with soldiers had arrived at Corregidor—how they got there and what air base they came from, you a recipient of rumor-news must not be too inquiring. In the early days of 1942 news came that a large contingent of Australians had landed at Aparri and were marching to relieve Manila. Oh, yes, this army was originally intended to help out Hongkong but had arrived too late, so they landed in the Philippines.

A big acacia tree on the Campus was a meeting place for numerous internees to pass on the latest rumors and to debate the "whys and wherefores" of the delay in sending help to the Philippines. War rumors were extravagant and absurd, but how the internees did dote on them.

We find in the Executive Committee's official minutes of July 25, 1942: "Rumors—Internees are to be reminded of the (Japanese) order against repetition of war news, and that of removal of persistent violators from the Camp." "Threat of removal" meant being sent to the dungeons of Fort Santiago. J. C. Cowper, an old-timer of Manila, was taken by the military police and charged with spreading false rumors, badly beaten and sentenced to fifteen years hard labor at the Philippine government prison at Muntinglupa and died there.

Even *The Tribune* in its edition of August 3, 1943, on its editorial page published rumors:

"We understand that there are still some government employees waiting for America to come back and give them the promised bonuses. It is said that some people who gladly permitted the American soldiers to burn and destroy their crops and properties so that they might be paid back double of the value lost are still waiting for the promised dollars. Some are even volunteering to stay a while in Fort Santiago so that they may secure \$50 a day promised by America."

* See article about "Secret Transmitters and Receivers in Camp."

"Ernie" Necker woke up one morning and started telling his "bunkie" about a wonderful dream he had of a naval fight. Thousands of ships came looming up on the horizon both east and west of him. Big dreadnaughts, cruisers, aeroplane carriers, destroyers all came on swiftly, guns firing, aeroplanes zooming overhead, ships exploding and sinking—well, it was quite a dream and told only as "Ernie" can tell a story. Just as he was almost finished another roommate came in, listened to the finish of the story and then spoke up: "I heard that story but I understand that only two of our destroyers were sunk while the Japs lost nearly sixty naval craft and one hundred and four aeroplanes." "Ernie" looked at him for almost a moment without saying a word, and as he turned away softly muttered to himself: "Another rumor confirmed."

Some internees were so patriotic that they religiously believed that the superiority of the United States was unsurpassed in all things, and all Americans must believe any story that cited such superiority. Heaven help you if you voiced a doubt as to the truth of these statements—you were looked upon as a German secret service agent, or at least, an American that did not believe in the greatness of his country. These internees were so gullible that frequently jokes were put over on them, such as the one "Murray" Crosby was the author of. A carefully prepared script, which was supposed to have come over "KGEI," told of how paratroops were being dropped to help out Corregidor (1942), how hundreds of U.S. Navy submarines were streaking past the Japanese Navy encircling the Philippines each shooting out an aeroplane containing thirty paratroopers. When these planes passed over Corregidor, the troopers would bail out and drop into that Gibraltar of the Orient—Corregidor. How these internees swallowed this preposterous tale. And how angry they got when they found some internees would not believe it!

However, there was one good feature of these rumors which must not be overlooked. They decidedly did raise the morale of the internees. Even if the rumor disappeared from circulation, another one would come along and raise hopes of early deliverance again. Then, some stories did leak into the Camp that were true! So why not believe all stories? Rumor tales were always prefaced by statements that the script was thrown over the fence or smuggled in through the laundry, or "my friend cuts a bar of soap in two,

hollows it out, and inserts the message. By smoothing the soap down with a hot iron nobody would know it had been tampered with," and so on, and so on.

One of the serious effects of rumors was that it made such a large number of internees too optimistic which reflected in that period of Camp life known as the era of starvation. So sure were these internees that "next month" would bring the Army of Liberation that they did not store up any food when the package line was opened, or when the Personal Service Canteen was able to buy canned food. Neither did these people heed the admonitions of their leaders to save their Red Cross food kits for a day of emergency. When the dark days of November, 1944, to January, 1945, rolled along, and they had to live on the meager rations of the Japanese Army they felt the pinch of starvation, with malnutrition diseases taking their toll on scores. As one Englishman said: "In this Camp, pessimism paid: the pessimists put up shanties, the pessimists laid up stocks of food, and the pessimist today is not laying on his bed too weak to rise with malignant diseases of malnutrition."

Ah! Scandal rumors were just sisters to the old tea-table gossip. What a rich field Santo Tomas was for these naughty tid-bits. So many men and women did not have enough to do, the time was spent retelling stories about "that girl in the shanty next to mine."

Rumors came thick and fast in 1942 about moving the Camp to some other location than the University of Santo Tomas. All these rumors were based on the fact that the Spanish Consul had protested through official channels against the use of this Spanish-owned property. Rumor had it that we were moving to Camp Murphy, Baguio, and a score of other places. The most persistent rumor was that the women and children were all going to Baguio and the men to Los Baños! In May, 1943, the vanguard of 800 internees was sent to Los Baños. Every other month thereafter the balance of the Camp was going if you believed in rumors. However, several contingents did go but on December 25, 1944, the official census showed a population of 3,785 men, women and children still in Santo Tomas.

From the time the first exchange ship left Manila with a number of healthy internees with a political pull on board, leaving the sick, aged and blind internees to stick it out, rumors of more ships came every month—fast and furious. The Canadians were all set,

ready to go. The Britishers, several times thought that a ship was on its way, while the Americans thought that their Uncle Sam was big enough and powerful enough to send over a fleet and take all internees. So they waited and waited. Every week or so a new ship was on its way. Just another rumor without any foundation!

Then the Red Cross relief supplies at the end of 1944. There was some basis for this rumor for a copy of *The Tribune* (Manila), smuggled into Camp a few weeks before Christmas, had a news item that the United States had given a safe conduct for a Red Cross ship to collect these supplies at Vladivostok, that the ship had done so and had arrived in Kobe the middle of November. Furthermore, the Japanese would proceed to deliver the kits before Christmas. That information spread like wildfire throughout the starved Camp. Rumors came fast and furious, "the emergency squad had been called to go out and bring them in;" Charlie Kurz, head of the labor emergency squad was supposed to have been pledged to secrecy but he was preparing a list of reliable men to go out to a neutral warehouse; also, "the International Red Cross delegate was in Manila!" Signs were nailed on shanties "Merry Kitmas," but we waited in vain.

It was unfortunate that so many rumors persisted in floating through the Camp about deaths of well known men in the community. It being unfortunate, because wives and relatives of the alleged victims were often in Camp. Sometimes these rumors created very serious situations. One lady repeated a rumor to a wife of an officer of the U. S. A. that her husband had been killed. The wife was taken ill and life was despaired of. While at the Philippine General Hospital, she received a censor's note saying her husband was alive and well at a prisoner's camp.

*"It's rumored—have you heard it?
It's rumored—I've just learned it,
A certain boy and girl are keeping company.
Could it be you—could it be me?"*

*They're saying—I've been listening,
They're saying—can't help listening!*

*A certain pair of newlyweds are soon to be.
Could it be you—could it be me?*

*I understand the rumors say
In love and war it's all okay;
Do you believe it's true?
And there's a rumor I could start,
That reinforcements for my heart
Will all depend on you." **

So much for rumors.

* One of the products of Sto. Tomas life and conversations, the song "It's Rumored," was written in the Camp by two internees, Jim Tulloch and Dave Harvey. It was first sung on the May 9th (1942) entertainment program by Nina Sellers and Jack Van Hess.

CAMP LABORATORY INDUSTRIES

BY E. E. S. KEPHART

DURING THE EARLY DAYS of internment the Japanese made it clear they were not going to worry if even the essentials of daily living were short or non-existent. The crowded and unsanitary conditions in which the internees were forced to live made soap an almost vital necessity if the health of the Camp was to be preserved.

Theoretically, there never should exist any reason for a soap shortage in the Philippines as the coconuts necessary for the oil are grown in large quantities and the other ingredients can be manufactured locally. However, as with everything else on which the Japanese put their blighting touch, it soon became apparent that a serious shortage would occur.

The first to appreciate this situation was Mr. Luis de Alcuaz, secretary to the Vice-Chancellor and to the Rector, University of Santo Tomas, and professor in physical chemistry, who foresightedly initiated the soap-making project and provided most of the equipment. His expert and sympathetic advice was also a source of great encouragement to the operators of the project as the technical difficulties of devising suitable apparatus from odds and ends was a strain on the ingenuity of even the experts in the group.

Final authorization was received from the Executive Committee on March 16, 1943, with T. A. DeVore, an able and experienced chemist of the Philippine Smelting Company, heading the project. Construction of an experimental electrolytic cell for producing the caustic soda used in soap making was immediately begun, and M. E. McIntosh, of General Electric, was the genius who made a complicated piece of apparatus from practically nothing. Then V. E. Lednicky, general manager of E. J. Nell Co., ingeniously and skillfully constructed the flues, pipes, fans, etc., for control of the dangerous chlorine gas, also produced by the electrolysis of salt solutions. More



COOKING UTENSILS

difficulties were encountered in securing suitable salt for the electrolysis but again the Camp expert staff rose to the occasion—this time in the person of Jesse Haigh, dye works manager of the National Development Company.

Finally, on April 3, 1943, the first experimental cell began functioning and the first batch of soap was turned over to the Sanitation and Health Department shortly thereafter. Oil for the soap making was obtained by direct purchase and by recovery from the kitchen coconut milk residues. As time went on, outside purchases became increasingly difficult and the Camp was mostly confined to using inedible coconuts and residue only. Under the Japanese soap rationing system almost no consideration was given kitchens or hospitals, as the limited distribution was on an individual basis. Therefore, the 16,790 pounds of soap made by the laboratory during internment represented a very considerable contribution to the Camp's well-being.

A most valuable by-product of caustic-making was the calcium hypochlorite which was obtained by exposing slaked lime to the chlorine gas. Large quantities of this disinfectant were manufactured for purifying drinking water and for cleaning rooms and toilets. This phase of the work was conducted by E. E. S. Kephart, the U. S. Steel man at Manila. Calcium hypochlorite was supplied to the Los Baños Internment Camp and a shipment was also made to the Baguio Internment Camp.

Later laboratory products included alcohol, used by the hospitals for the manufacture of tinctures, extracts, and medicines. This was made from rice screenings and other waste products formerly thrown away. The method used was adapted from an old native process of producing rice wine in which the screenings are allowed to mold in air, then fermented in water and afterwards distilled to recover the alcohol. To control the various operations in all departments, with the primitive apparatus available, was always a tedious and painstaking job—and none more so than in alcohol-making. Also, Epsom salt was recovered from the refining of salt; hydrochloric acid was made from chlorine and city gas, and creolin from caustic, coal tar and rosin.

Besides the manufacturing activities, many other services of a technical nature were rendered the Camp. Water was constantly tested from the 680,000 gallon reserve supply in the swimming pool. Food was checked for the kitchens for purity and adulteration,

and also experiments were made to determine the best way of making cornbread from the materials available, and how to prepare hominy: The laboratory also made up solutions for the clinics and distilled water for the hospitals.

All in all, a very creditable job was done under trying conditions. Long arduous hours were spent, particularly by the Chief, T. A. DeVore, and A. P. Mustard, superintendent and assistant manager of the Cebu Sugar Central, who handled all the mechanical and repair end. H. J. Marx, vice-president of the Philippine Manufacturing Company, ably assisted by E. J. Jones of Mead, Johnson & Co., did yeoman work in pressing coconut oil by hand; and Geo. H. Newman, chief geologist of Marsman & Company, Inc., collected much of the equipment and made the necessary arrangements for space and many materials. However, the resultant benefits to the Camp justified the labor, and a vote of sincere thanks is due to Mr. Alcuz for his fine work in getting the project started.

*The Camp police turned white and pale
Intoxication in the jail!
"A very grave offense, we think,
To have rum parties in the clink,
And just for that we'll close the door
And keep you locked up two weeks more!"
The prisoners showed sad surprise
(To hide their joy from alien eyes!)—
For just beyond the jail's cold side
The city street ran broad and wide,
And there where one loose brick was damp,
Sufficient rum supplied the Camp.*

—MRS. MARIE WAGNER JANDA

SECRET TRANSMITTERS AND RECEIVING SETS

A CAMP SECRET which was known to probably only five or six men, although its importance might well have spelled the difference between life and death, had emergency risen, for the entire internee body, was the secret transmitter and receiving set constructed in Camp and made ready at all times for instant use.

The purpose of this construction was two-fold: first, to provide a means of communication with American forces in the event that conditions within Santo Tomas Internment Camp should become completely untenable, and second, to provide a means of collection of definite news in order that the policy of the Internee Committee might be best directed for the benefit of the internees as a whole, whenever the American forces made an assault upon the Philippines, and upon Luzon in particular.

The idea of having a means of communicating with the outside world was originally conceived by Luis de Alcuaz, a Filipino scientist, secretary to the Rector of Santo Tomas University, and by George Newman, prior to the war with the Marsman Mining property. Construction of equipment was carried out by Delvin Axe, who had been section communications supervisor of Pan American Airways at Manila and during internment was assigned to custodian of University property detail.

Equipment was collected from a great number of sources—all of course "under cover," inasmuch as detection by the Japanese military would undoubtedly have resulted in execution; the possession of even a small quantity of electric wire was a serious offense and the possession of any type of communication equipment by *any* civilian, in or out of the Camp, was strictly prohibited. Some of the equipment was obtained from the physics department of Santo Tomas University while a great portion was obtained by Mr. de Alcuaz from outside and smuggled into the Camp in small lots. Other essential units were constructed from raw material available

within the Camp. Construction began about May 15, 1943, and covered a period of several months, the "delay" being the result of enforced conditions, which made secrecy paramount. Accordingly, work on the equipment had to be concealed even from other internees not in the secret; a constant lookout had to be kept, to guard against detection by the Japanese, who made frequent surprise raids on internees' quarters in search of contraband. Delays also arose because of difficulty in obtaining essential material.

Prior to the completion of the basic equipment, Mr. Carroll Grinnell, chairman of the Internee Committee, was fully acquainted with the entire program. Upon Mr. Grinnell's removal from the Camp by the Japanese authorities January 5, 1945, Earl Carroll was also informed of this matter. Immediately following the initial landing at Lingayen of U.S. forces of liberation, the receiving equipment was put into operation and daily news summaries as collected from KGEX, San Francisco, VL54 at Brisbane and from Radio Delhi, were made available to Mr. Carroll in line with the program noted above. Beyond testing with a "dummy antenna" the transmitting equipment was not used, as it was felt conditions did not warrant the risk of detection involved.

The equipment constructed comprised two receivers and two transmitters together with an emergency diesel-powered 10 kilowatt generator for use in event of failure of the Public services. The receivers were of the regenerative, oscillating detector type, utilizing one stage of radio frequency amplification and one stage of audio amplification. Both transmitters were necessarily self-excited oscillators, having a frequency range of from 24 to 45 meters. One transmitter utilized two UX210 tubes in parallel and the other used one 204A. Each transmitter, including its power unit, was entirely independent of the other. Both transmitters were arranged for telegraph operation only. A frequency meter was constructed and calibrated from broadcasting stations whose frequencies were definitely known.

Following completion of construction and testing, all transmitting equipment was dismantled to avoid detection, while the receiving equipment was left intact but broken down into component parts, i.e., receiver, headphones and power unit.

It was evident that the Japanese suspected that the Camp was in radio communication with the outside. Again and again a surprise search was conducted of the electric repair shop, and for a time

the shop was closed. All electric wire and extension cords and other electric equipment were declared contraband and all electric appliances were ordered surrendered to the Camp authorities for storage or were seized whenever found. The Camp broadcasting system was closed for a short time, then was removed from the Main Building and set up in the office of the Japanese Commandant under his direct and constant supervision. Certain internees who picked up news from outside through underground sources (over the wall, smuggled notes or the like) and who circulated these news or rumors, were arrested and closely questioned. In spite of their efforts, however, the secret of the Camp equipments was safely kept and offers another instance of the foresight exercised by the Camp leaders to prepare for all emergencies.

INTERNEE COMMITTEE



CARROLL CALKINS GRINNELL
Chairman



SAMUEL LEWIS LLOYD
Vice-Chairman



LEMUEL EARL CARROLL
Vice-Chairman

THE INTERNEE COMMITTEE

CARROLL CALKINS GRINNELL

CARROLL CALKINS GRINNELL was born at Troy, Bradford county, Pennsylvania on June 13, 1898. He attended the public schools of Elmira, New York, and graduated from the Union College, Schenectady, New York, with degree of Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering with the class of 1919 with election to the honorary Delta Upsilon. He entered, the same year, the school for graduate engineers conducted by the General Electric Company and in June, 1920, was employed by that Company as a commercial engineer. He came to Japan in 1922 and was transferred to the Philippines in 1933 as vice-president and general manager of General Electric Company (P.I.) Inc. In May, 1940, was appointed Far East commercial manager of the International General Electric Company, Inc., and president of the Philippine corporation. Mr. Grinnell's new assignment changed his residence, and he moved from Manila to Tokyo. In November, 1940, he was made a director of the Tokyo-Shibaura Denki K. K., Tokyo.

Shortly after entering the employ of the General Electric he married (on October 9, 1920) Ruth Hutchings Belding at Albany, New York. Of this marriage, two children were born, Carroll, Junior, born in Schenectady, N. Y., July 31, 1921, and David B., born in Kobe, Japan, February 12, 1927.

Caught in Manila at the outbreak of the war with Japan, he was interned January 7, 1942, and assigned to Room 32. In January he was with the newly organized Department of Patrol; in February he worked in the Release Department—a very important and humanitarian assignment. For a short while in addition to his other duties he was a member of the Finance and Supplies Committee. On the installation of the newly elected Executive Committee July 28, 1942, Grinnell loomed large in the affairs of the Camp.

After his election to the Executive Committee by the internees, he was appointed chairman by the Commandant. He remained in this position until the Japanese military authorities reorganized the Camp activities February 18, 1944. At which time he was appointed Chairman of the new Internee Committee of three, Earl Carroll and S.L. Lloyd being the other members. This Committee succeeded the former Executive Committee. In that thankless job he continued until he was arrested by the Japanese military police on Dec. 23, 1944. "Thankless" is not exactly the correct word for in the face of much criticism of Mr. Grinnell's policies in running the Camp, a strong minority group, realizing the problems that confronted him, daily gave thanks that a tactful man, a trained executive, a diplomat that kept both feet planted firmly on the ground, was in charge of the multitudinous affairs of Santo Tomas Internment Camp. How uncommonly well did this quiet man serve the Camp! It is true a certain group surrounded him and his followers with a flavor of the well-known, but innocent exhibition, of hero worship and snobbery which induces a malaise in the average man. Their flattery was about as subtle as a kick in the face to the internees who stood on the sidelines. Human nature being what it is, it is not surprising that among the almost four thousand internees, a considerable number criticised Mr. Grinnell's regime severely. It must be admitted that Mr. Grinnell did choose for certain positions, men who were not as capable as he was, men who antagonized the internees. (How easy it was to antagonize internees as the months rolled on)! Mr. Grinnell deserved more cooperation than he received. He was always trying to improve the living conditions of the internees.

What irritates one almost to the point of intemperate statement and even incivility is the malicious, backstairs gossip about Mr. Grinnell's record in running the Camp. Hardy muckrakers vainly dredging the Camp records in the hope of finding some small trace of malfeasance were many. One such internee was swept off his feet by the sheer force of the facts, written and unwritten, unearthed in his own researches, and was by those facts turned into a profound admirer of Grinnell. This internee had hit upon the silent, busy Mr. Grinnell as the scapegoat upon whom he and his friends might vent their sundry, wartime disgruntlements. Checking up the diatribes with the facts and thereby learning how often Grinnell had been thinking and working a mile and a year ahead of his noisiest

critics, checking the good deeds against the ones that might have been mistakes of a "doer of deed," the balance so outweighed the criticisms that the investigator was ready and did say: "Here is a man to whom the internees as a whole should give thanks and be eternally grateful, for the thought, the care, the long hours, the patience, exercised in his work assignment while in Santo Tomas Internment Camp."

The facts spoke for themselves, the written entries showed a record that any man could be proud of; the unwritten records shows the big heart of this quiet, unassuming man; for example, when he bought candy so that the non-internee children would be taken care of at Christmas, when he obligated himself and his firm for large loans so that the Camp might eat, or that some of the old-timers might be able to buy a little fruit to eke out their meager food.

On December 23, 1944, Carroll Grinnell, A. F. Duggleby, and C. Larsen were arrested by the Japanese and placed in the Camp jail. No charges were lodged against them. On January 5, 1945, they were taken from the Camp.

After the occupation of Manila on February 3, 1945, by the United States Army, renewed efforts were made to obtain information relating to Mr. Grinnell, as well as his associates. Many false clues were tracked down but on Feb. 20th Carroll Calkins Grinnell's body was found buried in Harrison Park. Carroll Grinnell had paid the price of being an American, an American who did his duty honestly, fearlessly and conscientiously.

LEMUEL EARL CARROLL

The internees of Santo Tomas owe much to Earl Carroll. The quality of his leadership deserved and received the sincere and favorable appraisal of the majority of this critical group of men and women.

Mr. Carroll's contribution to the Camp life was outstanding. He was the first chairman and executive of the committee of men charged with the management of Santo Tomas Internment Camp under a Japanese Commandant. His appointment was made by the Commandant on the recommendation of those who were interned on the opening day of the Camp. He had been the District Leader in

Upper Malate of the American Coordinating and Emergency Committee, a work which helped to prepare him for this grave responsibility.

Life in Santo Tomas was exacting. The welfare of 4,000 men, women and children, largely American (British second), composing the cosmopolitan group of internees, required care and consideration each hour of the day and night. This was especially true during the first six months when the majority were forced to provide largely for their essential needs. There were the problems of food, sleeping facilities, clothing, medicine, and countless other personal needs, aside from the adjustment of relationships. Naturally, these complex problems were baffling beyond description to those who had been given the responsibility and direction of the Camp.

The greater share of the responsibility, as well as providing—with the cooperation of the Red Cross—food, equipment and innumerable other necessities for hundreds who had no outside contacts, fell upon Mr. Carroll. No man could have developed more quickly than he did a program designed to effectively meet these needs and accomplish the all-important task of maintaining morale. Never losing his patience in interviews, keeping the higher interests of internees ahead of every other consideration, tactfully and wisely directing hundreds of volunteer workers, he created an efficient organization. By his spirit, ability and leadership, he won the affection, cooperation and confidence of his fellow internees.

Though Mr. Carroll and his committee were appointed by the Japanese Commandant and were subject to his orders, it was the higher interests of the internees which they steadfastly represented not only in their relations with each other but also with the Japanese officials. The committee never courted favoritism, nor permitted it, if they could prevent it. In reaching decisions, formulating policies, and executing plans within the limits placed upon them by the Military Administration, they held resolutely to the principle and spirit of democracy.

Believing firmly in the importance of democratic processes operating, as far as possible, in the Camp, Mr. Carroll and the committee in June of 1942 decided to urge the Commandant to permit the internees to elect an Executive Committee. The request was granted, but Mr. Carroll and Mr. Duggleby, who were the first Chairman and Vice-Chairman, respectively, refused to be candidates.

The Japanese Military Administration had approved for the first time the granting of funds to and in support of the Camp maintenance, on the basis of seventy centavos per day for each person effective July 1st, 1942. This decision was accomplished through the work of the old committee. The Commandant persuaded Mr. Carroll to serve as Chairman of the new Finance and Supplies Committee responsible for the disbursement of the Japanese Military funds. This Committee was required to prepare the budget, purchase and distribute supplies, finance maintenance, and act as custodian of property, supplies and military funds. The highest tribute was paid by the Japanese officials when it was said by the Commandant that the Committee had been "too honest." One can only appreciate the work of this Committee when we realize that the purchase of food and other supplies was made against an ever narrowing source of supplies, the rapid decrease in currency value and the increase in prices.

Mr. Carroll has a background of successful executive experience. He rendered a significant service from 1930 to 1933 with the National Board of the Y.M.C.A. of the Philippines when, among other responsibilities, he created The Pioneers, a boys' movement which in one year enlisted a membership of 7,000 boys. In 1933, he went to Honolulu to organize and manage the Hawaii agency of the Insular Life Insurance Company. His organization sold within its first year P2,000,000 of insurance and reached as much as P4,000,000 in succeeding years. He returned to Manila in September, 1941, to succeed Mr. C. S. Salmon as the Production Manager for this Company. Mrs. Carroll and their son remained behind in Honolulu expecting to follow Mr. Carroll to Manila shortly, the war preventing consummation of these plans.

When the internees in January, 1943, held a primary election to nominate members for the Executive Committee, Mr. Carroll received seventy-eight per cent of the votes cast. The Commandant, however, suspended the general election after the nomination vote had been taken. The vote cast by the internees was a great tribute to Mr. Carroll's ability, spirit and popularity, overwhelmingly nominating him for a second time as Executive Committeeman.

When the emotional storm of the war has subsided and our thoughts turn back reflectively to the trying months at Santo Tomas, we shall appreciate with a keener sense of values all those who

helped make it possible to live and sustain our courage there, and first in our grateful memory will be Earl Carroll.

When the Executive Committee was abolished by the Japanese Military Authorities in February, 1944, Mr. Carroll was appointed, by them, as Vice-Chairman of the new Internee Committee.

SAMUEL LEWIS LLOYD

Around a little church called Saint Mary, supposed to have been founded by Wulfruna in 996, iron foundries sprang up, and from that beginning was created the town of Wolverhampton, England. On April 21, 1902, in that town there was born a male child and, in time, was named Samuel Lewis Lloyd. He attended the grammar schools of his hometown, then to Cambridge where he graduated from Caius College with B.A. and L.L.B. Big in body, as well as mind, he excelled in school athletics—cricket and soccer being his favorite pastimes. He joined the Asiatic Petroleum Co. (Ltd.) shortly after he left school, and was sent to India and for fifteen years he labored in that field as district manager in various sections of the country, including Ceylon. He was district manager at Madras when he was appointed in 1939 assistant general manager in South China and the Philippines. He first visited the Philippines in 1939 and from then on his duties made him a frequent visitor.

Mr. Lloyd married Frances Chambers, Aug. 27, 1929, and has two sons, Anthony John, born Oct. 8, 1931, and Samuel Mark, born Oct. 20, 1935. Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd made their home in Hongkong until the war clouds loomed and Mrs. Lloyd, with their children, were evacuated to Australia in July, 1940. The separation was too much for the Lloyds and Mrs. Lloyd came back stopping at Manila on Dec. 7, 1941, meeting Mr. Lloyd there. So the war caught them in Manila—but separated from their adored boys, whom, Mrs. Lloyd had left behind in Australia.

On Jan. 8, 1942, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd were interned in Santo Tomas Internment Camp. Lloyd quickly became a leader in the Camp because of his precise reasoning, his desire to be of service to the community and his dispassionate attitude, though like most Englishmen, he has a way of retiring into a shell of cool aloofness. Admiral Stark, who was sent to England to coordinate the Navies of England and America, said: "I have yet to find an Englishman

I can't get along with, if I know him well." The four-star Admiral did not say how to get behind that sacrosanctly British imperturbability but Lloyd showed the Americans in Camp the way. Lloyd's last Camp assignment was vice-chairman of the Internee Committee—a hard job that became more and more difficult as the Japanese shut down on the privileges of the internees during the last few months of internment. Lloyd's great accomplishment in Camp was to weld the British and American communities into a single, integrated force. He did this with wonderful success. In those days when the food was meager, it was only natural that among the internees a considerable number of them were irritable, nervous, and apt to take offense at regulations that the Japanese placed upon the Camp. It was Lloyd's task to soften these regulations as much as possible, and on numerous occasions so hard did he argue with the Japanese that he was in danger of having meted out to him what our captors called: "serious punishment." It was Lloyd that bore the brunt of the internees' displeasure; but it was he by his mental calmness, composure and level-headedness that smoothed out many hardships that the Commandant and his staff attempted to impose upon the Camp. Twice he was held, with Earl Carroll, in the Commandant's office all day as hostage. A careless word, a false move and they might have been taken out to meet the same fate as Grinnell and Duggleby.

With his wife, who worked so hard and successfully in the children's ward of the Camp, Samuel Lewis Lloyd left the Camp for Australia on March 16th, 1945, a Briton who was admired and respected by all internees. As one American internee said, "The first Englishman that I ever really knew, and do you know, I like the 'cuss'!" A just accolade to a man who saw that there was a job to do in Camp and who brushed aside the difficulties and did it—and did it well.

INTERESTING PERSONALITIES

LUIS DE ALCUAZ

ONE of the most colorful and interesting characters in Santo Tomas Internment Camp was Luis de Alcuaz, a Filipino. Mr. de Alcuaz was not an internee. Prior to the war he was a professor in physical chemistry in the University of Santo Tomas; and also, secretary to the vice-chancellor and to the rector. As secretary to the Spanish-speaking fathers whose knowledge of English was limited Mr. de Alcuaz's perfect knowledge of English made him the logical go-between for the University authorities and the Internee Committee of the Camp. Strenuous, dynamic, this young intellectual, a loyal Filipino, who believed in American ideals, was at all times prolific in suggestions and active in really helping to make the lot of the internees as easy as possible, under the situation imposed upon them by war conditions. An internee, familiar with Mr. Alcuaz's exertions in behalf of the Camp, said at the memorial services of those four men—Grinnell, Duggleby, Johnson and Larsen: "Only by the grace of God is Luis de Alcuaz not numbered with these men."

To attempt to list all the benefits which the internees of Santo Tomas Internment Camp derived from the active mind of Luis de Alcuaz would fill a volume. Mr. E. E. S. Kephart, who wrote for this book the article *Camp Laboratory Industries*, in calling attention to the serious shortage of soap, said: "The first to appreciate this situation was Luis de Alcuaz, who foresightedly initiated the soap-making project and provided most of the equipment. His expert and sympathetic advice was also a source of great encouragement to the operators of the project as the technical difficulties of devising suitable apparatus from odds and ends was a strain on the ingenuity of even the experts in the group. . . . However, the resultant benefits to the Camp justified the labor and a vote of

sincere thanks is due Mr. de Alcuaz for his fine work in getting the project started."

One of the most clever, and certainly one of the most daring acts, of Mr. de Alcuaz was to prevail upon the Filipino chauffeur of the Japanese Commandant to smuggle in medicine to the Camp through the medium of the Commandant's car! The chauffeur would meet Mr. de Alcuaz, or one of his many helpers on the outside, place the package under the seat of the car and then calmly drive the Commandant into Camp where it was easy for him to take out his tools and package, place them on the ground in a shady place and start cleaning and repairing the car. During the course of the operations, the package would disappear—and the doctors would have some much needed drug to carry on their work.

From September 12, 1944, to the time the First Cavalry made their heroic run into Manila, February 3, 1945, those days that will always be known to the internees as the "era of starvation," Luis de Alcuaz brought into the Camp over seven thousand cans of food and over a ton of mongo beans. How did he obtain permission from the military police? The answer is emphatically—he didn't. Luis de Alcuaz could not do the impossible. The military police simply would not permit any outsider to send food into Camp during those heart-rending days. Luis de Alcuaz, with the assistance of his many friends, most of whom ultimately died serving him, and through him the internees, smuggled this food in by means of a hole in the partition separating the section of the gymnasium where the internees were housed and his office—food that saved many an internee's life. This same hole was also handy in getting money into Camp, so that the Camp could buy food through the Japanese buyer connected with the Commandant's office. Let it be recorded also, on no less authority than Earl Carroll, that Mr. de Alcuaz was determined that not one ounce of the food he was instrumental in getting into Camp, should get into the hands of those mongrel-speculators who fattened off the misery of their fellow-internees. All of that food was used by the Camp authorities to serve the community. This food was hidden away from the almost endless Japanese searches by means of a double partition in Mr. de Alcuaz's office and, as well, by a false partition erected in the gymnasium. So cleverly was this done that even the internees did not suspect the actions of Father Daly and "Shorty" Hall, who were the close-mouthed assistants of Mr. de Alcuaz. Wonder if the internees know

where certain notes from their families came from in those days when communication with the outside world was stopped by the Japanese military authorities? How did the newspapers get into Camp when the Japanese considered it a serious offense for the internees to have a copy of *The Tribune*—even if it were their own propaganda sheet? All these mysterious benefits were due to these “underground holes in the walls, partitions and fences” constructed by Luis de Alcuaz and his devoted friends on the outside.

Most of the helpful work and suggestions of Mr. de Alcuaz were not known to the Spanish Dominican priests. It must be remembered that some of these priests were neutrals who were not entirely friendly to the Americans. To cite one instance: in the early days of 1942 the Dominican Order protested to the Spanish consul about the University of Santo Tomas being used as a place of internment and because of this protest the action of the Japanese to move the internees to Los Baños was started. Prior to the entrance of the Japanese into Manila, Claude Buss, assistant to the U. S. High Commissioner, interested himself in the problem of obtaining a place of internment for Americans and their allies, and asked the Red Cross Emergency Committee to suggest one. This resulted in a letter being given to Mr. Buss recommending Santo Tomas University and he was to turn this letter over to the Japanese military authorities. However, Mr. de Alcuaz, took it upon himself as a well-wisher for his American friends, to closely follow this up, and it was due to his efforts with the Japanese High Command that the Americans were taken out of Villamor Hall, Rizal Stadium and other points of detention, and concentrated in one place—the University of Santo Tomas.

In the future relations between Americans and Filipinos in the rehabilitation of the Philippines, Luis de Alcuaz's name will stand as a shining mark, a milestone, on the pathway of a better understanding between the two countries. His helpfulness, his understanding of the internees' needs, his risking his life to help his fellowmen will never fade in the memory of the internees of Santo Tomas Internment Camp.

TUN YUN LEE—AMERICAN

There was born in New York to American citizenship, in the year 1901, a Chinese boy, and what a celebration was held. He was the

first male child to carry on the family name and to perform those sacred rites for which every male child becomes responsible when his father passes on. Tun senior and his father before him had been merchants in New York for many years. Tun Yun Lee had an adventurous streak in him. He early went to sea and for many years was in charge of the laundry on several Dollar boats. At the outbreak of the war he was an able seaman on board of the *President Grant*, but was stranded in the Philippines when his boat hurriedly left port. So Tun Yun Lee, an American citizen, was interned.

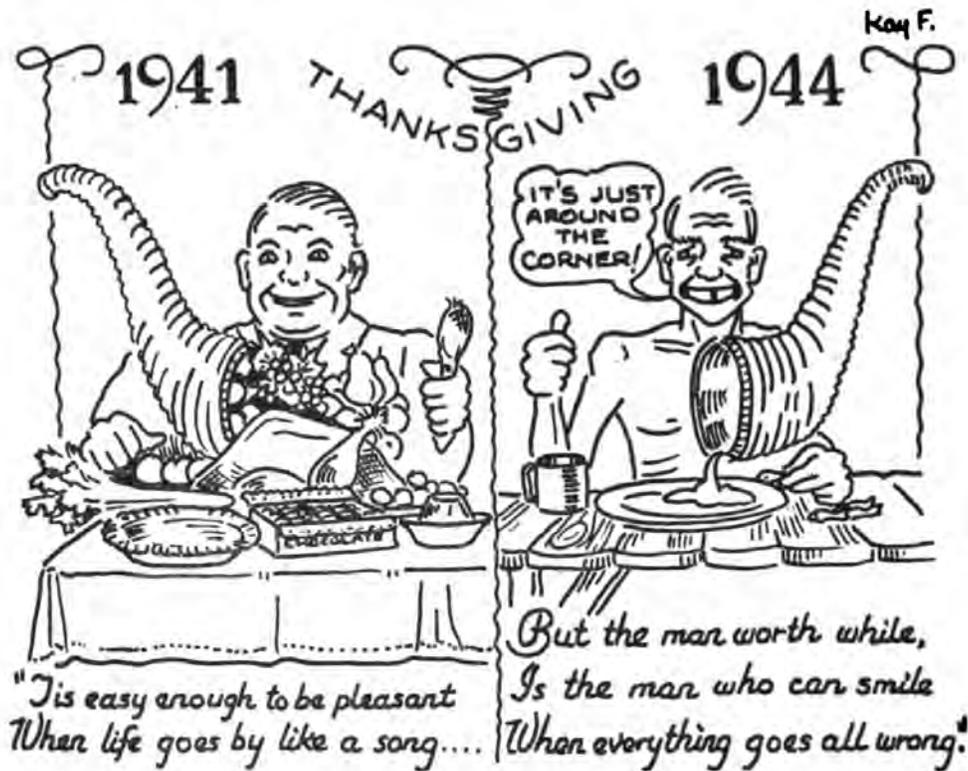
For many months he worked daily in the kitchen—and he was honest. When he reported for duty he never carried along an empty *bayong*,* or emerged after working hours staggering under the weight of a bag well loaded with rice or other kitchen delicacies.

Lee also had his own ideas about accepting charity. Of course he ate the food doled out on the kitchen lines. But when the Red Cross kits from Canada and South Africa were passed out, early in 1943, he refused to accept them. In December, 1943, the wonderful food kit of the American Red Cross was distributed. Lee was not interested. He simply declined to report to take delivery of his kit. None of the arguments, wiles or stratagems of friends or officials had any effect in persuading him to accept any Red Cross relief goods. Then there were shirts, shorts, and shoes offered to those in need of them. Lee was disdainful. He wore wooden clogs or went barefoot; his pants were not any too whole, but would cover the law; as to his shirt—who does not remember that old blue, tattered remnant of covering he wore! He could get it off all right, but how he managed to put it on again remains a mystery. How many offers of a whole shirt he received from his friends, he alone knows, but he refused them all and until the end of internment, his first internment shirt still hung over his shoulders. He never had taken charity and would not commence at his age.

In February, 1944, the Japanese military authorities ordered all internees to sign an oath not to "conspire" against the Japanese Military Forces or to attempt to escape from the Camp. Inasmuch as the internees were forced, under penalties, to sign this oath, a number of them wrote the words "under duress" below the signature. But a few months later (October, 1944), these were definitely ordered to sign the oath without any notation. And they did so.

* Philippine sack made of woven buri palm.

Every internee in Camp finally signed this oath except one. That one was Tun Yun Lee. He of all three thousand or more internees refused to give the impression of "cooperation" with the Japanese. So the Japanese military authorities put him in jail and in jail he stayed until the First Cavalry released him on February 3, 1945. An American and proud of it, he could not and would not do anything to jeopardize that priceless boon of being a son of the U.S.A.



"HAPPY LIFE BLUES"

By J. FRANKLIN EWING, S.J.

(PLACE: 3.75 kilometers from Davao City Hall, on the south road.
TIME: December, 1953.)

HERE IT IS! There it is! Yep, that's the place! Slow down; now, pull over to your left . . . turn sharply here . . . there's a gravel road under the grass, I'm sure.

"Well, folks, here we are! Let's get out and bow to the guard-house that was!"

The car stops, and the passengers emerge from the tear-drop vehicle. One is a man, evidently the father of the family, getting a bit gray around the temples. The lady is perhaps a little plump, but arrayed in the latest style. Three children bounce out, and are with difficulty restrained from scattering all over the field.

The chauffeur lolls over the wheel, watches with amusement and

some amazement the queer actions of the group. The father lines them up before a spot which seems to be indistinguishable from the surrounding cogon grass, except by a few rotting remains of a native house. Then they all bow gravely.

"Boy, what a feeling! Haven't done that for ten years . . . and how I hated to do it when I had to! Now I can thumb my nose in the general direction of— Harold! Come back here! I want you to stand right beside me, while I show you where your father spent sixteen months right out of his life in concentration."

"But Frank," interjects the lady, "don't forget we'll have to make it snappy. We are expected for dinner in Davao, and I have some shopping to do before dinner."

"O.K., O.K. It won't take long. But speaking of shopping—this is exactly where the market crew used to line up and bow, before they trudged in to Davao, of an early morning. For that matter, so did every other detail. The hospital detail, the wood crew, the frond details . . . you've heard me speak of those, haven't you?"

"Yes, dear . . . quite often (demurely)."

"And I can still close my eyes and see Father Ewing bowing before signalling the end of Roll Call. And then what a rush for the chow line! Er-er-er— what did you mean, by that word 'often'? You know I have been very reticent about my experiences here."

"Yes, darling. But you do speak of them sometimes, when we ask you questions about your life in the Davao camp."

"Oh. Unh. Well, about those details. If we hadn't been able to kid the guards into letting us out on details, we should have starved to death. And no joking about it, either! I remember one time . . ."

"But don't you think we ought to be seeing the grounds? It's getting late already."

"All right. Now just move to about here, and I can give you a worm's eye-view of the scene."

"That mess there is what remains of the Cabaret building. When we came out here in September of '42, it was a pretty big building, wood with a GI roof, and there was a big sign over the front door: 'Happy Life Blues.' That sign used to fascinate me! But you know, it wasn't so inappropriate as you'd think."

"We did have plenty blues while we were here, and I don't mean maybe. But we managed to knock some fun out of it, too. It's always easier when you are going through a tough experience together with others; you keep one another cheered up."

"Well, 'way over in that corner was the Chapel-School. That was our largest homemade building. I remember the day the wind came along and just pushed it over, as easy as that! All the kids thought they were in for a long vacation. But in a couple of days we pushed it back upright again, and the kids were stung!"

"Oh, Daddy, did the kids have to go to school too, on top of everything else?"

"You bet they did, and did them good, too. Did us good, also, to have them out from underfoot for a few hours a day!

"Over there were the showers. They weren't much to look at, just walls and shower heads; but an improvement over taking a bath at night out of a bucket, as I remember doing the first night out here. They had no roofs, so when the water gave out, the rain could take over, I suppose. It rained a lot here, in fact, more rain than water, most of the time. The water supply was a 'now and then' affair: it was on now if you weren't ready for it, and then if you you were.

"Then there were the chicken coops, over against the fence; and Bud's Barber Shop between the men's showers and the women's showers. Now, swing over directly to the left: there were the last shanties to be built. A couple were finished just before we left."

"Why, that was too bad, Frank. Didn't you know you were going to leave?"

"We had so many false alarms about going to Manila that finally we about gave up.

"Look at that building! It's a wreck now, but you can see how big it was. There were 154 of us in there the first day, and we crowded it to the gills.

"And then, a month later, the ladies came out from town, and added twenty-six to the number. We thought we were terribly crowded, when we had to shove over and make room for them. On Christmas morning, fifteen dropped in, from Surigao. And New Year's Eve, another thirty-two, from Cotabato. All without warning, too!

"The final bunch, except for some late stragglers, was from Malaval, thirty-seven of them. But by that time we'd begun to build shacks for ourselves. That helped a lot, but when we'd reached our highest total, 264, we still had almost the same number living in that main building as on the first day!

"And all the time, Tanaka kept promising us building mate-

rials. But we never got a snitch of them from him, the . . . er . . . so-and-so. He was a honey, he was."

"But Frank, how'd you build the shacks, if you never got any materials?"

"Same as we did a lot of things, strictly illegal. When nobody bothered us, the guards would let us go out on details, and we dragged in posts and poles and fronds and things, and made the shacks ourselves. All Tanaka ever did was to forbid the details, and finally forbid any more shacks.

"It was tough work, building those shacks, but it was worth it. Living out there was 'way ahead of living in the building; boy, it was a madhouse!

"And here's where the guards used to sit, out front. And then they moved inside the front door. That was a Christmas present from Handlebar Hank, who was Captain of the army in these parts. He was more than a little lit, the day before Christmas, when he came out and told us that the internees were saying they lived on a wood floor, whereas the guards had to sit down on the dirt! We all thought it was really to stop making targets of the guards for the guerrillas.

"When they sat right inside the front door, it was pretty hard to go to sleep at night, what with their screeching and howling and bellowing. I used to sleep right over there, in that corner, before I moved out to a shack. It sure was a relief when they picked up and moved out to the guard house we just bowed to, out by the gate. Even if it did cost us a perfectly good house we had brought in from the outside."

"But Frank, what did you give them a house for? I thought you needed every bit of room you had, and more."

"Listen, lady: we didn't give them a house because we wanted to! But they had the guns, and what they said went, unless they allowed themselves to be talked out of it, which didn't happen often. So we gave them a house, just like we paid for the electricity and the telephone, and didn't each much, and in general behaved ourselves when they said behave!

"On the whole, the guards themselves were an average good lot, especially after the first. They changed every week, but sometimes we'd have the same guys back. They'd often let us do things which weren't in the order book. They never were very generous with cigarettes, but otherwise the majority were human, I'd say. Our

real trouble was with Tanaka and his bunch in town. The only time they'd let us get away with anything was when they weren't looking!"

"But Frank, how could you pay for the electricity for the guards and for your food and everything? I remember you telling me you only got twenty-five centavos a day allowance!"

"You remember, that, do you? Good for you! And we didn't even get that much until the January after we got out here. The Davao people didn't get a cent for over a year after they were popped in the clink.

"Well, we managed to get a little money in, besides the small amounts we had with us when we were juggled. Some, of course, didn't have a cent. That was part of the toughness of this life—being practically a pauper!

"Money was always a headache for us, believe me. There was always more pow-wow about money than anything else—except food, of course! When those late groups got in, they didn't receive anything from the Japanese for three months—that's how long it took any given month's money to be arranged with Manila! So they lived on our money—and there was the business of their signing notes for what they owed, and how the Red Cross money was to be split, and all that! It didn't make any difference once we got out, I assure you!"

"But how in the world did you manage to live on twenty-five centavos a day?"

"That's it—we didn't. The first budget we set up—for a hundred days—was set at thirty-five centavos a day. We managed to get along, with skimpy meals of course, on that; but we didn't hardly have a cent for anything else. People had to buy their own medicines if they got sick, and pay their way through the hospital, and all that. It was always a struggle, to arrange loans.

"And then came the second assessment. Thirty-five more pesos! What chick feed that looks to us now! But then it was a whale of a lot of money! Tong and Wadsworth and Anderson set up a loan association and got some money from town, and there were some loans inside Camp. So we managed. But for everything else, we just had to scrape along as best we could.

"When, in January, the twenty-five centavos started to come in, we kept right to our budget of thirty-five. Frenzied finance, that's what it was!

"If those relief funds hadn't come from Manila, I don't know how it all would have ended. Some people said the Japanese would help us out when we got absolutely flat busted—but I always wondered. Tanaka did say he had asked Manila for more, and then the subject was dropped when the relief funds came. They just wanted to get all of our money out of us, that's all there was to it. And they did it in a round about, 'oriental' way, instead of just confiscating it straightaway."

"Junior, get down off that beam! Do you want to break your head and your mother's heart?"

"Well, I guess the conversation's been pretty dry for the kids. Come over here, and I'll show you where the chow line used to be! No sitting down to a table, with or without a tablecloth, for us! Right here would be a big pot of rice, nice fluffy rice. Wasn't that grand?"

"Oh, Daddy, I don't like rice much. You don't either. You know you never eat it now, not even rice pudding, which is good!"

"You bet I don't like rice . . . and I didn't then, either. But did I eat it? Don't ask foolish questions! There wasn't much else to eat and not enough rice at that. But when we had corn or camotes, I felt better about it.

"And the next pot would have *gulay* in it, that's what we called it."

"What's *gulay*, Daddy? Did you eat it with a fork or a spoon?"

"*Gulay*, my little ignoramus, means vegetables, mostly greens. And nine-tenths of the time that's all we had to make the rice into what we laughingly called a meal. And I ate everything with a spoon in those days. We had so many stews and gooes that only a spoon to eat it with and a coconut shell to hold it worked at all well. A plate would slop over."

"Didn't you have any meat at all? I remember your mentioning buckets of blood, anyway."

"Say, I guess I talked more about this place than I thought I did! Yes, once in a while we'd get maybe ten kilos of meat for the bunch of us, and if you were lucky, you'd get a couple of cubes in your plate. The meat never got crowded very much, if I remember aright!

"Of course, the cooks did their best, and tried to vary the menu, but the main thing I remember was rice and *gulay* most of the time. You know, thinking back on it, the cooks did darned well. Mostly

the boss cook was Fr. Abbitt, and I wish I knew that song they sang, 'Fr. Abbitt's Chowder.'

"That blood pudding they made out of the bucket of blood, for instance; they worked far into the night on that. And for big days like Christmas, they had a good layout, everything considered. And Valencianas, and chop sueys, and shepherd's pies on the menu made us feel better, even if it was the same old stuff fixed up a little different. And the things they'd do with a lousy, useless material like cassava!

"But let me tell you, in spite of all that, the food was tough here, and I don't mean maybe!"

"It's a wonder you weren't all wrecks after a few months of starvation!"

"Well, we didn't exactly starve, like we did later in Manila. But we were always just on the line, and the monotony was wearing.

"As far as the Japanese efforts went, we would have starved. But what saved our hides was the fact that every so often you could get a little extra in the canteen, or maybe going to town, or on a detail around here. When the crack-downs really began in February, things got thinner. But even after that you could sometimes get bananas.

"What especially helped us out was peanuts and mongo beans, but more the peanuts. I never thought of eating peanut butter before the war, but I got to like it in Camp."

"But you never eat peanut butter when it's on the table now."

"No, I don't. You know, the peanut butter that comes in jars can't hold a candle to what we used to make, just grinding up the roasted nuts with salt. That was nice and oily. Why, you could eat it with a spoon, all by itself, and I often did.

"And when you were real hungry, you could split a banana lengthwise. stick some peanut butter between the halves. . . .and that was my idea of real food, yes sir! You know, I think I'll make some peanut butter like that when we get home!"

"Well, for the sake of the house and the kitchen, I hope you forget about it before we're two days farther on this cruise!"

"Yeah, I probably will. I don't take the interest in food I did when I was here."

"What do you mean, you don't take any interest in food. I've never noticed anything wrong with your appetite, and you're pretty particular how some of the dishes are prepared."

"Yes, that way; but here we would gas about different kinds of food by the hours, and spend time cooking up odds and ends. But why worry; didn't I marry a good cook?"

"Well, it took me all these years to find out why you married me! I'll put up a monument on this very spot!"

"You will not—I'm going to put up a monument myself: to a banana-peanut butter sandwich!"

"And look, right here was the kitchen. Why, do you know, there's still traces of the ditch under the pot-walloping table!

"This was one of the places the stove was at. We moved it around, every so often, to see if the smoke pest could be avoided. The stove was only some gratings held up by stones, and the wood was usually not very dry, so the smoke was hellish.

"We used to cry like kids, no fooling! The time I worked on the kitchen crew it was terrible, but later they made a roof that opened out and it was much better.

"But it was no fun, I'm telling you, standing over a big pot made out of half an oil drum and stirring it with a big paddle, and that deadly smoke just burning your eyes out. Nothing like electricity in the kitchen, what?"

"I'm sold on it, ever since we moved into our new house."

"Well, old lady, the reason you have it is because I resolved you would, when I worked here!"

"Why, you didn't even know me then!"

"But I knew I'd marry the best wife in the world, and would have to treat her right!"

"Flatterer, you must have fried the camp potatoes in that much oil!"

"Don't get any crazy ideas . . . we never had any potatoes. Of course, we treated substitutes so they'd resemble potatoes—but they were always substitutes. And most of the time—rice and gulay, gulay and rice!"

"And you had to work on that?"

"Well, work enough. That was one department that was well run in this here Camp. Norris Wadsworth did a great job of spreading the work around evenly, and making us like it! And there were always generous ones who did more than their share, and you couldn't stop them!"

"Well, let's wander around a little bit. . . ."

"Here's where the private kitchens were. People used to save

up on things, like little bits of the morning mush, and grind up cassava and dried bananas and corn to make flour, and some remarkable recipes were invented here! I wonder whether Fr. Abbitt kept up his Internment Cook Book?

"George and Wally used to live about here. George used to make little pies, he called 'em, ten centavos apiece, with cassava flour crust and mashed banana fillings. Wally was the Chief of Police. He used 'to be on the Manila Police Force, 'way back. I remember one time someone lifted an undershirt off his line here, and he told me about all the policemen in the Meisic Station in Manila woke up one morning to find someone had pinched all their shoes!

"And over there was the pig pen, sometimes with a pig in it. One pig didn't give you a very big piece, when shared by 260, but it helped, it did.

"Oh, there are so many memories around here! You know we had to make practically everything for ourselves. Frank Tompkins, for instance, made toothbrushes out of a piece of truck tire and pig bristles. And here L. D. Thompson used to weave hemp shoes. The miners' shacks were here—and by gum, I bet little Rusty looks different now! Rusty was one of the Camp mascots; he could eat anything, and did, if it was around. Standing here, I remember the tuba binges the boys went on one time—they were beauts! And I remember them turning out toys by the armloads for Christmas—and we left for Manila the day before Christmas.

"And Hallowe'en, the kids had Jack-o'-Lanterns, made out of pomelo skins. Real clever they were.

"And dolls—say, I think little Margy would like one right now; rag dolls, with painted faces, and hair of hemp. Big enough to satisfy any normal girl.

"And cigarettes we made; and decorations out of coconut shell and glasses out of beer bottles . . . why, we were pretty near self-sufficient—we had to be! If you wanted anything, you had to go ahead and make it for yourself!"

"Did you have a workshop like you have at home, Daddy?"

"You bet I didn't. I had a bolo and a knife. Old Chris had some tools for plumbing and tinsmithing. He had a bench under that corner of the house.

"A lot of the boys used to live under there, right on the earth,

and carry on a feud with the people on the mezzanine floor above them!"

"Yes, there are oodles of memories scattered around here, and I suppose you'll be telling me in a minute that it's time to start back to Davao. I'll think of the best stories when I get home!

"There were a lot of comical incidents, too; they weren't all in the entertainments. But the best times we had weren't the kind you'd have any good stories about. Times we'd go down to Davao for the monthly rations. Just kid around among ourselves, and if we could snag a dish of what they called ice cream, it'd be like a party.

"And out in front we'd have entertainments on Sunday evenings. Some of the acts were good—I remember the Glee Club and the Quartette especially. But good or amateurish they meant more to us than a high-powered New York show does now. You know what I mean—like the simple life, down on the farm.

"And conversation, say, we'd sit around and chew the rag for hours. Wasn't much else to do, except read—and sleep.

"But of course, always in the background of our minds was the fact that we wanted to get out of here—we were prisoners!

"We didn't have to worry about style much. Most of us men went around in shorts and bakyas. Saved on laundry and wear and tear. The ladies spent a lot of time sewing and patching, and they always looked well turned-out, but it didn't do much good for them to worry about style! Just as well, when you saw the funny hats the women were wearing, when we got home! But they kept their end up, just the same. . . .

"And the kids played around and got a big kick out of the simplest games and toys. Times they were in school, it was much quieter—but their elders made enough noise, too! And without the kids, the Camp would have been a duller place!

"In some ways it was good for us, I suppose. Taught us how much we could really live without when we had to, and made us appreciate the simple things of life. Boy, I certainly did some real appreciating when I got out!"

"Well, here we are: right around to the front again. Inside that front door was the library—Mr. Dickson ran that, and a good job he did, too. If we hadn't had those books, many of us would have lost our minds! And the Clinic was over there. Didn't have much equipment, but it was a real life saver at times. Mr. Tong

ran that for nine months straight, and then he moved over to the bodeguero's job. And the Canteen had a line of good managers, too. Come to think of it, we had a lot of nice people in Camp.

"Over there the Fathers had their chapel and shack. I don't mean the fathers of families, but the Catholic priests. They used to get together and raise the roof among themselves. They were the first priests I ever really met, and I have a soft spot in my heart for them.

"Out here in front we had indoor baseball games, and Father Mac always talked his way through them, and the crowd did a good job of yelling, and those games were great for letting off steam. . . ."

"So-o-o- I guess we'd better round up the kids and take off. I see that worried look on your face. Don't fuss, old lady, you'll get your shopping done in time."

The children hastily herded together, the group got back into the car. The chauffeur woke up and took the back of his neck off the cushion.

"Just one last look, honey. I don't expect ever to get back here again. It was quite an experience, cooped up here, and given practically nothing: very little food, no medicines, no hospital, no news, no decent shelter . . . and just a hole in our careers, that's what it was."

After one long, sweeping look, he rejoined the family; the car was back on the road, and headed for Davao.

"I'll never forget this road either. I remember the time I came down it, to Davao, sick as a dog. And hoofed it all the way.

"And another time I went down with a very sick man, who, I thought, would die in the hospital. The only thing we could get to take him down in was one of those two-wheeled carts; you've seen them. You know how they jiggle up and down. Well, we wedged him in there, and tried to hold him as best we could.

"And the hospital—wow! It was a caution! He got a bed, but the food was absolutely ferocious, and little of that. And with Japanese medicines, and a Japanese Doctor, you didn't feel at home, hardly. We had to leave a man to nurse him—they hadn't enough nurses!

"That man had to do his laundry, and everything else for him. Even the toilets were in an awful state; it was a struggle, all 'round.

"That was the Japanese hospital. Before that we could go to

the Mission Hospital, run by the little Doctora. That was worlds better. In fact, the whole bunch at the Mission hospital were wonderful. They gave us cheap rates, presents of food and medicine, good treatment, money came into Camp through them. . . .

"Well, I'm darned!"

"What's the matter, dear?"

"Why, they still have a tuba stand at the very same spot! I'm tempted to go back and have a glass for old times' sake!"

"You will not! That nasty-smelling stuff!"

"It may not smell like attar of roses, but I remember the times it gave me the extra oomph to push that cart home with, you betcha!"

"Oh, come on, we'll have something better than that to drink when we get back to the Hotel."

"O.K. But before dinner, while you're prettying up, I'm going to pay a couple of visits."

"Where?"

"Well, I'm going to pay my respects to the Mission hospital, and I'll see what Padres are at the Convento. I bet there'll be someone there I knew in Camp."

That evening, after dinner, the family sat on the porch. It was the kind of a tropical night the travel-folders tell you about. The stars hung just out of reach, like vibrant jewels on the blue velvet gown of the sky. The coconut palms rustled in the light breeze. Except for one or two pushing mosquitoes, the family was at peace.

"But say! You know the most desperate and most interesting chapter in the history of the Camp was one I don't think I ever described to you."

"What was that, Frank?"

"It was after the Camp didn't exist any more, so to say. It was on the way up to Manila.

"Christmas Eve, ten years ago—somehow or other it seems both like yesterday and like a century ago. We were all packed into a ship right out here in Davao harbor.

"And I mean packed! People crawled into sort of bunks in the hold, and didn't have enough room to lie down decently. There were 280 of us, men, women, and children, in a hold you wouldn't even care to look down into, normally. It was a very dirty old Japanese transport, a converted freighter.

"And that Christmas Eve, we lay right there in the harbor. Not a breath of air down in our hold, and it was hot. Absolutely no lights. People were falling all over each other. The old boys would get lost, and the children were a problem. If anybody had been really sick, good night!

"It was like something you read about in the slave trade times. Huge rats ran all over us—I'm not exaggerating. And those big flying cockroaches, you know!"

"You bet I know. I nearly ruined my voice screaming the first time one lit on me!"

"Well, we had plenty of them, along with the rats. And the uncertainty—there were American submarines in these waters, out for Jap ships. And for all we knew, the next ten nights would be like the first. It was sweet!

"What a Christmas!"

"I'll never forget it. . . .

"And all the way up, we were herded into the hold every night. During the day, we could go up on deck, and huddle amongst the machinery and things. There never was more than standing room up there.

"But the ladies kept up their laundry and their appearances, you bet. Great ones for that sort of thing. You had to hand it to them. They took a worse beating than we men did, and showed it less. I remember Mother Clare trying to run her clinic, the rain leaking through the hatchboards, but she was as calm as normal.

"And the sick took it well, too. We had some really sick men among us.

"We had three meals a day all right: rice and something to go with it, like dried sea weed, or radishes, or fermented bean curds! The first two days out, we thought it was wonderful chow—better than we had been getting; but after a while, it sure palled!

"We spent nine days jammed in that way. And wondering what would happen if a submarine spotted us. We had blackout all the way, of course, and zigzagging. There was a pile of life-belts in a corner, and we had our own drills, but neither would have done much good, if we had been torpedoed.

"Lucky for us this experience came after we had got used to roughing it! It would have made a shattering introduction to internment, what I mean!

"All in all, old lady, it was quite an experience!"

"It must have been, Frank. And when I think of what might have happened—epidemics, torpedoing. . . ."

"Yes, it makes one shudder, afterwards. If an epidemic had ever hit us, all crowded together and undernourished that way, we'd have gone off like dust in a typhoon. Why, we were even killing cobras every so often in Camp, and they're not funny!"

"But you pulled through all right, and that makes the difference to me!"

"Yes, thank God, I did. And learned a lot out of it, too. What people can stand and still be decent, and even generous. How much you can take, when you're pushed to it.

"Next time you hear me getting peevish, just remind me . . . of what was, and what might have been!"

"And what a better Christmas you're going to have than the one ten years ago!"

ILOILO INTERNMENT CAMP

BY FATHER KOELMAN

THE HISTORY of the Internment Camp at Iloilo differs only in details from the history of other internment centers in the Philippines. It is a story of hardship and privation, of physical suffering, mental anguish and of needless cruelty and persecution.

In the Visayan Islands, Iloilo is situated on the island of Panay some three hundred fifty miles from Manila, and because of its geographical position, escaped the first attack of the invaders. It was not until April 16, 1942, that the Japanese forces landed and entered the city. During the months immediately preceding, the population had, in large measure fled to the neighboring mountains and when the enemy forces finally landed, only a handful of people remained. These included a number of American and British nationals living in the city and in the suburb of Jaro. A small number of USAFFE troops (United States Armed Forces of the Far East) were also on hand, but with insufficient force to oppose the enemy. They blew up certain areas of city buildings and a few bridges and retired to the hills, where they successfully defended themselves against all efforts of the invaders to dislodge them.

In Jaro all nationals of the allied countries, together with a number of Filipinos, were immediately interned in the municipal building where the accommodations were poor indeed—there were no beds, mattresses or mosquito nets, and no food except a little rice and a few bananas.

On the 8th, the prisoners were taken to the provincial jail in Iloilo, where later in the day, other allied nationals also were interned. Two British citizens were shot. Days of hunger and privation followed with anxiety for the future ever present. The jail was too small to accommodate the larger number of inmates

housed there. The cells were dirty and infested with vermin; the toilets were unspeakably filthy, water was lacking, and the kitchen was inadequate for cooking much more than a little rice, and a few beans. The sight of Filipinos cruelly maltreated before the eyes of the internees added to their mental sufferings. Slowly, however, the internees became used to their miserable existence. A committee was formed with Edward McCreary as chairman to attend to all details of the work. A daily routine was worked out. After breakfast came cleaning of cells, preparation of the next meal, and distribution of water. As a means of distraction and mental occupation, Father Monte opened his Spanish classes and many of the internees registered as students.

Gradually the Filipinos and Spaniards in town regained their courage and began to come out of their houses. They brought food, clothing and various articles of comfort to the internees in jail. The Spanish staff of San Augustine College and San Pablo Hospital were allowed to send in food to the seven interned priests, who added it to the community pot, thus flavoring the rice. The rice itself, however, was a sticky mess, because at first no one among the internees could cook it properly. They all thought it necessary to stir, and they stirred and stirred until the rice was a thick, starchy paste.

In May, word was received from the Japanese authorities that the Camp would be transferred to the Iloilo Central School building and the men were given new work assignments salvaging galvanized iron sheets from some nearby buildings that had been destroyed by fire and constructing a fence around the Central School and the two Domestic Science buildings, in preparation for the transfer which was made on May 18th. The buildings were rather small to house some fifty people, but were still preferable to a jail. The Japanese authorities however, considered three buildings too luxurious for internees and kept one Domestic Science Building closed. Still it was a great improvement. The fresh air revived the internees after their close confinement in jail. They could again see the sky, some grass, a few houses, and, by peeping through the fence, even other people.

Considerable work had to be done to make the new home habitable. A kitchen had to be built, the main room divided for men and women; more cooks were needed for food preparation; carpenters were required to build shelves and stretch wires for

mosquito nets; a clean up crew was needed to cut the grass and remove the litter from the yard—in short, there was work for the whole Camp, both men and women. A department of labor was formed and the Camp was reorganized. A new governing Committee was elected with Dr. Henry S. Waters, chairman, and Father Deegan and Captain John V. Thistlethwaite members. This committee drew up a democratic constitution for the government of the Camp, which was adopted and continued in force as long as the Camp lasted. The two outstanding features of the constitution were the fortnightly community meeting where all problems were publicly discussed, sometimes in the best of spirits, other times very heatedly; and the bi-monthly elections of the new committee members.

The conditions in the Camp were very difficult. The Commandant, Mr. Yano, a Japanese civilian, had no love for the Americans, and did nothing for them unless he was forced to do so by circumstances. He lived outside the Camp and business with him had to be transacted through the Japanese guards, who did not understand very well, either English or Visayan. So all problems were discussed by the internees, and at the infrequent visits of the Commandant, the Committee made their requirements known, and then he was irked because the Americans always wanted more and were never satisfied.

The Commandant and his staff seemed to take a childish delight in causing the internees inconvenience and even suffering. Two instances of this attitude may be given. On one occasion, the internees received rice, some vegetables and a little fish, but no firewood. A few school benches were broken and chopped up, but the supply soon ran short. After some discussion the Commandant promised firewood, but it was not sent until after a long delay, and he charged an enormously high price, which the internees had to pay with their personal funds. The second instance was more serious. There was no drinking water in Camp, and, therefore, permission was requested to go to San Augustine College to get some. The Commandant said it was not necessary to go to San Augustine. "I will send you a tank," he said, and he did so, but the tank was full of holes from top to bottom. "Well, repair it," he replied to a complaint, but the internees had no tools and no means whatever of soldering up holes in a steel tank. "Then go to San Augustine," he finally agreed. To tell about

this incident requires but a few lines of print, but it took the internees three weeks of negotiation with the Commandant before permission was obtained for getting the water. Verily the mills of the Gods grind exceedingly slow, when Mt. Olympus is situated in the Orient.

Other difficulties arose. The internees had no medicines and many of them were in need of hospitalization. The diet was not balanced. More room was needed as the number of internees increased. There were few tools for construction work, carpentry or plumbing. The school grounds had to be drained. Stones were needed to build an oven, galvanized iron to repair the leaking roof, wood to build toilets, spades to dig wells. Yet the Japanese furnished nothing.

In May, the Committee decided to raise a levy of fifteen pesos a month per person to buy meats, vegetables, eggs and fruits to supplement the Camp diet, and although the meals thereafter were not sumptuous, they were more satisfactory than before. But the next month, June, 1942, the Japanese confiscated all emergency money in Camp and when a survey was held, it was found that there was only enough for a five peso levy for a period of six months. The internees then asked for money. The Commandant replied that he would gather up the furniture in their homes outside Camp and sell it in order to feed them. The internees asked to be allowed to dispose of the furniture in their own way. The Commandant stated that the furniture had already been sold out but the internees never saw the money nor the food that he was supposed to buy with it.

In July, the population of the Camp had increased to nearly one hundred and the third building was opened. Still there was no room for exercise except a small lawn but by that time the rainy season had set in and outside recreation was impossible. The women spent their leisure time sitting on their beds. The men had room in their sleeping quarters for one table but most of them spent their time in bed. The only diversion in the early days was at the gate. For half an hour mornings and afternoons the gate was opened and friends, relatives and former servants came to bring food and other necessities. This, however, sounds better than it really was, because most of the houses in Iloilo had been looted, and food and money was scarce. Iloilo was surrounded by the USAFFE soldiers and hardly anything came

into the city. However, whatever the friends and servants of the internees could afford, they brought to the gate. One guard and the interpreter would stand near the door, and one by one the lucky internees would receive their parcels and exchange a few words in Spanish or Visayan or through the interpreter in English. A Filipino woman acted as buyer of market supplies for the Camp. Henry P. Byrd was the official Camp buyer.

The Camp was really pleased with the improvement that five pesos a month per person made in the meals, which consisted mostly of rice and beans—and beans and rice with plenty of sugar. A friend of the internees, a Spanish gentleman, provided the Camp with all the sugar required. Later the internees were to learn what a great boon that "plenty of sugar" was.

As time passed on, the rainy weather began to get on everyone's nerves. To make matters worse, the Japanese authorities ordered the fence to be made twice as high as it was, and so took away all view of the outer world. The people wanted a change. Election time came. Dr. Waters made place for R. Fred Chambers, Father Deegan for Father Koelman, and the only one who stayed on was Robert Ralston, who had been elected on a former occasion. The recreation committee, already established at an earlier date, took a new lease on life, as the weather improved and outside programs became possible. Mrs. K. Friederichsen got her recreation committee busy with monthly programs in the open. Contests were started in bridge, chess, crafts, Chinese checkers and other games. A volley ball league was organized for men. Four teams played as if the victory of the war depended on their exertions. The work assignment list formerly a cause for endless criticism was rearranged to the satisfaction of all. Even the members of the Committee had to work. The water gang was reorganized. Spirits revived. I. W. Kerr became Camp buyer. It was really astonishing what he could buy with the monthly assessment of five pesos to make the meals more tasty.

At the beginning of December, Mr. Yano brought news that the Japanese authorities had decided to pay the sum of fifty centavos per day per internee for the Camp subsistence. The Japanese would deal with only one man in Camp, who was to be elected as Camp representative for the duration of internment. But the Committee could be present when this representative conferred with the Commandant. The representative, on the other hand, had

to be an *ex-officio* member of every committee in the Camp. The Commandant promised that before December 20th, the Camp would receive P720.00 as the initial payment in accordance with this new plan.

A special meeting was called. Full of cheer, the internees voted for Mr. Robert Ralston, a banker, as representative. On the strength of the money that was coming, a grand jubilee was decided on during which the internees were going to live like kings for fourteen days. An extra levy of P7.50 was assessed for the two weeks. Three times a week the internees had meat—five kilos of beef for one hundred persons. Every day there was a banana or some papaya, and once a week they had five kilos of pork. The internees lived like princes: But after those two weeks the money from the Japanese was not forthcoming and sobered internees returned to their meatless and fruitless days. When would they get the P720.00? The bad news came all too soon. Japanese had changed their minds again. The allotment had been cancelled. The internees, they said, had enough money in Camp to finance their own expenses. In the meantime prices rose. Eggs became thirty centavos each, bananas five or six centavos apiece—more than five times the regular price. Well, the Internees simply tightened their belts. They had other pleasures, anyhow—a song from Father MacMullen's choir or a pantomime from his recreation club, or a final of the volley-ball league and in the meantime, they occupied themselves with Spanish, Visayan, music, carpentry, sewing and reading.

It was fortunate that the internees were not forgotten by their friends among the Spaniards, Filipinos and Chinese in Iloilo. These friends outside Camp sent in their donations with which to buy a little extra food and some cigarettes and most of the internees had some of the Japanese military notes—the "Mickey Mouse" money—with which to pay for their small miscellaneous items. On Thanksgiving day and Christmas, meals for the entire Camp were supplied from outside, with plenty of meat and vegetables, fruits and sweets and "smokes." Often these friends would ask, "What can we do for you? Just tell us," and the answer invariably was, "Thank you, look after yourself and be careful."

A marriage took place on March 17, 1943, witnessed an unusual event. Theodore (Ted) Casanave and Olive Buckner were united in wedlock by Father Hogan. An altar was built on the lawn and

decorated with flowers, window curtains and the Camp volley ball net. The whole Camp was present. All was in style. There were the conventional bridal march, flower girl and ring, and a real marriage feast afterwards. With permission of the Japanese, the relatives of the bridegroom sent in lechon,* chicken, meat, ice cream, cake and coffee (not-the usual rice substitute coffee, but real Java) and at night there was a Camp program of skits and fun and laughter.

In January, 1943, four of the internees who had spent the first eight months of war in the provincial jail, came back to the Camp. Four scarecrows they were, weak and emaciated—Walter Saul, Max Iller, Richard J. (Jimmy) Redfern, and R. W. (Reg) Verney. Another prisoner, Dr. Gilbert K. Cullen, was also released from jail but was so weak physically that he had to be hospitalized for the duration of the time he spent in Iloilo. The Camp danced with joy at the release of these men, and this joy spread to the city and the next day friends and relatives and servants came loaded with clothes and fruits and food. Iloilo was happy, the Camp happier, and the released "jailbirds" happiest of all. In connection with this event it is proper to mention again the great help received from the Filipinos, Spanish and Chinese. They were in complete sympathy with the internees and their cause, suffered with them and rejoiced with them, and it will never be understood to what dangers and privations they exposed themselves by their kindly ministrations.

Hardly had these joyous events been concluded when notice was received to prepare for a transfer, which might take place any day. This news electrified the Camp. A plan was made whereby everything could be made ready at two hours notice, by packing all personal effects and baggage under four classifications, according to their value and usefulness. There was no guarantee, however, that any extra baggage could be taken along. And then began a long, long wait for orders to leave. Every week at least, there was a rumor that the transfer ship had arrived in the harbor. Yet January, February and March passed without anything further happening. Yes, something did happen, and to the disadvantage of the internees. In connection with the expected transfer, all the rumors and talk about leaving brought so many visitors to the

* Barbecued suckling pig.

gate, that the official Camp business could not be transacted within the half hour assigned for this purpose. The Filipinos and Spaniards came in large numbers to bring food, money and clothing and to bid the internees farewell. It was a real treat to watch the gate; but in a way some of the internees began to feel that their departure was turning into a racket to obtain gifts from the outside. Maybe the Japanese also thought that the giving and receiving was getting out of bounds and all of a sudden the Japanese military police stepped in and put a stop to all gate visits. The Camp was practically isolated.

Finally, after four months of delay, the money came. On April 13th, the Camp received the sum of P2,194.25 as its allotment for the months of November, December and January. But although this was the first financial support received from the Japanese, there was little rejoicing. Instead of the fifty centavos that had been promised as a *per diem*, only twenty-five centavos was received, and out of this sum, the Camp had to pay for the hospitalization of internees, for medicine, firewood and incidentals, and of course for all food. The internees learned that the purpose of the new allotments of money was to place the Camp on a definite financial basis and that all food supplies delivered by the Japanese would have to be paid for out of this fund. These supplies consisted of rice and beans, which formed the bulk of the food eaten in Camp, fish, and a few miscellaneous items. It might be mentioned, in passing that on several occasions the fish supplied the Camp was spoiled and had to be thrown away as unfit for human consumption, but it always had to be paid for. When the total expenses to be paid out of the *pro rata* allotment were calculated, the internees found themselves faced with a gloomy outlook—for the purchase of food, there was left only twelve centavos per person per day, that is, six cents United States currency. However, the internees decided to spend the money they had received at the rate of fifty centavos per person per day and at this rate they could live on the Japanese money until June 15th. Twice a week they had five kilos of meat for the hundred persons in Camp, and twice a week one kilo of pork to cook with the beans. With a small additional expenditure for fruit and condiments the scanty meals were made more appetizing.

The disappointment of the internees at receiving such an inadequate allotment, the continuous waiting for the transfer to another

Camp, the closing of the gate, the rumors of guerilla and bandit activities on the outskirts of the city, all began to work on the nerves of the internees. This time the women started a campaign for a reorganization of their work list. A change was needed; their jangled nerves demanded it. Mr. Chambers resigned as chairman of the committee, and a new committee was elected consisting of Father Koelman, chairman, and Robert Ralston and Jackson Fleming, members.

The first problem the new chairman had to solve was the labor question raised by the women. The other men sympathized with him when he entered the ladies' room, but their support stopped at the threshold; no one would accompany him, not even for his protection. But the ordeal was quickly over. The difficulties were solved, a new plan of work devised, and the ladies were all happy again.

Camp life went on. But the morale sank lower and lower. The Commandant issued more stringent orders restricting the use of the gate and other Camp privileges. The food became scarcer and more expensive, the rumors about transfer more frequent. Everyone did his best, however, to keep up the morale. The games went on as usual, and Father MacMullen entertained the internees regularly with his music program. The volley ball matches both of the men and women were very popular; yet the never-ending question was: "When is all this going to end?"

The Camp funds would be exhausted on June 15th. June 16th came. At eight o'clock in the morning, seven Japanese entered the Camp. The chairman was called and given orders that at ten o'clock everyone must be ready to go to Manila. Thanks to the plan the committee had devised, the internees were ready at 9:15. They were allowed to take all their personal belongings except the wooden beds. The Camp stocks of sugar, beans and rice had to be left behind and the Japanese paid for them at cost price. A payment was also received from the Japanese authorities as the Camp allotment for February, March and April, in the amount of P2,115.00, of which P505.00 was deducted for spoiled fish delivered prior to November. No payment was made at this time for the month of May and the first sixteen days of June, but later on, in Manila, the corresponding amount was received through the Santo Tomas Internment Camp authorities. Out of the total of P4,309.25 received in Iloilo, the internees had to pay P1,711.60

for hospitalization and medicine, plus the P505.00 mentioned above, leaving a balance of P2,092.65. With this sum ninety-six persons had to feed themselves for six months.

The indifference of the Japanese authorities in caring for the vital necessities of the internees is shown by the following brief summary.

From April 18, 1942, the date of internment at Iloilo, until April 13, 1943, a period of practically one year, the Japanese contributed only rice, beans and a little fish to the support of the interned civilians. They supplied no medicines, shoes, clothing, toilet articles, or tobacco. The internees, though deprived of all means of earning their livelihood and confined within the walls of a prison Camp, were compelled to provide many of the necessities of life. This they did by means of money brought into Camp with them, or borrowed from friends, or donated by well-wishers outside Camp. The first intimation that the Japanese recognized their financial obligations to the Camp came in early December, 1942, almost eight months after internment, when the Commandant promised them a *per diem* of fifty centavos per person. This promise was not carried into effect, however, until April 13, 1943, when retroactive payments were received for the months of November, December and January, not at the promised rate of fifty centavos per person, but at half this amount. The inadequacy of twenty-five centavos (twelve and a half cents, United States currency) to provide food, medicines and hospitalization, light, fuel and incidentals, is obvious. These financial transactions offer an interesting commentary on the generosity of the Japanese military authorities toward interned civilians, or perhaps they give a practical demonstration of their confidence in the purchasing power of the Japan-printed military fiat money.

As the internees embarked on the steamer at Iloilo, they were handed back the letters which they had been allowed to write months before to their families in the homeland. The Commandant had never taken the trouble to send these letters to Manila.

The thought uppermost in the minds of the internees as they said goodbye to Iloilo was one of gratitude to their many friends and benefactors there. They did not know what would befall them in their new internment Camp in Manila, but it would not be possible for them to find more loyal friends than those they were leaving in Iloilo.

CEBU INTERNMENT CAMP

THE DAWN CAME UP LIKE THUNDER—and then some—over the city of Cebu on April 10, 1942. Just as the early morning light was picking out the distinguishing features of the city, the boom of a heavy explosion abruptly roused the sleeping population. One of the oil depots near the waterfront had evidently been dynamited, for a column of smoke could be observed coiling skywards. Another dull thud followed, soon after. More oil burning. Explosions followed rapidly now. Bodegas, store dumps, warehouses went sky high. The stage was set for the Japanese invasion of Cebu. The occupation of the city was completed that day and below is the story many eye witnesses have told of the event.

The heights of Busay provided a natural amphitheater for refugees from Cebu to watch their city burn. It lay sprawled before their gaze, like a fallen gladiator, in the arena below; behind it was the sea, still clouded in early morning mist. To the fugitives the sight of fire and the ear-splitting noise of explosion were ominous; to the watchers on the hill it meant destruction before an approaching enemy.

But where was the enemy? The sky gave answer. The air was suddenly filled with the hum of airplane engines and an approaching formation of enemy aircraft caught the watchers' gaze. The planes flew in low and began to circle the city. Meanwhile the receding sea mist had revealed the presence off-shore of three Japanese cruisers, the crash of whose shell fire was added to the crackle of airplane machine-guns and the intermittent dull explosions of dynamite. Behind a slowly thickening pall of smoke, the red glow of fire could be glimpsed here and there—the fire which would eventually raze the city for five blocks back from the sea.

A group of Britishers had gathered for safety at the time of the invasion in the house of their vice-consul, Guy Walford. There

they were temporarily detained by the Japanese and later joined by other allied nationals who had straggled in from the hills or been rounded up in the city. By May 1, their numbers had so multiplied that they overflowed to a neighboring residence and the following day the whole group was transferred to the Cebu Provincial Jail.

The unspeakable filth and primitive facilities endured in the jail; together with a state of near-starvation, made that sojourn one of the unhappiest in the memory of the prisoners.

The jail had just been vacated by inmates of evidently filthy habits. Sufficient to say that it took Captain Eilertsen's Norwegian boys with the other able-bodied men of the group a day's strenuous cleaning to make the place habitable. It was no lack of industry on their part that caused them to overlook the presence of another kind of occupant of their new quarters; for not until they tried to sleep that night did they realize that every bed was infested.

Before the USAFFE withdrew from Cebu, it destroyed the city's gas, electricity and water facilities. These were not repaired for three months after the Japanese occupation. Consequently, the citizens had to resort to wells for water, candles or coconut oil for light, and wood or charcoal for fuel. In the jail compound a fourteen-foot surface well was the only source of water. Of this impure mixture, they drank (with no dire results) and in it they bathed. The bathroom was located behind the improvised sawali screen. This bath house seemed to be a tempting attraction, as it invariably drew an interested group of passing sentries.

For a short period after entering the jail, the prisoners suffered the bleakest miseries of hunger they had ever before experienced. "The first two days in jail were the nearest I've ever been to starving," was how Charlie Goebel described it. The Japanese gave them no food and they rapidly consumed the few canned supplies they had chanced to bring with them. They were instructed to supply their own provisions, but outside the markets were well-nigh empty of food and fuel. It was lack of fuel that forced them to drink unboiled well water. Dangerous business that!

During this time of semi-starvation, while new internees poured into the crowded, sun-baked jail and all was confusion, a young Norwegian was earning the reputation of a magician. His name was Peder Einarsen, but he soon won the nickname of "Peter-the-

Cook" by the way he unfailingly conjured up something edible out of nothing. Whenever they were in a bad spot, Peter-the-Cook came through with something. Food is the most important thing in a prisoner's life and to Cebu internees Peter-the-Cook was, is and will be "tops."

To bring order out of chaos and to establish a liaison between themselves and the Japanese, the internees elected a committee under the leadership of Father McCarthy. During two nightmarish weeks in jail, the committee did its best to ameliorate conditions in the prison and finally on May 16 secured permission to move to Cebu Junior College.

To jaded captive eyes, the big concrete college seemed a palace in comparison with the squalor of the old Spanish prison. Only Americans, Norwegians, Dutch and other nationals were assigned to it, because the twenty-three Britishers were sent to a schoolhouse next door. The segregation meant in some cases separation of husband and wife, if only one of the two were British. Both buildings were surrounded by spacious grounds and shade trees. Both were comfortably roomy, the college being a two-story concrete affair and the four-roomed dwelling of the British ample for their small number. However, each had the double drawback of outdoor cookhouses and an expensive bill for water haulage. After ninety days, water and electric lights were once more made available but cooking always had to be done over open fires.

Once the cooks became used to *al fresco* conditions and the supply of incoming food was assured, they began to serve fancy meals. Beef, chicken, fresh vegetables, fruit salads, cakes, biscuits and pies baked in native ovens—these dishes comprised the daily menu. Their high quality was no doubt inspired by the competitive element among the female cooks, shifts of whom took turns in preparing the evening meal, the crowning event of the day.

Father McCarthy's conscientious work for the benefit of his fellows received a token of appreciation when he was re-elected to head the American committee. In the same way Rector MacLean's outstanding initiative kept him at the head of the British committee throughout internment. These committees had comparatively light labors, for in all their quarters Cebu internees were superintended by the Japanese military authorities, whose sentries patrolled the camps, maintained order and took roll call.

Despite the amenities of their new home, it was hard to settle down to the dull routine of internment, when from the world outside the crackle of guerrilla rifle fire so frequently raised their hopes of delivery. Constantly they would see Jap aircraft circling the hill country behind the city, bombing now and then, and once demolishing all the foreign residences in Busay Heights. But, though expectations soared high, rescue never came.

By October the internees' resources had so dwindled that the Camp's financial situation was grave. When they were first interned in May, about sixty per cent of the prisoners could afford to bear the camp food costs, but the number had decreased to twenty-five per cent supporting the entire group. George Wood, an Irishman living in the city, rescued them from their plight. He organized a subscription list among residents of the city with the object of each family unit supporting one internee—approximately sixty-six cents daily. This entirely voluntary subscription was made without thought of repayment, but the recipients declared their intention of refunding the money with interest. Thereafter Mr. Wood acted as the Camp's purchasing agent, receiving and executing orders without the exchange of money.

Fate seemed to have doomed the Cebuanos to a gypsy existence. They never had time to settle down anywhere before the Camp was moved to another site. Five months after reaching the college and school, they had to pack up "their troubles" again. This time the British joined the rest under the nipa roof of the Club Filipino. The limited space of the wooden clubhouse in its narrow grounds was a distinct come-down from the concrete solidity and spacious acreage of the college. The internees found the clubhouse plumbing actually strange after the primitive devices they had used so long.

For the first time they had access to a piano and could produce a little entertainment in the way of songfests from hymns to "Seeing Nellie Home." When Halloween and Thanksgiving came round they managed, with the generous assistance of Filipino friends, appropriate celebrations.

On December 8, 1942, the first anniversary of the Greater East Asia War arrived. To celebrate it fittingly captors presented captives with twenty-eight large chocolate cakes, and after due ceremony withdrew to leave the prisoners to enjoy themselves. Regard-

less of its significance, the prisoners found the cake extremely tasty and ate every crumb.

Before they had properly established themselves in their new abode, another rumor went the rounds—they were going to Formosa! Soon there came an official warning to be prepared for departure. And the following day through the gates poured countless gifts of warm clothing from the Filipinos, who too had heard that their American friends were going to a cold climate. It seemed only incidental that most of the "gifts" were recognizably former possessions of internees, returned via "friends" to their rightful owners!

At last, on December 14, 1942, all 148 Cebu internees were hustled into trucks and driven through the ruined, fire-gutted city to the wharf. At sundown they staggered with their luggage up a rickety ladder on to a battered little freighter lying alongside the pier. They were ordered below decks to the after hold. Their luggage and bedding disappeared down the forward hatch and there it remained for the five days and nights of the voyage. Separated from their food and supplies, they had again to rely on the ingenuity of Peter-the-Cook, who miraculously saved the day by rustling up food from heaven knows where. Sharing the blacked-out, hot discomfort of the hold aft were some 150 Japanese soldiers, so when everybody had made his bed on the hardwood floor with a life-preserver as a pillow, there was little room to move. Quarters became even more cramped when some 250 Filipino war prisoners joined the ship at Bacolod. After calling at Iloilo, the little vessel creaked out on her six-knot passage for the great unknown and finally straggled into Manila Bay on December 19. They had been five days on the customary thirty-six-hour trip and Manila was to be their destination!

Weary, grimy, hungry and depressed, the Cebuanos unloaded their luggage, climbed into buses and finally reached the end of their travels when they drove through the gates of Santo Tomas. They were the first provincial visitors to arrive *en masse* in the University Camp and received a warm welcome, a supper of stew, a shower and bed. Not much, but they were glad to get it! Now at last the travelers felt that they had finished being moved about. And once the strangeness, size and confusion of their new home had worn off, they settled down to its routine like the well-disciplined prisoners they were.

BACOLOD INTERNMENT CAMP

LATE IN THE AFTERNOON of June 5, 1942, when the sun was verging on the horizon, a line of loaded automobiles drew up outside a wooden school building on the northern outskirts of Bacolod, after a dusty drive from the inland lumber town of Fabrica. Hastily the passengers gathered up their assorted packages and disembarked. Then, directed by armed guards, they entered the barbed-wire schoolhouse compound to inaugurate it as the official Japanese internment camp for enemy aliens on the island of Negros.

Tired and bewildered after a day of nervous strain and physical exhaustion, the new internees gazed at their surroundings and tried to picture the existence that lay before them. The length of the schoolhouse paralleled the road; wings at each end protruded into the grounds in the rear. Surrounded by some eight acres of land, the building faced a Japanese barracks across the road, while, in the distance beyond, a ridge of mountains jutted into the sky. A thick coconut grove separated the grounds behind the building from the adjoining seashore.

As the sun was already setting, necessity soon drove the new prisoners indoors to find a sleeping place for the night. Although formerly the site of Japanese and German internment, the building was now furnished with nothing but school desks. Of fixtures such as stoves, wash-basins or even running water there was none. Toilets were of the primitive, outdoor variety and the jet from a single hosepipe provided the only "shower." The windows of the schoolhouse were strung with barbed wire.

In Fabrica only two days previously the prisoners had seen the USAFFE forces surrender to the Japanese. The ceremonies were brief. Colonel Hillsman and his twenty-nine brother officers lined up in the soldier-thronged plaza. A raucous Japanese victory address filled the air. Soon after the American officers drove away in the direction of Bacolod. That same day the civilians were

given assurance of internment in their homes at Fabrica, but now they too were in Bacolod. . . .

It was no time to let thoughts ramble, however. Appalled as they were by their environment, the new prisoners could not allow imagination to lead them down its gloomy paths. Night was on their heels and they still had to clear the littered rooms for sleeping purposes. All day long refreshment had been scanty and even now there was only time to build a wood fire and brew some tea before the soldiers hustled them to bed. Yet sleep was to be uneasy, for the day had been eventful and their present situation was frightening. The tramp of sentries' feet and the flash of light startled them into waking every two hours for roll call. For many nights to come they were to be disturbed in similar fashion.

For the next two days they dwelt in bewildered speculation and anxiety. To the Japanese the Camp was apparently satisfactory, well-manned as it was by guards; but the internees found their predicament acute. Apart from the filth and inconvenience of the place, they had received no food from their jailers, so their own canned stocks were fast disappearing. It was at this juncture that on June 7, they were joined by another contingent of allied nationals from the Hawaiian Philippine Company.

With this increase to the Camp's population, the Japanese ordered the internees to elect a representative whom they could treat as "contact man." Harvey C. Pope, manager of the Insular Lumber Company, was voted spokesman for the Camp, while Arthur W. Woods, head of the Hawaiian Philippine Company, was chosen as his assistant.

Immediately after his election, Pope reported to his fellows that the Japanese desired them to pool all their food resources and to be responsible for feeding themselves. Conscious of the existing emergency, although reluctant to part with their property, all the internees therefore contributed their provisions to community participation. The immediate need of fresh meat, fruits and vegetables Pope foresaw and filled by drawing generously on his own funds for a number of days. It soon became obvious, however, that he could not continue long as the Camp's sole financial backer. He, therefore, appointed seven local business executives to form an administrative committee to share the monetary burden and guarantee repayment of their company's part of the community debt after the war.

Meanwhile, an increasing number of internees from nearby sugar centrals brought a corresponding influx in the Camp's live-stock population. Pigs, sheep, chickens, goats and Ferdinand-the-Bull (subsequently consumed) were tucked away in pasture land. Staple commodities like rice and sugar came in quantity from the same source. A vegetable garden was laid out and cultivated under Bill Wyllie and the little settlement soon took on the aspect of a thriving communal farm.

Eating and cooking arrangements were extremely haphazard to begin with. The great outdoors was their dining room and the earth their table until a cement building was turned over for their use as kitchen and mess hall. The Swiss Family Robinson at least had a breadfruit tree, but the internees' only resource was the bounty of their cooks. Small wonder therefore that they attached much value to the work of Vera Harbort, the chief chef, who with a gang of helpers did all the cooking for the odd one hundred and forty prisoners for the first three months. At first they had to cook on open fires, with school furniture as fuel; later, alcohol and stoves from the sugar centrals made the culinary task easier. Mrs. Jardeleza succeeded Mrs. Harbort as cook and, when she was released from Camp, Martha Bullert took on the job for the duration.

Meanwhile, Dr. Floyd O. Smith led a crew of energetic workers in the distasteful but highly necessary task of cleaning up the schoolhouse and the toilets, where showers had to be installed. Dr. Smith also assumed the role of Camp medical attendant, in charge of the hospital. This hospital was the source of many comic situations because of its single sick ward, which had of necessity to hold both sexes. After much time had passed under this improper arrangement, a Catholic Father fell ill. Of course, it was unthinkable that he should enter a mixed ward, pressure was brought to bear on the authorities—and hey presto! Another room was opened, just in time.

The tramp-tramp of sentries' feet through the rooms ceased when the Japanese reduced their duties to guarding the boundaries of the compound. The only rules they instituted were a morning and evening roll call and lights out by 9:00 P.M.—later extended to 9:30.

Direct charge of the Camp had been delegated to Toichi Yasumori, a civilian Japanese. The choice of Yasumori was somewhat

ironic. He had formerly been employed as a carpenter by the Hawaiian Philippine Company and some of the company ladies had only recently visited him when he was interned behind the walls of that very same schoolhouse! Colonel Ota, commanding officer of the Japanese forces in Negros, visited the Camp from time to time. On these calls he always exhibited a sympathetic attitude towards the ladies and invited them to assemble, without the men, for a confidential little chat in the community reading room. There, after a short address, he would pass round Lucky Strikes to display the sincerity of his friendly words. At such an opportunity even the religious Sisters could not hesitate. Knowing that smoker friends would find heaven in that smooth Virginia blend after the pungent native tobacco, they gratefully accepted the proffered gift!

As time passed, the necessity appeared for a special administrator over the Camp food stocks. In August, therefore, Mr. Pope set up a food committee under Father Robert E. Sheridan to make an inventory of the donated stocks and institute a record of future withdrawals.

After some months a certain dissatisfaction over existing affairs became evident in the Camp. Food-donors felt that, for the supplies they had provided, they should be accorded credit to offset the debit side of their account, where their share of Camp expenses was mounting. Another point of contention was Pope's non-representative status, for since his election the Camp's population had nearly trebled and he no longer represented the majority vote.

A general meeting was therefore called to bring the undercurrent of unrest to the surface by settling the questions of a new election and credit for food-owners. But either the rebellious sentiment had been exaggerated or opinion was unstable, for when put to the vote each motion only gathered a very small minority of hands. Pope therefore continued to direct the Camp's affairs and the status quo persisted.

Financially they soon found themselves near disaster. Pope warned that the diet might have to be restricted to two meals a day, but fortunately before that dread day appeared, the Japanese began paying them a daily subsistence allowance of fifty cents per person.

Removed as they were from all direct war news, the Bacolod internees had of course their share of thrilling, if questionable,

rumors about events in the outside world. One night so convinced were a number of ladies that rescue by the guerrillas was imminent, that they went to bed fully clothed, in preparation for all contingencies. Needless to say, nothing happened, except that the Japanese must have heard the rumor too. Otherwise it was an odd coincidence that the following day the guard should string a row of 200-watt electric bulbs along the top of the fence—and thenceforth keep them burning all night at the expense of the internees!

The only relaxation from dreary routine lay in softball games, usually led by Fathers Sheridan and Lesage and played by both men and women. A lesser interest in badminton was the only other diversion, for there were no entertainments or lectures. Nothing else lightened the monotony and the nervous tension of wartime, so that month upon month the little group, hemmed in so close together, felt the strain growing more taut.

Because of this tension it was naturally a relief to the Bacolod internees to hear in January of their projected removal to Manila. They packed their bags, bade farewell to friends who called at the gates, and waited for the word to go. Weeks passed and nothing happened, so they gradually unpacked and forgot about the trip. Suddenly on March 2, when a line of trucks drew up outside the prison gates, they were served warning to be ready for departure within an hour. Like myriad ants in an uprooted ant-hill, they scurried about in a violent effort to collect everything of use. It was no good. When the trucks roared away, they had left many of their most valuable possessions behind, simply because there had been no time to dismantle or crate them.

At dark that night they boarded the dirty, little coal-tar covered freighter, "Naga," which was lying alongside a pier at Bacolod. As deck cargo, they were assigned aft, while their luggage went into the forward hold. There was not enough room for all to lie down, nor had they beds. So the kindly Filipino crew slyly furnished them with new sugar sacks from a pile lying on the wharf, which they used for mattresses, coverlets—and raincoats, when the first splash of rain fell that night.

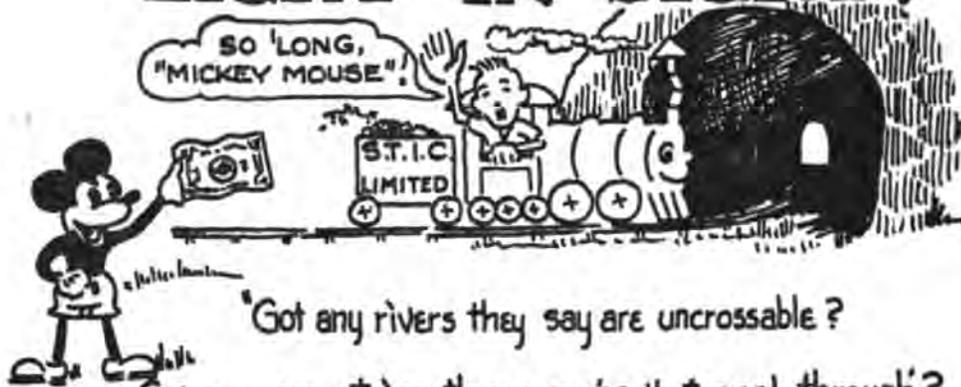
The "Naga" lay tied up five days. The second morning the internees moved to the shelter of a tarpaulin-roofed hatch. When their life-belts were confiscated, mothers devised makeshift ones with pillows for their children. It was lucky these were never put to use. Men, women and children were so jammed together that,

in trying to cross the deck, one man accidentally stepped on the prostrate figure of another and broke one of his ribs.

Finally, on March 7, after first waiting for a troop of Japanese soldiers to board, then for her engines to be repaired, the grubby little freighter worked up steam and pushed out of Bacolod harbor, escorted by two small motor craft. Three days later, after an uneventful voyage, she pulled into Manila Bay. On the last lap of their journey, the passengers wearily unloaded belongings from the ship on to nearby trucks to drive through the enfolding walls of Santo Tomas, and reach their journey's end.

Just as daylight banishes the memory of a bad dream, so the bustling depths of Santo Tomas gradually swept aside unpleasant memories in the minds of the Bacolod internees. In response to a new environment, new activities and new friends, they pushed these recollections into the background and discovered that the significance of past events took on a different perspective viewed from a greater distance. Merging into the new scene they soon became inextricably mixed with the older actors in the tragedy-comedy of Santo Tomas.

LIGHT IN SIGHT!



"Got any rivers they say are uncrossable?
Got any mountains they say can't tunnel through?
We specialize in the wholly impossible,
Doing the things they say you can't do!"

Key F.

SONG OF THE PANAMA BUILDERS.

BAGUIO INTERNMENT CAMP

INTERNMENT AT BAGUIO took place several days before the occupation of Manila or other southern cities. The bombing of Camp John Hay, U. S. Military Headquarters in Baguio, occurred on the first day of war, December 8, 1941. The invasion came from the north and the Japanese struck promptly at this point as the most important military and commercial center in the north. Next to Manila, Baguio had the largest American population in the Philippines and had also a sizeable Japanese colony, engaged in commerce, lumbering and agriculture. It was the key to the rich gold mining industry of the north and was likely to prove a rich prize for the invading forces.

The civilian population held a mass meeting at the Brent School on Christmas Day and selected a committee to devise plans for protection. The Committee, composed of former Mayor E. H. Halsema, Rev. Carl E. Eschbach and Dr. R. H. Walker suggested

that the best plan would undoubtedly be for foreign born civilians to congregate in a few groups for mutual protection. The Brent School, Pines Hotel, and New Shamrock Hotel were designated as concentration points.

The Japanese forces arrived over the Naguilian Road from Bauang on Saturday, December 27th. They were met a few kilometers below the city by the Chief of Police, Capt. Keith, and a prominent Japanese businessman named Hayakawa. Later, Mayor Nicasio Valderrosa, the City Fiscal, Major E. Speth and E. H. Halsema conferred with the Japanese lieutenant in charge of the advance guard, who entered the city and liberated the interned Japanese civilians.

The main Japanese forces occupied Baguio this same evening. Many Americans and British assembled at the Brent School, and others soon joined them. The Japanese went about town seizing all automobiles and taking all Americans into custody. Those not immediately arrested were rounded up in the following day or two, and practically all were concentrated at the Brent School.

On Sunday the internees organized, electing Dr. R. H. Walker, L. D. Harrison, Rev. Carl B. Eschbach, P. M. Markert, and Don E. Zimmerman as their representatives. These appointed Wally Moore as secretary, and E. W. Herold as liaison officer. Mr. Arthur Richardson, Head Master of Brent School, was chosen as General Supervisor.

On Monday, the 29th, the Japanese ordered the evacuation of Brent School. Men, women and children were formed in lines, and carrying their baggage, started marching, nobody knew where. It would have been an easy matter to use automobiles and trucks for this transfer, but the method chosen was probably taken to humiliate the Americans in the sight of the Filipinos. The latter, however, stayed under cover. An exhausting march of several kilometers was made to Scout Hill, Camp John Hay, which was to be the internment center in Baguio for several months.

The barracks of the Philippine Scouts, designated to house the internees, had been the first military objective bombed at Camp John Hay, and now stood partly burned and demolished. There was no water on hand, no sanitary facilities, no lights, no food. Although there were four separate barracks, the internees were crowded into one building designated to house fifty soldiers. The internees, comprised of old and young men, women, children, and

infants, numbered 500. The other barracks stood vacant and unused. The crowded conditions may be imagined. Through the kind offices of some of the civilian Japanese, a light truck was sent from town with canned foods and water and a meal of sorts was served. The internees were without beds, but made themselves as comfortable as possible for the night. One thing must be remembered in connection with the hardships of internment at Baguio. The city lies among the mountains at an altitude of 5,000 feet and the nights are cold. Blankets and a fire are necessities. These essentials were completely lacking and the internees suffered considerably before they were able to provide themselves with adequate bed covering. This problem never came into question in the tropical climate of Manila and other internment camps in the Philippines.

The next few days were spent in making internment quarters more comfortable. Latrines were constructed, and gangs detailed for the work of the Camp. A general meeting was held at which Dr. R. H. Walker was elected permanent chairman in charge of camp administration; other members of the administration committee were W. T. Graham, J. Woodson, Walter Neal, L. M. Robinson, O. A. Kaluzhny, and Dr. Dana Nance. Missionaries and members of religious groups were soon released, although they did not remain outside more than a few days when they returned. In July, 1942, religious groups were again released until November, when they were interned permanently.

The committee prevailed on the Japanese to assign additional barracks for internee use, to which the men were moved. Men and women were kept strictly separated, although as a special concession married couples were allowed to walk about together for one hour every Sunday, provided they kept one foot apart! For these walks and other outside recreation, the double tennis courts were used. A third barrack was assigned at this time for the Baguio Chinese, about 326 in number.

During all this time the internees had to feed themselves. There was no Red Cross to supply food, and the Japanese military authorities forgot to do so. A general fund for the purchase of food was raised by collecting a *pro rata* P2.00 per week from all internees, and this was placed in the hands of the permanent chairman for expenditure. Messrs. Kaluzhny and Trimble were appointed purveyors and went to town daily to buy meat and fresh

vegetables. The greatest economy was exercised, as the future was somewhat uncertain.

An additional fund was made up, also by a *pro rata* collection of P2.00, for medical service. Arrangements were made with the Notre Dame Hospital (a private institution run by Catholic sisters) to provide hospitalization at nominal rates for sick internees. It was a blessing for the internees that the opportunity for medical attention was made available.

Soon after the two funds were made up, the Japanese ordered the internees to surrender all their funds with the exception of P100.00 per person, which they were allowed to keep for current expenses. Several civilian Japanese, headed by A. H. Nagatomi, a great friend of Americans in pre-war days, made a personal search of the belongings of all internees, including men, women and even children. The search was very strict; they overlooked nothing. Mr. Nagatomi seemed to know just where things might be hidden and deserves credit for the painstaking manner in which he discharged his duties. Not only money was taken up, but also private documents, passports, insurance policies, and stock certificates, many of which permanently disappeared. Maps, flashlights, cameras had long since been seized, and the internees were left pretty well stripped.

At the time this search was made, the community food fund amounted to P1,500.00. Fortunately, this was well hidden and escaped the search, and the routine food purchasing could go on. But the hospital fund was gone, and so the internees got permission to establish their own hospital. This was set up in the former homes of officers located near the barracks. Permission was also obtained to make use of medical supplies, medicines and instruments still found in the hospital and bodegas at Camp John Hay. An official collecting detail (properly speaking, an official "looting" gang) was appointed and the internee doctors were soon in a position to take care of all internee medical needs. The same "gangs" brought in tools and materials for a small workshop which was also opened.

The Japanese began to allow the internees more liberty and privileges and short "collection" trips were made to other buildings about the former Post. More firewood was collected, mattresses and blankets were found, the water pump and electric plant were put in order and the internees had electric light and running water. Reveille was at 6:30, then came roll call, taken in four

groups. Mr. Herold continued as liaison officer and Wally Moore as assistant liaison officer and truck driver.

About the middle of March, 1942, Camp funds became exhausted and the Japanese Commandant was so informed. After a short delay, the Commandant offered the internees P0.20 a day on authority of the Japanese Intelligence Office. This sum was indignantly refused by the permanent chairman, who asked for P3.00. The Japanese reconsidered, finally offered P0.30 per person per day to pay for all Camp requirements. There was nothing to do but accept. Payments were made to the permanent chairman at irregular intervals and paid out as required.

On April 23, 1942, the internees were notified that the Japanese military authorities needed the entire Post for themselves and that a transfer would soon be made. Camp Holmes, at Trinidad, some eight kilometers from Baguio, a former Philippine Constabulary Post, was selected as the site of the new internment camp. Permission was granted for a force of thirty-five men to precede and put things in order. The transfer was made on April 24th by truck. The women internees were housed in the middle barracks at Camp Holmes, and the men in the north barracks. The 326 Chinese internees were moved on the same day and assigned to the south barracks. The Post administration office was set up as a hospital. The barracks were all separated by barbed wire fences.

About a month after settling at Camp Holmes, the Chinese internees were permanently released. The men thereupon moved into their vacated barracks and let the women occupy the north barracks. The internees organized a blacksmith shop, electric shop, and wood cutting gang. The latter was a hard-working detail. The hills overlooking Camp had to be climbed, the trees cut down by axe and saw, then rolled down the hills and the wood transported to Camp. As time went on, the timber line receded and the wood cutters had a long march to make before reaching the scene of their operations. Another gang took care of newcomers; houses were brought up from town and set up on the parade ground and tennis courts for occupancy. The kitchen department was consolidated into one unit, cafeteria style, the men being served first, then the women and children. Mr. Kaluzhny was placed in charge and rendered excellent service.

In July, 1942, Dr. Walker, believing that other internees ought to have an opportunity to serve as chairman, called for a new elec-

tion which took place on the 15th. Dr. Dana Nance was elected chairman and served until he left for Los Baños in September, 1943. During this long period the Camp started a school, improved the hospital, succeeded in removing some of the restrictions as to social activities between the men and women, held Saturday night programs and indulged in bridge and other games. In July, 1943, one internee escaped from Camp. He was brought back in November and received rough treatment, but was not killed. The Camp was organized in nine departments, with general committee members heading each department. This routine continued through 1943. There was some sickness, especially dysentery, but no epidemics and no deaths. There were some releases due to age or physical disability, or for religious reasons. There was also one repatriation in September, 1943.

The Baguio internees received no relief kits at the end of 1942, when the South African and Canadian kits were distributed to Manila internees. They wondered if the Manila internees in charge knew of their existence in Baguio. In December, 1943, however, they fared better, with the relief kits sent through the American Red Cross. Rev. Carl Eschbach, who succeeded Dr. Nance as Camp Chairman, first came to Manila and also visited Los Baños, but at that time the relief kits were not yet ready for distribution. Dr. Walker followed up and succeeded in getting the kits sent to Baguio. These were distributed on Christmas Day, 1943, and were a bright spot in the history of the Camp. The clothing, medicines, and cigarettes were all distributed as fairly as possible.

A new Commandant took charge in November, 1943, and treated the Camp very leniently. He allowed the internees to receive food in any quantity from outside, issued passes for the internees to hold picnics outside but near the Camp, and gave them many other privileges. These months, November, 1943, until May, 1944, were the happiest for the internees of the entire term of internment.

In May, 1944, two internees escaped from Camp and joined the guerrillas. Drastic changes were at once made. A double barbed wire fence twelve feet high, the outer one interlaced with bamboo sticks, was constructed round the Camp; food packages from outside were prohibited; all money in Camp was collected and deposited in the Bank of Taiwan; purchases from the Camp store or canteen were limited to P50.00 for adults and P25.00 for children per month. The former Commandant was dismissed in disgrace and

a Japanese named Oura was placed in charge of the Camp as Commandant.

This man was innately cruel and discharged his duties with true Japanese brutality. He reduced the amount of food issued, set up severe restrictions in community cooking, and forced practically every man, woman and child to work in the garden. He treated the internees harshly and unfairly, contemptuously dismissed every plea for redress on any account or for betterment of condition, and made life as hard and uncomfortable as he possibly could. Internees suffered under his rule, which lasted until just before the end of the year.

On December 27, 1944, notice was given that Camp would be transferred within twenty-four hours. The first contingent of internees left Baguio in fifteen trucks at 4 o'clock in the morning of December 28th. At Binalonan a halt was made and the party was transferred to nine of the trucks, the other six returning to Baguio for the other internees. Naturally much of the baggage had to be left in Binalonan and some was permanently lost. The first contingent arrived in Manila and were housed in the Old Bilibid Prison at 2 A.M., December 29th. The others followed soon after. Most of the baggage arrived in driblets during the next week. All Camp stores and community supplies were deliberately left behind or looted.

Bilibid offered new problems in sanitation. This place was one mass of filth, lice, bed bugs and rats. There were no brooms, no mops, no means except hands with which to clean. An emergency crew was organized for the unwelcome task. The beds, toilets, rooms and yard were finally cleaned as well as possible and a Camp routine set up. Guards were kept at the gate at all times to keep a lookout and advise of any change in the situation. So strict was the Japanese guard over Bilibid that no word of outside happenings reached the internees or the war prisoners, who were located close-by. The internees were in Bilibid for three weeks before Santo Tomas, only two kilometers distant, knew of the transfer.

The food situation at Bilibid became serious. From 300 grams allowed in Baguio, the ration dropped to 200 grams per person per day during January and on February 1st was reduced to the unheard of quantity of *one hundred grams per person per day!* Through the pity of the Japanese sergeant in charge of the food

issue, a double quantity was given out, the internees receiving 200 grams. How long this could have continued without detection is a question, but conjectures are unnecessary.

On February 3rd, 1945, came the great day of deliverance, when the American forces, consisting of the First Cavalry, 37th Division, and 44th Tank Battalion, less than 1,000 strong, made their way through thousands of the encircling foe and began the task of rescue. The Japanese at Bilibid took shelter in fortified rifle pits and fought desperately. The first contact of the internees and war prisoners with the rescue troops took place on February 5th and from that time on the captives were well taken care of by the Forces of Liberation.

TIME

*A pressing problem burdens me
Of most abstract variety,
And tho' I write in careless rhyme
I have a deep respect for time.
Two dozen hours in each day
Are simply not enough, I say.
And if I could have more, I'd hate
To ask for less than forty-eight.
But if each day must be in STIC
Then half the usual I'd pick.
I guess for reasons of the war
I'll just accept the twenty-four.*

—MRS. MARIE WAGNER JANDA



FORT SANTIAGO—AN ORIENTAL INQUISITION

METHINKS there cannot be on earth another so evil a den, so full of haunting memories and vague surmises," wrote Hawthorne of the Mamertine prison where St. Paul was incarcerated. The military prison of Fort Santiago, under Japanese rule, with its "haunting memories" brings to mind the time when men were "detained" without any process of law—and sometimes disappeared forever from the ken of man.

According to Professor Austin Craig, for many years professor of history at the University of the Philippines, the first Europeans to suffer imprisonment in the dungeons of Fort Santiago were two intrepid Irishmen who, in 1756, ran afoul of the Spanish Inquisition. The next prisoner, of historical importance, was the learned Chinese-Filipino mestizo, José Rizal, a physician, author, poet. Educated in Europe, he became one of the most prominent expo-

nents of Filipino nationalism. In Hongkong he formed the Young Filipino Party as a protest against the domination of the friars and governmental caciquism. He incurred the enmity of the Roman Catholic Church and it was necessary for him to flee the Philippines and make his home abroad. He was arrested in Barcelona and returned to the Philippines, where he was given a trial conducted by the friars. It was a travesty on justice. He was shot December 30, 1896. In his dungeon at Fort Santiago he wrote his famous poem "Farewell." Then came a hiatus of many years, for with the advent of American occupation, Fort Santiago was no longer used as a prison, but as offices and living quarters for the United States Army, and it remained so until the Japanese invaded the Philippines and occupied the city of Manila.

The old city of Manila is surrounded by walls built in 1571 to 1584; the district inside these walls is called Intramuros. Fort Santiago stands at the northeastern angle of Intramuros on the bank of the Pasig River.

The Japanese army used the historic old site as a place for its military police. The old dungeons that housed Jose Rizal and other political prisoners, during the Spanish regime, were used, during the early months of Japanese occupation, to house prisoners pending investigation. Detention cells were also built back of the ordinance building. One prisoner, who, at first, was placed in one of the dungeons, but later sent to the detention cells, described the horrors of the days and nights he spent there. The dungeon, about ten by ten feet, with its damp adobe walls and floors, contained thirteen men when he was squeezed in. In the fetid air and the crowded condition was more than a number could stand and fainting men were many. With fourteen inmates no one could lie down. A five-gallon gasoline can was given them for a toilet and emptied once a day. It was not large enough and continually ran over covering the floor with human excrement. The stench was offensive and suffocating. It was agony to stand hour after hour, day after day, so that many had to sit down in the filth, snatching a few minutes of sleep, until he fell against some other prisoner who was not disposed to carry any more burden and he was rudely awakened. The human body could not endure the loss of sleep, or the unnatural position of standing for so many hours. Many in the cell had been cruelly beaten and were a mass of bruises and cuts. They received no medical attention. The new detention quarters were

composed of sixteen cells strongly built of wood, averaging about twelve by fifteen feet, and ten feet high. The front was three by three-inch wooden bars set about one inch apart, the door, and a small wicket about ten by seven inches with a sliding panel, were constructed in the front. The rear wall had a barred window twenty-four by 20 inches about seven-and-a-half feet from the ground. The floor was raised from the ground about twenty inches. In the left rear corner, as you came in the door of the cell nine was the "benjo," an Oriental squat toilet; in the right rear corner was the faucet for water. The faucet was about three inches below the level of the floor built into a galvanized iron box twelve by twelve by twelve inches which acted as a sink. The faucet was upturned so if a prisoner wanted a drink he had to lay on his stomach, apply his mouth to the faucet, and wait for a trickle of water to come. A corridor formed by the cells and an iron fence was paced night and day by a guard—up and down—up and down, with the clumsy, dragging steps peculiar to the Japanese soldier. Guards were changed every two hours and it was the way the prisoners could gauge the time of day. The guard house was situated outside the iron fence in front of cells 9 and 10. Back of the guard house, near the old power house (judging from the old steam boilers), was a yard where the prisoners bathed. Baths supposedly came once a week, though when the guards were busy no call for baths sounded. Roy Bennett said he went fifteen days without a bath and cell nine once went without bathing for ten days. Bathing was a welcome change in the routine of the week and prisoners were greatly disappointed when day after day passed and no bathing was allowed. The yard contained only one faucet, and the prisoners had to form a line to pass under the flowing water. With no soap and the time limited, the term bath is hardly the word, but the water was refreshing anyway. This yard and the patio near the Ordnance building were used for exercise, which consisted of calisthenics conducted by a prisoner though occasionally some Japanese officer would act as leader. The exercise came about once a week, so the war prisoners incarcerated in Fort Santiago in 1942 to 1945 were not always in noisome, damp dungeons of the old Spanish days, but in recently built cells kept fairly clean for the first few months.

The writer was taken to Fort Santiago October 7, 1942, by two Japanese secret service men. The whole story about the next seven

months is difficult to write. No charge was made at the preliminary investigation but threatening questions came fast and furious. First, I was questioned about raising money for the internees at Santo Tomas. A Syrian had been taken into custody on the charge of cashing United States checks, he had cashed two checks for internees at a premium. He was present at the investigation and he looked as if he had gone through the horrors of hell. Being a Syrian, though an American citizen, it could not be told at the time whether he was looking so bad because the Japanese had confiscated his money or whether he had undergone some form known to the Japanese as "serious punishment." I confessed to obtaining money, calling attention to the fact that the internees at Santo Tomas Internment Camp were not being fed by the Japanese and that they needed money to buy food. After my preliminary investigation I was conducted to the main office where I was searched and all articles taken including eyeglasses and belt. Money was counted before me, a list was made up of everything and I was told to sign as evidence that the articles were mine. While I was taken from Santo Tomas about ten in the morning, it was after six in the afternoon when at last I was conducted over the old wallpath and down wooden steps across the patio to the cells. Then I was told to take off my shoes and was assigned to cell nine, with fourteen others, some of whom I knew. Shoes were lined up on the outside. Leon Ancheta and Major Barrios, a retired U. S. Army officer, fellow prisoners, were very solicitous about my welfare. No food was given me that day—but I was not hungry as the excitement caused me to forget food for the present, at least. I was anxious to see Roy C. Bennett, and R. McCulloch Dick, friends of long standing, who had been prisoners since the first days of Japanese occupation. Roy Bennett, managing editor of the Manila *Daily Bulletin*, the leading English morning paper, had been very frank in his editorial comment about the Japanese. That frankness caused him to criticize the government of Japan severely. His staunch Americanism led him to support the war activity of the United States as against that of the Axis powers with all the power of his brilliant pen and intellect. All this the Japanese were aware of and Bennett was taken into custody as soon as they had the power to do so. For three months Bennett was kept at Villamor Hall except for a short time in the detention room at Jai Alai, then for thirteen months at the military prison of Fort Santiago. All this time he was

not permitted to see or talk with anyone. His wife, given a pass from Santo Tomas but burdened with two small children and her invalid mother (who died in 1943), haunted the outer portals of Bennett's several places of imprisonment trying to get food, clothing, and medicines to him. She was successful in part, only because of her intense courage and persistency. A little clothing and medicine (particularly vitamin tablets) was all she could prevail upon the Japanese to give to her husband, but those vitamin tablets probably saved his life from diseases of malnutrition which laid a heavy toll upon the prisoners of Fort Santiago. Roy's unflinching optimism and high courage, a courage that all the mistreatment, lack of food, suffering, worries about his wife and children could not eradicate, kept him always filled with hope of an early release. He was released after sixteen months of mental and physical torture that would have broken the spirit of an ordinary man. On April 20, 1943, he was sent to Santo Tomas Internment Camp and immediately hospitalized. How he did eat those first few days? What happiness it was to be at last united with his family! And his high sense of duty to his profession and his duty or obligation to the owners of the *Manila Daily Bulletin*, led him to forego repatriation in September, 1943.

R. McCulloch Dick, a Britisher, resident of the Philippines for two score years, founder and publisher of the popular weekly *Philippines Free Press*, was also quickly taken into custody. Dick was seventy-two years old, but age or infirmities of the flesh meant nothing to the Japanese military police. The *Free Press*, both editorially and through their cartoons, had been very severe in their criticism of the Japanese in the Philippines, in the connection of Nippon with the Axis powers, and their war policies affecting the Chinese. Dick was taken out of Fort Santiago, January 6, 1943, on a stretcher with that malignant Oriental disease known as beriberi which had exacted a heavy toll from his aged and frail body. His legs were swollen to almost twice their size, his body covered with festering sores—a pitiful object to look at. He was taken to the Philippine General Hospital "to die" as one of the Japanese interpreters said, but the gallant, old fighter, R. McCulloch Dick, spent over two years in bed at the hospital and was able to welcome the boys of the United States Army as they fought their way to rescue the patients of the Philippine General Hospital, that wonderful, happy day, February 18, 1945.

Being in prison with only a "G" string," khaki shorts, sports shirt, shoes and socks, I was not warmly attired for the cool tropic nights. This was realized more and more as November, December, and January came along. No tooth brush, no soap, no towel, no razor, made keeping clean a problem, especially when the guards refused to permit the use of the water faucet inside the cell for washing clothes or taking a bath. Then, too the water pressure was very low and frequently there was no water. So, the problem of keeping clean never was really solved—prisoners steadily got dirtier and dirtier, filthier and filthier as the days came and went. Then the lice, the bedbugs, the cockroaches, and the mosquitoes fairly swarmed from the cracks of the floor and wall, as well as from the "benjo." The "cooties" were accepted as a necessary evil. No one could ever forget Roy Bennett peering intently at the seams of his undershirt and his pathetic plaint, "They took away my glasses and I can't see the damn things but ye gods and little fishes I can feel them." But the flying cockroaches, those lively, darting insects, spawn by the furies of hell with their ghoulish quality were the bane of a prisoner's existence. In every crack of the floor and walls they laid in wait for you to settle down for the night. Then the battle was on. You jumped up and started on a killing spree but the more you killed the more they came. They smell to high heaven when dead and the ants swarmed around the blood spots and the bodies. The itching of your body, the sound of scratching of your fellow prisoners, the biting of the bedbugs, "cooties" and the ants, with the cockroaches running over your face as soon as you closed your eyes turned sleep to a nightmare. Exhaustion comes and you sleep for a time. No mortal could sleep through it continuously so you awaken and through your half closed eyelids you see more ogres, enlarged purgatory by proximity, so you imagine the furies of hell have been let loose. Then the bedbugs—there is no end to them. Those demons, those devils incarnate, swarm upon your body and you just let them have their fill. Their bite was not so annoying as the "cooties" and if you did kill them you would be covered with more blood and the ants would bite you more viciously than the bedbugs. Bedbugs and "cooties"—vampires of the cells—they sucked your blood and almost destroyed your faith in all things. So you lay and took the punishment. For lie you must as the Japanese rules were that you could not get up from the floor after 7:00 P.M. unless you

went to the toilet and the stench of that filth deterred you. The nights were dreadful and pitiful, damnable, but the days were just as bad.

The rules posted in all cells in Japanese, English, and Tagalog, read:

"NOTICE TO DETAINED PRISONERS"

- "1. Make it your principle to deal obediently and faithfully. You must always follow the instruction of the Military Policeman watching you.
- "2. You must not talk with one another or speak your mind to others without permission.
- "3. You must not lie down between 7:00 A.M. and 7:00 P.M.
- "4. Always keep your room clean.
- "5. When anything unusual has happened you must not lost (*sic*) no time in reporting to the Military Policemen watching you."

"The instructions of the military policemen watching you" were many and varied. Sometimes you were not allowed to sit down with your back to the wall, but must sit in the open, facing the wicket and one prisoner behind another, like a "squirreling team"—just sit, and watch the wicket. At other times a guard with sadistic tendency would call a prisoner to the wicket and punch him in the eye, or slap his face with the sole of a shoe. One guard loved to call young Jocson, son of the president of the National University, and bend his fingers back until moans came from his swollen lips. Young Jocson was arrested on a guerrilla charge and was beaten badly. When he first came into the cell his back and legs were black-and-blue, his feet so badly swollen from the Japanese form of bastinado that he could hardly walk, he had been tied up by the wrists with his arms behind him and then jacked up so his toes just touched the floor, his shoulder muscles were so swollen that he could not bear a wet rag on them without moaning, his wrists, where the rope had cut into the skin, were infected and considerably swollen.

Another guard's specialty was what the prisoners called the "libation treatment." This treatment was to take a small size dish-pan full of water and make a prisoner stand at attention holding in his outstretched hands the dishpan, arms bent at the

elbow. This treatment lasted for an hour—but as no one as far as is known, was able to go the hour, he was slapped for his failure with the sole of a shoe. As a variation a pailful of water was substituted for the dishpan. Another guard, of filthy mind, used to make prisoners go through actions that would turn a degenerate's stomach. The Filipinos had difficulty in not taking a siesta after the noonday meal—a custom of a lifetime. This was not allowed. Punishment was inflicted, and it always depended upon the guard as to how severe it was. No prisoner was allowed personal articles and as cell inspection was frequent, the possession of any article was dangerous. Cutting your toe nails or finger nails was a job to be done by rubbing them on a stone or a piece of glass, articles that could be found in the yard on bathdays—but what a slapping and kicking one got if they were found on you, or if merely found in the cell. Without any claimant of the article the room missed a meal. Roy Bennett was found with some toilet paper that his wife, by her persistent entreaties, had sent to him, and he was slapped. Roy, trying to obtain information about his family from a newly arrived prisoner, was caught talking and he was deprived of his noonday meal. R. McCulloch Dick was slapped for intimating that a certain Japanese medicine was not as good as the American brand.

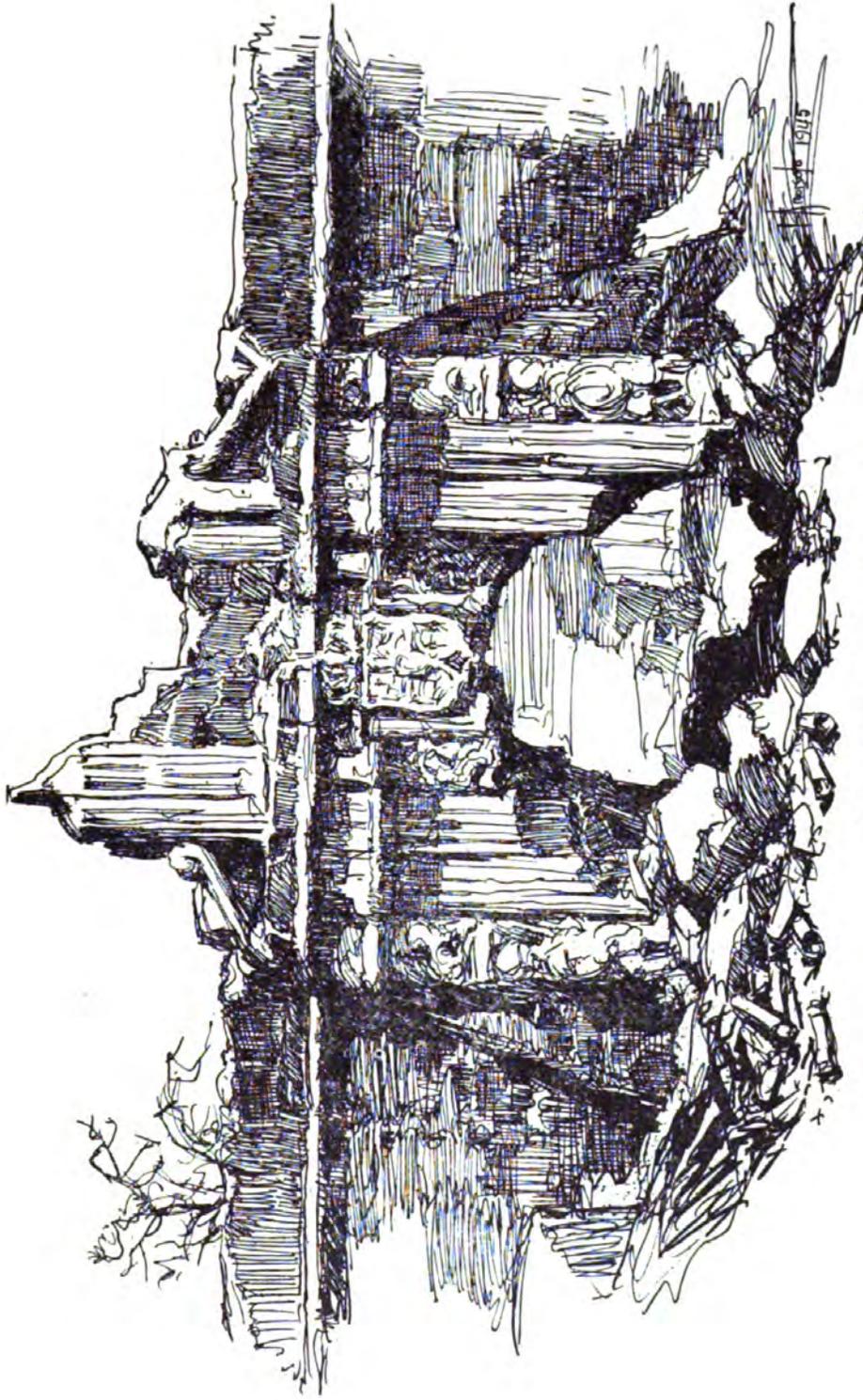
Being in prison with a war going on and for an American to be thrown among prisoners not of his own race unable to adapt himself to their mode of thought was quite a hardship. In cell nine were Chinese, Filipinos, Syrians, and even Japanese. An American soldier was imprisoned in the cell a short time, but later on transferred to a prison camp. "Prisoners see war without the glory and glitter. The comradeship of the combat zone is far from them. They meet brutal men, and their own fibre coarsens." A chronicle of these wasted and miserable hours, of dirt and filth, of savagery and stupidity, of men who stood the gaff of imprisonment like heroes, and those who weakened and broke under the strain of cruelty and poor food would be a story for a more facile pen than mine. Lying on the wooden floor listening to the groans of tortured and beaten prisoners, with the floor acting as a sounding board for the clanging and dragging of leg irons on the prisoner in the next cell; hearing the cries and seeing the tears of those who in the night time let their emotions go, could not help but bring forth the cry that has echoed down through the centuries

from that tortured soul on Golgotha; "My God, my God, why hast thou forsaken me?"

Every day brought new fear-stricken prisoners, most of them cruelly bound and bloody from beatings. Hardly one prisoner came into cell nine that did not have his entire back, especially his haunches, black and blue; wrists badly marked from the tight binding of ropes. A few had leg-irons and handcuffs, but most of them came tied with rope. One Filipino was put in our cell with his hands and legs bound and kept that way for forty-eight hours without food except what we could force into his badly lacerated mouth when the guard was not looking. His fellow-prisoners had to assist him at the toilet, and give him drinking water by means of cupped hands, for cups, or any dishes for that matter, were not allowed. At that time a Japanese prisoner was in the cell. He was allowed to have tea and filled with compassion gave up his meal and tea that the tortured prisoner might eat and drink. He did it before the eyes of the guard and let it be recorded, the guard turned his eyes away and walked out of sight. This prisoner, so badly beaten about the mouth, he could not talk, was taken away before he could tell his name or story. Where did he go? Was he stood before a firing squad?

El Capitan, an old sea captain, fellow cell-mate, was the crankiest old chap imaginable. Long confinement, fear of being shot, unable to sleep nights, he groaned and muttered continuously. He liked to have his fellow prisoners massage his back and head. They gladly did so for it kept the old chap quiet for a time. It was a wonderful day when he was released. His joy knew no bounds and he insisted on giving a fraternal embrace to all his cell mates.

Poor old Marcario, a Spaniard, was in terrible shape. A skin infection known in the United States as "athlete's foot" and in the Far East as "Hongkong foot" covered his entire body. No medical aid was given him and he laid on the floor scratching, scratching. He uttered no protest, just took his suffering as a matter of course, and smiled. He was "released" after being in the cell about sixty days, but being taken out of the cell and not coming back again did not mean always that you could go home. Marcario was in on a very serious charge. He was accused of being the promoter of the "Juan de la Cruz" radio station that broadcast anti-Japanese



All that is left of Fort Santiago

propaganda early in 1942. His cell mates felt that Marcario was taken out and shot.

Benny, the son of Camilo Osias, was released after one hundred days imprisonment. He was only seventeen years old and was liked by all, including the Japanese guards. He was a mess boy whose duty it was to serve the food to the prisoners. As he was allowed out of the cell frequently he could wash his clothes and often he would do it for some of the older and more helpless cell-mates. We missed his unfailing good humor when he left. As he was accused of espionage, when he left the corridor tied to several other prisoners, we did not know what was going to happen to Benny—would we ever see him again, we doubted it.

It was the day when prisoners were transferred to Bilibid. About eighty were lined up in front of the cells waiting to be tied and led away—some to freedom, some to Muntinglupa, some "we know not where," a few we will remember. Hans Menzi, third party neutral, was one, great lad, great heart. Amid the moaning and crying Hans stood, the only European, in his line, impassive, taking the scene with a smile, saying goodbye to his cell-mates with a cheery "adios." When they started marching away a young lad ahead of him gave way to tears, and blinded, stumbled. "Come on, Boy," said Hans, "let's show them we can take it." So they marched away. Adios, Hans, you showed them you could take it. What will they do to him? No one knows but the Japanese, and the military police don't talk. And there is Ramona Guidote, you brave little girl. Only a month ago Ramona stood in the line coming from the clinic. A Japanese civilian asked her: "Sick? Yes. What is the matter with you? I told the doctor." With that he slapped her. "When I ask a question I want an answer." Ramona said not a word, but, to use an old cliché, "if looks could kill" the Japanese would have dropped dead. Not liking the look, or the silence, he slapped her again. Some American in one of the cells regardless of the danger or punishment to himself, yelled out: "You dirty, yellow dog, stop that." It was stopped, but by the sergeant of the guard. What he said to the Japanese civilian we do not know but Ramona was not further molested. Ramona too went to Bilibid with several other women. All the women, with mantillas over their heads, lamenting and crying loudly except Ramona. Ramona, we felt sure would not give the Japanese the

satisfaction of seeing her weep. With head up, a smile on her lips, she went—we know not whither.

Poor Gonzales, in rags, and a body full of sores, giving out a stench that make the man next in line move away as far as he could, knew, or thought he knew, that he was going to his death. With eyes uplifted he muttered softly in Spanish, "Jesus of Nazareth, Jesus of Nazareth, have mercy on me, a sinner." As his line marched out he stumbled, but staggered on, his lips uttering that endless prayer, "Jesus of Nazareth, have mercy on me, a sinner." Two of the prisoners in cell nine were caught saying goodbye to some friends and were badly beaten and deprived of food for a day. Rule two must be obeyed: "You must not talk to one another or speak your mind without permission."

Col. Nakar, a Filipino, and several officers of his detachment were captured in the mountains of Nueva Ecija and interned at Baguio for a short time and then taken to Fort Santiago. One young man of Nakar's detachment, a second lieutenant, was assigned to cell nine. He was a clean-cut lad just out of school and greatly interested in the agricultural development of his country and had hopes of being paroled and sent home to his hacienda. He told me that the Japanese call Col. Nakar, general. The Japanese claimed that the news came over the radio that Nakar had been promoted. During exercise one morning, the lieutenant was marched by a cell occupied by a friend and was caught talking, and the sergeant of the guard knocked him down and kicked him about the head and chest.*

At last "Pete" can eat! So went the cry one day. "Pete" was a "rubber" at the American-European Y.M.C.A. gymnasium before the war. A husky, good-natured Filipino with a wife that he greatly loves and respects—and quite a family. Pete's house was being searched by the Japanese and Pete's wife was molested by one of the searchers. So Pete slugged him. When Pete was thrown into the cell he was nothing but a mass of bloody pulp. Eyes closed, a goodly portion of his teeth gone, his ears badly lacerated, and his clothes in tatters. No food for fifteen days and no medical attention. At such a time one commences to realize the comradeship a twelve-by-fifteen-foot cell develops. Shirts were taken off the backs of those who had no other and freely given to

* Col. Nakar and his men were executed.

Pete. His wounds were bathed, and he was helped at the toilet, and he was fed, though surreptitiously. When Pete got his first food through the wicket—and because he was supposed to be very weak due to lack of food, the sergeant cautioned him to eat very slowly. Surely the guards must have known that Pete was being fed by his cell mates. No man in his condition could have recovered so quickly if he was being starved. Good old "Pete," as soon as he had recovered from his bruises, he started giving everyone in the cell a massage. He left at the end of ninety days—and I'm sure he fairly flew to that little wife of his. But Pete's influence still remained in the cell. The daily massage continued by alternating the "rubber" every day. We missed Pete's cheerfulness and his friendly attitude to all.

Something was wrong in the cells where Roy Bennett lives! We could see a squad of soldiers disinfecting them. Something had been in the air for days. No bathing and no exercise for the cells in that section for nearly ten days. Even our salt was taken away. Dr. Tuason, a prisoner in the cell next to us, was called out on an emergency the night before. Two Chinese left one morning, feet foremost. Rumors circulating through bars told us that we had plague, dysentery, typhoid, and "what not." The Japanese doctors came in but quickly hurried away. About noon Roy Bennett in the arms of a husky American soldier was brought out to the sick line but was ordered back to his cell by the Japanese sergeant. Roy looked as if he was on his last legs—mere skin and bones. Cell nine was all agog for none of us knew what it was all about. The next morning we learned from the mess boys that Roy had been placed in a separate cell and that his illness was dysentery. "The general opinion was, unless Roy gets out soon his family will never see him again."

General Fort came in one night and left early in the morning. I had no chance to say anything to him. Months afterwards I heard the story: General Fort was stationed in Mindanao and surrendered in 1942, when Lt. General Wainwright called upon all officers and men to lay down their arms. He then was sent to Japan, or Formosa. In the meantime, the Japanese were having trouble with the Moros and found them well armed with United States Army rifles and ammunition. General Fort was accused of supplying these to the Moros instead of turning them over to the Japanese as the terms of General Wainwright's surrender compelled him to

do; that is, if Fort accepted General Wainwright's orders. As General Wainwright was under duress, however, there was some question as to whether he should be obeyed. Anyway, General Fort was court martialled and shot. The night he was seen in Fort Santiago was, no doubt, the day he arrived from Japan to proceed to Mindanao for his trial.

At another time, two army officers came in, Colonel Thorp and Capt. Barker. Colonel Thorp was treated very leniently. He had books, cigarettes, and special food. He also was permitted to leave his cell every day to smoke and exercise in the yard. Capt. Barker, on the other hand, was kept in solitary confinement and not allowed out. As far as is known no extra food or cigarettes were given him. One of the Filipinos in the cell told the following story: "Col. Thorp was in charge of the guerrilla activity in Northern Luzon and Capt. Barker was his assistant. They were captured by the Japanese last month in Bataan. Capt. Barker refused to talk or give them any information so he is being treated harshly." *

Two Japanese bakers were detained, one in cell nine. They had a contract to bake bread and cakes for the Japanese army, it being understood in the agreement that the Army would furnish the flour and other ingredients. They were accused of getting more flour than they should. As customary, the Japanese prisoners in Fort Santiago received special privileges and the Japanese cell-mate one day received a box of cookies which he generously divided with his eighteen cellmates. That was a windfall!

Claude A. Leftridge, a colored seaman, known throughout Santo Tomas Internment Camp as "Leftie" was brought into Fort Santiago to serve his sentence of ninety days hard labor for not wearing his arm band while away from the Camp on a pass. Hard labor was a much sought after detail in Fort Santiago for it meant freedom from your cell, out in the sunshine, fresh air, and occasionally you could obtain a cigarette from the Japanese guard. "Leftie" was accused of talking while lined up with the labor squad and the Japanese sergeant, feeling just plain "ornery," for he had been drunk all night, proceeded to punch "Leftie's" face until it was badly swollen. "Leftie" is a husky man and could have put the little Japanese over his knee and spanked him without much difficulty, but had the good sense to take his punishment—and it was

* Col. Thorp and Capt. Barker were executed.

a severe one. The irony of it was that not "Leftie" but a garrulous old Spanish war veteran who standing next to him was doing the talking.

An unknown Chinese was brought in and chained in the corridor to the iron fence. What a pitiable sight he was! His face was so swollen that it would have been unrecognizable as a part of the human body if it had not been for the darting, furtive, fear-ridden eyes that were sunk in that mass of pulp, reminding one of the fire-eyes of the forest-folks seen so often on the outskirts of a campfire. No food was given him, no water passed his lips unless he was given some when he prevailed upon the guard to take him to the toilet. He was a big man, and from his clothes, dirty and torn as they now were, you would judge that he was a man of means. Every time he caught me looking at him from the wicket, when the guard was at the other end, a sort of a smile would hover about his lips, but it was a weird, ghastly smile. The second night he was untied and taken to the guardhouse, just in front of cell nine and ten. There he was questioned by the sergeant and a civilian Japanese. His answers were, evidently, not satisfactory, for he was slapped and kicked frequently by the sergeant. At last the sergeant, losing patience, maybe, or just to impress the Chinaman with his skill in that muscle-breaking wrestling of Japan, jiu-jitsu, started throwing the Chinaman down to the ground and kicking him. For a period of time the Chinaman stood it without a murmur and then low groans issued from his lips, and the name of Jesus, then finally his pain-ridden body reaching the end of human endurance, he cried out, "O God, help the widow's son, help the widow's son." Shortly after he fainted, and was dragged away. It was the last cell nine saw of him. Who was he? What had he done to deserve such cruel and terrible punishment?

From the *Free Philippines*, published by one of the war information units, under date of March 3, 1945, we quote from an article entitled "Story of Fort Santiago":

"Later the prisoner was taken into another part of the fort where there was a row of cells, not too narrow, not too wide, and into one he went and did not come out again except when he was removed for questioning and what went with it; picked and privileged to take the pail out; sentenced or released. Those in the cell were packed close. At night when a

man lay down to sleep he could not move till morning. During the day each sat on his haunches, the Japanese way. He must not talk.

"The food was not fattening. A handful of rice, squash if there was any, 'kangkong.' That was all and it must do. Aside from the systematic starvation a man underwent, when he came out he usually bore, aside from the marks of the beating and the burning, a skin diseased from the condition of the cell.

"Those who were taken in for questioning were beaten, burned with cigarette butts, slashed or filled with water to almost bursting and then struck a heavy blow in the pit of the stomach. There are other ways, too. One boy, who had been caught operating an underground broadcasting station tried to escape from the fort to avoid certain execution. He was caught in the attempt, his foot impaled on the floor with a bayonet, and finally his head was cut off.

"Each was taken out of his cell again and again and questioned relentlessly for hours. Every angle was covered by the investigation. If one did not answer well, it might be the last thing he'd ever do."

Again we quote from the *Free Philippines*, April 4, 1945:

"The evidence of these atrocities, resulting in the death of some 400 persons, was found in three different places in Fort Santiago. Death had been caused by shooting, bayoneting or starvation. The majority of the bodies had their hands tied behind them. . . .

"Bodies were in such a position that a group could have been faced against the wall and shot in the back. Then another group would be brought in to suffer a like fate, with their bodies falling over those of the first group. The bodies were shrunken, giving evidence of malnutrition and near-starvation. . . .

"The strong stench of decaying flesh led to the discovery of a group of bodies. Probing around in the rubble of the dungeoned area of Fort Santiago, American soldiers came upon two closed steel doors, which were bolted from the outside by a steel bar. Men opening the doors said the stench struck them in the face as if it had physical force.

"In the 15 x 18 feet dungeon were found some 30 bodies. It was impossible to detect any wounds on the partially de-

composed bodies, but there was every indication that they had died of starvation. The dungeon's thick ceiling and walls made it bomb proof, and the inside was not disturbed by an American artillery activity. This fact lends additional weight to the theory that the people were locked in the dungeon and left to starve."

Food was a very important item with the prisoners at Fort Santiago. Three meals a day were served. But what meals! A small plate of rice with various kinds of broth. The diameter of the plate is about six-and-a-half inches, holding less than ninety grams of cooked rice; over this was poured about two tablespoonsful of broth. Broth was made from vegetables boiled in salt water. The Japanese do not believe in waste, so the skins and seeds and much of the dirt, all went into the pot. If squash was plentiful in the market, the prisoners got squash broth, until another vegetable like camotes came into season. However, eggplant must have been plentiful and cheap during the latter part of 1942. What a sickening mess is eggplant broth! Frequent, also, was native mussel broth. These mussels are plentiful in Manila Bay and the shell is about the size of a man's thumbnail, while the meat is the size of a pea. The Japanese threw shell, dirt, and all in salted water and after it boiled, the prisoners had what is called broth. Then once in two weeks or so, dried rice and a piece of a fish were served. The fish was about a mouthful, or maybe, if the recipient was lucky, two mouthfuls. On November 3rd each of the prisoners received three cookies in honor of Emperor Meiji's birthday; on New Year's each received two bananas.

Serving food was soul-testing. While the prisoners, with drooling lips, waited for the rice to be carried in, they and the servers were closely watched. The rice was passed through the wicket to the monitor, or number one, and he in turn handed the plates to the other occupants. It was quite a trick to get an extra plate by counting wrong as the food was handed in, but Lord help the luckless monitor who got one plate less! The prisoners sat on the floor in a semi-circle and ate with their fingers. It is a feat of no mean skill to shove rice and broth into your mouth and not lose a kernel or a drop. Salt was supplied in a plentiful amount, except for a period of fifteen days when for some fancied grievance, all salt was gathered up and rice had to be eaten saltless.

My time for investigation came shortly after Thanksgiving.

What a farce it was! In addition to my activity in raising money for internees by asking Filipino, Syrian and Chinese friends to either extend credit or cash checks of those in "protective custody," I was head of the American Coordinating Committee and as such had been rather outspoken in denouncing Japan and Japanese—and I was a Freemason.

Being a Freemason, according to the Japanese trend of thought, was to be an extremely dangerous character. On August 4, 1943, *The Tribune* published an editorial reading in part:

"The sinister background of the air raid on Rome was recently exposed by the Italian newspaper "La Correspondentia" and the revelation is of the utmost significance.

"According to the report of the Italian paper, representatives from the Free Mason lodges of United States, England, Scotland and Canada attended a conference in London during the first weeks of June and unanimously adopted a resolution urging the bombing of Rome. In other words, the blasting of the Italian capital! came as the result of a plan formulated by the Free Masons, the organization based on the Jews and the Jewish ideology. Needless to add here, is the fact, that the British Foreign Secretary Eden, who sponsored the conference, is an influential Free Mason. He declared that it is the responsibility of Italy to safeguard the Vatican.

"This disclosure clarifies the situation, enabling us to understand the real background of the bombing incident.

"To Roosevelt—who appears to be now the generalissimo of the Jews and now the prisoner of the Hebrews—seems to have been delegated the task of executing the plans formulated by the Free Masons. However, it cannot be said that he acted only in a passive capacity because Roosevelt himself is a Free Mason of no mean influence.

"It is rather nearer the truth to admit that the Free Mason representatives had conferred at length with Roosevelt before their departure to London. Or, it may be still more accurate to say that the proposal to bomb Rome originated in circles close to Roosevelt and that it was decided to discuss the question with the British Free Masons because of the very grave nature of the proposal itself." *

* John R. McFie, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of F. & A. M. of the Philippines, was questioned about Freemasonry in Santo Tomas Internment Camp and hit several times with a ruler; Jose Guido, Deputy Grand Master, was executed; and Jose Abad Santos, Past Grand Master, was executed.

The questions were first as to the international character of Freemasonry. Wasn't it true that Freemasonry was a world-wide organization linked with the Jews to rule the world? Wasn't it true that President Roosevelt and General MacArthur were Freemasons and that they had been chosen to lead this war? Wasn't it true that there was an organization of army and navy officers, all Freemasons, in Manila who had pledged themselves to bring on a war with Japan? Wasn't it true that the American Coordinating and the Red Cross Emergency Committees were composed of Freemasons? Wasn't T. J. Wolff and Judge Manuel Camus of the Red Cross Freemasons? And a score of such questions with a slap now and then with an admonition to tell the truth. Then how much money had I sent to Camp O'Donnell and the other Camps housing war prisoners? How much money had I sent to guerrilla leaders? They did not believe me when I stated that no money had been sent to guerrilla leaders but only to internees and war prisoners. So the horrors of the Inquisition of the Spanish regime in Fort Santiago of the 17th century were repeated by pupils of the infamous Gestapo of Germany, coupled by an innate Oriental cruelty, that I question could be equalled by any German. What I went through was light in comparison to the ordeals of numerous Filipinos, but it caused me for months after to wake up in the middle of the night crying out like a travailing woman, feeling once more that I was enduring those moments of physical and mental anguish. Most of the punishment inflicted could not be taken without losing consciousness, especially when they inserted small bamboo splits under the finger and toe-nails. One investigator, who claimed his father had been an English missionary and his mother a Japanese—"though essentially a Japanese product," to use his own words, had a plan to make prisoners talk of which he was rather proud. He had a small electric stove on which he placed my feet, and as he questioned me he would turn the current on and off. You would involuntarily jerk your feet off as the plate got hot, then your shins were whacked with a heavy ruler. This same investigator had another scheme to make the unhappy prisoner talk. One day he was eating a Japanese pear, peeling it with a large pocket knife. One of my answers did not please him so he sliced off a bit of skin from the back of my hand, shoved it in my mouth with the Japanese command to eat. How the other Japanese laughed at this joke! Another investigator, whose investigations were con-

fined to Freemasonry, had a pair of wooden pliers with which he would catch a piece of loose skin on my face or arm and then gave it a twist. Once when, in answer to a question, I told him there had been Masonic lodges in Japan before he was born, he grew very angry. He considered it a stigma against Japan and to emphasize his remarks kicked me in the testicles. Hitting the testicles with a stick was a frequent form of punishment by the Japanese guards. Several times my hands were tied behind my back, then one end of the rope was put over a beam and I was hoisted up until my toes just touched the ground; in that position I was slapped, kicked or punched. One day this investigator had his pliers in his clenched fist, when he hit me and knocked out a tooth. Later on in the day he came to the cell with a bottle of Listerine and suggested that I use it to wash out my mouth. A strange mixture of brutality and kindness. Am strongly of the opinion that for a time I was out of my mind for in my cell a stupor or coma would come over me; then the little lieutenant would punch me in the ribs as a warning signal that the guard was looking at me in a rather strange way. Was I losing, or did I lose my mind like young Jocson? One night I did fall asleep while kneeling before the wicket so I was taken out and tied up to the iron fence where, as the guard passed and re-passed he would ground my bare toes under his hob-nail boots. I was kept there for twenty hours, no food, no water, and no chance to go to the toilet. My clothes were a mass of filth when I was released, but I was permitted to go to the baths and wash my clothes and my body before I was shoved back into the cell. Shoved is a good word for I was in such bad shape I could hardly walk.

Then came a form of mental torture. Stories affecting my son and his family all calculated to bring on mental anguish, my son Lee, a captain in the United States Army, was being held as a hostage and would be shot unless I told the truth! My daughter-in-law and her two children were in Fort Santiago and would be held until I told all I knew! Was accused of looting my own home and taking property belonging to the Imperial Japanese Army. For that crime I would probably be shot. Then I was first sentenced to five years hard labor at the "Rock" (Corregidor) cleaning up the debris caused by the Japanese bombers. Later on the sentence was changed to the tin mines of Formosa. As I had never heard of any tin mines in Formosa I commenced to feel that the investi-

gator was "spoofing me"—just another trick to try my nerves. My nerves were not of the best about that time, sleepless nights, continued questioning, beri-beri had me in its grasp; festering sores on my body, all were getting me rather low-spirited. Thank goodness an occasional talk at the baths with the level-headed friend, Roy Bennett, would put me back on an even keel.

As the months rolled on diseases of malnutrition made their appearance. Beri-beri took heavy toll; swollen legs and swollen faces clearly showed that the majority of my cell-mates were afflicted with that malignant Oriental disease usually caused by eating polished rice without any supplementary diet, and is characterized by paralysis, dropsy, muscular debility and painful rigidity of the limbs. I remembered poor Vance Sinclair when he came back to Santo Tomas Internment Camp after spending several months in the custody of the military police, crippled so that it was doubtful whether he could ever be able to use his legs. How the dreadful beatings and disease had brought a strong man in his prime to almost helplessness. Would that be my fate too?

So the days came and went until they got tired and I was left alone. Then came days when not once was I asked a question, when the guards did not call me to the wicket and slap me, when the nights passed and no stave was jabbed in my side to wake me up to be called before the wicket and to kneel there hour after hour when sleep almost overpowered me, knowing if I did close my eyes, a slap with a shoe or a punch in the face would bring me back to wakefulness.

Then came the day when they allowed me to go to the clinic and the Japanese doctor, educated in Germany, seemed rather worried over my condition. A week after I was taken to the general office, given my personal belongings and told to wait for a guard to take me back to Santo Tomas Internment Camp. Was it possible that I was being released? Irving Posner came into the office shortly afterwards for he was being released, too. Poor Posner emaciated, with his long beard and hair, torn clothes, was a pitiable sight. He never fully recovered and died at the Los Baños Internment Camp. Two guards came at last and we walked out of the old gate of Fort Santiago, not free men, but at least going back to our friends. Not being able to wear my shoes and the guards not being able to find a caretela I walked barefooted to the Quezon Bridge with my companions where a Filipino lady, taking

compassion on us, turned over her large calesa to us. Americans will never be able to repay the many kindnesses rendered them by Filipinos wholeheartedly and at times with considerable sacrifice. Let it be recorded that they proved themselves staunch allies and helpful friends.

Arrived at Santo Tomas and immediately both Posner and I were taken to the hospital, deloused, and taken care of by our own people. It was Good Friday, 1943.

FRIENDS—KNOWN AND UNKNOWN

IN THE SHADOW of the years to come, when Time has exacted his toll, when our declining years bring memories, will the internees forget the first few days in Santo Tomas Internment Camp? A considerable number of internees were told to bring food for two or three days, others were picked up on the street, or their office, or other places where they had no opportunity to obtain food. Men, women, and children were interned without any clothing except what they were wearing. To those who had no food—for the Japanese military authorities did not furnish any—it was a trying ordeal.

It was during these irksome days that sympathetic, warm-hearted friends "on the outside" came to the relief of the internees.

Braving the displeasure of the guards, sometimes slapped, kicked, or tied to a post, they thrust packages of food and clothing through the iron bars of the fence, hoping that their friends on the inside would receive their gifts. The internees had to depend on the internee-patrol to carry the packages back to them as a deadline was established about one hundred yards inside of the fence. It was difficult to recognize your friends, but occasionally some one on the inside would recognize his house boy and would shout: "Pedro, bring me some clothes and don't forget some cigarettes, too!" It was chaos! As time went on some order was brought about. People on the outside were permitted to come inside within a roped (later a sawali fence) area and deposited their packages, where the packages were examined by Japanese officials, then after the outsiders had left, the internees went up and claimed their packages. For a considerable period all packages had to be passed over an eight-foot iron bar fence; notes, however, stopped this, for friends outside would slip messages into packages which was forbidden.

These, frequently unknown friends, followed their generous impulses and spontaneously sent in their welcome gifts for months. Filipino house boys, or office employees, handed packages of food over the fence to their "boss," men and women of all stations and of all countries, executives belonging to firms of neutral countries, all thought of the internees at Santo Tomas and did their "bit" to help out the food supply. Many packages of food from anonymous donors were marked "Hospital" for use of sick patients.

To these friends the heartfelt appreciation and thanks of the internees are sincerely given. In many cases their names are not known, yet their deeds of kindness and generosity during the first dark days of internment will always be remembered.

TO THE DOCTORS—AN APPRECIATION

IT IS RATHER difficult for any one to pick out a set of workers in Santo Tomas Internment Camp and say these men, or these women, deserve special praise. Men and women were so eager to help during the first half of internment that it was difficult to place them all. The last half told a different story: food, poor in quality and meager in quantity, caused many ailments of malnutrition; the long internment was the source of nervousness; poor teeth due to lack of repair materials, and improper food brought on focal infections; the all-starch diet did not agree with everybody—these reasons were the cause of a let-down in the work schedule. But there was no let-down for the medical fraternity: their work increased. The doctors, the bacteriologists, the dentists, and nurses worked long hours against tremendous odds. Shortage of medicines, inadequate equipment—both surgical and hospital, and a starvation diet were difficulties hard to overcome. There was a shortage, too, of physicians as the medical cases grew in number. The Filipino doctors, who had been helping to take care of the increasing ills, were ordered out of the Camp hospital by the Japanese military authorities. The added shortage caused criticism of the doctors who went home on the exchange ship. Let it be written, however, that this criticism was hardly fair. Those men were anxious to join the fighting forces of Uncle Sam. They saw a chance to be of service to their country, and especially to the fighting men, who had a much harder job to do than the internees of Santo Tomas who were in "protective custody." Then, too, we must not overlook the fact that when these men left, the package line was still open, most of the old men and women were being taken care of at Sulphur Springs Camp, Hospicio de San Jose and Remedios Hospital. The ones who were seriously ill could be sent out, and were sent out, to the Philippine General, or other hospitals. No one could foresee the dumping of the infirm men and

women into Santo Tomas from Sulphur Springs, Remedios and Hospicio de San Jose, or ordering men and women, who were seriously sick in hospitals or their homes, to be re-interned, later. However, it was done—a cruelly, inhuman action.

At this critical stage of affairs, it was wonderful to see how the physicians shouldered this added burden. While men and women of the Camp were working two or three hours a day on community work for the Camp, the doctors were toiling away eight, ten and even twelve hours a day. Answering sick calls at all hours in the night, in the midst of total blackout conditions. Feeling their way through Stygian darkness in the crowded rooms, creeping along dark halls to find stairways and doors, trudging along unfamiliar paths through "darkness which may be felt" * to find some sick one in the shanty area; and, worse yet, taking a chance that a Japanese guard might shoot before he hailed. Remember how the doctors and nurses waded through water up to their waist during that typhoon and flood of November 14 and 16, 1943? Remember how the water came in on the ground floor of the hospital and the staff worked day and night to protect their meager supplies and to see that the patients were fed? What a splendid sense of loyalty did these doctors inject into those volunteer helpers in the hospital so that all of them acquitted themselves of their duties well and kept faith with the spirit of helpfulness! Doing their job with a smile. All honor to them—men, worthy disciples of Aesculapius, a credit to the oath of Hippocrates. Americans of whom we can be justly proud.

* Bible.

THE BOYS COME BACK !

BY L. A. COOPER

IT WAS A COOL gray morning, September 21st. A feeble breeze drifted from the westward. Overhead slate colored clouds, fluffy and porous screened the sun. For nights the Japanese had enforced rigid "blackouts." Their search lights played the skies in the evenings. In the early morning before daybreak, their planes circled overhead, while anti-aircraft crews practiced. Not long after the 8 A.M. roll-call the practice began as usual. Some internees who were not busy with Camp work, watched rather indifferently from the windows.

Suddenly someone exclaimed: "They are shooting at their own planes!" An instant after we saw that the sky was full of planes. The secret was out. A thrill of joy, subdued but audible, ran through the Camp. "They are our bombers! Our boys are up there!" Tears trickled down cheeks. They were tears of bursting happiness. People grasped each others' hands and pressed heartily. They laughed almost hysterically.

Our boys were already dumping their bombs on the air fields to the north and east of Manila. After each explosion puffs of smoke arose, curling out in ever increasing volume. No more Jap planes were in the sky. Some watchers said that there had been several of them shot down. It appeared that most of them were caught and destroyed on the ground. Nothing more was seen of the much boasted "Japanese Wild Eagles." They had made no defense whatever. Like frightened quail they sought cover.

Out of the clouds from the northward were coming new waves of our planes. Now we could see them clearly. They weaved in and out, crossing each other's lines of flight as they came on, in a dizzy, bewildering maze. The Japanese anti-aircraft clattered at them. They flew steadily to their tasks. This time we could see them well.

One after another poised for an instant then dived like swimmers from a very high board. Someone cried out: "They have shot down some of our planes! They are crashing." The cries soon ceased. With every dive a bomb dropped true to the mark. Explosions were followed by bursts of smoke until the eastern and southern skies were full. A throb of admiration possessed the Camp. Our boys, ignoring the firing of the Japs, were diving into the midst of it and were striking with precision their targets. Pride and joy filled our hearts. Our boys, our children, skilfull and daring were here to rescue us.

At last the marvelous spectacle was over. Weary from tension of emotions and concentrated watching, we returned to our prison cells to rest and to eat the late noon lunch of hot soup.

Early in the afternoon the alarm sounded again. The hum of motors soon reached our ears. It was a marvelous sight. The fluffy, gray clouds were still in the sky. Our planes sported through them like porpoises in a choppy sea. They passed overhead from north to south. Again and again they dived through a spray of enemy fire. The most spectacular hit of the afternoon was a large deposit of gasoline in the southeast of us. Driven upward by the hot blast beneath, the smoke ascended perpendicularly to a tremendous height till it was lost in the sky. The flames leapt out and vied with the smoke in climbing to the sky. At nightfall, the holocaust was still belching flames.

After the full day of tremendous activities on September 21st we hardly expected to see anything more the 22nd. We were happily disappointed. Before the 8 A.M. roll-call sounded, the raid was already on. The activities were near the Port Area and over Manila Bay. Explosions jarred our buildings. Smoke of every hue from white to deep black billowed forth with volcanic energy.

Again in the afternoon our boys came over and lashed at the same areas and farther outward in the Bay. The smoke swelled in gigantic clouds that loomed far and wide, filling the skies. That night, well after dusk a terrific explosion took place and flames flared high, lighting the black night like day. It was believed that tremendous oil deposits and ammunition dumps were consumed. The operations in the Bay seemed to have destroyed the shipping there, perhaps everything. Fires burned fiercely all night and the following morning fumes belched forth scarcely diminished.

September 23rd and 24th were comparatively quiet days for the

Camp. Some internees were able to see our planes to the south and west and explosions were heard over the Manila Bay area. Some days later a responsible man who came into Camp from the outside, verified that the Japanese shipping in the Bay was totally destroyed. The larger deposits of oil, gasoline and munitions were also eliminated. A considerable number of planes were caught on the ground and numerous anti-aircraft installations were rendered useless.

CHRISTMAS, 1942-43-44

IN OCTOBER, 1942, the Executive Committee began to make preparations for the celebration of the first Christmas in Santo Tomas Internment Camp. It was recognized that the Camp needed stimulation of its morale and that special efforts must be made to prevent Camp inmates from dwelling too longingly on memories of past Christmases during their years of freedom. The internees as a whole must be "sold" on the idea of making this Christmas the most enjoyable they had ever passed and an occasion for the display of the true Christmas spirit. It was reasoned that if a large number of internees, both men and women, could be interested in making dolls, wooden toys and miscellaneous Christmas novelties for the children, while other internees were practicing for special athletic events or rehearsing their parts in plays or choruses to be presented at Christmas time, interest in the forthcoming festivities would be broadened and time for thinking about "what might have been" would be shortened or altogether removed; that the more internees that actively participated in some form of Christmas work, the greater would be their interest and enjoyment in the celebration. As the *Stic Gazette** stated in its issue of December 18, 1942, "variety" was to be the "keynote of the program." Movies, special sports events, gifts to the kiddies from a real Santa Claus and great accent on the "religious significance of the Nativity" were to "highlight" the festivities.

Many of the details of the celebration, especially those concerning the adult population, could be entrusted to the regular workers of the Religious, Recreation and the Entertainment Committees. However, the activities proposed for the children's part in the festivities had to be given special attention. To this end the Children's Christmas Committee was appointed, with Louis M.

* The Camp newspaper, successor to the "Internews." "Stic" is the customary abbreviation for Santo Tomas Internment Camp.

(Mike) Hausman as Chairman. Mr. Hausman enlarged his committee by the appointment of the following members who constituted sub-committees to attend to the ramifications of the work:

CHILDREN'S CHRISTMAS COMMITTEE

Louis M. Hausman, *Chairman*
Mrs. Catherine D. Blinko, *Secretary*

Program

Mr. Francis B. Mulcahy
Miss Anita Kane

Refreshments

Mrs. Samuel L. Lloyd
Miss Ruby F. Motley

Publicity

Miss Betty Lou Gewald

Painting and Finishing

Mr. Harry T. Smith

Collection of Materials

Mrs. Jessie Hyde
Mrs. Elizabeth M. Davis

Carpentry, Metalwork, Toys

Mr. Harold N. Wilson

Gifts

Mr. Allen L. Dwyre (Treasurer)

Decoration, Needlework, Ornamentation

Mrs. Laura E. Arctander
Mrs. John M. Aaron
Mrs. Beatrice T. Ingram

In making their plans, the Committee felt that they could safely count on all the facilities which the Camp residents could provide. They hoped to be in a position to give every child in Santo Tomas Internment Camp, the Holy Ghost Home, and the hospitals caring for internees' children, some little plaything as a remembrance, as well as fruit and candy. To those attending the Camp celebration there would also be served cake and ice cream. If possible, children of non-internable families, whose fathers were in Santo Tomas, would also be remembered. Home-made gifts were to be the rule, the output of amateur needle workers, carpenters, handicraftsmen and hobbyists of all sorts. It was decided quite early in the work that "money would be used modestly and personal effort extravagantly." All the toys, dolls and novelties were to be made in Camp, but it was hoped that much of the cake, candy, ice-cream and fruits for the children's afternoon party would be contributed from outside.

The Committee was greatly encouraged by the helpful attitude displayed by the Camp as a whole. The University authorities granted permission for the use of the museum gallery in the Main Building as a workshop and store-room for the toy making department. This gallery was furnished with benches and stools and provided an ideal place for the purpose intended. Further coopera-

tion was shown by the internees, who were requested to contribute materials for the dolls and toys. Two scrap-boxes were placed in the lobby, Main Building and in the Annex for the purpose. Out of these scrap-boxes, when emptied, rolled odds and ends of all descriptions: old clothes of silk, cotton and rayon of all the colors of the rainbow, worn out sofa pillows, bedding and torn mosquito nets, handkerchiefs, ribbons and scarfs, old curtains, buttons and beads, papers wrapped with brightly colored thread and yarn, pieces of wood, small cans of paint and enamel with fine paint brushes, scrip and money in all denominations from one centavo to ten pesos, and other miscellaneous items. Some two hundred craftsmen and craftswomen at once set about gathering and sorting these materials and converting them into acceptable gifts such as gaily dressed dolls, stuffed animals and other playthings. Many lovely toys were made from otherwise useless bits of materials. Later on, when donations began to run low, and cotton and kapok were lacking for the stuffing of dolls and animals, a number of the women robbed their mattresses and pillows and donated the contents, sleeping thereafter on thin bedding.

On November 20, 1942, Camp interest in toy making was quickened by the Toy Show, an exhibit of some three hundred finished toys and gifts of wood made by both men and women internees. This exhibit was arranged by the Publicity Department of the Christmas Committee for the purpose of showing what could be done to make useful and amusing gifts from odds and ends of materials—a bit of wood, a few nails, and a little paint. It was surprising to see how much could be accomplished with a little thought and effort, and many of the articles showed great skill and ingenuity. The Toy Show was open afternoons and early evenings for several days, and more than eleven hundred internees attended. The men's workshop in the museum gallery now became a beehive of industry, with a hundred men beginning their first course in woodworking, hammering and sawing away on their toys, cutting, planing, sandpapering and painting during all hours of the day, and making up in enthusiasm, blisters and bruises what they lacked in skill. They turned out trains, hobby horses, "kiddy kars," scooters, metal and wooden boats, jig-saw puzzles, rulers, stilts, and all manner of miscellaneous knick-knacks to rejoice the hearts of the little children.

Week after week of steady progress was made in all departments

of the work and the reports presented at the weekly meetings of the Committee gave evidence of the growing enthusiasm of the workers. On December 13th it was announced that seventy per cent of the work on toys was complete. On the 21st, all the toys and dolls were reported completed and ready for wrapping. Meanwhile, the Secretary of the Committee, Mrs. Blinks, interviewed the parents of the children in Camp in order that the individual likes of the children could be gratified as far as possible, in the selection of their gifts. With the help of Mrs. Elizabeth M. Davis and Mrs. Patsy E. Wilson, she then made up 435 individual packages (the number of children expected from Santo Tomas and Holy Ghost Home) tagged with each child's name. The tags employed were old Christmas cards donated by some of the internees. This personal touch added greatly to the enjoyment of the children.

In the meantime, the other Camp committees had also arranged their programs of educational, athletic and entertainment features for the celebration.

This extremely ambitious and time-consuming program was approved by the Commandant and was carried out during the Christmas holidays. The Commandant also made a contribution to the happiness of a large number of the internees as his personal donation on this occasion * by announcing that on Christmas day the families of these internees would be permitted to come into Camp to visit and have their noon meal. This was an occasion of great joy for the many families concerned and a fitting token on the Commandant's part of "good will toward men."

Another feature not mentioned in the general program was the special inter-Camp mail service arranged for Christmas Day by the Children's Christmas Committee. In past years, the internees had, of course, sent their cards with Christmas and New Year's greetings to their friends. Why should they not also send cards with best wishes to their friends in Camp? A casual incident, like internment, was no reason why they should change their fixed habits. So, bright ideas and clever fingers joined forces with the result that Christmas card decoration and sale became quite an industry for a few days. The Committee also had a number of Christmas cards which were

* It will be remembered that the Filipino wives and families of many Americans at Santo Tomas were not interned, and the American father had no opportunity to see or talk with his own wife and children.

placed on sale to defray expenses. The cards were addressed in the usual way, though no postage was required, and placed in mail boxes. Delivery was thereupon made late Christmas Eve and early Christmas morning by a group of young mail-boys under the direction of Miss Kathleen Hayes. This little touch of the spirit of Christmas also added to the enjoyment of the occasion.

The preparations for the children's Christmas celebration was completed well in advance of schedule. The original plan was to provide each of the approximately 410 interned children with one major and two minor gifts. This plan had been enlarged when it was decided to add a gift or two for the outside children of interned parents whose financial position made the Christmas outlook bleak. An estimated 150 extra children was proposed to the Committee and accepted. This added work was of no small magnitude and, when the list grew to 260 children, some apprehension was felt. Then, some twenty extra children arrived from Cebu.

But, in response to call, both men and women put in extra time, day and night—and the final result was overproduction in the enlarged schedules of both. Additional outside children were added to the lists and, finally, 435 interned and 283 non-interned children were provided for, all as nearly equally as possible, though due to the extreme difficulty of delivering bulky toys outside, a large share of big toys stayed in Camp. Approximately 1,963 toys were distributed, 1,345 to interned and 618 toys to non-interned children. An additional assortment of large, reconditioned toys, unsuited for individual use, were given to the Camp playground for community use, as well as a few special items for athletic use. Two cases of toys, reconditioned, but not quite up to standard, were sent to outside institutions where they were put to good use, and some fifty parcels of new wearing apparel, including four bundles addressed to "Expectant Mothers," were privately distributed to worthy families: all gifts sent in for that purpose by generous outside friends.

The great event of the day for the children and their parents was the special program arranged for them by the Children's Christmas Committee, and scheduled for the afternoon of Christmas Day. A full account of these festivities was set forth by Mr. L. M. Hausman, Chairman of the Children's Christmas Committee and the following description is taken largely from his report on the subject.

On Christmas afternoon, the children of twelve years and under assembled in front of the Annex at three o'clock where a beautifully decorated Christmas tree had been erected at the intersection of Bodega and Annex roads. It was now lighted and six radial tables were piled high with gifts for the interned children. Decorated party tables were spread on the lawn east of the Annex. After some delay, occasioned partly by the great number of grown-ups who could not be separated from the youngsters, the children were arranged in age groups, under the care of girls of "teen" age. Everything had just been made ready when Santa Claus appeared amid the youngest children, entertained them for a brief interval, and led them to the distribution of gifts. The distribution required more than a half hour and the children were at liberty, after receiving their package, to run to their parents to show their gifts. Supper was served at four forty-five to Camp children and "teen age" boys and girls and consisted of ice cream, cookies, cake, fruits, nuts and candies; unfortunately, the visitors from Holy Ghost Convent were compelled to leave at four-thirty. On reaching home, however, they found their ice cream and cake waiting for them, sent by a thoughtful Committee so they would not suffer any disappointment on Christmas day. A very large crowd of parents and adult friends enjoyed the afternoon as much as the youngsters.

It is not possible in this place to list everyone who gave material, time and skill, or money toward the children's Christmas. Many contributions came from outside, and much from inside was deposited without comment in receiving boxes or at the counter. No one required acknowledgment—all wanted to help.

The first Christmas celebration was a bright spot in the history of Santo Tomas Internment Camp and will undoubtedly be remembered with pleasure by the internees. During the week of festivities, the internees seemed more happy, or at least more like normal and free men and women, than at any other time since their internment. The children were overjoyed with their Christmas presents and the fuss made over them and shared their happiness with their parents and older people. The workers on dolls and toys and the many others who did their best to make the holiday season enjoyable had the satisfaction of feeling that they had brought a great deal of fun and merriment into Santo Tomas Internment Camp. After a week of being entertained and of learning again how to laugh and be happy, the internees went back to their

routine Camp tasks with, it is hoped, renewed courage "to keep right on to the end of the road."

CHRISTMAS, 1943

The planning of the Christmas, 1943, celebration was definitely initiated early in October when the first meeting of the Children's Christmas Committee was held. The members of this Committee, who were appointed by Mr. J. Thomas of the Executive Committee, were the following:

Fred H. Stevens, Chairman
B. S. Ohnick, Treasurer
Mrs. Kay Friederichsen, Secretary
Dr. E. L. Nolting, Adviser
Robert Wilson, Chief of Production
Jack George, Assistant
Miss Betty Lou Gewald, Assistant
Mrs. Ida Lloyd, Food
Miss Patricia McHugh, Parties
Mrs. Phyllis Hearnden, Entertainment
Miss Bessie Hackett, Publicity

The Committee planned to arrange for a celebration which would be similar to that of 1942 and, in every way, its equal in pleasing the children. The principal features were the well-decorated Christmas tree, distribution of toys by Santa Claus, and an ice cream and cake party.

Santa Claus was given a pass to enter Santo Tomas and, promptly at three o'clock on Christmas Day, marched down the roadway to the Christmas tree and supervised the giving of toys. All the children from the Holy Ghost Home were also assembled there. He then led the children to the Annex for the Christmas party. The sick "kiddies" at the Annex and Isolation Hospitals and also all patients at Sta. Catalina Hospital were remembered with ice-cream and cake.

One hundred fourteen children in the internment camp at Baguio received toys, candy and books, and the children of non-interned Manila families were also sent picture books, toys and candy.

One of the most enjoyable features of the children's Christmas celebration was the pantomime "Cinderella" given on December

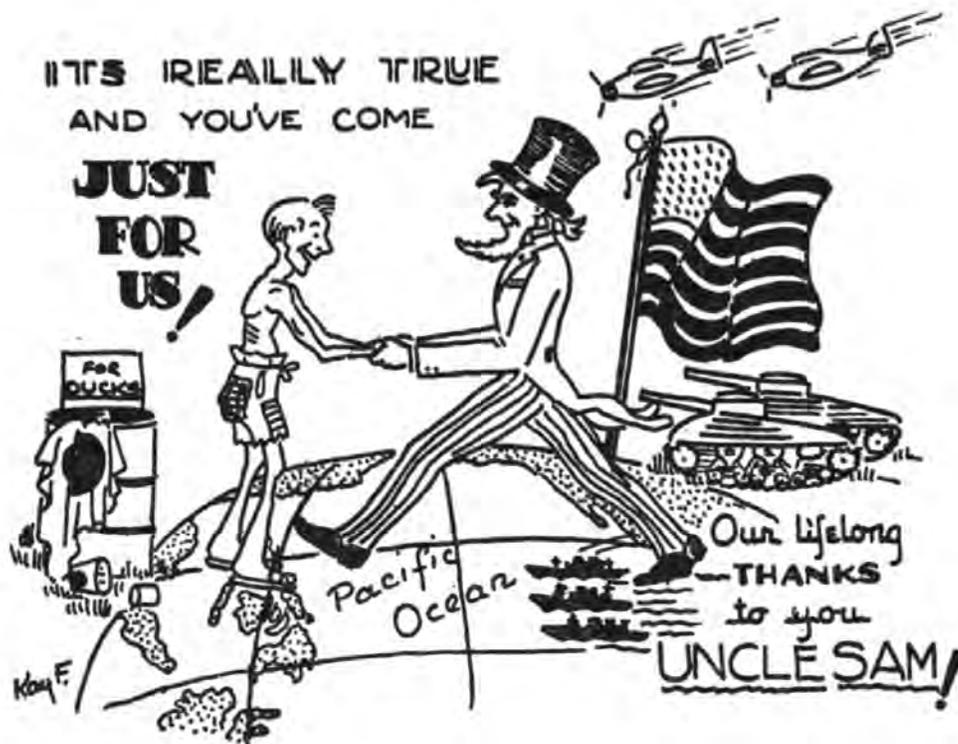
31st under the direction of Mrs. Phyllis Hearnden, Dave Harvey and the Entertainment Committee.

A special Christmas party was given to the children of the Davao internees, who arrived too late to participate in the celebration on December 25th. Mrs. Kay Friederichsen arranged and conducted this supplementary celebration which took place on January 14, 1944.

The Christmas celebration for "teen agers" and adults was arranged by the Entertainment and Recreation departments. Due to the unusual and excessive rainfall during the entire month, little could be done in the line of outdoor sports. A "Hobby Show" was held in November as a preliminary to the actual holiday program and, during Christmas week, there were special entertainment features appropriate to the season. Among these were the singing of Handel's "Messiah," a Christmas pageant, moving pictures, the singing of Christmas carols and readings.

CHRISTMAS, 1944

No set celebration for Christmas 1944 was held. The day was given up to church services. Food was so uppermost in the minds of all internees that Christmas Day, 1944, was a gloomy one.



THE BRIGHTEST DAY

FEBRUARY 3, 1945

- 3 *"Everyone suddenly burst out singing;
And I was filled with such delight
As prisoned birds must find in freedom
Winging wildly across the white
Orchards and dark green fields; on; on; and out of sight.*

*Everyone's voice was suddenly lifted,
And beauty came like the setting sun.
My heart was shaken with tears, and horror
Drifted away . . . O but every one
Was a bird; and the song was wordless; the singing
will never be done."*

—SIEGFRIED SASSOON

THE SUN had gone down in a mass of red, the end of a splendid day. Curfew was six-thirty and because of air-raids no lights shone in the rooms of the Santo Tomas internees. At all points of the compass were the dull red glow of fires, caused by the demolition squad of the Japanese army. Groups sitting in the darkened corridors of the Main Building talked over the day's activities—and the topic was, mostly, about food. These half-starved internees might talk about the Japanese cruelty, when our soldier boys would be in—but, any conversation always veered around to food—or the lack of it. But no one, not even the Japanese, could destroy the spirit that has always caused the Britishers and Americans to have that hope and faith in their country. Gun fire was heard to the south. Someone remarked in the gloom. "the guerrillas must be active again, or the Japanese are on a killing rampage once more." Suddenly a man ran through the hallway crying excitedly: "American tanks are coming." There was a sudden rush to the windows, a scurry down the stairways. From the windows in that dim tropical starlight could be seen tanks and flanked on each side were soldiers stalking slowly down the roadway. A cold fear gripped some of the internee leaders for it was common knowledge that all internees were living on borrowed time. The Japanese had formulated plans to kill all able-bodied men, in fact, the Internee Committee had been forced to make up a list of all men internees of eighteen to fifty years of age. Later events proved these fears were not groundless. Were these Japanese tanks and was it the intention of the Japanese army to mow down all internees? Was there to be a wholesale slaughter of men, women and children?

Suddenly someone in the Plaza shouted a word that electrified the crowd: "Americans!"

MacArthur had come back!

And so it was!

The veteran First Cavalry Division had made their heroic run through the Japanese lines braving tank traps, land mines, and the big guns of the Imperial Japanese Army. Only seven hundred soldiers, but seven hundred picked men who were told to do a job and did it. And what a splendid job they accomplished.

As Frank Groves, a Britisher and a veteran of the first World War said: "I have never seen a finer body of soldiers anywhere, in any nation."

The hysterical men, women and children swarmed the Plaza placing the soldier boys in a very difficult position for they could not clean up the Japanese guards as they intended to do. They dare not shoot for fear of drawing the Japanese fire that would have killed hundreds of internees. This so delayed action that it permitted the Japanese to follow their well-laid plan of holding the internees of the Educational Building, and the women and children living in the Shanty areas who fled there at the first sound of shooting, as hostages.

Nearly 3,800 hysterical internees, sobbing, laughing and shouting were free after more than three years of Japanese domination; their misery, so they thought, was over. Someone started to sing "God Bless America," then "America" and the "Star Spangled Banner" followed, how those familiar words and music echoed through that big lobby of the Main Building of the University of Santo Tomas. How they brought a swelling of the throat, tears from eyes of men who had not cried for years.

In the meantime the soldier boys were having a hard time clearing the Plaza so that they could maneuver their tanks.

Earl Carroll and Sam Lloyd of the Internee Committee were being held as hostages in the office of the Commandant. At last the Commandant and several Japanese civilians surrendered, thereby releasing Earl Carroll and Sam Lloyd.

Lt. Abiko of the guard was caught in front of the Main Building and as he reached for a hand grenade, was immediately shot. The first casualty on that night was Capt. Manuel Colayco of the guerrilla intelligence unit. A Japanese grenade exploded in the jeep in which he was riding near the head of the column that broke into the front gate of Santo Tomas Internment Camp. Colayco had been instructed to wait in the outskirts of Manila for the arrival of the armored brigade of the First Cavalry. Familiar with the mined areas and tank traps of the city streets, he led the first column safely through to Santo Tomas. As the tanks and jeeps entered the gate one of the Japanese guards threw the grenade that ended the life of this gallant soldier.

The Plaza after considerable delay was cleared. The tanks wheeled into action against the Japanese guards, some sixty-five, who had run to the Japanese office in the Educational building.

Previously, the Japanese had taken over about half of this concrete structure for themselves, including the whole of the ground

floor as offices and sleeping quarters for the Commandant and Staff, and half of the second floor for civilian Japanese. They used the two inner or central stairways to the second floor. The internees used the stairs at the east and west ends of the building. Partitions of sawali (split bamboo matting) were placed across the ends of the corridors to prevent entrance into the Japanese quarters.

W. A. Weidmann, an internee, living on the third floor said: "On this occasion, most of us as usual, were congregated in the wide corridor on the north side on the third floor, preliminary to going to bed, when we heard a few desultory rifle shots which seemed to come from the direction of the main gate. These shots were accompanied by a heavy rumbling as though a number of tanks were passing. One of the small boys in the room, curious as usual, poked his head out of the window and with a shout that could be heard all over the building, cried out: 'They're here. The Americans are here. Look at the tanks.'

"At first nobody paid any attention until the rumbling became louder and we heard cheering from the direction of the Main Building. Some of us looked out of the windows and saw the tanks' searchlights quite plainly. A few started to run down the stairs to join the frenzied crowd in front of the Main Building. Word was passed to us however, to stay in the buildings as our forces had to clear out the enemy first and did not want the internees in the way.

"The Japanese on the two lower floors acted with instant decision. Even as some internees started down the stairs, the Japanese broke through the partitions and took their positions on the floor landings and second floor, at both ends. They piled up tables and chairs, cans and broken bottles and other debris at the top of the stairs forming a barricade and making passage impossible. The Japanese stood ready with their rifles, one or two machine guns, and hand grenades. There were over fifty men, a few "non-coms," two lieutenants and the Japanese interpreter. The Commandant of the Camp was also present. They looked businesslike. The internees upstairs were trapped.

"In due course three tanks moved forward to reconnoiter the building. The internees on the third floor shouted out warnings, describing the positions of the Japanese and the preparations they had made to defend the entrances. There was a parley as the commanding officer of the American forces, with the Camp inter-

preters, demanded the surrender of the Japanese. The Nipponese definitely refused to give up.

"The internees were now ordered to step forward to the windows of the third floor and stand there. Then with a crash the sharp rat-tat-tat of the machine guns' fire broke loose. The second floor was being riddled. But the Japanese ran upstairs, taking refuge on the third floor, behind the internees or in their very midst. After some time, orders were given to keep away from the central corridor, to lie down under the beds and keep quiet. When this was done, a renewed sudden roar of machine guns broke out, fired from the Main Building and raking the corridors throughout their length. Several Japanese were struck, the rest, infuriated, rushed into the rooms where the internees lay. A very little thing at that moment—a word, a noise, or of all these things, a laugh—would have precipitated a tragedy. Luckily, the internees kept strict silence. Several more bursts of machine gun fire swept thru the corridors, but the Japanese were now safely ensconced among the internees. The foe could not be driven off without killing compatriots as well. Further summons to surrender met with silence.

"During the night the internees lay on the floor under their beds. The tanks stood on guard outside, the searchlights on the building. Now and then a Japanese soldier would creep forward, rest his rifle on the window ledge, and shoot. Whenever this occurred a burst of machine gun fire would be directed to that point but the Japanese would already have drawn back. Some of the bullets passed through the cement wall of the building, endangering the cowering occupants. A number of our men outside near the tanks were wounded by these pot-shots and the tank lights were turned off. The night passed slowly without change in the deadlock.

"On Sunday, the 4th, the interpreters (Messrs. Cary and Stanley) persuaded the Japanese to permit food to be sent in. Both captors and captives had a warm lunch. The Japanese took all they wanted first. The day was spent in gloomy speculation as to our chances of surviving.

"During the morning a Japanese soldier was walking in the corridor—there was a sudden shot, and he fell, his head covered with blood; he was dead in an instant. Some debated whether it was suicide, others mentioned a sniper from the Main Building. The other Japanese laid him out reverently, taking away his rifle and ammunition and some metal identification tabs.

"During the day, there were further meetings between the interpreters and the Japanese and the internees gathered the impression that things were developing satisfactorily.

"That night everything was quiet. Word was passed to avoid all talk when Japanese were present. A few spoke of trying to escape—at this late hour—by ropes let down from the end room of the bathroom. One or two men had done this the day before, but it was now too late. A few also talked of trying to overpower the guards. The internees had bare hands and a few sticks. The Japanese had guns, bayonets and hand grenades. So this attempt was not made.

"The reward of patience came the next morning, Monday, February 5th. The Japanese were seen issuing in an orderly way from the building and standing outside at attention. They carried their rifles. There were over sixty-five of them, a few wounded; several dead were being carried. They had been prevailed on to give themselves up on condition that they be permitted to keep their arms and be escorted thru our lines to safety.

"Two hundred and thirteen men and four women internees who had been trapped in the building were rescued. One internee had died of heart failure, a few had been slightly wounded, but all were happy—and hungry. They could thank their lucky stars at the way the First Cavalry had handled a difficult situation."

Almost immediately, after the U. S. Army had driven the Japanese out of Santo Tomas Internment Camp, the internees desiring to show their deep sense of gratitude and thankfulness to these men, who had risked their own lives that the civilian internees might be saved, planned a mass meeting. At this meeting representatives from different fighting units were asked to be present as honored guests. However, these fighting men had a job to do and it was not until March 12, 1945, that they could leave the combat zone. Before every internee in Camp, Earl Carroll, as their representative, conveyed to the fighting forces our thanks and gratitude, he said:

"During the thirty-seven months of our internment at Santo Tomas several meetings were held on this plaza to present to the Camp as a whole messages of persecution, starvation and repression by the Japanese. Those were days of great anxiety, when the basic message at each meeting was—'tighten up your belts.'

"Tonight our program is one of celebration—celebration of our liberty, our freedom, our release from three years of captivity—

and to honor in our humble and inadequate way those gallant heroes, those fine representatives of American manhood and American ideals—the officers and men of the U. S. Army, particularly the First Cavalry Division, the 37th Infantry and the 44th Tank Battalion, who so bravely fought their way through the Japanese lines to make what has been termed the most dramatic rescue in the history of warfare.

“Since the afternoon of January 4, 1942, when the first American and allied civilians entered the gates of this Camp to become prisoners of the Japanese, our hopes for liberation, our conviction that our American forces would return has never faltered. Our faith, our hopes, our convictions were realized on that glorious night of February 3. America *did* return—gloriously spearheaded by America’s finest, the First Cavalry, the 37th Infantry and the 44th Tank Battalion.

“We have been inspired beyond our ability to express in words, by the race from Northern Luzon to rescue Manila and Santo Tomas. We are honored to the extent that we feel humble, because our liberation was effected by units so deeply rooted in American history.

“The First Cavalry Division—with names such as Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, George A. Custer and Jonathan Wainwright inscribed in its roll of honor—and a record of achievement throughout the American continent and the Pacific for almost a century. The First Brigade of this famous division was commanded by General William Chase.

“The 37th Division—composed mostly of men from the Buckeye State—Ohio—and commanded by Major General Robert S. Beightler. Steeped in the traditions of the last world war, with a record of successive achievements in Fiji, Guadalcanal, the jungles of the Solomons, Bougainville and Northern Luzon.

“The 44th Tank Battalion—which came through with the first Cavalry on February 3rd, with its tanks, trucks and service units manned with officers, fighting men and service men bringing supplies right along with the fighting units—seventeen tanks in all on that first night in Manila to liberate and stand guard over Santo Tomas, Bilibid and Malacanang. My greatest thrill on the night of February 3rd, was when those great instruments of warfare came rolling into Camp bearing the names of Georgia Peach, Ole Miss, Block Buster, San Anton and Crusader. They possessed the power

of death blows to the enemy, but their names gave eloquent evidence to the fact that they were manned by men whose hearts throbbed with the undying spirit of America. And in one of those tanks was Lt. Robert E. Lee, descendent of one of America's greatest generals.

"The 44th Tank Battalion was under Major W. P. Meredith and Major Ragedale, with Captain Jesse L. Walters in charge of Company B, which came as a spearhead and ably assisted by Capt. J. P. Van Winkle, Lt. S. J. Campbell and Lt. Robert E. Lee.

"Words cannot express our humble and sincere feelings—our hearts overflow with gratitude. We were and still are humble in the presence of the men who risked their lives that ours might be saved.

"Tonight we have assembled—as the citizens of Santo Tomas, liberated from Japanese bondage—to do honor to you—our liberators."

Then Mr. Carroll called the representatives of these three units to the platform and presented a silver cup suitably engraved as a token of the internees' appreciation.

The internees as they looked upon the embarrassed faces of the representatives of the First Cavalry Division, the 37th Division and the 44th Tank Battalion knew in their hearts that no silver cup, no attempt at eulogizing, would ever convey to these men one-half of the sincere thanks and how much their hearts overflowed with gratitude. Through them, they knew their country had not forgotten them.

The long days and sleepless nights within the power of a cruel, brutal, malevolent nation, a nation that hated the white race because of a racial inferiority complex, was over. No more demeaning themselves by bowing and accepting ill-usage and outrages. No more beatings, no more starving, no more persecution. All was over—our prayers and hopes were answered!

JAPANESE COMMANDANTS

LT. TOMAYASU, of the Japanese military police, had charge of bringing the internees into Camp and was the active head of internee affairs from January 4, 1942, to February 15, 1942. He died at Quezon Institute, Manila, of para-typhoid.* R. Tsurumi of the Japanese Consular service was appointed Commandant February 16, 1942, and served to August 31, 1942. He did much to lighten the burdens of the internees. On September 1, 1942, S. Kuroda, a steel and hardware merchant of Shanghai, became Commandant and served to October 1, 1943. He was much stricter than the previous Commandant and caused the Executive Committee considerable trouble. A Japanese consul of career, K. Kato, was the next Commandant being appointed October 2, 1943, and served until the military police took over in February, 1944. Under the military police the internees had, in rapid succession, S. Onozaki, a lawyer and university professor; the highly eccentric Lt. Col. Yoshie who liked to play baseball, and finally Lt. Col. Hayashi. Lt. Col. Hayashi, with his right hand man, Lt. Abiko, was inhuman and cruel and the internees heaved a sigh of relief when he was escorted out of the Camp on February 5, 1945, by the American soldiers.

* Royal Arch Gunnison wrote: "Commandant Colonel Tomoyasu was replaced by Consul R. Tsurumi. . . . Within a month we heard he had 'died of malignant malaria, in the jungles of Bataan.'" Tomoyasu was not a Colonel, only a Lieutenant and died as stated in Manila.

A MILITARY EPIC

BY H. W. LOMBARD

ON FEBRUARY 23, 1945, the Army again covered itself with laurels—and executed an heroic, dramatic and spectacular evolution in rescuing over twenty-one hundred civilians, non-combatant allied internees from the hands of their fanatical Japanese captors at Los Baños in the Philippines.

The internees had been in the hands of the Japanese for a matter of over three years. Many of them had died as the result of a systematic, inhuman plan on the part of the Japanese, to starve them to death. It was succeeding, and Los Baños was peopled by a gaunt, haggard, crew of spectators who dragged themselves slowly around, attending to the business of living, through sheer courageous will power. A will to live. A will to show only courageous defiance to Japan by living proudly, no matter what the odds, and a will to go down to death, if need be, with the gallantry of action and morale of true Americanism.

For over three months the internees had been incommunicado.* No news had even trickled in, and they had been fed such lying propaganda as pleased the Japanese.

They were told there was no food available in the area, when as a matter of fact food was there in abundance—as they well knew.

What the internees did not know was that the Japanese had planned on a specified date to exterminate them by machine gun fire, rifle fire, and by bayonetting. Planned to assemble them for roll call, and then in cold blood, with all the savagery of Nanking and Manila, wipe them from existence in one wild, diabolical orgy of bloodshed. This the internees did not know.

Fine staff work, beautifully executed—timed to almost a split

* Spanish, meaning prisoners having no intercourse with anyone.

minute, plucked twenty-one hundred souls from behind the lines of the stunned but savage Japanese and took them in safety around their lines into the haven of an American field hospital at Muntinglupa.

On that morning of February 23rd—the day after George Washington's birthday—the internees had slowly drifted into groups in front of their respective barracks. It was about ten minutes of seven, and the internees exchanged morning greetings with each other and idly speculated as to where the previous night's firing had been. They knew not that ten or at the most fifteen minutes more of this life remained for them. The bell had not yet rung.

Off to the north or perhaps a little west of north came the well-known sound of airplanes. First a deep hum. Then the planes themselves flying with steady precision to the tune of deep-throated powerful motors. They were low and close, in full view of the internees and looked as though they were on an important mission. There were nine of them—carefully counted by those half-starved people—and they were transports. Nine heavy, ugly, determined looking transports flying by and so low and near as to make possible the picking out of structural details. From the north they traveled in a generally easterly direction. Crossing the perimeter of the Camp, they passed in a line behind the gymnasium, paralleling the side of the Camp to the east. The wooded side, towards the lowlands, where a wide space had been cleared between the barbed wire fences and the woods. Idly the internees watched and prayed for their success—whatever their mission. Starvation had done more than emaciate. It had dulled thought processes to a point of general lethargy or apathy—and so, they watched the planes wing by. Not a shot had been fired by the Japanese. They never did fire at our planes, not wishing to draw retaliatory action. The shots they might have fired were being saved for their helpless, unsuspecting charges. But no! The planes were not going by! At that moment, before the stunned eyes of those innocent, doomed allied earthlings, there suddenly blossomed from beneath those blessed planes a myriad of parachutes like huge poppies against the cerulean sky.

Stunned internees and Japanese alike stared in fascinated amazement as the 'chutes with their intrepid airborne soldiers dropped to earth. Shooting they came down, and shooting they advanced on the fence and main gate.

At the same moment the top of the spur of Mount Makiling on

which the Camp was built became alive with a screaming, shouting horde of Filipinos, guerrillas who had been posted there before sunrise with instructions to come over the top the moment they saw parachutes drop.

Down the mountain side they came, shooting and screaming, to attack the guards and guardhouses located in the southmost limit of the Camp. Their shouts of hysterical glee at this opportunity to avenge themselves of Japanese inflicted horrors, and at the chance to show their worth. Led by American and Filipino guerrilla chiefs, they swept down into Japanese machine gun nests and fox holes on the side of the mountain until they reached the fence and, cutting through it, pursued the wildly firing Japanese to the ignoble deaths so different from those predicted in all of the doctrines of their military masters.

Meanwhile the paratroopers, a hundred and thirty-nine of them, landed shooting and spreading out marched inexorably on the Japanese main defenses as they came. The Japanese fired, retreated, and then again and again stopped to fire, but this was not their day. It was their doom day and in the face of a smaller force with highly developed morale, equipment, training, they crumpled and fell. Another regiment of a nefarious culture died on the eve, or the morning of a planned orgy.

Meanwhile at the precise moment that all this happened a new note was added to the noise and hubbub of the rifles, machine guns, airplane motors and shouts of the guerillas. A large force of am-tracks, amphibious tanks, came roaring into Camp from the north. Through the fences they crashed and with guns blazing, joined the melee.

The Camp guard, over two hundred and fifty of them, were killed to the last man. Headed by their fiendish officers, these men had died for a futile cause, and twenty-one hundred allied souls lived.

The staff work which planned this military epic was excellent and its execution flawless. Timed to a gnat's eyebrow, it worked. A small body of brave men, undaunted by the dangers involved, dropped from the skies, came out of water and over the mountain to the rescue of those about to die.

Meanwhile the astounded internees contributed materially to the success of the maneuver by remaining where they were. The monitors of the barracks each took charge of the internees in their bar-

racks, kept them in safe areas and brought them through without a fatality.

The habit of discipline and coordination asserted itself. During all the excitement, with bullets zipping through sawali walls, the men, women and children of the Camp automatically did what they were told. There was no willy-nilly milling around and when the order came to evacuate the barracks, it was done with such order and precision as to surprise the officers and men charged with their rescue. There were four casualties among the internees, all slight.

From the early hours before dawn a steady roar had been heard by the internees. The Japanese also had heard it and many times had been seen to scrutinize the skies. All hands, American and Japanese, had thought the roars to be airplanes. The Americans had finally decided among themselves that it must be an immense airplane movement.

It was the "amtracks" coming across the Laguna de Bay, alligators, they call them, and they were coming across to keep a rendezvous with the paratroopers and the guerillas.

As they thundered and clanked their way into the Camp, soldiers appeared in each barracks with the order to evacuate with what could be carried. These soldiers set fire to the barracks and as they filed out and down to the alligators the internees looked back to see the whole Camp in a seething, crackling mass of flames surmounted by huge billows of smoke. Thus went their homes of the past two and a half years; thus went their meager possessions. Their loss was a small price indeed for the boon of life and freedom. There were no regrets and no wailing.

One officer was quoted as saying: "That the discipline and self-control of the men, women and children, at the Camp had been such as to make possible the consummation of the mission with no loss of life; that had there occurred the estimated possible loss of one hundred, the evolution would still have been considered successful."

As the 'gators roared their way down the road connecting the Camp with the lake, snipers and bodies of Japanese soldiers in varying degrees of force, opened fire. The tanks returned this fire and the trip was accomplished to the staccato tune of bursts of machine gun fire and to the presence in the air of "zinging" flying bullets.

As the tanks approached the lake some of the internees realized that this new war weapon was actually a thing in being and the

sensation of riding one on the water added one more thrill to the kaleidoscopic impression of the day.

Landings were made on the beach at Cabuyao. The scene here was a busy one and reminiscent of beach scenes at more belligerent beaches. Ambulances, trucks, hot coffee and sandwiches, war correspondents, soldiers, officers, guerrillas, peasants, all mingled and "dis-mingled" in jumbled impressions on minds stunned by the fact of liberation, on bodies weak from the long period of starvation and the ravages of the dreaded beri-beri.

The mission was successful and with the delivery of those saved to the Army hospital at Muntinglupa, it was completed and filed on the hook as another achievement of the army. From behind the enemy lines they plucked two thousand plus and took them to safety around the enemies' front.



WOMEN AND CHILDREN

BY BARBARA CLEAR

IT WAS in the first bewildering days of internment. Japanese-driven trucks roared up the drive with their human freight—some clutching odd-shaped bundles, and all balanced precariously on mattresses or boxes. The front plaza buzzed with excitement as "old-timers" jostled through the crowd of onlookers to greet newcomers jumping off the trucks. Refugee luggage littered the hallways. People sat on school benches eating out of cans. New arrivals squeezed into already over-crowded rooms or bunked down in the corridors or benches or on the floor. Everyone was voicing his opinion, complaining, arguing, explaining. Children cried because they had lost their mothers. Mothers cried because the situation was too much to bear. Everywhere there was confusion and distress.

Strolling on an inspection of his new surroundings, a middle-aged gentleman suddenly caught sight of a familiar friend in the crowd, a young mother with her six-months old child in her arms,

tears pouring down her cheeks. He hastened forward to meet the woman and enquire the reason for her distress. Was she not well? Was the baby sick? "No, but I'm looking for the doctor," was her cryptic reply. A storm of sobbing interrupted the conversation, but she soon recovered sufficiently to continue her explanation. "You see it's past Johnny's meal time and he's hungry," she added. "I've got to find the doctor because I haven't the least idea of how to prepare his food!"

The lady in question could hardly be called exceptional in the ignorance she displayed of her child's habits. Early days of internment were a glaring revelation that Mamma had left the care of Baby to an amah's tender mercies. She had handed down Baby's diapers to a lavandera for washing. She had tolerated infrequent visits from him but never, by any chance, allowed him to interfere in her social life.

But with war, internment and the forcible disruption of our way of life, Mamma's routine was also changed. She had to become acquainted with her own baby—learn how to feed him, how to keep him fairly clean, and above all how to keep him quiet. At the same time, she had to play lavandera to her family and do daily battle with a charcoal stove. In short, Mamma learned the necessary accomplishments of her grandmother the hard way.

Some mothers' ill health or multitude of duties made it impossible for them to give adequate care to their babies. For these parents, the Holy Ghost Convent provided an ideal solution to the problem. It was a juvenile boarding school, opened in January 1942 by the Red Cross under the direction of Dr. Fe del Mundo, baby specialist. In its airy concrete premises, children, from babies up to 12-year olds, were fed three good meals a day, taught by convent sisters and interneess and coached in outdoor sports by American padres. On fortnightly visits, parents found their youngsters happy in their cool, gardened surroundings. At night, they sometimes amused themselves by staging plays and entertainments. Boarders soon grew in numbers from the original 15 to around 100. When, in January '43, the home came under the management of Santo Tomas, Edna Gump was placed in charge of it with 27 internee nurses, dietitians, teachers and workers to help her.

In Santo Tomas, mothers served their apprenticeship of baby care in a hard school. They were packed into a small building with 15 bedrooms, known as the Annex. It was dirty, congested with

school benches, inadequate in plumbing facilities. The majority of the odd 380 inhabitants slept on mattresses on the cement floor, packed unhealthfully like sardines. Bedlam ruled and there was no escape for there were no shanties in those early days, not even dining sheds. Curfew was at 6:30 p.m. and when the dormitory lights went out at 7, there was no illuminated room in which the mothers could sit. Tight fit though it was, joking or complaining, somehow they settled in.

Food and "space" were the worst problems as new arrivals poured into the little building. A soup kitchen staved off the hunger of those whose canned possessions had disappeared after the first few days. But needed space was not available until a year later when some 40 mothers and older children were moved to the Dormitory and Main Building. Friction was then avoided by the use of a floor plan which marked off every individual's room space.

In February '42, many improvements were made—came three meals a day. A medical and dental clinic opened. A playground was organized where Mamma could leave Baby in good hands if she had to stand in food lines or do the family wash and a small children's hospital opened in May and was later enlarged to hold 20 beds. All these facilities were operated by hard-working internees. The kitchen, under Paul Hennesen and later Ruby Motley, compensated Annex inmates for their other troubles by better food than other internees received. Two loyal Filipino friends, with Dr. W. A. Fletcher and Dr. Jayme, with assisting nurses, assured Annex inmates of a 24-hour medical service while Dr. Klassen gave dental aid. Christine Hubbard's initiative brought the Children's Hospital into being, but her subsequent ill health caused her to relinquish it to Sue Noell's efficient supervision.

The first heavy rains of June '42 brought another blow. The Annex wasn't water-tight. All the bedroom windows leaked. The central passage, which was half open to the skies, was dripping, muddy and threatening flood. Driven into damp bedrooms, the children made the place a madhouse. At night, after the children's "lights-out," mothers could only sardine themselves into the small main hallway—which also happened to be the bedroom of the male guards. Naturally, the women wanted to change quarters, to move, for instance, to the concrete security of the Education Building, but, due to the many difficulties involved, the removal was never sanctioned.

A spacious bamboo-nipa playhouse, erected outside the Annex in September 1943 provided at long last a rainy-weather refuge for the youngsters. It was also a cure-all for many other troubles. From 9 A.M. to 9 P.M. it was occupied by pre-school children, grade-school children or 'teen-agers. Here they could be noisy to their heart's content. Girls performed early-morning calisthenics in it, families lunched in it and even parents used it, after the children were in bed, as a peaceful reading room until 11 at night.

To handle the unceasing problems of the Annex, the women elected a chief monitor whose main duties demanded a heavy course in applied psychology. It was a precarious seat to hold. Edith Chamberlin was the first to tackle the job. Successively, she was followed by Evelyn Lang, Ben Goodier, "Chuck" Lewis and Leonard S. Hogenboom. They all muddled through.

Padre Hogenboom, whose vocation and disposition were well suited to his job as chief monitor, seemed altogether free of that harassed air worn by so many department heads. He denied that he had learnt anything new about women in eight months of handling them. Some were difficult, he admitted. There are always neurotic cases in the world, and there are those whose attitude that the world owed them a living caused their disillusionment to be the more severe. However, his main job was to mediate in petty neighborhood squabbles.

One morning, he was approached by a highly excited man and woman, carrying between them a sheet. Really it was half a double sheet cut in two. Both parties claimed it, each vowing that he or she had washed and hung it out on the line that morning. Who to believe? Unable to decide, Mr. Hogenboom sent for the other halves. Even then the measurements seemed doubtful, although inwardly he was inclined to favor the lady's claim. A sudden inspiration brought him to the realization that there was in Camp a specialist in practically every trade. He sent for a textile expert. The expert came with a magnifying glass. By counting the threads in the selvedge of each sheet he was able to award the disputed one to its rightful owner—the lady. Mr. Hogenboom made both parties shake hands.

Although life was occasionally marked by petty quarrels of this sort, nevertheless most people agree that mothers did a difficult job well. Among those who testify to it are the people who sometimes had the sharpest contact with them—their monitors. Ex-

plosive incidents didn't disillusion these leaders, who maintained that the same old human nature that you can meet the world over was, in Santo Tomas, aggravated by crowded, wartime conditions. And if, as some fond parents declared, the trials of internment were intensified by the nuisance of children, at least they couldn't blame the kids for their imprisonment. For that predicament, they could only blame themselves!

No story of the children would be complete without mention of the fairy godparents to a dozen toddlers outside the Camp. Mary Alice and Adolphe Ipekdjian in June '42 opened their Quezon City home to 12 pre-school youngsters of Santo Tomas. For nearly a year, Mary Alice fed her little boarders, dressed them in specially-designed uniforms and cared for them until the Japanese forced her to return them to the Camp in May '43. Sleeping in kiddie-cots in a large cool bedroom, the youngsters were entrusted to the experienced hands of Mary Alice's own Spanish nurse, assisted by three extra native servants. Without the need of teachers, these four and five-year-olds spent healthy days in the big garden and once a month visited their parents in Camp. The real service which the Ipekdjians gave to these youngsters will surely never be forgotten, especially by the parents concerned who could estimate the benefits their children thus derived.

THE DARKEST DAY

FEBRUARY 7, 1945

MOST OF THE CIVILIANS in the Santo Tomas Internment Camp had experienced bombing raids conducted by a small number of Japanese bombers that dropped their bombs at different points in the Philippines during that fateful month of December, 1941. In bombing raids, you had time to run for shelter. Being under shell fire was a new and terrible experience. A slow, intermittent shelling of Santo Tomas Internment Camp took place on Feb. 7th and continued for several days. The loss of life among the internees amounted to seventeen with about eighty seriously hurt. If, to these figures, soldiers and Filipino laborer casualties were obtainable, the figures would be double. The shells first struck the corner of the Seminary building but the Japanese finally got the range of the west side of the Main Building. Rooms on that side were largely occupied by women. Because of its lack of intensity, this shell fire was more horrifying.

To be shelled when every internee had that feeling of exaltation of being freed, petrified the minds of all. They were dazed, and absolutely helpless from physical or nervous shock. The horrors they had suffered in the past faded into insignificance and were beyond comprehension. Each shell had a sound all its own. An old Army man who had served in France during the last World War said "Nobody is brave under shell fire, they just take it." The internees just had to take it! It was a fortune of war. Anguish and suffering were what the internees of Santo Tomas Internment Camp had to endure during those days. They saw their comrades, their wives and children torn to fragments. They had no chance to retaliate—they could only say: "Thy will be done."

Bedlam broke out as men went seeking for their loved ones. An old man, cursing and stumbling over the debris of Room 19, kept muttering "Where is she, where is she?" Looking for someone he loved and that someone could not be found! He saw a high-explosive shell hit against human flesh and then dust, debris mixed

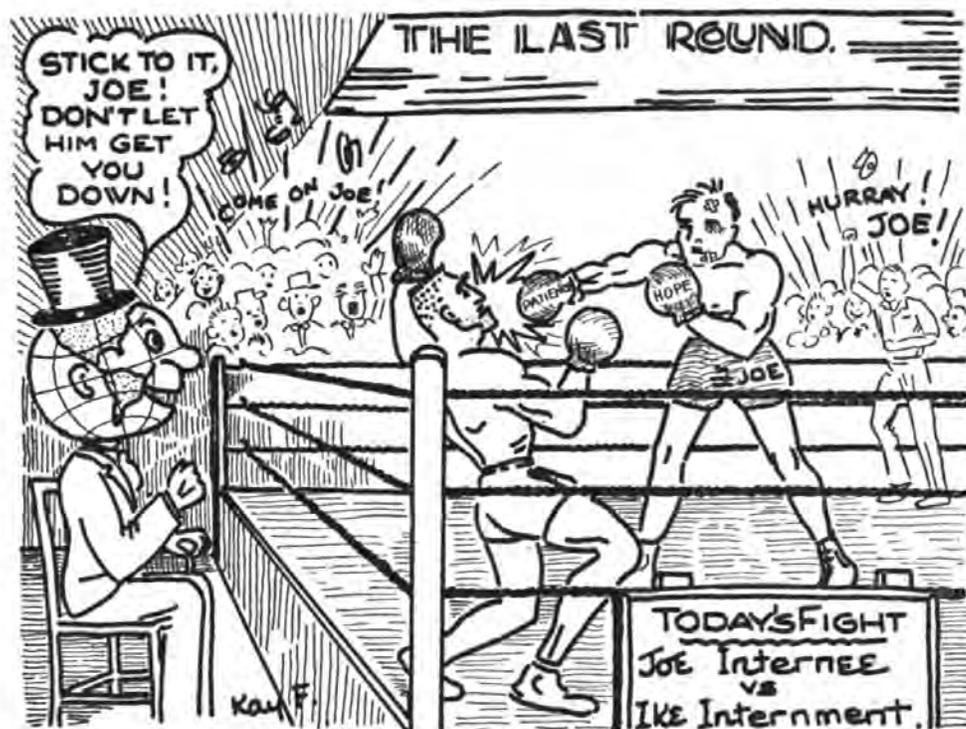
with human arms, legs and bodies that were twisted and torn asunder! Where there were men and women, living and breathing, now only blood, bones, and quivering flesh. "Oh Lord," mutters the old man, "not my loved one, no, Oh Lord, not her." A soldier grabbed him and hustled him away. He came back as a stretcher-bearer—still looking, still hoping.

Dr. Fletcher and the original group of Corregidor Army nurses, who had worked so hard during the internment period, jumped into the breach and major operations were performed at the old clinic on the ground floor for a time, but that was exposed to shell fire so the operating room was moved to the Red Cross bodega on the northwest side of the Main Building. The stretcher-bearers kept coming and going, going and coming, with their loads of quivering flesh. Braving shell-fire and falling masonry to bring out the injured and the dead. Internees and soldiers showing that sublime courage which was taken as a matter of course. Room 13 of that building was occupied mostly by elderly women who gladly gave up their beds for the injured. These old women had to sleep out in the crowded corridor for at least four days before the injured could be moved to a medical unit of the Army just moving into the Educational Building.

No one knew just where a safe place was, but the opinion was that the north side of any building was the safest. Several nights, the hospital orderlies carried out their patients and put the cots out in the open back of the Educational Building. One night, it rained. The hospital orderlies and nurses only could cover the patients with extra blankets.

The eating sheds were used as a dormitory until the combat forces of the U. S. Army knocked out the Japanese artillery, which took them several days. One of the Japanese guns that did considerable damage was situated on top of the Philippine General Hospital.

So, now in the Camp's temporary graveyards were rows of newly dug graves and in them were the mortal remains of those unfortunate internees who had fought starvation and cruel treatment of the Japanese for over three years, only to lose their lives at the end—but they died with the knowledge that America had come back—that over them would float the flag they loved. To the survivors, there was the dimness of the future, a new life to begin from scratch.



CHRONOLOGY

INFORMATION taken, mostly, from the official minutes of the governing committee of Santo Tomas Internment Camp.

1942

- Jan. 4—Santo Tomas Internment Camp established. Approximately three hundred residents of Malate district, Manila, arrive. Earl Carroll selected by Japanese officer in charge of guards to form committee and organize Camp activities. Greatest problem from the first day: scarcity of food. No food whatever issued internees by Japanese authorities.
- Jan. 5-10—Increasing numbers of Americans, British, Polish, Dutch, as well as one Mexican and one Nicaraguan, all designated by the Japanese as "enemy aliens," brought into Camp from all sections of the city or from concentration points at hotels, Villamor Hall, Rizal Stadium and other centers. Usually arrive in trucks under heavy Japanese guard. Filipino friends crowd outside fence and hand in packages of food for internees.

Coffee served by Red Cross at special booths at 6 A.M. and soup at 4:30 P.M. Internees receive their initiation in formation of bread

- lines. Charles Buhler and Peter C. Richards placed in charge of Camp duplication department, duplicating official circulars and notices, department news items, etc. Miss Bessie Hackett assistant in stencil work.
- Jan. 11—Commandant's approval obtained for establishment, outside Camp, of home for children. Holy Ghost Children's Home later opened with Dr. Fe del Mundo, trained baby specialist, in charge.
- Jan. 13—Small tents received from "Eddie" Tait for hospitals. General emergency construction squad appointed with C. T. Ayres, chairman.
- Jan. 14—Dr. C. N. Leach appointed to take full charge of Camp Hospital and clinics.
- Jan. 15—Package line at fence and gate declared open daily from 8-8:20 and from 3-3:20.

Camp roll call occurs once daily in the evening at 7:30.

- Jan. 17—Medical staff recommends immediate compulsory vaccination of entire Camp population against smallpox and inoculation against typhoid, cholera and dysentery.
- Jan. 18—Old men and women, ill with chronic physical ailments, who have homes in Manila, may apply for release from Camp.
- Jan. 19—First election of room monitors for entire Camp. Twenty-five internees released for reasons of age or illness.
- Jan. 20—By request of the Japanese Commandant, each person in the internment Camp is required to submit a written statement tonight giving:

- (1) The amount of cash he or she has on hand in the Camp, and
- (2) The amount on deposit in banks in the Philippines.

Discussion of fees charged by Camp barbers, bootblacks and laundresses. Two women on temporary release force their way into Japanese military headquarters, Fort Santiago, and request permanent release. Japanese authorities at Camp displeased over this and order all passes or temporary release of Camp internees suspended indefinitely. This incident initiates long series of occasions when Camp as a whole suffers for indiscretions or infractions committed by one or two.

- Jan. 21—Women appear on the Campus in shorts.
- Jan. 22—Outside fence on Calle España (fronting the University) completely covered with *sawali* (woven bamboo matting) preventing communication between internees and outsiders.
- Jan. 23—Official name of Camp adopted as Santo Tomas Internment Camp.
- Jan. 24—The "Internews," tiny newspaper, makes its bow to Camp internees. Will attempt to "mirror a fragment of the daily life" within Santo Tomas. Gambling among internees said to be on the increase. Central Committee deprecates conduct of certain adolescent girls toward Japanese Guards.

Last meeting of the Central Committee for Camp administration. From the official minutes: "Mr. Carroll then announced with regret

NOTE: Wherever the word Pesos or the sign P is used, it is meant the Japanese military note, which was used as Pesos. Where it is necessary to denote currency issued by the Commonwealth of the Philippines, it is written Philippine currency.

that our chances of obtaining additional space for women in the Educational building seem very poor, in view of the fact that our request has been refused by the local authorities due to the opposition of the Archbishop of Manila."

Jan. 26—First meeting of the newly formed Executive Committee: Earl Carroll chairman, A. F. Duggleby vice-chairman, Clyde A. DeWitt, Cyril Farnworth and V. H. Masefield members; Frank Groves secretary. Advisory Committee and Operating Committee also start functioning.

Internees electrified at 9 in the evening by sudden anti-aircraft fire in the vicinity of the Port Area. Great excitement, rushing and crowding to ground floor to avoid shrapnel. Next day *Manila Tribune* states unidentified plane seen flying overhead, adds that Santo Tomas Internment Camp had been bombed! Internees commencing to believe that when you read it in the *Manila Tribune* it is not so.

Jan. 27—Entire Camp under strict blackout following alleged air raid. Internees go to bed early. Camp population now 3,348.

Jan. 28—Internee, given pass to leave Camp for one day, returns late, intoxicated. All temporary releases and passes for internees immediately cancelled. Many internees suffer as a result of one man's fault.

Jan. 29—Japanese Commandant assures internees officially that Santo Tomas will not be bombed!

Clayton Seitz earns proud title of becoming the first Camp father; Cynthia Katherine Seitz, the first Camp baby. A close second was Elise Anne Hurst, daughter of W. S. Hurst, born on January 30th.

Efforts made by Red Cross and Executive Committee to secure credit through Yokohama Specie Bank. One-quarter million pesos asked for.

First floor show given by internee artists under direction of "Dave" Harvey. Vaudeville, singing and dancing. Japanese Commandant attends as interested spectator.

Jan. 30—Red Cross activities discussed by Executive Committee who urged more systematic direction and greater efforts to acquire food supplies for Camp use. Arthur Evans and Dr. Canuto will assist Red Cross manager Forster in purchase of supplies. A Japanese major general visits and inspects Camp.

Jan. 31—The new Central kitchen, Main Building, serves first meal to internees. James W. Cullens in general charge of kitchen. All food served supplied by Red Cross.

Executive Committee organizing Camp fire department with creation of eighty-eight man force. Charles W. Staples, chairman; Dr. Rene Engel, technical adviser; Frank A. Mueller and B. Adelski, members. Water control discussed. Announcement made of appointment of air raid wardens with D. M. Raleigh as chief.

Lieutenant Hitoshi Tomoyasu appointed first Japanese Commandant of Santo Tomas Internment Camp.

Feb. 1—Increasing interest shown in Camp athletics. Softball league of

eight teams recently organized. Six-team soccer football league and basketball league also to be formed.

Vaccination for all Camp internees begins today.

Committee discussed food problems with Red Cross Chairman and Lee Hobbs.

Feb. 2—Camp education program under full swing. Two hundred adults registered in advanced studies and languages. Primary school classes enroll approximately 180 youngsters.

Dr. Rene Engel and Don Kneedler appointed to Fire Prevention Committee.

Feb. 3—Camp population totals 3,290 (2,339 Americans, 875 British, 27 Dutch, 36 Polish, 4 Belgians, 9 of other nationalities). Of this total, 2,045 are males.

Feb. 4—From the official minutes: "Mr. Farnworth asked whether anything could be done to improve the efficiency of the Red Cross . . . the whole Committee are very much dissatisfied with the present lack of cohesion in the Red Cross organization as well as with the all too obvious dissension in its ranks." Further discussions of food problems by Committee and Red Cross officials—one thousand kilos of fresh meat for Camp contracted daily. Vegetable and fruit situation improved.

"Swat-that-Fly" campaign opens.

First application of internees for permission to marry—refused.

Feb. 5—More than two hundred men now assigned to discipline department according to D. M. Raleigh, chairman. Revised general Camp rules and regulations drafted.

Feb. 7—Report of Dr. C. N. Leach on Camp health shows need of medical supplies and medicines; excellent progress being made in providing hospital facilities. Recommends thorough physical examination of kitchen employees. Floor show presented in west Patio, Main Building.

Lt. Hitoshi Tomayasu announces recall as Commandant and appointment of R. Tsurumi, career man in Japanese consular service, to succeed him within a few days.

Feb. 10—S. C. Pinkerton appointed to assist James W. Cullens, in Central kitchen as coordinator.

Entries close for first internee bridge tournament with Romney Pearce in charge.

E. E. Selph appointed chairman of Public Relations Committee.

Recreation for older internees studied; croquet suggested! Calisthenics for men, women and children recommended by Japanese authorities.

Feb. 11—Three internees escape from Camp by climbing over wall at night, captured by Japanese soldiers and returned to Santo Tomas. Several hours later removed from Camp under guard.

Feb. 12—Another internee disappears from Camp, failing to respond to roll

call. Executive Committee issues circular requesting internees to take "every possible precaution to prevent another escape."

The Executive Committee ruled "that shorts should only be worn by girls ten years of age and under."

Feb. 14—Shanties begin to appear. Special sections designated for their erection.

Camp garden organized and first seeds planted—pechay, camotes, beans, and Talinum!*

Feb. 15—Execution at 12:25 P.M., by Japanese firing squad, of three internees who escaped from Camp on 11th. Thomas Henry Fletcher, Henry Edward Weeks, and Blakey Borthwick Laycock, face death bravely and heroically and meet end without faltering.

Feb. 19—Japanese Commandant, asked to define status of internees at Santo Tomas Camp, states that they are "under protective custody" of the Japanese, not prisoners of war or even interned civilians! Propaganda sheet, "Manila Tribune," always refers to Americans, British, and other allied nationals as "enemy aliens."

From the official minutes: "Mr. DeWitt took the opportunity to report that he had received numerous complaints as to badly cooked food for the afternoon meal such as badly cooked rice, scorched foods, etc. Mr. Wolff replied that their apparatus was insufficient and that they expected to get more. Mr. DeWitt replied that he thought nothing could excuse the wrong of carelessly prepared and badly cooked food to the internees—after they had gone without food for eight hours."

First shake-up in kitchen staff; dietitian, T. P. Lewis; coordinator, S. C. Pinkerton; chief steward, "Jack" Williams; chief cook, Earl E. Spear. James W. Cullens, placed in charge of Annex, relieved of duties in Central kitchen. Meals assured for children and "teen agers" three times a day.

Feb. 20—One hundred thirteen British men, women and children arrive from Sulphur springs, San Francisco del Monte (on outskirts of Manila) where they have been interned to date. Camp population 3,324.

Sanitation and Health Department inaugurates contest between rooms to determine Camp's cleanest room each week. First prize to be a large and genuine cake!

Red Cross supplies moved to warehouse in rear grounds. Internees act as cargadores,† over five hundred being required to do the job in one day.

Feb. 21—Don Kneedler appointed fire chief.

From the official minutes: "Due to the lax conduct of some internees after dark . . . a notice to be read out by room monitors . . . asking internees to be a little more careful in regard to bodily contact between the sexes."

Feb. 24—Sanitation and Health Committee push war on vermin: public enemy No. 1 for the week—bedbugs.

*A leafy plant, eaten like spinach.

† Porters, baggage carriers.

Red Cross allowed to withdraw P100,000.00 from Philippine National Bank, P25,000.00 to be released weekly. Food situation brightened.

B. G. Leake appointed boys' adviser, to devote special attention to problems of interned youngsters. C. C. Grinnell appointed vice-chairman, Release Committee.

First Camp chess tournament now under way.

Feb. 26—Gymnasium closed and inmates move to Education Building. Barbed wire fence around Seminary completed.

Feb. 28—Eighty internee youngsters now living in Holy Ghost Children's Home. Mothers permitted to visit children weekly.

March 2—Executive Committee approves final draft of general Camp regulations. Mentally deranged internee escapes from Camp.

March 3—Shanties becoming real factor in Camp. Several sub-divisions with street names and mayors established. Fundamental regulation: shanty must remain open with interior visible at all times! Initial weekly contest for cleanest room in Camp won jointly by Room 18, Main Building (American Women) and Room 66, Annex (British women). Two cakes awarded to monitors, Miss Florence Ellis and Mrs. Olive Honor for their rooms.

March 4—First barn dance held for "teen agers."

March 5—Dr. Walter B. Foley reports on organization and activities of Religious Committee.

March 6—"Campus Health," weekly news sheet issued by Sanitation and Health Department, begins series of useful suggestions and information on Camp health matters.

March 7—Commandant threatens to remove to a military camp for punishment any internee found under influence of liquor. Liquor in Camp strictly prohibited.

Medical authorities order stricter health precautions.

Release Committee, A. E. Holland, chairman, expanded to include welfare service to non-interned families of internees. Will give financial aid. Mrs. Ruth Fossum and Thomas Jordan, new committee members.

Japanese authorities commandeer large tents used for dining purposes; promise to supply lumber for permanent structure in exchange. Commandant and three internees (Earl Carroll, Clyde DeWitt and T. J. Wolff) visit Tagaytay, Cavite, as possible site to which Santo Tomas Internment Camp may be transferred. Facilities at Tagaytay found inadequate for purpose and transfer to that place abandoned.

From the official minutes: "the situation in the Baguio Internment Camp . . . far from satisfactory."

The Japanese owner of the Camp store demands 20% commission on sales to the Camp of pastries and bread from La Suiza Bakery.

Carl Mydans offered by the Executive Committee the post of Publicity Director and asked to make a report on "public relations."

March 8—Twelve Navy nurses brought into Camp from Santa Escolastica

College where they have been interned since removal from Naval Hospital Canacao. Sanitation and Health Department announces that Room 41, occupied by men, won first prize for cleanliness for the week.

Rev. W. B. Foley conducts first baptism ceremony in Camp on Betty Jane Harper and Kathleen May Kennedy.

Bertrand ("Bert") Silen appointed head of publicity department to be in charge of public address installations.

March 10—Executive Committee petitions Japanese authorities to transmit names and addresses of all internees to Washington and London with request that relations be notified. Discussion of alleged kitchen inequalities and abuses, reorganization demanded. Permission to visit outside Camp will be limited to five internees daily.

From official minutes: "Chairman . . . pointed out that the Manila office of the Red Cross is receiving a constantly increasing number of requests from Filipino wives of American internees to be brought into the Camp, and read a letter which he had received from the Hon. Manuel Camus (vice-chairman Philippine Red Cross, N.A.R.C.) in this regard, stating that it was the belief of Judge Camus that these women would be better off on the outside . . . Mr. Holland reported that the Japanese office had yesterday refused four requests of Filipino wives to enter the Camp."

The Committee went on record; "the stated policy of this Committee, and of the internees, is that we welcome anyone whom the Japanese send into this Camp, and are willing to share with them whatever we have . . ."

March 11—Camps Murphy and Crame visited by Japanese Commandant and internee representative to determine their adequacy for internment purposes. Report unfavorable.

March 12—At the suggestion of Manuel Camus the Executive Committee approved draft of a cable to be sent to the Red Cross at Washington, D. C.:

"For Chairman interned at Santo Tomas University many by nationalities are; American 2,200; British 74; Dutch 920; Polish 28; Mexicans 36; Nicaraguan 1; total 3,260 (stop) figures do not include about 25,000 non-interned immediate relatives of the internees and released sick and aged internees (stop) Impossible classify later group by nationalities (stop) Internees health good hospital facilities limited (stop) Internees now occupy three floors Main Building all Education Building Domestic Science Building and School of Mines (stop) Food provided by Philippine Red Cross (stop) Imported food no longer available (stop) for above mentioned internees and non-internees present Red Cross stocks estimated sufficient thirty to forty-five days by which time released cash will also be exhausted (stop) necessary two thousand dollars per day be provided by April fifteenth for food for above groups (stop) Please secure permission for us telegraph names addresses internees."

March 14—Third internee floor show given.

Report of Medical Committee and Hospital shows: Medical and surgical treatments, Jan. 8-Feb. 4, 3,204; Feb. 5-Feb. 28, 3,153; total, 6,357. Internee hospital operated at full capacity during February. Out-patients average per day: January, 114; February, 137. Tuberculin tests started among Annex children. Doctors recommend that all Camp supplies of canned milk be restricted to use of children.

Junior Swat-that-Fly Club starts with ninety-seven boys and girls as charter members.

General Camp regulations issued by Executive Committee to be revised.

Frank Groves resignation as secretary of Executive Committee was accepted and "that a vote of thanks be extended to Mr. Groves for the very valuable services rendered."

March 16—At the Executive Committee meeting, Carroll Grinnell, after discussion with Commandant, reported on possible reasons for the proposal to transfer this Camp, "pointing out that this proposal to transfer is probably the result of a protest made by the Dominican Order against the use of the University as an internment Camp about the time that the Camp was started. This protest was coursed through the Spanish Consulate, Madrid, and Tokyo, and has just now found its way back to Manila." In view of the publicity Dominican Order, largely Spanish, have evidently changed their minds for the Chairman of the Executive Committee reported: "a conference held earlier in the day with the Father Provincial of that Order and other members of the Executive Committee, during which the Father Provincial assured us that the Dominican Order has no desire whatever that we be transferred away from Santo Tomas, and of his willingness to so advise the Japanese Commandant."

From the official minutes: "The Chairman then reported the case of one . . . (an internee), who had addressed a letter to the Japanese Commandant informing him that he has repeatedly approached the Executive Committee for permission to have his Filipino wife interned, but has been refused and is therefore addressing a request for her admission direct to the Commandant. Mr. Carroll asked whether any member of the Committee had been approached by this individual. No one had heard of him and inasmuch as all members of the Executive Committee were present, there is apparently no truth in this assertion. The Chairman further reported that he had been informed that the Commandant in disposing of this case had endorsed the letter to the effect that the Japanese do not favor the admission of Filipinos into this Camp because of space limitations, and that the Executive Committee has nothing to say as to who shall be interned in the Camp."

March 17—Use of Santa Catalina Women's Dormitory Building as Camp Hospital recommended. This building not on University grounds but directly across street on east side of Camp.

Internees allowed to withdraw limited funds from such banks as Japanese authorities have permitted to reopen (Philippine National

Bank, Bank of the Philippine Islands and Philippine Bank of Commerce.)

A grievance committee, headed by Ray Cronin, complained about the abuses in the Central kitchen. From the official minutes: "they aired their grievances but with little results." Executive Committee "continues to hold the Red Cross strictly and fully responsible for all phases of feeding of this Camp."

March 18—Japanese to allow internment camp to remain at Santo Tomas. Transfer to other site unlikely at present.

March 19—Adults' issue of milk for breakfast stops. Dr. Medalle of the Philippine Public Health Service threatened with physical violence by the Japanese owner of Camp barber shop because Dr. Medalle attempted to institute sanitary regulations.

March 21—Camp building projects hampered by losses and theft of Red Cross tools. Pilferage of Red Cross lumber also reported. Internee government now includes twenty-seven departments for work and recreational activity.

Weekly performance staged under direction of "Dave" Harvey includes special songs by Karl Kreutz's male chorus of twenty-seven voices.

High percentage of positive reactions to recent tuberculin tests among children. Dr. Leach declares overcrowded living conditions and inadequate diet for growing children responsible.

March 24—First internee boxing-smoker staged at 6 P.M. under direction of Johnny Burke.

Construction of Children's Hospital in Annex to begin next week.

March 27—Camp population now 3,188 (Americans, 2,235, British 896, others 57; males in Camp 1,937, females 1,251).

March 28—Nine-act floor show staged in patio theater.

March 29—Palm Sunday fittingly observed by Protestant and Roman Catholic services, under direction of Rev. O. A. Griffiths, Dr. Francis Brush, Rev. E. L. Nolting, Rev. E. Bomm (internees), and Father Kelly, Roman Catholic priest from outside Camp, there being no Catholic priest interned.

March 31—Santo Tomas Red Cross sewing unit, composed of about ten women under leadership of Mrs. R. E. Baskerville, supply much-needed free service for internees—sewing, mending, darning and remodeling clothes for men. Most frequent request is for reduction of waistline.

April 1—Japanese Commandant orders survey made to determine number of internees willing and capable of supporting themselves if released. It is hoped that internees who are old, ill or of no military value may be released from Camp, although Japanese authorities make no commitments.

April 2—Camp Garden yields first crop—over nine large basketfuls of talinum—a leafy plant eaten like spinach—sufficient for all Hospital and Annex residents.

April 4—Eleven babies—all girls—have been born to internee parents since beginning of internment.

April 5—Easter Sunday—religious programs mark commemoration of great church holiday. Services in the Protestant and Anglican, Roman Catholic and Russian Orthodox faiths. The "kiddies" are provided for in juvenile egg hunts scheduled at the Annex.

April 6—Male chorus of thirty-two voices, directed by Karl Kreutz, and mixed choir of twenty-five voices with Melvin Toyne as organist, present sacred Easter concert in Fathers' Garden. Walter A. Smith wins first Camp chess tournament.

April 7—American and British internees requested to answer following questionnaire submitted by propaganda section, Japanese military forces, all replies to be kept anonymous. Frank opinions particularly desired!

"Which is more responsible for the outbreak of the present war among Japan, America and Britain—America or Britain?"

"What about your forecast of the war situation?"

"Will this war be a protracted one?"

"Will this war end in a short time?"

"Will this war end in a decisive victory for one party?"

"Do you think this war will end in an armistice, instead of ending in a decisive victory for one party?"

"What is the big problem common to the countries concerned after the war?"

"Which treatment is more humane, the treatment the local Japanese here received from the American Army or the one we give to the Americans and Britishers?"

The Commandant stated that the Japanese Army did not intend "to furnish money for the operation of this Camp but food; furthermore, that it will not be possible for us to get money from the International Red Cross."

April 8—Severe earthquake at 1 A.M. rouses internees. Plenty of excitement but no damage.

April 9—Internees shocked by announcement of fall of Bataan! Personal censored messages to be transmitted to internees' relatives in America and Great Britain now possible. Details for exchange of members of Japanese and British consular and diplomatic corps now proceeding.

Holy Ghost Children's Home population now one hundred children, twenty mothers.

L. H. Davis, Recreation Committee chairman, reports 362 internees engaged in regularly organized athletic sports, including soccer, football, basketball, volleyball and two softball leagues.

April 12—First Camp bridge tournament ends, eighty-four teams competing. Fred Hart and Edmund Goldman winners, with seventeen matches won out of nineteen played.

Camp adult education now includes classes in French, Spanish, Tagalog and Japanese. Classes in Russian and German being organized.

- April 15—Barn dance for youngsters between 11 to 17 years. Boxing-smoker arranged by Johnny Burke.
- April 16—More internees expected soon from Bataan.
 Increase in Camp bedbug population reported by "Bob" Cecil, Sanitation head. Vigorous measures to eradicate pest recommended for room and corridor furniture.
 Report Relief Committee, F. H. Noble, chairman, shows a total of P562.85 spent in March for donations of clothing and other essentials to needy internees.
- April 17—Camp population—3,157. Recent arrivals include fourteen persons from Los Banos and eight from Bataan.
- April 18—Final load of lumber for construction of dining sheds arrives in Camp, in exchange for dining tents taken over by Japanese military authorities in March.
 Irregularities in Central kitchen discussed at Executive Committee meeting. Pilferage, inequalities, waste alleged. Camp vegetable garden officials complain about shanty encroachments on spaces assigned for garden plots.
- April 21—Complying with orders of Japanese military authorities, a total of 1,032 non-interned American, British and allied civilians reported since April 15th at Commandant's Office, Santo Tomas Internment Camp. Registrations will continue several days longer until all "enemy aliens" register.
- April 22—Barn dance for boys and girls between 13 and 19 years. Boxing-smoker under direction of Johnny Burke.
 Arrangements now completed by Philippine Tuberculosis Society to make fluroscopic examinations of all internees volunteering, in effort to determine percentage of tuberculosis cases in Santo Tomas.
 Holy Ghost Children's Home recently visited by Chairman of Executive Committee who reports 101 internee children there in splendid health and spirits.
- April 23—Japanese propaganda committee proposes to take moving pictures of Santo Tomas Internment Camp.
 Camp receives reports of distress among war prisoners quartered in Camp O'Donnell, Tarlac. Commandant is asked if Santo Tomas internees would be permitted to send financial aid and volunteer nurses and orderlies.
- April 24—Curfew hour, extended from 7:30 to 9 P.M., pleases throngs of internees.
 Japanese Commander-in-Chief approves Executive Order No. 31 of Jorge B. Vargas, Japanese appointee to head Philippine Government, declaring present Red Cross (American National Red Cross) illegal and consequently disbanded, and new Philippine Red Cross established.
- April 25—More volunteer nurses needed at Camp Hospital.
- April 27—Proposed aid to San Fernando prisoners of war refused by Japanese authorities.
 Roll call now set for 9 P.M. nightly instead of 7:45 as hitherto.

Camp population shows total of 3,200, highest in April. Quarters crowded, men sleeping in corridors and hallways and in every available nook of Main Building. Japanese requested for more space.

April 28—Article in *The Tribune* (Manila), local Japanese propaganda sheet, announces transfer of funds and assets of former American National Red Cross to new Philippine Red Cross.

Camp Free Library, G. P. Wishard, chief librarian, reports extremely rapid circulation among internees. With only about 875 books on hand, 1,700 issuances have been made since opening of library on January 19. Books were secured from American-European Y.M.C.A., Union Church and American School.

May 2—Executive Committee negotiates with Japanese and University authorities for reopening of Gymnasium.

Efforts being renewed to secure use of Santa Catalina Dormitory building as Camp Hospital.

Second internee chess tournament opens with fifty players registered.

May 5—Blackout regulations, according to C. A. Egner, manager in Camp, in effect since January 27, now lifted.

Fifth internment month starts in Santo Tomas, coincides with approach of rainy season.

May 6—Corregidor falls.

May 7—New Philippine Red Cross allocates for use of Santo Tomas Internment Camp 80 percent of P150,000 available funds belonging to the American Red Cross. This is sufficient for purchase of food for internees until end of June, provided funds are released.

James W. Cullens resigns as director of Annex kitchen.

May 9—Stewart "Eddie" Tait, veteran Far East showman, accepts post as director of Central kitchen.

Committee of four women appointed with Mrs. Edith Chamberlin chairman, to serve as administration committee of Annex.

Appointment of Food and Supplies Committee (Thomas J. Wolff, chairman; Fay C. Bailey and Earl Carroll, members) to requisition food and supplies from the new Philippine Red Cross.

In reply to question: "For what is a guarantor* of a released internee responsible?" Japanese Commandant replies: "Guarantors of released internees become hostages!"

Internees starting to manufacture coconut milk.

Songs written by internees feature floor show. "It's Rumored" and "Captured" by "Jim" Tulloch and "Dave" Harvey receive ovation.

Appointment of William F. Boericke as chairman of Camp vegetable garden to succeed George H. Bissinger.

Father John Dogherty arrives, first Roman Catholic priest to be interned.

May 10—Certain shanty areas guilty of infractions of Camp regulations

* No internee was released from Santo Tomas Internment Camp even on temporary pass without having a "guarantor." Room monitors usually signed such guarantees as a matter of form.

cases of theft, drunkenness and disorderly conduct cited—home brew and smuggled liquor found. Executive committee concerned over lack of discipline.

May 12—From 1,500 to 2,000 letters from internees to relatives in the homeland pour into Censor's office for transmission to Brazilian Consul if and when he leaves on exchange ship for America.

May 14—*Manila Tribune* outlines rules for internees to follow in filing income tax returns!

"Kabayao Orchestra and Band" offer to provide free band concert to Camp internees—refused by Japanese authorities! Adult internees continue without milk, no substitute available at present.

"Safe and well" messages for homeland handed to departing British Consul by Japanese Commandant.

May 17—First Camp twins are baptized; Charles Edward and Sandra Mae Gervie, Dr. Walter B. Foley, Union Church pastor, officiating.

Census of shanty towns shows eleven separate districts built up and approximately 290 buildings occupied.

May 19—Total of 2,200 internees have taken fluoroscopic tests provided by Dr. Jose B. Avellana, Tuberculosis Society of the Philippines. Prevalence of pellagra and beri-beri increasing according to Camp medical authorities.

Japanese Commandant, R. Tsurumi, ill, under care of Camp physician, Dr. C. N. Leach.

No funds for Camp food received as yet from Philippine Red Cross!

First boy to be born during Manila internment of the parents arrives at St. Luke's Hospital, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Percival, British. Eleven girls preceded him in internee vital statistics.

May 21—All Camp publications required to submit copy to Executive Committee for scrutiny prior to issuance.

Internees make radio broadcast over local station KZRH—Earl Carroll, Mrs. Barbara Agnew and Master Paul E. Schafer, describe Camp life in speeches addressed to radio audience in United States and Britain.

May 23—Entertainment program in Patio Theater features variety of international dances.

May 25—Executive Committee accompanied by Food and Supplies Committee calls on Philippine Red Cross officials to discuss Camp food problems.

Children's Hospital in Annex now providing medical attention for Camp youngsters.

May 26—Coffee to be rationed—stocks running low. Aid to non-interned families of internees to be continued.

May 28—Another internee "incident": internee on temporary release overstays his leave, arrives in Camp drunk. Result to Camp: immediate cancellation of all passes until further notice, Commandant's office closed to all internees presenting requests of any nature. Result to culprit: sent to Psychopathic Hospital at Mandaluyong for observation.

- Camp doctors stress need of isolation ward for tuberculosis cases.
 Food and Supplies Committee orders unpolished rice for Camp feeding to avoid prevalence of beri-beri.
- May 29—Internee court committee on disputes to be established—difficulty seen in carrying out sentences, mode of punishment, powers and duties.
 Certificates signifying completion of first school term issued by Education Department this week.
 Notes to Baguio internees will be accepted by Censor's office for transmittal next week.
 Garden yield considerably increased, more men at work, volunteers from Girl Scouts help pick vegetables.
- June 4—Food situation eases as Camp requisitions on Philippine Red Cross are filled.
 Efforts to reoccupy Gymnasium as additional internee quarters continue.
- June 5—Discussions continue on committee on disputes. Care necessary to keep all matters of discipline in hands of internees and not permit Japanese authorities to interfere in inter-Camp measures. Minutes of Executive Committee to be posted on Camp bulletin boards hereafter.
 Certain internees present petition to Japanese authorities through Executive Committee for the general release of all internees able to support themselves and desirous of leaving Camp. Seven internees leave for Shanghai.
- June 10—Construction work begins on package shed at main gate in charge of C. T. Ayres. Internees contribute P2.00 per person against expense.
 School reopening postponed by rains and lack of shelter.
 Isolation tent collapses. New quarters must be found.
 Discussion of general release and liberalization of pass regulations referred to Committee on Releases.
- June 12—Fifteenth and last number of Sanitation and Health weekly, "Campus Health," appears.
 Camp population 3,178.
- June 14—Determined effort made to secure Santa Catalina Dormitory building for Camp Hospital. Dr. C. N. Leach authorized to continue negotiations. Medicines and medical supplies urgently needed for Camp use.
 Executive Committee embarrasses Commandant with interesting question: "When Red Cross funds are exhausted (as will be the case soon), who will provide food for the Camp?" No answer yet!
 Japanese doctor re-examines cases recommended by Camp medical board for release, retains 90 per cent of them in Camp, Commandant petitioned for intervention.
- June 15—Forty-three internees, mostly British men, women and children, leave Camp for Shanghai. Recent Camp arrivals include twenty internees from Camarines Norte and three from Baguio.
 University authorities request inventories of shanty furniture. Reason: Strong suspicion that numerous desks, benches, chairs, etc.,

recently discovered missing from University buildings, may turn up in shanties.

June 16—Camp labor distribution: Of 1,969 males on June 13, 1,433 are employed on Camp duties, 536 not working. But of these 536, 200 are unfit, being over 50 years, and 77 under 18 years, leaving very few not working. Effort to be made to equalize jobs by putting young men on hard tasks.

Survey of sleeping space made, quarters found over-crowded, air space insufficient.

June 19—"Campus Health," goes on the air. Sanitation and Health department begins series of weekly health talks over loudspeaker system.

June 23—Gymnasium again available for occupancy of internees.

June 24—Liquor problem discussed. Several cases of intoxication reported. Source of supply to be investigated.

June 28—Japanese military authorities agree to provide funds amounting to P0.70 (\$0.35 U. S. currency) per person per day to cover Camp food and incidentals. Committee requested P1.10 per person. Committee of Finance is appointed to administer Camp finances, with Earl Carroll, chairman. New arrangement to go into effect July 1st.

Two pigs discovered in Camp, owned by shantyite. Mayor ordered to evict the pigs.

July 1—Japanese military authorities, after failing for six months to furnish food for "enemy aliens under their protective custody," finally assume responsibility.

July 2—Paul Hennesen, caretaker at Annex, reports loss of 1,000 plates and 1,000 cups belonging to Red Cross.

P5,000 received from Japanese as initial payment for food account. Sixty-eight Army nurses arrive in Camp from Corregidor, temporarily, isolated in Santa Catalina Dormitory.

July 4—Executive Committee holds regular meeting despite holiday. Garden yields fine harvest (1,653 pounds) of talinum, served internees at evening meal.

July 7—Two released internees found drunk by Japanese. All Camp privileges revoked for several days as punishment.

Camp hospital statistics show enteritis and amoebic dysentery.

Personal Service Canteen started in small way, by Camp buyer, Marie Willimont, who purchases drug items, toilet articles and other essential supplies for internees.

July 9—Commandant approves plans for election of Executive Committee of seven members for six months from among whom he will appoint Chairman. Clyde DeWitt and V. Masefield draft plan for election procedure.

Advisory Committee dropped. Commandant will give all necessary advice! Also wants Committee on Order discontinued and law violations reported to him.

July 10—Discussion of alleged kitchen abuses and need for reorganization. Committee considers further means of relief for non-interned families.

July 14—Thomas M. Jordan and Mrs. Ruth Fossum report on non-interred family relief.

Japanese guards discover liquor during shanty inspection. Several persons found intoxicated. Liquor patrol squad formed to control traffic.

Facilities now perfected for broadcasting information, instructions, music, etc., over loudspeaker for benefit of Camp population.

Personal Service Committee appointed to buy outside Camp any needed articles not carried by Aguinaldo's Store.

Internees elect nominating committee of thirteen members in connection with election of new Executive Committee. Mrs. Kitty Fairman, Sam Gaches, E. E. S. Kephart, J. H. Forrest, C. A. DeWitt, Gordon W. MacKay, C. A. Fossum, J. L. Kibbee, E. E. Selph, Kenneth B. Day, A. D. Calhoun, S. C. Pinkerton, S. E. Tait, will submit list of nominees within ten days.

July 15—"Internews" resumes publication—Vol II No. 1 appears after lapse of one month.

Internee school curriculum enlarged and now covers forty-six college and business college classes. New courses include etymology, calculus, philosophy and history.

July 18—Japanese opens store in Camp. Internees pay P135.00 for privilege of building his "tienda!"

July 21—License required for all vendors in Camp—except Japanese. Internal revenue tactics introduced in Camp. Shanties and bootblacks are taxed.

C. H. Hochreiter takes over real job—Chief of Police (including Liquor Squad).

Commandant and medical officers of Japanese Army meet with Executive Committee and consider increase in dysentery. Conditions of cleanliness in Central kitchen investigated, kitchen workers examined for disease carriers. Medicines and medical supplies lacking. Dr. C. N. Leach resigns as medical director. Dr. L. Z. Fletcher, popular Manila practicing physician, appointed as Camp medical director, succeeding Dr. Leach.

July 23—Tremendous rainfall floods Camp and deluges shanty areas. British internees receive questionnaire concerned with repatriation.

July 25—Internee found intoxicated. Japanese Commandant threatens to resign unless Camp liquor problem is settled by internees. In case he resigns, Japanese Army will intervene with guards throughout Camp. Attention also called to violations of Camp regulations prohibiting dissemination of war news and rumors.

July 26—Two internees found guilty of drunkenness and disorderly conduct, paraded through Camp with hands tied. Commandant personally admonishes them.

July 27—Executive Committee and floor monitors meet to hear public apology of two internees punished yesterday. Commandant orders room set aside as jail.

- July 28—Election of new members of Executive Committee. Commandant appoints C. C. Grinnell, chairman. Other members are A. D. Calhoun, E. E. Selph, K. B. Day, O. G. Steen (American), and S. C. Pinkerton and J. H. Forrest (British). K. B. Day elected secretary. New committee will endeavor to avoid cause for Japanese intervention in internal administration of Camp.
- July 29—Santa Catalina dormitory rented by Camp. Building will be remodeled as Camp hospital.
- Aug. 4—Dancing outside Main Building discontinued because of interference by Japanese soldiers.
- Aug. 6—Seventeen American internees arrive from Legaspi, Albay.
- Aug. 7—Camp population today: 3,285.
Fourteen men detained since January 3rd at Manila Electric Co. offices arrive Santo Tomas. Ten other Meralco men from Botocan also reach Camp.
- Aug. 8—Camp ordered to construct shed for Japanese soldiers at gate—P350.00 of Camp funds appropriated for purpose!
Commandant approves renting of Santa Catalina as hospital. Discusses changes to be made, installation of light, gas and plumbing fixtures, barricading street.
Finance and Supplies Committee presents financial statement for July. Total disbursements for July P75,385.66, P77,642.60 received from Japanese for internees in Santo Tomas.
Dr. L. Krzewinski appointed medical adviser to Sanitation and Health department.
From the official minutes: "in compliance with the insistence of the (Santo Tomas) University authorities, it was resolved that the mezzanine floor be cleared as a dormitory within forty-eight hours and that the mezzanine space be henceforth used to provide accommodations for operating departments." Another case where the Dominican fathers interfered with the internee authorities.
- Aug. 13—Camp clinics reorganization and services extended.
- Aug. 14—Internees' baggage, stored in various outside hotels and apartments, now being brought into Camp.
Suggestion made to and accepted by Executive Committee that a woman be appointed on the Committee on Order.
- Aug. 15—Distribution made of clothing to internees on following basis:
(1) to indigents, (2) in recognition of long hours of Camp work,
(3) to operating departments, covering special items required by type of work.
- Aug. 16—First issue of general Camp regulations contain 96 articles.
- Aug. 18—Appropriation of P1,000 for more equipment for Santa Catalina Hospital.
Dr. Krzewinski reports sanitary condition of Central kitchen unsatisfactory.
- Aug. 20—Insufficient internees volunteer for Camp work. Broadcast made

over loudspeaker system regarding labor conditions and volunteers asked for.

Aug. 21—Inefficiency and waste in Central kitchen alleged. J. A. Thomas appointed as general assistant to Kenneth B. Day, Vice H. D. Hellis out on pass.

Aug. 22—T. M. Jordan assumes his duties as head of the Relief and Welfare Department, vice F. H. Noble, resigned. Results of the election of floor representatives to the Release Department.

Main Building—1st floor and Hospital, J. B. Birrell; 2nd floor and annex, C. I. Barnes; 3rd floor, G. Rimmer.

Educational Building—1st floor, J. Christensen; 2nd floor, O. A. Griffiths; 3rd floor, A. R. Weibel.

Gymnasium—J. G. Tulloch.

George Evans, Capt. P. B. Neubauer, J. B. Gilmore and A. D. Brunner appointed to work out uniform regulations concerning shanty areas.

Aug. 24—Transfer of Camp Hospital to Santa Catalina completed today.

Aug. 25—Executive Committee recommends that noon meal be restricted to (1) 'teen agers, (2) those over 80, (3) those who work at least four hours a day, (4) those having doctor's certificates, (5) vegetable workers.

All Camp news over loud-speakers to be censored by Executive Committee.

From the official minutes: "The Committee also indicated to the Chairman its desire that in view of the fact that he is our contact with the Commandant's office he should communicate to the Committee his impressions of possible developments, attitudes, trends of thought, etc., affecting the internees so that the Committee may be informed in these matters and may, if advisable, give the Chairman its reactions before important policies take final shape. The Chairman indicated his agreement to this request."

Aug. 26—Building for Japanese guards finished by internees.

Aug. 28—Internee, drunk and disorderly, sentenced to hard labor for 30 days, his name and sentence announced over loud-speaker.

Mrs. Barbara Agnew appointed as head of the Women's Section, Work Assignment Department.

From official minutes: "By order of the Commandant no more Filipino relatives of American internees are to be admitted into Camp until further notice."

Aug. 31—Japanese Commandant, R. Tsurumi, writes Executive Committee announcing his recall to Tokyo by Japanese Foreign Office.

Sept. 2—Mrs. Phyllis Barth appointed to the Committee on order, and Mrs. L. Corfield as alternate. "These ladies to serve in cases in which a woman is indicted."

Sept. 4—Weekly report of Dr. Krzewinski shows Central kitchen sanitation satisfactory.

- Sept. 7—Revised Rules and Regulations covering Internee Vendors approved by Executive Committee.
- Sept. 9—Commandant requests Executive Committee to find means of caring for Filipino relatives and families of internees outside Camp.
Twenty-four internees arrive from Davao and Mindanao.
- Sept. 11—A committee from the package line workers protests against the recent order received from the Japanese authorities "Designed to achieve a drastic reorganization of the Package Line personnel."
Three internees sentenced by Committee on Order. One, ten days in jail for theft; one, thirty days hard labor for drunkenness and disorderly conduct; one, to his quarters for ten days for returning to Camp in an intoxicated condition. One of these, a prominent business man, succeeded in having the Committee on Order (Executive Committee approved Sept. 18, 1942) delete all reference to his case.
- Sept. 12—"Internees Service Code" prepared by Work Assignment Department, approved by Executive Committee effective October 1st.
Shanghai evacuees leave. Ninety-three internees from Santo Tomas and twenty persons from outside, many of them former residents of Shanghai, leave for foreign port.
- Sept. 16—Plans finally approved for distributing relief to Filipino families of internees. The committee composed of A. F. Duggleby (chairman), W. H. Fonger, R. W. Smith, Byron Ford, Barker Brown, Mrs. Flora Gregg, and Mrs. Bearnadeen McDonald.
From the official minutes: "Chairman reported a conversation . . . with Mr. Kodaki with regard to the possibility of giving internees an opportunity to communicate with the outside world, it being Mr. Kodaki's opinion . . . no individual messages could be allowed except in extreme cases."
- J. A. Hearnden appointed head Sanitation and Health, vice Robert Cecil resigned.
- Sept. 18—From the official minutes: "Chairman presented a letter . . . renewing our request to communicate with relatives and friends on the outside. This letter providing for the immediate filing of standard sized notes to be forwarded at the earliest possible moment, has been approved by Mr. Kodaki without any assurance whatsoever but with the expressed hope that he might be able to do something for the internees in this connection."
- Sept. 21—Two sentences announced over the loudspeaker; one male internee, sixty days in jail; one female internee, thirty days restriction—charged with drunkenness and disorderly conduct.
- Sept. 24—Internees inaugurate system of town meetings (New England style) for discussion of Camp problems. Rev. Walter B. Foley elected as first Moderator.
- Sept. 27—Bridge player, David Levy, is dealt 13 cards in one suit—diamonds. Final bid—grand slam in diamonds, doubled, redoubled, makes it!

- "Stic Gazette," Camp newspaper, successor to "Internews" makes its bow to internees.
- Sept. 28—Camp hit by strong winds, typhoon force, little rain.
- Sept. 29—Japanese guards make surprise descent on package shed and search all outgoing packages—find numerous notes to outsiders, contrary to regulations. Result: All notes confiscated; package line eliminated until further notice. Internees depending on incoming packages for food supply turn to Camp food lines for a change.
- Oct. 2—Sawali fence under construction at gate cutting off package shed and outer gate, thus eliminating source of contact with persons bringing in packages. Definite hours set for receipt of packages and distribution to internees. All packages to be carefully examined for contraband.
- Oct. 3—Commandant writes letter to Executive Committee. Is dissatisfied with conduct of internees, deprecates infractions of rules, threatens to isolate Camp, eliminating all means of access or exit for internees unless improvements are made immediately.
- Oct. 5—Letters received by Japanese authorities from outside Philippines to be censored and distributed soon.
- Oct. 6—Package line reopens with new personnel in charge, works under strict regulations, is closely supervised by Commandant in person.
- Oct. 7—Fred H. Stevens taken to military prison.
Internees warned of need of economy in use of soap.
A. F. Duggleby requests the Executive Committee to extend financial aid for aged released internees and their families living outside the Camp.
- Oct. 8—Finance and Supplies Committee report for September shows P72,664.20 amount received from Japanese authorities on the basis of 3,460.2 average attendance of Camp, at P.70 per person per day. Of this P.70, food cost 47.4 centavos; medical supplies, 5.2 centavos; various utilities, 6.1 centavos, etc.
- Oct. 10—One person in one day writes thirteen notes to two people outside Camp. Japanese threaten rescinding note privileges unless thoughtlessness, curbed.
- Oct. 12—Number of persons bringing in packages for internees; October 8, 634; October 9, 644; October 10, 651; October 11, 865; October 12, 567.
- Oct. 16—Christmas Children's Committee appointed; L. M. Hausman, chairman.
- Oct. 18—Internee escapes over wall, captured by Japanese, returned to Camp, sentenced to 30 days confinement in jail.
- Oct. 19—Domestic animals in Camp prohibited.
Lean-tos (called Patio Cabañas) permitted in patios of Main Building.
- Oct. 21—Three male internees found guilty of infractions of Camp rules. Names and punishment announced over loud-speaker.
- Oct. 23—Circular issued requiring surrender of all flashlights in Camp.

- Oct. 25—R. T. Fitzsimmons succeeds to position on Executive Committee to replace Oscar Steen, resigned due to ill health.
Heavy rainfall since 23rd.
- Oct. 26—Inspection of Camp by Acting Commandant Kuroda and internee committee men.
Fine musical program by Men's Chorus, assisted by Mrs. Walter B. Foley, soloist.
Sentence imposed by Japanese on released internee, J. C. Cowper, for spreading false war rumors among Filipinos—15 years hard labor. Camp instructed to announce this information over loud-speaker.
The Executive Committee approved the re-organization of the Committee on Order. This plan resulting in the following Committee on Order: W. C. Naismith (chairman), Aubrey Ames (vice-chairman), Charles Woodin (member) and R. D. Thomas (alternate). F. R. Hanson appointed secretary without vote and S. G. Lehman to be commissioner to investigate cases.
- Oct. 27—"Police and Patrol departments have been greatly increased and strengthened"—minutes of Executive Committee meeting.
Two hundred Pesos appropriated for aid of non-internable families.
- Oct. 29—Town Meeting speaker: Executive Committeeman E. E. Selph, discusses patrol, guards, discipline.
- Oct. 30—Twelve members of former High Commissioner's staff arrive in Camp from detention points in Malate.
- Nov. 1—"Expressive gymnastics" class for ladies, under leadership of Miss Anita Kane, to meet daily on campus in front of Education Building.
Male gymnastic class well attended, states Frank Buckles, leader.
- Nov. 4—From official minutes: "brought up the question of rationing sugar, the consumption of which was over 29,000 pounds in October." (about 8 pounds for each internee during the month.)
- Nov. 6—L. H. Davis, since January, chairman of Recreation Committee, resigns; Howard R. Hick appointed as his successor.
C. F. McCormck transferred from Sanitation and Health Department to Grounds Division, will maintain front yard, *sawali** fence, lay out grounds, care for trees.
- Nov. 9—Entire Sales License Board resigns.
Executive Committee drafts letter to Commandant: "Statement of Conditions and Future Outlook of Santo Tomas Internment Camp," asking for improvement in conditions.
Children's diet kitchen opens, serving 137 youngsters.
- Nov. 11—Committee discusses cases of internees at National Psychopathic Hospital.
Rapidly increasing food prices cause concern in Executive Committee.
Increases since September: Sugar, 100 per cent; beef, 10-15 per cent; coffee, 10 per cent.
Adjustments necessary in view of Camp meager allowance.

* *Sawali*—matting made of woven bamboo fiber.

Nov. 16—Internee, refusing work detail, sentenced to 30 days' labor!
Internee vendors to be removed from Main Building and transferred to booths at west end of dining sheds. S. C. Kingsbury appointed head of Sales License Board, succeeding R. E. Baskerville, resigned.

Sugar allowance at breakfast reduced from four tablespoonfuls to three only.

Hobby and Handicraft Show opens—internees enthusiastic over toy and handicraft exhibit.

Nov. 20—Complaints received regarding behavior of children. Departments of Patrol and Education to investigate.

Congestion in Annex to be remedied by transfer of mothers with daughters of nine years or over and without smaller children to Women's Dormitory, effective December 1. Boys over ten to be transferred from Annex to Education Building.

Nov. 22—Rat situation getting "out of hand"—constitute a real menace.

Nov. 25—Commandant recommends discontinuation of "Internitis" magazine and "Stic Gazette," due to paper shortage.

Nov. 26—Thursday, Thanksgiving Day, internees receive turkey dinner! East and West football teams meet in gigantic struggle on Talinum Bowl gridiron.

Nov. 29—Camp canteen to be expanded to sell miscellaneous commodities used by Internees.

From official minutes: "the Committee approved by majority vote a letter to Dr. Foley advising him that the Town Meeting as at present conducted does not meet its original objectives, offering to discuss alternation suggestions from the Board of Selectmen which would in the opinion of the Committee be more accepted and practical."

Dec. 1—New softball schedule opens.

Dec. 2—Mr. and Mrs. Paul Henneson resign from duties in Annex Kitchen. Commandant orders lean-to constructed adjacent to Japanese guardhouse, where Japanese guards can cook their meals. Cost to come out of internees' allowance!

Thefts reported from two shanty areas, attributed to thieves scaling Camp wall. Patrol guards increased.

Dec. 4—Commandant attends Executive Committee meeting.

Japanese guards to patrol outside Camp wall.

Internees receive one thousand letter forms on which to send messages to relatives in homeland.

Dec. 11—Annex kitchen organized under Miss Ruby F. Motley and Mrs. Vivian G. Weissblatt.

Resignation of T. M. Jordan as head of Relief and Welfare, and that of F. H. Noble, effective December 15th, accepted with regret. Appointment of Mr. A. H. Shoemaker to head department, T. M. Jordan as assistant.

D. O. Gunn placed in charge of Camp canteen with N. T. Reid, accountant, and H. N. Salet, assistant.

Dec. 14—Japanese authorities "request" elimination of St. Luke's Hospital

as outlet of patients from Santo Internment Camp. Committee appoints A. F. Duggleby, Dr. C. N. Leach and A. E. Holland to study situation.

Miss Anita Kane resigns as chairman of Children's Playground and Women's Athletics.

Plans submitted to Commandant toward election of new Executive Committee in January.

Dec. 17—Relief supplies—food kits—from abroad received in Camp and deposited for inventory before distribution.

Dec. 18—Camp canteen will be given initial working capital of P1,500 from unappropriated funds in possession of Executive Committee. Copy of letter received from Swiss Minister in Tokyo, dated November 13th, to Swiss Consul, Manila, advising that cable forwarded to Rockefeller Foundation, New York City, urgently requesting medical supplies for the Philippines, had been safely transmitted to its destination.

Dec. 19—One hundred forty eight Cebu internees—men, women and children—arrive.

Radio show provides internees with pleasant Saturday evening entertainment.

Dec. 20—Softball, Pirates vs. Phillies.

Christmas pageant by the youngsters in Fathers' Garden.

Dec. 22—Women's Chorus makes first appearance in special Christmas program with Men's Chorus. Soloists: Mrs. Walter B. Foley, Messrs. Francis B. Mulcahy, Charles M. Lewis, Sydney C. Malkinson, William V. Dyson, Don W. Holter.

Dec. 23—First movies shown in Camp in Little Theater Under the Stars—open plaza in front of Main Building.

Dec. 24—Special Christmas program in afternoon for the "kiddies."

Soccer football, Scotland vs. England.

Community "sing" of Christmas songs. Reading of Dicken's "A Christmas Carol" by Rev. Darley Downs.

Dec. 25—Non-interned families come into enjoy reunion with husbands and relatives.

Football game for "'teen agers," Green Bay Packers vs. Bears.

Special Christmas church services.

Santa Claus enters Camp and distributes toys to children.

Ice cream and special refreshments served children.

Dec. 26—Britishers celebrate "Boxing Day" with rugby match, England vs. Australia.

Movies again in evening.

Dec. 27—Athletic events—girls softball.

Christmas Vesper service.

Japanese dissatisfied with shanty operation. Insist on strict observance of rules: (1) Shanty hours for occupancy—6:30 A.M. to 7:30 P.M.; (2) Interiors must be at all times visible; Shanties must be open to view on two sides.

Dec. 28—Commandant approves plan for election of new Executive Com-

mittee. Insists that some of old members carry over. He will appoint chairman from among successful candidates.

Dec. 29—Special inspection of shanties made by Japanese officials. Orders given to remodel shacks not conforming to rules. Commandant states that if internees cannot police shanties, Japanese guards will do so! Will rescind all shanty privileges unless internees obey regulations.

Dec. 30—Cebu internees' committee drafting report on their internment for purposes of permanent Camp record.

Men's softball game.

New Year's Eve show in Little Theatre Under the Stars.

Movies.

S. C. Pinkerton resigns from Executive Committee to take over the duties of Chief Steward of the Central kitchen. "The Committee felt that the action of Mr. Pinkerton forms a signal example of the best ideals of Camp service."

Dec. 31—Camp population 3,263. Serious housing problem exists.

1943

Jan. 1—New Year opens with no immediate prospect of release. "We don't need New Year resolutions," says *Stic Gazette*, issue of January 4th, "to help us carry on. We simply *will* carry on . . . steadily, bravely, a bit complainingly, perhaps, but proudly and honorably. . . ."

Jan. 2—Vegetable garden workers protest against allotment of land at north end of garden to permit construction of additional shanties. Executive Committee, however, refuses to reconsider. Shanty mayors work on rearrangement of shanties to conform to instructions of Japanese Commandant.

Jan. 4—J. M. Crawford appointed to succeed W. C. Naismith on Committee on Order.

Four internees sentenced to jail terms of from thirty to ninety days for possessing intoxicating liquor and being out of bounds. For two of the four this is the third offense. These sentences were broadcast over the Camp loud-speaker, with the names of those concerned.

Relief kits, received shortly before Christmas, distributed to internees.

Executive Committee is requested to make another effort with Japanese Commandant to obtain means of communicating with United States and British Government to inquire what plans, if any, are in prospect for returning internees, particularly women and children, to their respective homes, and if nothing is contemplated, to inquire what arrangements are being made for providing supplies and extending financial assistance to internees and their families.

Jan. 5—Vote taken on desirability of announcing over Camp loud-speaker system all sentences passed on internees, mentioning their names. Result: 73 per cent in favor, 27 per cent against.

- Jan. 6—Twenty-three internees arrive from Tacloban, Leyte.
- Jan. 8—"In view of the disinclination of the Publicity Department to broadcast sentences imposed by the Committee on Order," Geoffrey L. Morrison is appointed official radio announcer for Executive Committee for broadcasting official announcements over Camp loud-speaker system.
- A. D. Calhoun urges all internees to hold their Red Cross food supplies for further emergencies.
- Jan. 9—About one hundred twenty lucky Britishers receive letters from home. From the official minutes: "This meeting was called to prepare a notice to all internees in Camp that any persons (sic) pregnant, either married or single, must report to one of the doctors at the Camp hospital before Monday at 11:00 A.M. in order to allow the Camp Medical Director to report to the Japanese authorities by Monday noon. The Chairman explained that the matter of undue familiarity between the sexes pointing to segregation, had been imminent for a long time but has been brought to a head by reason of a birth in Camp. He stated that the attitude of the Commandant, while personally sympathetic, was very firm in his insistence that he must have all information regarding pregnancies. He further indicated that failure to report will result in punishment by the Japanese authorities, not only on the individuals involved, but on the Camp privileges in general."
- Jan. 11—Executive Committee discusses case of R. J. Owens, who voluntarily surrendered himself to Japanese Commandant as member of armed forces of United States and was removed from Camp.
- Military police order all internees attached to United States armed forces in the Far East, prior to internment, to report to Commandant.
- Internee sentenced to forty-five days in Camp jail for mutilating and tearing out some six hundred pages of Encyclopedia Britannica used in West Patio library and for having in his possession one stolen chair.
- Jan. 12—Thirty internees acknowledge connection with United States or British armed forces prior to internment, and are removed from Camp. Six men also taken from Remedios Hospital. Executive Committee now ordered to prepare list of civilian employees of United States and British governments.
- Jan. 18—Commandant cancels election of new Executive Committee due to "critical times." Former committee to continue.
- Japanese Commandant claims regulations covering shanty occupancy disregarded by internees, resulting in gross breach of discipline. Orders use of shanties immediately cancelled!
- Jan. 20—Internee, partaking of intoxicating liquor, sentenced to thirty days in Camp jail. Implores Committee to defer sentence until his child, now ill in hospital, no longer requires financial aid from him, which he is supplying by taking in washing. Sentence deferred for the present.

Shanty town problem discussed. (Result of survey recently made:

Number of shanties in Camp.....554, inhabitants 2,030

Number of patio shelters (Cabañas)..... 47, inhabitants 167

Total number of shanties and shelters 601; total inhabitants 2,197

Jan. 22—Commandant "requests" discontinuation of printing all news sheets by internees. *Sic Gazette* issues last number January 17, 1943. Damaged and undistributed comfort kits turned over to Finance and Supplies Committee for Relief and Welfare Department.

"Shantyites," deprived of the use of shanties, construct temporary shelters from miscellaneous odds and ends. Front campus, sides and rear of Main Building, present novel appearance under new and original style of architecture.

Broadcast made of rules prohibiting gambling in Camp. Patrol to enforce regulations as to poker, blackjack and other gambling games.

Gordon Rimmer appointed vice-chairman, Release Department.

Jan. 25—Robert E. Cecil appointed general assistant to A. D. Calhoun, Finance and Supplies Committee.

Jan. 27—Internee, sentenced on 20th, advises his child now discharged from hospital, starts serving term!

Jan. 29—Two U. S. Army officers, Col. Thorpe and Captain Barker, brought to Camp under guard, discuss generalities with Chairman, leave without inspecting premises.

Progress made in shanty situation. Owners given provisional permits to reoccupy under certain restrictions.

New Shanty Area Administration in charge composed of the following internees: P. D. Carman (chairman), Ralph Crosby, W. C. Waldo. The Permit Board: William Douglas (chairman), A. J. McIntosh and Don Holter.

Feb. 2—Resignation of Dr. Walter B. Foley as head of Religious Department accepted with regret. Rev. Darley Downs appointed his successor. Two internees sentenced to jail for intoxication and disorderly conduct.

Commandant, A. Kodaki, addresses internees at 7:30 P.M. in talk over loud-speaker.

Letter received from Davao internees requesting financial aid! Investigation ordered as to whether such aid may be legally given. Arthur Evans reports improvement made by S. C. Pinkerton in operating Central kitchen. Six thousand one hundred fifty seven meals now being served as daily average.

Feb. 3—Dr. Fe del Mundo, Director of Holy Ghost Children's Home, resigns, effective February 15th.

Emergency Organization Committee appointed by Executive Committee whose duties are to plan a method of co-ordinating the de-

partment of the Camp "for handling emergencies which might arise outside of routine operation." Members of the committee: Robert E. Cecil, James L. Kibbee and James Muckle.

Woman, A.W.O.L., confined in jail for seven days by orders of the Japanese authorities, now released.

Feb. 5—Memorandum of L. M. Hausman tabulating ration analysis for the Central and Annex kitchens on the weights of boys and girls in Camp and showing the calories furnished as against those required, referred to Medical Director.

A. D. Calhoun states—that "the only real remedy to have a sufficient supply of cigarettes . . . to provide them by manufacture within Camp."

Woman internee sentenced to thirty days confinement to third floor, Main Building, for intoxication and disorderly conduct! Another questionnaire furnished internees for conditional release, requesting information regarding finances, living quarters outside Camp, occupation, age and other personal matters. Data to be transmitted by Bureau of External Affairs to Tokyo.

Of thirty-six men taken from Santo Tomas Internment Camp and Remedios Hospital on January 11th and 12th for investigation, four return to Santo Tomas; balance will be confined in Fort Santiago prison for sixty days and thereafter transferred to military prison camp.

Feb. 12—Commandant inquires about progress made in registration and regulation of shanties.

Feb. 15—Donations solicited for sewing thread for Camp use.

Dysentery and enteritis in Santo Tomas on the increase. Hints on prevention broadcasted.

Camp canteen, Cold Store and Personal Service Department organized.

Feb. 19—Revised shanty area regulations approved.

S. W. G. Lehman resigns as commissioner, Department of Camp Order. Frank W. Becker appointed as successor.

Commandant orders survey of package line from February 22nd to 28th to obtain data regarding sender of packages and his address, receiver, relationship between the two, contents of packages, and whether donated or paid for. Obvious action being taken to discourage and intimidate outsiders from sending packages.

Feb. 20—First death of internee in Santo Tomas Internment Camp—Mrs. Arlington (Elizabeth G.) Pond passes away at Camp Hospital.

Feb. 22—A. H. Shoemaker resigns as head of Department of Relief and Welfare. Internee, partaking of liquor, sentenced to thirty days in jail.

Feb. 26—One man, two women, drunk, out of bounds, sentenced to confinement and restriction of privileges.

Camp receives P3,068.36 from International Red Cross, Shanghai, proceeds of Yen 6,600.

Japanese Commandant of Baguio Internment Camp visits Santo Tomas. Reports five hundred nineteen men, women and children in-

terned. Communication between the two Camps requested by Santo Tomas internees.

H. P. Strickler appointed head of Relief and Welfare Department to succeed A. H. Shoemaker.

March 1—Commandant requested to permit use of shanties for housing of families.

March 5—Camp experiences difficulty in buying caustic soda for use in making soap.

Package line survey February 22nd to 28th shows 2,881 internees received packages serving 6,612 persons, approximately one thousand internees being benefited daily.

March 8—Commandant accompanied by military officer inspects Camp. Later complains that internees fail to show him "respect due his rank" (by not stopping in passing and bowing). Intimates such lack of respect "may impair his effectiveness in promoting ideas beneficial to Santo Tomas Internment Camp!"

Japanese military police in surprise move downtown round up considerable number of internees out on release and confine them in Fort Santiago, charged with violating release regulations. Several Camp buyers, while out performing duties, among those detained.

From official minutes: "The present (Executive) Committee now finds itself in a position where it is operating by request of the Commandant rather than by popular election."

"Orthodox Jews in Camp request that food be furnished uncooked to enable them to comply with their religion. Executive Committee, while sympathetic, felt no special diet arrangement could be made, except by medical certificate."

March 9—Commandant succeeds in procuring release of internees assigned to Camp purchasing departments, held since yesterday.

March 10—Internees arrive from Bacolod, one hundred nineteen in number. Fifty-eight internees on release, picked up by military police on 8th, arrive in Santo Tomas Internment Camp pending investigation.

March 12—Camp Canteen shows April earnings amounting to P1,547.52; and Personal Service, P1,026.64. Working capital increased to P3,200 and P1,800, respectively.

Relief and Welfare Department received appropriation of P1,000 for purchase of textiles while still obtainable.

March 15—Question of housing problem again discussed, in view of increases through reinternments and arrivals from other Camps. Dormitory space wasted through use of double and three-quarter beds and oversize mattresses. Beds to be measured and cut down where possible to 32 inches wide and 78 inches in length. Samuel L. Lloyd elected by Executive Committee to fill vacancy on the board caused by the resignation of J. H. Forrest. Commandant urges all internee activities should be on Camp projects. He desires to eliminate all internee vendors and restaurants and have them substituted by Camp enterprises. The Camp should be run as a community project without

individual profit. The Executive Committee went on record as being opposed to the idea because "unfairness to certain individuals and the undesirability of a drastic change of this nature."

March 22—R. Y. Robb, asks for more aid for non-internable families. Committee appointed to study problem. Increasing difficulty met with in purchasing vegetables outside for Camp use.

Shipment of toilet paper sufficient for three months received to be reserved for women and children, none available hereafter. Resumé of cases of fifty-eight internees picked up by military police on March 8th:

Released with permission to return to their homes.....	11
Convicted of violating conditions of their pass and fined P50 or P100 (in the aggregate P1,750).....	23
Sentenced to 90 days confinement at Fort Santiago.....	2
Considered reinstated, but to be again released only after going through regular procedure.....	22

Regarding fine imposed, internees given option of confinement Santiago on basis of P1.00 per day. Some unable to pay will be assisted by Camp internees, as Japanese authorities will not permit borrowing from Filipinos or third-party nationals.

March 26—All transfers and reassignment to rooms must have approval of Room Assignment Committee.

B. G. Leake, Boys Councilor, outlines work being done with forty-two boys on third floor Education Building.

Personal effects belonging to thirty-two internees of military status confined at Fort Santiago to be transferred there.

April 1—Eight Baguio internees arrive to join their families in Santo Tomas Internment Camp.

Undated message received from Hon. Cordell Hull, United States Secretary of State, transmitted through Japanese military forces.

April 5—Two internees sentenced to sixty-day jail terms for bringing intoxicated liquor into Camp.

Camp as a community project is now manufacturing caustic soda and soap.

April 9—Camp Bazaar established for sale of used articles, or exchanges, performing a real service to Camp community.

K. B. Day resigns as member of Executive Committee for reasons of health. Committee postpones acceptance.

April 16—Camp Commandant Kodaki, returns after long visit to Japan. Seems interested in furthering Camp welfare.

Four new gas cookers and one blower for ventilation installed in Central kitchen.

April 19—Twelve cables from United States addressed to Camp internees received through Japanese War Prisoners office, indicates receipt of cables sent from here.

Ralph W. Crosby and Paul R. Crawford return to Camp after

accomplishing their mission of bringing in from the hills, back of Antipolo, four men and one woman.

April 21—Roy C. Bennett, editor of Manila Daily Bulletin, released from Fort Santiago after detention for almost sixteen months suffering from malnutrition, sent to Santa Catalina Hospital.

April 23—Executive Committee approves monthly outlay of P20.00 for coconut oil for fueling cigarette lighters throughout Camp.

S. C. Pinkerton resigns as Chief Steward of Central kitchen.

Parents' Association to be formed.

Frederic H. Stevens, Manila business man, confined in Fort Santiago detention cell since October 7, 1942, returns to Santo Tomas and enters Santa Catalina Hospital.

Netherlands Committee offers Santo Tomas Internment Camp P2,000 without interest, to enable committee to buy supplies for Relief and Welfare Department before prices increase and goods become unavailable. Accepted with thanks.

Executive Committee accepts resignation of K. B. Day presented April 9th, appoints him secretary-treasurer of Executive Committee without membership.

Conference held with Mr. E. Vittaly, manager of Santa Catalina Hospital, in effort to reduce the number of hospital attendants who eat food from the hospital kitchen.

April 26—Dr. L. Z. Fletcher recommends creation of Department of Hygiene and Safety at once. Reports Camp health conditions satisfactory—no active cases of tuberculosis, enteritis cases mild, little jaundice, amoebic dysentery cases not abnormal. Isolated quarters desirable for persons suffering from social diseases.

Arthur Evans appointed head of kitchen, J. N. Stewart to replace S. C. Pinkerton. J. B. Hall will be assistant to Mr. Stewart.

George Ivory appointed to Shanty Area Administration Board. Census shows 544 internees desire to communicate with war prisoners and civilians in Far East and two thousand with persons outside Orient.

May 3—Seventeen cables received from abroad for internees, sent through International Red Cross.

Department of Religion discusses problem of Camp morals.

An anonymous gift by an internee of P2,000.00 for the Relief and Welfare Department was accepted by Executive Committee. It was the desire of the donor that the gift serve as a memorial to Mrs. Gibson Fahnstock who recently died.

May 9—Santo Tomas Internment Camp to be transferred to Los Baños, according to Japanese Commandant who orders immediate preparations made for moving. A. D. Calhoun, A. F. Duggleby and J. Muckle inspect proposed new site.

May 10—Lieut.-Colonel T. Nurusawa, Chief of the Religious Section of the Imperial Japanese Army named as Japanese Commandant of Los Baños Internment Camp.

- May 11—List of eight hundred men selected for Los Baños transfer posted. First contingent to leave on May 14th.
- May 12—Package line closed for three days, Filipino vegetable and fruit vendors temporarily excluded from Camp.
- May 13—A. D. Calhoun appointed administrator for new Camp at Los Baños, Dr. C. N. Leach to be medical head.
Farewell game of soft-ball takes place between Santo Tomas and Los Baños, won by Santo Tomas, 2-1, after ten innings.
Commandant Kodaki addresses internees on front plaza, wishes those leaving, good luck, thanks for all cooperation, mentions enjoyment of "fresh air" at new Camp.
- May 14—Los Baños trek begins: 786 men and 12 women (nurses) depart from Santo Tomas at early morning hour. Three men released from jail to join outgoing internees.
- May 15—Package line reopens. Filipino vendors reopen stalls and do a brisk business.
- May 17—"Quiz" contest takes place in "Little Theater Under the Stars" and pleases large audience.
- May 18—Resignation of Fred Comings from Camp Bazaar accepted. Romney Pearce appointed his successor.
Woman steals house coat from clothes line, sentenced to ten days confinement to quarters.
Japanese military authorities order the reinternment of all "enemy aliens," except those belonging to religious orders, those exempted by reason of nationality, and those confined to hospitals and institutions.
- May 19—Camp sugar ration reduced to one tablespoon daily.
Commandant orders new census taken as of May 31st.
Swiss minister, Tokyo, advises local Swiss consul that large shipment of medicines and medical supplies, requested from Rockefeller Foundation, will be made by next exchange ship.
Coffee ration reduced to five servings a week, tea substitute served Tuesdays and Fridays.
- May 20—Camp news to be announced over Camp loud-speaker system three times daily 8:30 A.M., 12:30 and 8 P.M.
- May 21—Ralph Baskerville appointed as head of License Board, vice S. C. Kingsbury, transferred to Los Baños Internment Camp.
- May 22—Camp population now 3,547—over three hundred internees quartered in shanties.
- May 23—Margaret Ruan Follsom escapes from Camp.
- May 24—Chairman of Executive Committee reports on meeting with non-interned families, declares present family aid inadequate, further help essential.
Several cases of infantile paralysis reported in Camp.
Ewald Selph appointed to replace A. D. Calhoun as vice-chairman, Executive Committee. Vacancies on Executive Committee caused by the resignation of K. B. Day and the transfer of A. D. Calhoun, W.

C. Naismith and W. F. McCandlish to Los Baños filled by Ralph Crosby, V. H. Masefield and J. A. Thomas. K. B. Day in addition to his duties as secretary-treasurer will look after special problems and will become ex-officio member of the committee.

Executive Committee names new Committee on Order: A. P. Ames, chairman, R. D. Thomas, vice-chairman, Mrs. Phyllis Barth and J. M. Crawford. Mrs. I. Corfield and J. C. Rockwell named alternates.

Gordon MacKay appointed Chief of Patrols, with W. H. Phillips, assistant.

May 28—Textiles throughout Philippines placed under Japanese military control. Camp's future supplies depend on releases from Primco.* International Red Cross forwards 230 cables and seventeen letters from abroad for internees.

A. F. Duggleby calls attention to the "desperate condition of many families of internees resident in the Manila area."

Executive Committee appropriated P5,000 for the month of June for the relief of non-internable families.

May 29—Interesting "Quiz" program provided by Recreation Committee, announced as "Take It or Leave It," referring to prizes offered.

May 30—Memorial Day service held, Dr. Don Holter presiding.

Fifty thousand in cash received with Commandant's approval from J. O. Bessmer, Swiss subject, for relief purposes of all internees.

May 31—Camp population this date: 3,691.

In compliance with orders of Japanese military authorities, all "enemy aliens" out on leave have called at Santo Tomas Internment Camp to register since 14th inst; approximately five hundred, all of them old, many sick, kept in Camp and reinterned.

Second floor, Main Building, set aside as quarters for women internees, exclusively.

June 1—Breakfast—1 cup tea substitute, 1 spoon sugar, 1 large ladle corn meal mush.

Lunch—1 plate mongo beans cooked with beef.

Dinner—1 plate vegetable and beef stew, 1 banana, 1 cup unsweetened tea substitute.

Finance and Supplies Committee writes Commandant, requests increase in daily per capita internee allowance.

Camp canteen suspends the sale of fruit and vegetables and native vendors will take over this function under terms as will assure the internees a proper supply at reasonable prices.

June 4—Disposal of P50,000 Bessmer relief fund discussed by Executive Committee. Baguio, Iloilo and Davao Internment Camps to receive proportional share. Certain amount assigned to religious groups on permanent release, balance for purchase of medicines, medical supplies, clothing and aid to non-interned families.

* Primco, a government corporation organized to regulate prices on prime commodities. Primco, an abbreviation for Philippine Prime Commodities Distribution Control Association.

Swimming pool at gymnasium reported emptied, cleaned, and refilled, water to be kept for emergency use.

Executive Committee approves letter sent to Commandant on June 2nd and 3rd calling attention of large number of old, infirm and sick internees in Camp and recommending release.

Internee Relations Committee formed with Don Holter as chairman. Organized by Executive Committee "to disseminate correct information among internees, and at the same time to bring to the Executive Committee viewpoints and misunderstandings on the part of the internees."

June 7—*Manila Tribune*, Japanese propaganda sheet, no longer to be delivered to internees free of charge. Each room to pay P1.50 for two copies, effective June 11th.

June 8—Early season typhoon sweeps over city. Heavy rain and high winds buffet shacks.

Formal report made by Chairman, C. C. Grinnell, on Los Baños Camp after visit. Water situation not entirely satisfactory, work on barracks for internees progressing. Exact date for second transfer not yet announced.

June 11—A. P. Ames and R. C. Staight appointed to Emergency Organization Committee, vice Robert E. Cecil and James Muckle, transferred to Los Baños.

June 15—Beautiful sunshiny day after week of typhoon weather.

Women's chorus presents program under leadership of B. Paul Osbon. Clarence A. Beliel appointed head of Publicity Department, succeeding Bertrand Silen, resigned.

June 16—Important announcement—Every internee to receive ration card permitting purchase of articles of clothing or piece goods up to eighty points. Example: For men, 1 pair shorts, 1 sport shirt (short sleeves), 1 pair socks, would come to eighty points. For women, 1 pair bloomers, 1 one-piece dress, 1 pair stockings, would come to eighty points. This ration covers an internee's entire clothing allowance for one year.

June 18—Chairman reports receipt of P46,994.08, proceeds of telegraph transfer of Yen 100,000.00, source of donation still unknown, to be expended at discretion of Executive Committee.

Noon meal considered inadequate, improvement requested.

June 20—Internees notified of inspection of Camp soon by high military officers. Each internee to "show respect" by standing and bowing (hats off, no smoking).

Ciné show, well attended, includes war propaganda talky in Japanese.

June 21—Dr. F. O. Smith appointed Director of Hygiene.

June 22—Iloilo internees arrive after seven-day trip—109 men, women and children experience exhausting journey.

June 23—Japanese authorities increase internee allowance P0.10 per person per day effective June 1st—amount now P0.80.

Sports schedule going full swing.

June 25—Radio show given in "Little Theater Under the Stars," under direction of Dave Harvey.

From official minutes: "the Commandant had agreed that in view of the scarcity of cloth and the limitation of purchases, there will be no objection to the wearing of shorts by women internees provided same extend to approximately four inches over knees."

June 28—Ages for compulsory work in Camp specified: women, 16 to 50, men, 17 to 60 years of age.

July 2—Commandant advises impossible admit non-interned families to Camp.

Twenty-four internees arrive from Jesuit college, Ateneo, now taken over by Japanese military forces.

July 3—Camp starts celebration of national holiday with showing of movies in "Little Theater Under the Stars."

July 4—Athletic games and field sports feature national holiday. No fire crackers or fire works!

July 5—University of Santo Tomas presents Executive Committee with silver medal commemorating the Three Hundred Fifteenth Anniversary of her establishment of printing in Philippines.

Two internees sentenced for bringing liquor into Camp, drunkenness, and disorderly conduct. One gets ninety, the other thirty days in jail.

Executive Committee decides to appropriate P10,000 from relief funds to provide reserve for essential supplies in Los Baños.

July 9—C. H. Goebel appointed custodian of stocks of textile committee.

"Teen-age food line started at Central kitchen for children ten to fifteen years old. All children from ten to twelve transferred from the Annex kitchen to this new line.

Internee Relations Committee calls attention to the many women in Camp, whose husbands were not interned here, and who are in need of cash relief for themselves and their children. The Committee suggests that it is possible to borrow sufficient funds from individuals to finance a program for relief for three months. The Executive Committee considered the question a difficult one and the matter was "held over for further study."

July 10—Bad weather for past week—heavy rains, high winds. Outside sports discontinued.

Commandant orders second contingent of internees to be ready to leave for Los Baños by end of month. To include wives and women relatives of internees who left on May 14th.

July 13—Several patients at hospital poisoned by food—all of them recovered. From the official minutes July 16: "impossible to fix the cause of the poisoning, it was suggested that the difficulty lay in one pitcher of eggnog."

July 14—Appeal delivered to Japanese Commandant and by him to Acting Chief, Department of External Affairs, signed by every member of Executive Committee, for reconsideration of Los Baños transfer, on

grounds of inadequate facilities to take care of more internees. Ask that no further transfers be made until after rainy season (November or December). Four prisoners break out of jail in early morning hours and cause great disturbance in Camp. Secure supply of liquor over wall. One woman involved. One internee sustains several broken ribs and lacerations from barbed wire.

July 15—Military police arrive and keep watch over package line. Internee guilty of last night's fracas sentenced to nine months in jail.

July 18—A. D. Calhoun, administrator of Los Baños Internment Camp, visits Santo Tomas Internment Camp.

July 19—Commandant requests survey made of aged and sick British and Dutch internees.

July 23—Bad weather again hits Camp. Tremendous rains flood shanty areas causing damage and difficulty in coming and going. Many shanties in danger of collapse due to high winds. Meals delayed, lights go out.

Commandant gives Executive Committee list of names of American and Canadian internees, furnished him by the Department of External Affairs, and requests that they be asked if they are interested in leaving the Philippines on an exchange ship. The list was limited.

Committee of parents collect sufficient donations to justify making a contract for the erection of a play house for the children. Internee Relations Department calls attention to the increasing lawlessness in Camp and offers suggestions for improving conditions.

July 26—Coconut milk served at breakfast.

Executive Committee receives protest from Department of Religion against utilization of their quarters as new Camp jail.

Report prepared by Dr. Robinson and Dr. Limson (not an internee) covering a physical and mental survey of the prisoners now in the Camp jail. Report concludes that none of the prisoners show any particular signs of mental deficiency, but that some of them are in poor physical condition.

July 30—The Executive Committee approves revised Work Assignment regulations. Work Assignment Committee will conduct a work survey in an endeavor to allocate Camp jobs on a more equitable basis. Survey to be in charge of R. L. Lile (chairman), G. A. Updyke and J. B. Harrison.

From official minutes: "J. A. Thomas brought up the question of the general organization of the Camp, and particularly of the Executive Committee. He felt that the Committee does not at present have the full confidence of the internees which he attributes in a large measure to the fact that it is now an appointive rather than an elected body. He believes that much could be done to improve the position by requesting the Commandant's permission for a new and unrestricted election under such conditions as the Commandant might impose. Subsequent to this election he felt a reorganization of the functions and methods of the Committee would do much to improve efficiency and regain Camp confidence." Question was held over for further thought.

Administrative Committee of the Los Baños Camp lodges a strong protest to the Director General of the Japanese Military Administration in the Philippines. This protest draws attention to the manifestly inadequate provisions being made for the care of internees at Los Baños, to the dangers to health and lives of internees if forced to occupy the Camp in present form, and finally, requests that certain minimum conditions be met prior to any further transfers to Los Baños.

Commandant Kodaki agrees to permit internees to write letters home which will be sent on first exchange ship.

Aug. 5—Internees attend movies consisting of two Japanese propaganda pictures and one Hollywood film.

Announcement made of postponement of transfer to Los Baños.

Aug. 6—Independent committee appointed by the Executive Committee to study the possibilities of exchange of internees with particular reference to the removal of women and children, the aged and sick, from the combat zone. The Committee consists of C. A. DeWitt, chairman, H. B. Pond, E. E. S. Kephart, J. M. Crawford, H. F. Wilkins, H. R. Semmelink, T. J. Pratt and L. G. Freeth, members.

Aug. 9—Woman internee sentenced for having stolen articles in her possession. Three hours extra labor for sixty days.

Finance and Supplies Committee studies currency inflation, asks for increase in daily quota from P0.80 to P1.00.

Aug. 13—Bessmer Relief Fund No. 3 received P50,000.00 for general relief purposes to include Davao and Baguio and Los Baños Camps as well as Santo Tomas.

G. M. Bridgeford calls attention to the rapidly rising costs of all foodstuffs. He feels that before the month is over meat will be strictly rationed.

Aug. 16—New jail to have a warden, C. T. Ayres; also a physician, Dr. H. S. Waters.

Aug. 20—Internee Relations Committee sends memorandum to Executive Committee bringing out the need for more space for boys' rooms, improved and additional space in the Main Building for reading, and for special rooms to segregate those effected with communicable diseases.

Aug. 23—Santo Tomas Internment Camp sends Davao and Baguio Internment Camp each P5,000.00 by telegraphic transfer as their share of Bessmer Relief Fund No. 3 Japanese military authorities agree to increase Camp per diem to P1.00 as requested, effective September 1st.

Aug. 27—Announced that relief ship *Teia Maru* will leave Manila last week of September bound for Marmagao in Goa, where connections will be made with exchange ship from United States.

Aug. 30—Commandant returns from two weeks' visit to Los Baños, states that internment camp there will be limited to three thousand internees including first eight hundred, and that Santo Tomas Internment Camp will be permanently retained.

Clarence A. Beliel officially designated to read personally over Camp loudspeaker system "all important announcements, all emer-

gency broadcasts, and the 11:30 and 8:30 (later 7:30) news periods, unless prevented from doing so by unforeseen circumstances."

Chairman of Executive Committee calls attention of Commandant to deplorable situation of non-interned families. Japanese authorities demanding payment of back rents, increasing rents, and collecting rents where homes belonging to occupants; some evictions already made, others threatened. Treatment considered unfair and inhuman. Japanese Commandant requested to intervene. Department of External Affairs requested to supply more meat for Camp use.

Sept. 2—Children's playhouse, paid for in large measure by Camp donations, formally opened.

Sept. 4—Executive Committee receives petition from Dr. Don Holter, Mrs. Carroll F. Burke and others supplicating "consideration and transmission to the Commandant of a request that wives and mothers be permitted the privilege of living in shanties." Survey shows 404 persons now sleeping out and 499 others desirous of permission to sleep in shanties.

Sept. 13—Confidential list being made of internees to be repatriated. Canteen and Personal Service Department to lay in largest possible stocks of merchandise with expectation that goods will be difficult to obtain in a few weeks.

Sept. 17—Dr. Dana Nance, of Baguio, now in Santo Tomas, to be assigned to Los Baños as Camp medical officer.

Sept. 20—Santo Tomas Parents Association organized; A. J. Gibbs, Chairman. Clyde DeWitt and H. B. Pond, representing two distinct groups in committee appointed to investigate the question of repatriation, appear before Executive Committee with their reports. Mr. DeWitt and his group feel strongly that this Camp should assume no responsibility for sending any message abroad which might directly or indirectly result in placing our government in an embarrassing position, or be considered by our Filipino friends as a desire to abandon the Philippines, even in part. He recommends a cable giving facts and requesting that in case of future transfers preference be given to women and children, the aged and the infirm. The group represented by Mr. Pond feels that the Camp has a definite responsibility to make a formal request for the transfer of all desiring to leave provided such transfer is not contrary to Government policy. Attention was called to the shortage of food and medicines with the future looming up darker yet, the Camp owed it to the aged and sick to get them out before it is too late. The British members advised the Executive Committee that they desired to send a separate cablegram, and the Netherlands community registered their wish to be excluded from consideration in this matter, as it was their belief their Government was doing the best it could do for them. The Commandant, on his part, refuses to allow any cable to be forwarded.

Sept. 24—Mr. Kodaki, Japanese Commandant, addresses internees promising to do his best for them and requesting cooperation. Executive

Committee disclaims responsibility in selecting internees to be repatriated.

Sept. 26—One hundred twenty-seven internees, accompanied by Mr. Ohashi, representative of the Japanese Commandant, leave Camp at 5:30 A.M. to board exchange ship *Teia Maru* at undisclosed port of embarkation for repatriation. From the official minutes: "This group was joined by twenty-four members of the American Consular Staff, and one internee from Baguio, making a total evacuation of 151 adults and one infant. Of the above, 131 were Americans, fifteen Canadians and six of other nationalities." Commandant refuses to permit report on Santo Tomas Internment Camp conditions to go forward with departing internees. Executive Committee appoints internees Selph, Steen, Leach, Aurell, Robinson, Vittaly, Cronin, Walker, and Sanford to represent Camp in giving out information.

Sept. 27—Santo Tomas Parents Association elects the following to represent the association: A. J. Gibbs, chairman, Mrs. Norris Everett, secretary, Dr. Beulah Ream Allen, F. C. Chambers, Mrs. A. Clark, J. M. Pardew, and G. A. Stewart, members.

Oct. 1—Announced that party of internees had safely embarked in *Teia Maru*.

Internee Relations Department notifies Executive Committee that the activities of their Department will be suspended "until their status has been clarified by full replies to various written memoranda submitted from time to time in the past."

Monitors' council makes unanimous recommendation that a jail for the detention of women punished for offenses against Camp order, be made available. Executive Committee approved and "referred to Mr. Lloyd to make effective when practical."

Oct. 8—Dr. Don W. Holter elected to Executive Committee to succeed E. E. Selph. Christmas Committee appointed with Frederic H. Stevens, chairman. R. W. Verney appointed property man to take care of Camp tools and certain other property.

Petition received by the Executive Committee from a number of women requesting transfer to Los Baños.

Situation of non-internable families becoming more deplorable. Executive Committee makes strong plea to Commandant to find solution. Commandant states nothing can be done at present. Mrs. Marie Willimont appointed Christmas buyer for parents desiring to get Christmas presents for their children.

Monitors' council calls attention to inadequate staff of dentists and petitions Executive Committee to arrange for transfer of Dr. Doyle from Los Baños to supplement present staff in Santo Tomas.

Oct. 11—Executive Committee receives Relief Fund No. 4, P46,994.08, proceeds of Yen 100,000.00 emanating from International Red Cross for general relief of all internees.

Executive Committee considering proposal submitted by Parents'

Association to manufacture yeast under the supervision of G. H. Halden.

Dr. Don Holter, newly elected member of Executive Committee, assigned to take charge of Camp Order. From official minutes: "Dr. Holter explained to the Committee that he considered his appointment (election) as a Camp protest against the Executive Committee, and that he believes the major problem of the Camp today deals with the relationship between the Committee and the rest of the internee body, it being essential to supplant the present lack of trust and esteem by a feeling of mutual cooperation and confidence." Dr. Holter pledged himself to try and help the Executive Committee to solve this problem.

Oct. 15—Internee leaves Camp without pass, attempts to communicate with persons outside Camp. Sentenced to confinement in Camp jail for duration of internment.

Executive Committee discusses enforcement of law and order. Delinquencies of a few jeopardize interests of all.

Oct. 18—Japanese Commandant and party inspect shanty areas. Find much cause for complaint.

British internees elect advisory committee to advise the British members of the Executive Committee on problems purely British in nature. F. Groves, T. Harrington, W. Hawkins, W. J. Percival, T. J. Pratt were elected.

Commandant states that there is definitely no hope of effecting transfers of civilians from War Prisoners Camps to Santo Tomas.

Mr. Lloyd, Executive Committee member, discusses with the Committee "his failure, so far, to provide proper space for a woman's jail."

Oct. 20—Twelve persons from the U. S. High Commissioner's office arrive in Santo Tomas for internment.

Oct. 22—Woman internee under influence of liquor, out of bounds, sentenced to thirty days confinement in Camp jail for women (as soon as Camp jail for women is ready) and also to two hours work daily. Los Baños Internment Camp promises to send Santo Tomas children two hundred Christmas gifts as its contribution for a Merry Christmas.

Commandant Kodaki approves following expenditures from Relief Fund No. 4:

Los Baños Internment Camp.....	P4,400.00
Baguio Internment Camp.....	4,400.00
Davao Internment Camp.....	4,000.00
Santo Tomas Internment Camp.....	21,350.00
Religious groups	2,600.00
Outside institutions	2,950.00
Conditional releases	700.00
Family aid (Nov.).....	6,994.08

Dwight Shouse appointed as special investigator for the Department of Patrol.

Lieut-Colonel Urabe replaces Lieut.-Colonel Narusawa as Commandant of Los Baños Camp.

Dr. Fletcher recommends; and Executive Committee approves, creation of Medical Board consisting of four doctors and ex-officio, the manager of the hospital units. It is thought by this set-up the work of the medical department will be simplified and given more flexibility. Selected for first Board are: Dr. L. Z. Fletcher, chairman and medical director, Dr. H. S. Waters, Dr. Beulah Ream Allen, Dr. T. D. Stevenson, and L. L. Gardner.

Oct. 25—Former barber shop set aside as Camp jail for women.

Charles V. Schelke appointed as assistant to Dr. Don Holter, on Camp Order and Camp Relations. Dr. Holter submits resignation as Head of Internee Relations Department. Executive Committee unanimously agree that there is no present object in retaining the Internee Relations Department, which consequently will not be revived at this time.

Oct. 29—Commandant Kodaki informs committee of transfer to another post; to be succeeded by K. Kato.

A. D. Calhoun, from Los Baños Camp reports that developments are proceeding slowly. Camp health continues good, and that the internees are looking forward to the arrival of one hundred eighty women desirous of transfer to Los Baños.

Executive Committee obtains approval from Acting Commandant for rotating membership in the Committee by the selection of a new member by internees. The term of office shall be nine months, except Chairman Carroll Grinnell, who is an appointee of the Commandant. The Committee accepted with regret the resignation of S. L. Lloyd, presented on Oct. 22nd.

Experimental kitchen to be installed in endeavor to improve food served by Central kitchen.

Youth Council organized for 'teen-age groups and placed under supervision of N. N. Everett and Miss Patricia McHugh.

Camp Co-operative Library started under Glenn Wishard with aim of making better grade books available for internees.

Nov. 1—Executive Committee introduced in a body to new Commandant K. Kato.

Letter written to Mrs. Josephine Waldo recording appreciation of Camp for outstanding services performed by her late husband during internment.

Nov. 2—Rooms E and F of Women's Dormitory designated isolation center for cases of contagious diseases and for quarantine of new arrivals in Camp.

Nov. 5—*Teia Maru* bringing in relief supplies, medicines, and mail due tomorrow on return from Goa.

Commandant approves construction of East and West Pavilions—two buildings of bamboo—sawali-nipa construction, 25 feet by 100 feet, located across the plaza in front of Main building, to be used

for storage of Camp supplies, additional recreation or educational purposes, or emergency housing.

Bernard H. Brown and Daniel Adamson appointed a committee to look after Camp funerals of internees who have no relatives or friends to arrange for burial.

H. B. Pond appointed a committee of one to study the provisions of the Prisoners of War Convention signed at Geneva in 1929, modified by subsequent convention in Tokyo in 1934.

Nov. 7—Prince Smazu, vice-president of the Japanese Red Cross pays brief visit to Camp.

Nov. 8—Six Thousand Fifty Pesos from Relief Fund No. 4, turned over for purchase of milk for children of Annex and for hospital patients, approved by Commandant Kato.

Now decided that Camp jail for women ought to be in old electrical shop and storeroom, not in barber shop!

Dr. H. S. Waters appointed vice-chairman of Medical Board. Rev. Carl Eschbach, administrator of Baguio Internment Camp here to study Santo Tomas Internment Camp and Los Baños Internment Camp and work out uniform code of rules. Reports 484 internees at present in Baguio Internment Camp.

From official minutes: "The Chairman then gave the Committee full details covering the recent arrival of (Red Cross) Relief supplies per the *Teia Maru ex-Gripsholm*. He stated that although we have not been allowed any official representative to look after these supplies for us, arrangements have been made by the Commandant by which J. O. Bessmer has been acting in this capacity, and the military have agreed that the supplies shall be stored in Swiss bodegas rather than in military warehouses . . . Prince Smazu . . . expressed his agreement with the plans . . . 'Every precaution must be taken to prevent criticism of the way in which the supplies are handled' . . . after the supplies are stored the distribution plan must be agreed upon between those in charge of War Prisoners Camps and those in charge of Civilian Camps."

Nov. 9—From official minutes: "In connection with the Women's jail, the Committee was advised that the Medical Board do not favor the location of the jail in the Hospital compound."

H. G. Lyman, appointed as head of the Room Assignment Department, vice S. D. Lennox, resigned.

Herbert Ward, an internee, reported to be "presumably in the custody of the Japanese military police."

Nov. 10—From official minutes: "Contrary to the original understanding . . . the Japanese military have been withdrawing considerable quantities of these (Red Cross) supplies both direct from the piers and also from the warehouses, with the stated intention of storing same in Bilibid for distribution among war prisoners. In particular, the indications are that a large proportion of the medical and surgical supplies and shoes have been withdrawn, together with a little less than half

of the comfort kits. . . . It was suggested that the Chairman shall approach Mr. Kato (Commandant) tomorrow and make the request that if he has any misgivings as to the proper ultimate distribution of these supplies, that he appeal in person to General Kuroda, Commanding General of the Japanese Forces in the Philippines. It was felt that only through such a channel can action be hoped for."

Nov. 12—Relief supplies expected soon from *Teia Maru*. Committee appointed to receive, check, store and issue same: S. D. Lennox, chairman, William Douglas, James Kibbee, Charles Fossum, members.

Cash donations to Children's Christmas Fund now amount to P2,500.

Frank B. Leyshon elected to replace S. L. Lloyd on Executive Committee, according to plan of rotating membership.

Nov. 14—Tremendous storm hits Manila. Barometric pressure 739 mm., rainfall in three days, from 14th to 17th, twenty-seven inches. Camp inundated, shanties deserted, many blown down by violent winds, gas and electric current fail, drinking water contaminated. Camp reserve food supplies not much damaged by storm.

Nov. 17—Commandant approves censored notes to and from non-interned families in view of present food emergency. Authorizes supervised visits of families at Camp gate.

H. B. Pond discusses his report on the Geneva Convention of 1929, relating to the treatment of prisoners of war.

Survey of baggage of women transferring to Los Baños indicates average of twelve pieces per woman and requiring ten freight cars to transport!

Captain P. B. Neubauer appointed as head of Shanty Department, vice P. D. Carman, resigned.

Nov. 19—Due to thefts by outsiders, volunteer patrol formed to protect Camp property.

Internees with non-internable families meet and elect Robert Y. Robb, chairman with authority to select the remainder of his committee. He appointed M. L. Chitry, secretary, W. Murphin, sergeant-at-arms, T. O'Brien, L. E. Koontz, B. V. Ball, C. T. Waters and W. A. Lewis, members. Clyde A. DeWitt accepted appointment as legal adviser and spokesman for committee. Mrs. Ethel Foley appointed head of Camp Bazaar vice Romney L. Pierce, resigned.

Nov. 22—Commandant insists on enforcement of rule keeping dogs out of Camp.

Nov. 25—Thanksgiving Day activities center on religious aspect of occasion, with Protestant service and Roman Catholic mass.

Attempt made to play football—Army versus Navy—but ground swampy. In evening show is staged in "Little Theater Under the Stars."

Nov. 26—Four-day Hobby Show opens. Fine exhibits of Camp handicraft work and art.

From official minutes: "Executive Committee to give some thought and be prepared to make recommendations as to how best the problem of a number of suspected pregnancies in Camp may be handled."

Nov. 29—Dr. Holter called to attention of Executive Committee the need of keeping in close touch with internee body giving them fuller and more prompt information regarding current developments. Executive Committee decides that Dr. Holter's ideas should be followed "as far as practical."

Nov. 30—St. Andrews Day—Scotsman stage show with patriotic songs and dances. Red Cross Relief kits from *Teia Maru* come into Camp for storage until examined and approved for distribution.

Dec. 2—Announcement made of lack of certain foods: No more sugar, no fats and oils, no meat, no milk, no bread. Coffee continues to be rationed.

Last Japanese food vendors leave Santo Tomas. Camp Fruit and Vegetable Department, with A. B. Schwartz as manager, begins functioning.

Dec. 3—Party of twenty-seven internees return from Los Baños Internment Camp.

E. J. Johns elected monitor of gymnasium.

Marauders enter Camp. Commandant states it is duty of Philippine Constabulary, not Japanese military forces to guard Camp.

Package line survey ordered by Commandant, to start immediately.

Commandant warns of fire risk in shanty areas. Wants greater precautions taken.

Official name of Santo Tomas Internment Camp is now Manila Internment Camp in compliance with orders received from Tokyo.

Dec. 4—High school boys and girls entertain Camp with a school show in "Little Theater Under the Stars."

Dec. 6—Despite every effort made to economize, Camp budget being exceeded by P1,100 daily, due inadequately of present allowance for Camp food.

Executive Committee greatly concerned with delay in arrival of Relief Fund No. 5.

Second transfer to Los Baños Internment Camp ordered for Friday, Dec. 10.

Continuance of package line precarious, personal packages must not contain sugar, rice or other "controlled commodities."

Announce that woman's jail will soon be ready!

In line with rotating policy, R. T. Fitzsimmons resigns as member of Executive Committee.

Discussion of Camp food problem by Executive, Finance and Supplies Committee reveals that recent major price increases have unbalanced budget. Central kitchen costs per person run about P1.00 and the Annex and Hospital about P1.90. It was the unanimous opinion of the Executive Committee and Earl Carroll as head of Finance and Supplies "that in the interests of Camp health there must be no material cut in present diets as long as food can be bought."

It was hoped that the Japanese military authorities would authorize

an increase from P1.00 to P1.50 in Camp per diem. "It was felt by all that the outlook is serious and the future grim."

Dec. 10—Transfer to Los Baños of one hundred seventy-seven women and thirty men made this morning. Reports indicate that party arrived safely before noon.

From official minutes: "The Chairman reported that he has been unable to open up any discussion with the University authorities regarding the possible use of a portion of the seminary for a hospital, because of the absence from Manila of the Father Provincial."

J. A. Thomas of the Executive Committee suggests plan whereby members of the Committee may discuss their Camp problem directly with the Commandant.

It was thought this plan would facilitate a more efficient dispatch of Camp business—action deferred.

Dec. 13—Commandant states he has forwarded request for increase in the Camp per diem to P1.50 with his favorable recommendation. Arrangements made to borrow P46,994.08 from J. O. Bessmer, until American Relief Fund No. 5 is received.

Mail and parcel post packages aboard *Teia Maru* arrived in Manila November 5, not yet received in Camp. Commandant asked about this, replies, "Eventually this mail should commence to reach Camp."

Commandant Kato informs Committee for non-internable families that while he is sympathetic with their problems the Camp is already too congested and "that the question of their internment is, at the moment, impossible."

The Commandant's assistance was asked by Committee for non-internable families (1) to allow the internment of from forty or fifty persons in the most desperate straits, (2) to obtain an allowance from the Japanese authorities similar to that granted internees, (3) to allow Red Cross relief supplies to be distributed them, (4) to obtain a ruling from the Enemy Property Custodian by which non-interned families will not be assessed back or future rentals or evicted from property under the Custodian's control. Commandant declines to accept anyone of the points brought up.

Dec. 16—Special meeting of Executive Committee hastily called to consider too rigorous inspection of Red Cross relief kits received in Camp on November 30. Fifteen Japanese military inspectors open all kits, remove all cigarettes (due to unacceptable printing on one of the brands), take out and examine contents of kits, open some cans and damage two kits beyond repair. Verbal protest at once made to Commandant, followed by written protest to be sent to Swiss Minister in Tokyo.

Eight hundred kits given out to internees today. Daily deliveries to continue, until Camp distribution completed. Kits also sent to Los Baños and Baguio for all internees there.

Dr. R. H. Walker, vice-chairman of the Baguio Camp, visits Camp.

Dec. 17—Definite orders given that no Red Cross relief supplies may be sent out of Camp.

W. A. Chittick elected to succeed R. T. Fitzsimmons on Executive Committee.

Dec. 18—A portion of the cigarettes removed by military inspectors from Red Cross relief kits are returned and ordered distributed to internees.

Dec. 19—Christmas week celebration opens in Camp with pageant illustrating scenes from sacred history. Readings from Gospel also presented with singing of hymns by woman's and children's chorus, and soloists.

Dec. 20—Balance of Red Cross supplies reach Camp including large cases of textiles, shoes, medicines, clothing.

Camp vendors informed that Commandant desires all selling activities to be taken over soon by official agencies and made cooperative.

Dec. 21—Inspiring Christmas program; Handel's Oratorio "The Messiah" presented by chorus of one hundred fifty internees, with Mesdames Hill, Foley, Assadourian, and Mr. Edward L. Hall, soloists, conducted by Father T. H. Visser.

Dec. 22—Moving picture show—first in several months.

Dec. 24—Christmas concert in evening on front plaza—community "sing," chorus, solos, readings, sketching of Christmas scenes on blackboard by artist Mrs. Kay Friederichsen.

Dec. 25—Christmas celebration for children in afternoon. Santa Claus enters Camp by South Gate and distributes toys. In evening, musical and speaking program presented.

Christmas noonday meal provided at the expense of the Camp Canteen and Cold Stores.

Dec. 27—Commandant orders all buying and selling activities of Camp vendors to cease, effective January 31, 1944. Also orders Camp restaurant to be opened.

Dec. 28—E. A. Perkins requested to take charge of Shanty Patrol organization and work out details with Charles Shelke.

Package line ordered closed for the day January 1, 1944.

Executive Committee receives memorandum from the Finance and Supplies Committee calling attention to special privileges which are being extended to certain groups of internees from the Annex and Hospital kitchens. Extra food is being served these groups in a way, which the Finance and Supplies Committee "considers wrong and recommends it be abolished." Executive Committee appoints a Committee with instructions "to try to work out a plan for eliminating all privileges of this nature."

Dec. 29—Movie show—Donald Duck and Walt Disney entertain internees.

Dec. 31—Year ends with internee morale still high.

- Jan. 1—New Year opens with heavy rain, unusual for this season. "Teen Agers" present pantomime "Cinderella" in Little Theater Under the Stars.
- Jan. 2—Davao internees, 279 men, women and children, arrive in Santo Tomas after a hard trip begun Christmas Day. One man—E. C. Clement, 81 years old—dies en route.
- Jan. 3—Executive Committee is informed that American Relief Fund No. 3 has been received from Swiss Minister in Tokyo, amounting to P30,546.17. Camp deficit for December approximately P40,000.00.
Camp Exchange established for trading-in and exchanging relief supplies, in charge of H. B. Parfet and Mrs. Mary Edwards.
Father F. J. Ewing, chairman of the Davao committee, appeared before the Executive Committee and gave a short outline of their Camp at Davao. (See story of Davao Internment Camp by Father Ewing.)
Chester V. Grant appointed assistant treasurer of the Executive Committee.
Miss Hazel Hedrick appointed head of the Camp restaurant.
- Jan. 6—Gilbert Henri Yette, prominent internee, dies at Los Baños.
Camp population at roll call this day—3,939.
- Jan. 7—Internee sentenced to ninety days and cancellation of package line privileges for communicating with outside party, signalling over wall, attempting to hand women's clothes of unknown ownership over wall.
Additional relief supplies—vitamins and towels—distributed to internees.
P5,000.00 appropriated to establish Camp restaurant.
W. A. Chittick appointed to head Camp Order Department.
Permission given to Fred Comings to set up exchange for relief supplies to complement Parfet—Edwards exchange.
Dr. F. O. Smith recently returned from Los Baños appointed as member of the Medical Board and as head of the Hygiene Department.
C. H. Davies appointed Gate Camp Buyer, vice Richard Earl, resigned.
- Jan. 10—Commandant advises Executive Committee that, effective Jan. 6, Camp has been placed under the direct supervision of the War Prisoners Department, the head of which is General Morimoto. Drastic changes expected shortly in Camp administration and operation.
W. A. Chittick of the Executive Committee recommends that the Camp, and individuals, raise pigs and chickens.
Commandant denies permission to the Executive Committee to issue Red Cross food kits to sick internees (Class A) living in their homes. Also rules that three Catholic nuns, recently interned, to whom kits were issued cannot take their kits with them when they leave Camp on "religious release."

Letter from the Commandant to the Executive Committee ordering the reinternment of Mrs. George Koster and child and permitting them to be assigned quarters in Mr. Koster's shanty. The first woman allowed to sleep in a shanty.

Jan. 12—All buyers leaving Camp on outside purchasing trips and all vehicles entering Camp grounds to be accompanied hereafter by Japanese guard.

Jan. 14—Package line to be closed hereafter on first, third and fifth Friday every month.

Chief and personnel, Department of Patrols, resign *en masse*. Colonel C. N. Livingstone appointed Acting Chief of Patrols, assisted by Bernard H. Brown and Daniel Adamson.

Japanese guards initiate daily patrol thru Camp at 9:30 P.M.

Jan. 17—Executive Committee approves project to plant small private garden plots between rows of bananas in "southwest territory."

Softball league starts with five teams enrolled: Lions, Tigers, Panthers, Bears, Wolves.

Japanese authorities make arrangements whereby H. A. Jenson, heading the Neutral Welfare Committee of the International Y.M.C.A. may furnish the Camp with such articles as books, athletic and recreational supplies. The Executive Committee expressed their appreciation of what this Committee was doing and their generous offer but stressed the point that this Camp "does not desire to accept assistance from this source until the requirements of the war prisoners camps have been completely filled and a surplus is available."

H. B. Pond sends memorandum to the Executive Committee in which he recommends that, in accordance with Article 43 of the Geneva Convention, they serve notice on the Commandant that it proposes to arrange an election among internees to select agents to represent them in dealing with the Japanese military authorities and protecting powers.

Jan. 19—General Morimoto, head of Japanese War Prisoners Division, accompanied by staff, makes extensive inspection of Camp.

Package line ordered closed hereafter on second and fourth Fridays instead of on first, third, and fifth.

Japanese military authorities, War Prisoners Division, to begin furnishing Santo Tomas Internment Camp with food on February 1, in lieu of cash per diems heretofore paid.

Army ration to consist of 766 grams foodstuffs per day per "adult of eleven years and over" and one-half ration for children.

Japanese military authorities order "southwest territory" turned into Camp garden project. All internees urged to engage in garden work.

Camp per diem increase to P1.50 approved by Japanese military authorities retroactive to December 1, 1943, and in force until February 1.

Jan. 21—Medical Board reports three cases of chicken pox, eight cases of

measles and a number of cases of whooping cough, the latter being on the increase.

General Morimoto, head of the War Prisoners Division, orders that a clear space of ten feet be maintained adjacent to the inside fence surrounding the Camp. The General also insists on the installation of additional bath and toilet facilities.

Jan. 25—Women and children receive "first round" relief supplies—shoes, nightgown, Mother Hubbard, sox, shoe polish, handkerchief, sewing kit, tooth brush, talcum powder, bloomers, shoe laces. Certain choices and alternatives permitted.

Jan. 28—The Executive Committee appoints committee to develop plans for air-raid shelters.

Los Baños Internment Camp elects new Administration Committee composed of Rev. W. H. Fonger chairman, L. T. Watty vice-chairman, George Gray secretary, and M. R. Arick, W. F. G. Harris, R. Bradney and F. C. Bennett members.

Jan. 29—Special American Relief Fund of P70,554 34 equivalent of 150,134.40 Yen received for all American and allied nationals and their dependents in Philippine Islands.

Jan. 30—Important meeting of Executive Committee and Finance and Supply Committee called, with Commandant present, to discuss vital changes in Camp operation, beginning February 1.

Mary Chiles Hospital, Doctors' Hospital, St. Joseph's Hospital and Emmanuel Hospital no longer available to internees by order Japanese commandant.

Jan. 31—Camp man power called on—one hour per man every fifth day—to prepare "southwest territory" for planting.

Emergency Organization Committee is now to be known as the Emergency Planning Committee.

Safety Department makes survey covering black-out necessities.

With the expected influx of the sick, aged and convalescents from outside institutions, the Medical Board calls attention to the need for additional hospital space.

Medical Board recommends that the Japanese military authorities transfer from War Prisoners Camp American doctors, including one eye, ear, nose and throat specialist, one TB specialist, three general practitioners and two dentists, if they can be spared.

Executive Committee against the recommendations of the Medical Board permits chickens and ducks to be kept in shanty areas.

Feb. 1—Japanese military police takes over administration of Camp.

Married folks move into shanties, many families reunited after two years.

Feb. 4—Camp loses the service of Miss Patricia Intengan who served so long as Camp buyer. Japanese authorities hereafter will do all buying for Camp.

Again the Executive Committee urges that the Seminary be set aside for a hospital.

The playing of Sousa's march, the "Stars and Stripes Forever" in one of the musical programs results in cutting down the time of the program to only one hour. Japanese protests came in from "Bilibid, Far Eastern University and elsewhere the next day."

Feb. 7—Japanese military authorities order package line permanently closed. Of three sacks foreign mail brought into Camp on February 2, only five letters censored and distributed to date!

Ice for private use no longer permitted to enter Camp.

Santo Tomas Internment Camp offers donation of 103 pairs Army shoes for needy USAFFE war prisoners. Japanese Commandant foresees serious difficulty in effecting delivery, requests offer be withdrawn!

Japanese Camp authorities still insist on "visibility" as to shanties (i.e., two sides entirely open) although privacy permitted while dressing!

Feb. 8—Men's Chorus of twenty-four voices, with Mrs. Jean MacWilliam as soloist, entertains Camp under direction of Karl Kreutz.

Distribution of men's supplementary relief supplies begins. Each male adult internee has choice spread over approximately twenty-five items, including clothing, toilet articles, and tobacco.

Feb. 9—Executive Committee discusses with W. A. Chittick head of Department of Order and S. D. Lennox on the subject of the organization of special squads to protect the Camp in case of emergencies. T. J. Wolff and S. D. Lennox have created a force of 103 picked men to act in a time of emergency. The Department of Order also has a force for this purpose. "Suggested that Mr. Chittick continue the development of his present organization and that Mr. Lennox's unit be held in reserve."

Feb. 10—Holy Ghost Children's Home closed, inmates return to Santo Tomas.

Feb. 11—Emergency gangs organized to handle food supplies expected soon from military authorities.

Japanese military authorities order survey of all electrical, gas, kerosene, alcohol, coconut oil and charcoal heating equipment in Camp both Camp operated and privately owned.

Executive Committee approves the subdivision of Shanty Area B into two parts. Frederic H. Stevens appointed as Area Supervisor of the new division known as Area D.

The Executive Committee authorized the Treasurer in conjunction with the Chairman to liquidate all estates of deceased internees who have no close relatives or representatives in Camp to make the necessary arrangements. Chester V. Grant, Assistant Treasurer, to be custodian.

The Executive Committee, acting on recommendation of the Medical Board, orders that the Dormitory Building be cleared and in the future be used for an Isolation Hospital. (This building was the first Camp Hospital.)

Survey shows that more than 545 persons desire to be furnished cooking facilities *out* of doors.

Feb. 14—Commandant orders that a ten-foot space around the Camp wall be immediately cleared by internee labor; the removal of the Sanitation and Health compound, the plumbing shop and the sheet metal and blacksmith shop; the internee guard house now outside the sawali gate must be moved inside; the fourth floor of the Main Building entirely cleared of internees between the hours of 5:00 P.M. and 9:00 A.M.; no vehicle to enter the Camp; the city garbage truck to pick up garbage outside the west sawali gate; all construction work, whether Camp or individual, must stop pending approval of Commandant.

Drs. T. D. Stevenson, W. W. McAnlis and J. A. McAnlis who are living outside the Camp because of being missionaries will no longer be permitted to enter Camp, but may elect to enter and stay *in* Camp, which they all did.

Feb. 15—Camp Health Council formed to coordinate efforts of Medical and Hygiene board, with Dr. F. O. Smith chairman.

Feb. 16—Executive Committee records grateful receipt of gift of P572.02 to Santo Tomas Internment Camp from His Holiness the Pope.

Great increase in length of food lines noted since discontinuation of package line on seventh of the month.

All unnecessary services (library, personal service, canteens and exchanges, education, athletic events) closed down during mornings to provide more labor.

Feb. 18—Japanese War Prisoners headquarters order immediate reorganization of Camp. Commandant appoints Internee Committee consisting of C. C. Grinnell, Chairman; Earl Carroll and S. L. Lloyd, Vice-Chairman, to reorganize all Camp activities under four heads.

Mr. Onozaki succeeds Mr. Kato as Commandant.

The Executive Committee at its last meeting recommends the election of three internees to represent the internees.

J. A. Thomas of the Executive Committee calls attention to the personal loads carried by the doctors of this Camp who work long hours and that some method of helping these doctors should be worked out so that problems of housing, food, laundry and help would not be an added burden.

Feb. 19—Camp begins distribution of eggs and bread through monitors direct to internees' rooms. Long egg and bread lines disappear as new system goes into operation.

Feb. 20—Japanese military authorities order all Camp and privately owned building materials to be turned over to them at once.

Japanese military authorities order west balcony of Gymnasium cleared of internees.

Feb. 21—Commandant states new Camp policy and regulations are issued with intention of completely isolating Santo Tomas Internment Camp from any contact with outside.

Approximately sixty internees arrive from Sulphur Springs Internment Camp. Letters from home!

Feb. 22—Japanese military authorities order:

- (1) All privately owned electrical and gas appliances surrendered on February 23rd.
- (2) All barbed wire not used for essential services deposited with Commandant.
- (3) Entry of newspaper "Tribune" into Camp prohibited.

H. Pollock assumes charge of Food Production Division under Labor Department.

Four hundred ducks brought into Camp, sent to Duck farm in "southwest territory."

Feb. 23—Japanese military authorities order list made of all internees having ten years or more experience in certain skilled trades such as plumbing, lathe and machine work, steam-fitting, etc.

W. A. Chittick appointed Labor Controller.

Internees elect three agents as their representatives: H. B. Pond, Clyde A. DeWitt (Americans), T. Harrington (British).

Feb. 24—Japanese military authorities order all private electric cord attachments not used for Camp purposes to be turned in.

Japanese military authorities order Japanese Embassy to take charge of outside family aid payments and relief funds.

Japanese military authorities order that Japanese Commandant be advised one day in advance of all open meetings, with brief outline of subjects to be discussed.

Japanese military authorities order list submitted of Camp buildings, Floor and Room Monitors, Shanty Supervisors, together with number of internees in each room, building, floor and shanty area, also number of shanties and portables in each area.

Feb. 25—First recorded meeting of the new Internee Committee.

Meeting of Department heads, Monitors and Supervisors held in the playhouse. The newly elected Internee Agents H. B. Pond, C. A. DeWitt and T. Harrington were introduced and Mr. Pond outlined briefly their aims and expressed the appreciation of the Agents for the confidence placed in them as evidenced by their election.

Feb. 26—Commandant approves personnel of newly elected Internee Agents.

Feb. 27—A. F. Duggleby appointed chairman, Family Aid Committee.

L. J. Francisco appointed head of research group to investigate possible improvement in Camp menus and cooking.

Feb. 29—Internee Agents introduced to Commandant.

Japanese military authorities order rodent control shed closed and sealed, work in this department temporarily suspended.

Internee Committee confirms appointment of T. J. Wolff as adviser to Finance and Supply division and appointment of J. Kibbee in charge of Transportation Pool.

- Two American army doctors (Capt. S. M. Bloom, Capt. L. T. Noell) and American army dentist (Capt. G. P. Francis) arrive from War Prisoners Camp for duty on Camp medical and dental boards.
- March 1—Roll Call both at 8 A.M., and 6:30 P.M. (later changed to 7 P.M., then to 5:30 P.M.) conducted by Japanese officials personally. Japanese military authorities order construction of bamboo fence round Camp two meters from wall, to begin immediately.
- March 2—Japanese military authorities order sealing of internee caustic plant, soap making plant, and electric repair shop on 4th floor, Main Building.
- March 3—Six truck loads of parcel post packages received (341 bags) for Santo Tomas, Baguio, Los Baños. Packages contained canned food, toilet articles, and miscellaneous items.
- March 7—Great difficulty being experienced in getting in sufficient fruits and vegetables. Mobs of internees wait at selling booth until opening time and fight for their supplies.
- Internee workers on bamboo fence withdrawn—Camp requests clarification of questions on voluntary labor and internee supervision.
- Camp receives P19,242.00 from Japanese military authorities covering daily expense money for February (P3.00 per adult, P1.50 per child) clothing repair money (P1.50 and P.75) plus P589.95 for special work done by internees.
- Movie show on front plaza in "Little Theatre Under the Stars," two short Tuneful Toones, one Japanese film on outdoor sports, feature by Joe Brown.
- Japanese military authorities order preparation of complete list of internees who, prior to war, were actively engaged in merchant marine service, including officers, marine engineers, machinists, seamen, cooks, stewards, etc.
- March 8—Rental fee of Santa Catalina Hospital, effective January 1, 1944, increased to P500.00 monthly.
- Japanese military authorities order preparation of complete list of electrical appliances, cords, lamps, and equipment installed and used by Music Department in programs over loud-speaker system. Also map showing location of all loud-speakers and talk-back stations in Camp.
- Japanese military authorities order Questionnaires to be filled out showing name, sex, nationality, etc., of all internees.
- March 9—Internee Agents *with* Japanese Commandant requesting information about four internees removed from Camp by Military Police on February 27, 28 and March 1, 1944: E. F. Ellis, S. R. Barnett, J. H. Blair, Earl Hornbostel.
- Textile Department activities closed—balance of assets taken over by Relief and Welfare Department.
- Payment received through Japanese military authorities of P44,250.99, Santo Tomas share of remittance from American Red Cross.
- Commandant's office issues instructions regarding practice blackouts.

- March 10**—Long discussion on problem of food and finances held by Internee Committee and Internee Agents.
- March 11**—Practice air alert held from 12 noon for twenty-four hours, includes blackout and air raid practice after dusk.
- March 14**—Japanese inspection party from Finance and Supplies Department, War Prisoners headquarters, visits camp from 11 A.M. to 12 noon.
 Additional payment of P15,000.00 received, balance of Red Cross relief funds to be devoted to Family Aid.
 Four thousand blank postcards received for internees in sending out monthly messages to homeland and local relatives.
- March 15**—Internee Committee hands Commandant P30,000.00 for purchase of soap, matches, sugar, cigarettes, and textiles from Japanese military authorities for resale in Camp.
- March 16**—Commandant's office seals Camp broadcasting room, takes inventory of all appliances and supplies, later permits reopening with restrictions.
 Hot discussion arises in connection with construction of bamboo fence round Santa Catalina Hospital, Carroll Grinnell and Earl Carroll inform Commandant that his staff must not supervise Camp workers, nor specify number of internees who are to work, nor number of hours.
- March 18**—Commandant advises that marriages may now be legalized in Camp.
 Reorganization of Camp Order Division approved, Gordon MacKay appointed Chief of Camp Guard, N. Wadsworth, Assistant Chief.
 Commandant approves purchase of rice mill for \$3,000.00 U. S. currency payable after cessation of hostilities.
 Women's jail taken over as storage room for electrical supplies and music department stocks.
- March 19**—Internee Committee addresses letter to Commandant protesting against use of internee labor for construction of three sentry boxes and shelving in Guard House.
- March 20**—Use of Father's Garden withdrawn as meeting place for internees.
 All meetings must receive Commandant's approval in advance and take place in West Pavilion and center path except Roman Catholic services permitted in Santa Catalina Chapel.
 Army ration of cooking oil for Camp reduced from 20 to 10 grams daily.
- March 22**—Permission obtained to reopen food exchange in Main Building lobby and Camp Bazaar on mezzanine.
- March 23**—Commandant's office releases materials for constructing cooking sheds in several shanty sections.
 Japanese authorities deliver salt, soap, sugar, matches purchased for Camp, refund balance of P5,000—advanced March 15th.

- Japanese Commandant orders immediate preparation for selecting five hundred internees for transfer to Los Baños in near future.
- March 25—Santo Tomas share of American Relief Fund No. 6 P49,111.99 received.
- Labor Council, under the chairmanship of W. A. Chittick, Labor Controller, appointed with E. J. Johns, L. L. Rocke, E. A. Perkins and Fred Stevens. Later, Laura Grace Peterson was added to the Council.
- Protest received from the Religious Committee regarding suitable space for protestant church services, in view of the closing of the Fathers Garden.
- March 26—Commandant orders that the number of transfers to Los Baños be increased to 531, divided as follows: family units 192, males 192, females 147.
- March 27—Japanese military authorities order twelve shanties in north-east corner of Camp compound removed as being too near wall.
- Internee Committee emphasizes that no internee whether a member of the Internee Committee, Division Chief, or otherwise, had any authorization to hand over to an internee for his own use foodstuffs, whether cooked or uncooked, belonging to the Camp except through the regular meal distribution lines.
- March 28—Japanese military authorities order: Further warning broadcast against fire hazards in shanty areas and elsewhere.
- Nine thousand two hundred and fifty packages cigarettes brought into Camp for distribution between Santo Tomas, Los Baños and Baguio.
- March 30—Internee Margaret Ruan Follson, missing from Camp since her escape May 23, 1943, confined in Muntinlupa Prison.
- March 31—Five hundred packages tobacco, one thousand two hundred and fifty cigars received for prorata sale.
- Sudden alarm over loudspeaker at 12:30 A.M. rouses internees. Japanese military authorities order internees to remain quiet, not leave rooms or shanty area. Many fantastic rumors afloat next day.
- April 1—March medical report shows 141 cases of measles, 3 light cases of diphtheria, 42 cases bacillary dysentery, 62 cases asthma.
- Announcement made of transfer to Los Baños next week.
- Japanese military authorities order all cooking in shanties and shanty areas prohibited effective April 3rd. Private cooking limited to prescribed sections.
- Camp under air alert from 5:58 P.M. until April 4th. No movement on Campus, no ball games, no lights (except shaded and approved) no outside smoking, no bridge games at night!
- April 4—List posted showing internees scheduled to transfer to Los Baños. Will leave on Good Friday, April 7th at 5:30 A.M. Camp alive with bustle and activity as over five hundred internees pack baggage, crate beds and belongings, make ready to leave.

April 5—Resignation of L. E. Kline, head of Census Department, accepted with regret. D. G. McAvoy appointed to succeed him.

Unexpected announcement over Camp loudspeaker at 5:30 P.M. electrifies internees with news of postponement of Los Baños transfer.

Japanese Commandant orders emergency roll call at 6:30 P.M. Japanese staff require until 8 P.M. to make physical check-up. Entire guard at gate marched in, stationed at south, west and east entrances to Education Building, while count goes on.

April 6—Movies shown on front plaza as farewell to departing internees. Los Baños transfer starts, thirty-two internees leave Camp by truck.

April 7—Transfer to Los Baños continues in morning and afternoon by truck, not railroad, final total of 530 men, women and children, leave Camp. Three Los Baños internees transferred to Santo Tomas.

Internee Committee accepts resignation of V. H. Masefield, chief of Canteen Division.

Commandant again requests internees to show proper respect to officers of this Camp and especially to visiting officers.

April 10—Commandant appoints special committee to investigate internee accused of communicating with outside parties, smuggling food stuffs. Found guilty, sentenced to thirty days in jail.

April 12—Census taken of all persons visiting Santa Catalina Hospital Compound.

April 13—Commandant again stresses necessity for recognizing visiting officers by stopping (if sitting, by rising) and bowing. Women and children must also follow suit. Commandant entitled to recognition and "respect."

April 14—New head of Finance and Supply Section, Commandant's office, discusses Camp problems with Internee Committee, releases fifteen electric irons for Annex, Dormitory and Hospital; promises to release sixty fans; grants permission to sink five wells in Camp grounds.

At 1 A.M. military police enter Camp and remove three internees.

Army ration of cooking oil reduced from 10 to 7½ grams per person per day.

April 18—Camp inspected by Quartermaster from Japanese General Military Headquarters. Permission given for resumption of rat and rodent control, provided traps and not poison are used.

April 21—Japanese Headquarters "concerned" about large amount of money being spent in Canteens! "Luxury" items must be eliminated. Expenditures not to exceed P3.00 per day!

April 19—Camp inspected by Colonel Odajina for Department of War Prisoners Camps.

April 20—Meeting held in playhouse attended by all monitors, supervisors, division chiefs and department heads, Chairman Grinnell speaks on recognition of officers and promptness at roll calls; Vice-chairman Lloyd, on removal of shanties from proximity of rear Camp wall; Vice-chairman Carroll, on present system of purchase of supplies for Camp.

April 21—Camp milk supply reduced from ninety to sixty-five gallons daily.

Japanese military authorities order: All recreation (except for children) prohibited until after 5 P.M. during period of moving shanties from wall. Japanese military authorities order: All internees to sign "oath" before end of April! The oath:

"To His Excellency
The Commandant of the Military
Internment Camps of P. I.

I, the undersigned, hereby solemnly pledge myself that I will not, under any circumstances, attempt to escape or conspire directly or indirectly against the Japanese Military Authorities, as long as I am in their custody."

Appointment of K. B. Day confirmed as chief of Canteen Division.

April 22—Three internees, arrested April 14th, sentenced to thirty days in Camp Jail for communication with persons outside Camp and smuggling goods. Shanties owned by two, confiscated.

April 24—Japanese military authorities order: Registration of all typewriters in Camp.

April 25—Col. Yoshie appointed Camp Commandant succeeding Lt. Onozaki who remains to assist.

April 26—New Commandant promises to do everything possible to assist internees, wants Camp rules obeyed.

Japanese head of Finance and Supply Section, Commandant's office, advises of transportation difficulties, recommends planting garden in twenty meter strip next to wall when shanties are removed, warns of food scarcity to come.

April 27—Camp placed under air raid alert at 3 P.M.

Goods delivered to Camp but not released for consumption: 1,000 250-gram packages Picadora smoking tobacco, 7,500 cigars, 500 kilos unroasted peanuts.

April 28—Internee Committee records gratitude to Neutral Welfare Committee of International YMCA for arrangements to send various food supplies into Camp in honor of Emperor's birthday. Weekly supply of eggs and milk for children also promised.

April 29—Japanese Emperor's Birthday. Non-interned wives and children of internees permitted to visit their husbands and fathers for half hour, under guard.

April 30—Removal of shanties from twenty-meter zone next to wall completed.

Internee Committee makes following appointments to Central kitchen staff effective May 1st: General Supervisor, Howard Hick; Assistant General Supervisor, R. A. Wabraushek; Assistant Supervisor (Personnel), T. J. Pratt; Assistant Supervisor (Sanitation), Walter Weinheimer.

May 1—Japanese military authorities order: Transfer of baggage from bodega near Gym to Annex room 64.

Practice air-raid alert discontinued 6:45 P.M.

Army ration of sugar for Camp reduced 50 per cent—cut from twenty to ten grams per person per day.

May 2—Commandant addresses all internees in English on front plaza. Promises cooperation, warns of hard times in store.

Four hundred and thirty copies of *Tribune*, Japanese propaganda sheet permitted to enter Camp, regular daily deliveries promised for future.

May 3—Japanese military authorities advise that army rations of sugar, tea and oil may not be available for month of May. Internee Committee hopes to get sugar ration.

Signed "oaths" with accompanying letter pointing out that "oaths" were signed under duress handed to Japanese Commandant. Committee advised letter is not "acceptable." All internees except one sign oath: Tun Yun Lee (Chinese-American, born in New York) refuses but is excused, by order of Commandant. Many internees wrote "under duress"—then signed.

May 4—Sugar situation becomes worse. One tablespoonful, hitherto served internees at breakfast every other day, discontinued temporarily due non-receipt of Japanese army supplies.

May 5—Permission given for written communication with "outside." Internees may now send one postcard a month to relatives in homeland and Philippines.

Internee Committee makes effort to secure more ample supply of eggs, milk, peanuts, fruits (especially bananas) for Camp use. Committee also asks why promised supply of milk and eggs for children from Neutral Welfare Committee of the International YMCA fails to arrive.

May 7—Commandant's staff arrest four internees for investigation in connection with outside contacts.

Commandant informs Internee Committee another jail required, one for prisoners of Japanese military police, the other for Camp offenders.

May 9—Tobacco received April 27th now released to internees.

May 11—Japanese military authorities order: Work begun at once in clearing twenty-meter strip next to wall.

May 12—Japanese prohibit the entry of ricebread into Camp.

May 13—Medical and Health Department warn Internee Committee of urgent necessity of additional items of diet. Letter to be drafted to Commandant.

Dr. F. O. Smith accepts appointment as head of combined Medical and Health Department, will appoint medical associates in forming new Camp Health Council.

New labor code for women approved.

International YMCA sends in milk, eggs and Arrowroot flour.

Internee Committee protests against the treatment accorded to F. Peters and A. S. Wells during an investigation by members of the Commandant's staff.

May 15—New isolation Hospital kitchen now being organized under supervision of Mrs. Anna Louise Pardew.

Internee Committee ratifies election of Roscoe H. Canon as head of Shanty Department succeeding Capt. Paul B. Neubauer.

Commandant's office advises Camp cereal ration to be cut from 400 to 300 grams effective probably on 16th.

May 16—Commandant's office express dissatisfaction with progress of work in clearing twenty-meter zone. Warns internees will be sufferers if garden truck not planted there at once.

May 19—Internee Committee decides to purchase one thousand sacks charcoal, if possible, and retain same for emergency purposes.

Internee Committee appropriates P41,180.72 from general funds for purchase of food and essential supplies.

Relief Fund No. 7 supplies funds for Family Aid (P12,000.00) and Cash Relief (P3,000.00).

Commandant informs Internee Committee impossible to make any change in status of civilians held in War Prisoners Camps.

May 21—Commandant addresses internees on Main Plaza at 6:30 P.M. on subject of producing as much food as possible within Camp.

Japanese military authorities order detailed statistics supplied at once on occupation of shanties both for day and night use.

Japanese military authorities order information to be given before 29th, on number of men internees in good health who have knowledge of various trades and manual occupations.

May 22—Carroll Grinnell, Earl Carroll, and M. Pollock discuss means of increasing food production in Camp by converting twenty-meter zone into private gardens and incorporating other areas into Camp gardens.

May 24—Commandant's office expresses dissatisfaction with progress of work of well and ditch digging. Internee Committee releases Ralph Crosby temporarily from position as Chief of Shanty Division and chief, Construction, Maintenance and Grounds Division to assist in well digging.

May 25—Five members of religious groups reinterned today after investigation.

Commandant disagrees with Camp doctors about widespread loss of health and weight among internees; claims such losses are due to prolonged internment, separation of families, lack of regular communication. Refers to internees' letters to homeland, all of which show writers to be in good health! Advises eggs, sugar, milk, bananas, unavailable.

May 26—Camp stock farm increased by arrival of six sows.

May 27—Commandant approves of dancing on front plaza twice monthly.

Appointment of Dr. Don Holter approved as chairman of Education Committee for ensuing year.

May 28—Japanese Commandant issues sudden order for Camp-wide roll-call and check-up by office staff at 12 o'clock noon. Serving of noon

meal interrupted until dismissal at 2 P.M. Second roll-call ordered at 4:30, dismissal at 6 P.M. Evening roll-call not held.

Japanese staff member Kamatsu offers suggestion that bangus fish (popular native milk fish) be put in Gym swimming pool for breeding purposes as solution for lack of food in Camp!

May 29—Commandant's office advises death of Everett Benjamin Harris, one of five men taken out of Camp for investigation of February 27th, in San Lazaro Hospital on May 9th of pneumonia.

Internee Committee writes Commandant protesting against any further transfer to Los Baños until living conditions there improved.

Japanese Commandant advises rice ration increased fifty per cent effective at once. Effective June 1, Japanese military authorities will also supply the following daily: 1,050 camotes (sweet potatoes), 2 gallons cow milk for infants under one year, 2 gallons carabao milk for children under 2½ years.

Japanese military authorities order: All private typewriters not used for Camp purposes turned in to Internee Committee for safe keeping.

May 30—Internee Committee again requests permission for resumption of cooking in private shanties and shelters.

Japanese Commandant is formally advised of re-election of H. B. Pond as one of internees' agents.

May 31—Decoration Day service (postponed from May 30th by sudden rain storm) held, with Dr. Don Holter presiding. Names of 249 internees, deceased since hostilities started, were read.

First wedding in Camp takes place: Henry Ernest Bennett and Mary Catherine Connor married. Commandant present.

June 1—Commandant suggests internees make handicraft articles for sale outside Camp and so improve financial condition!

Commandant calls meeting of Internee Committee, suggests more internees take part in athletics especially softball. Internee Committee points out need for better and more food to sustain body in case of strenuous exercise. Commandant disgusted, dismisses meeting, orders all athletic activities of whatever nature in Camp discontinued!

June 2—Fifty-eight private garden plots in Shanty Area C now assigned or under cultivation.

Commandant calls meeting of Room Monitors, Supervisors, Department Heads (ignores Internee Committee) makes address on athletics, gives permission for resuming all Camp athletics.

June 3—Ten tons camotes received in Camp, also 725 cartons cigarettes for Santo Tomas, Los Baños and Baguio.

Internee Committee expresses regret to Commandant for late misunderstanding; offer resignation, are met with friendly statement, Commandant's confidence in Committee fully restored!

June 4—American Relief Fund No. 8 received, Santo Tomas Internment Camp's share amounts to P54,190.56.

Meeting of Monitors' Council, Supervisors, Division Heads, held in

- Playhouse, on question of food production; addressed by C. C. Grinnell, Earl Carroll, H. B. Pond, Dr. F. O. Smith, H. Hick.
- June 5—Mass meeting of internees on front plaza at 7:45 P.M. Resumé of meeting of June 4th given by Clarence Beliel. Earl Carroll and Howard Hick repeat their speeches.
- June 6—Livestock and poultry division created under Finance and Supply Department with George Pahl as chief, to manage Camp stock farm.
Central kitchen uses outside kitchen due to lack of gas.
- June 7—Donated supplies received from Neutral Welfare Committee of International YMCA include peanuts, coconuts, eggs, milk and soap.
- June 9—Japanese military authorities order complete list made of all male internees between ages of fifteen and fifty, inclusive.
Five internees (two women, three men), arrive from Baguio.
- June 10—Japanese military authorities order: (1) Barbed wire fence one meter high to be constructed on top of wall surrounding Camp. (2) Bamboo fence one and one-half meters high to be constructed ten meters from Camp wall. (3) High bamboo fence from Gym to be covered with sawali.
- June 11—Japanese military authorities order: (1) Gym entirely cleared of occupants by June 15th. (2) All shanties in Gym area vacated immediately except one shack housing stock farm management.
American Red Cross Relief Fund No. 9 received, P35,693.51, from that sum P10,000 was appropriated for Family Aid.
Japanese military authorities order list of questions called "Personal Enquiry Forms" filled out by all internees, from fifteen to sixty.
- June 13—Six thousand and two hundred censored letters received from abroad.
Four cases textiles (blue denim, dress goods, thread, undershirts) paid for by Santo Tomas Internment Camp brought into Camp to be divided with Los Baños and Baguio.
Delivery of Manila *Tribune* to Camp again discontinued.
- June 15—Camp Bazaar and exchange booth instructed not to deal in medicines or drugs.
- June 16—Gym finally vacated—eight internees remain as guards.
One hundred and fifty sacks rice (100 kilos each), Japanese army ration, received.
Commandant calls attention to slackening off in "respect" paid to visiting officers and requests due recognition.
Internee Committee understands that Commandant, Col. Yoshie, has left Manila and is no longer Commandant of Santo Tomas Internment Camp.
- June 19—Internee Committee writes Commandant declining to undertake work in fence construction, ordered June 10th, for reason that project is not in interest of internees.
Internee Committee orders that women and men suffering from tuberculosis be removed from Santa Catalina Hospital to new Isolation Hospital.

Commandant's office authorizes return to cooking in all shanties and shelters, effective tomorrow.

June 20—Internee Committee, Internee Agents, Chairman Monitors' Council, Labor Controller, chief Construction Department, Head Carpentry Section, all called to office of Japanese Commandant at 3:30 P.M. to explain refusal to undertake work on fence construction. Internees reiterate their position.

Same internees meet at 8:00 P.M., decide to perform one task—fix sawali on fence near Seminary—as favor, not to be considered as precedent, on receipt of Commandant's written order.

June 21—Internee Committee advised of Col. Yoshie's recall to Japan, appointment of Mr. Onozaki as acting Commandant.

Acting Commandant makes important pronouncement: Santo Tomas Internment Camp is not being operated under terms of Geneva Convention but under set of rules and regulations for conduct of internment camps, laid down by Tokyo. These regulations have been in force in this Camp since February 1, 1944. Commandant says no copy of governing regulations for Internee Committee available.

Acting Commandant declines to recognize Internee Agents, elected under rules of Geneva Convention of 1929. Returns their letter dated May 2 and letter dated May 30th from Internee Committee advising election of H. B. Pond as agent.

June 22—Internee Committee advises acting Commandant that work ordered on fences cannot be undertaken without written order.

Japanese military authorities issue two written orders for work, accepted under protest.

Chairman, Internee Committee, addresses internees in mass meeting on front plaza, 6:30 P.M., giving details of labor questions during past four weeks.

Practice air-alert discontinued at noon.

June 23—Work starts on two protested projects; one, putting sawali on bamboo fence from Gym; and, two, constructing barbed wire fence near Gym.

June 26—Free distribution of two hundred grams of white sugar to each internee. Suggestion made to Internee Committee that a "heavy workers" line be formed at the noonday meal on which extra helping of food be provided.

Commandant again calls attention to need of "respect" shown Japanese staff officers and visiting officers on inspection expected soon.

June 30—Main Building clinic placed in charge of the Camp Health Council.

July 1—Use of Camp restaurant discontinued due lack of cereals and coffee. Stage show in "Little Theater Under the Stars."

July 2—Commandant complains about entertainment on front plaza on July 1st.

- a. It ran half-hour longer than permitted.
- b. It contained an objectionable song (patriotic).

Result: 1. Head of Entertainment Department and four internees responsible present written apologies to Commandant. 2. Hereafter, all manuscripts of lectures, plays, readings, sermons ordered submitted to Commandant's office for censorship three days before presentation. 3. All entertainments cancelled until further notice.

July 3—Camp inspected 11:15 A.M. to 12:30 P.M. by General Ko, Director General, War Prisoners Camps.

July 4—Fourth of July celebrated quietly.

Camp inspected by a Lieutenant-General on staff of Commander-in-Chief of Philippines, accompanied by General Ko and staff. Visiting officers pleased with inspection.

July 5—Japanese military authorities order survey showing all persons 65 years old or over (1) in Camp, (2) in Camp Hospitals, (3) in outside hospitals and institutions.

July 6—Eighteen copies of American Red Cross Letter Vol. I, No. 1, of September 1943, addressed to Prisoners of War, handed to Internee Committee by Japanese staff officer for distribution among internees.

July 8—Four hundred and seven members of religious groups out on "permanent" release are brought into Camp under guard and quartered in Gym. Communication with other internees forbidden.

July 9—Religious workers re-interned on eighth leave for Los Baños at 3:30 A.M. Japanese military authorities order members of Camp Release Department (E. Stanley and Mrs. Ora M. Ellis) quartered elsewhere than in Commandant's office. New quarters found in East Patio

July 10—Twenty-two members of religious groups out on "permanent" release in Baguio, arrive in Camp at 7 P.M., quartered in Gym.

Appointments confirmed: Mrs. Laura Grace Peterson as member of Labor Council and Mrs. Jean Carter as member of Committee on Order.

July 11—Baguio religious workers leave for Los Baños at 4:30 A.M.

Japanese military authorities order laundry booth near package shed removed to make way for Japanese barracks to be constructed soon. Commandant advises, in reply to inquiry, next visiting day for non-interned families will be November 3rd.

July 12—Commandant approves lighting of West Pavilion for use evenings until 10:00 P.M. during wet weather.

Nineteen members of religious groups from provinces brought into Camp, en route to Los Baños. Held without communication with internees, leave early next morning.

Japanese military authorities order list made of all members of religious groups located in Santo Tomas Internment Camp and Los Baños Internment Camp.

July 13—Santo Tomas Camp receives P98,381.16 as its share of American Red Cross Relief Fund No. 10.

Internee Committee, Internee Agents, George Bridgeford, Howard Hick, R. Wabraushek in consultation, decide to draw on rice reserves in order to maintain average servings on line.

July 14—Earl Carroll holds meetings with kitchen supervisors and all others connected with food procurement, distribution, and processing to discuss food problem.

July 15—Management of Cooperative Library turns over P1,200 to Finance and Supply Department to use for Camp welfare.

Commandant's office furnished one thousand yards cloth and thread and Camp women manufacture undergarments for War Prisoners.

July 16—Chairman, Internee Committee, Mr. Kinoshita of Commandant's staff and Sidney C. Malkinson visit former Camp laundry outside, arrange to bring in soap, washing equipment, lines, supports, etc., for setting up laundry in Camp.

July 17—Japanese sergeant with small camera begins photographing all internees in groups of five, each with number displayed across chest.

July 18—Japanese military authorities order: Bamboo picket fence constructed from Gym to Camp wall on Calle Espana, work to be completed in twenty-four hours. Commandant issues this order in writing. Camp receives June routine payment for extra food, clothing repairs, and special items amounting to P18,082.35.

Finance and Supply section, Commandant's Office, informs Mr. Carroll that present cereal ration was officially confirmed to be 200 grams rice, 300 grams camotes and 100 grams coconut milk each person per day. Camp requests bulbs for electric lights. Japanese suggest economy in lighting. Few bulbs available.

July 19—Work started under protest on picket fence.

After investigation, Commandant sentences two internees found guilty of having liquor in their possession to seven days' confinement in Camp jail.

July 20—Commandant's office asks internees for loan of three Dietz lanterns for use in new barracks until electricity installed!

Internee Committee and Internee Agents meet for discussion. Subject: Food!!

July 21—Work on picket fence completed. Commandant's office advises next fence work to be bracing bamboo—sawali fence near Seminary. Internees consent and are given (on request) twenty-six bamboo poles for use on West Pavilion.

July 24—Commandant's office requests statement at ten-day intervals beginning 21st, showing total work hours performed in Camp, and classifications of same.

July 25—Internee Committee and Internee Agents meet for discussion. Subject: Food!

July 25—Commandant gives Internee Committee written *chop** order for making media-aguas for Japanese guard house. Internee Agents write protest, Carpentry section does the work!

Black-out for practice purposes starts at 6:00 P.M.

July 26—Air defense drill ends, black-out lifted.

* Term used by Chinese and Japanese to mean that the matter under discussion has their approval and is stamped with their rubber stamp or "Chop."

Two Roman Catholic sisters, members of religious groups, arrive for reinternment, quartered in Gym.

Chairman Earl Carroll addresses internees on front plaza, 7:30 P.M., on subject of present food position.

July 27—Finance and Supply section, Commandant's staff, bring in 310 ducks for Camp farm.

Mr. Manalo, Metropolitan Water Works, visits Camp, discusses matter of adequate water supply to third floor, Main Building.

Commandant requests his staff be given garden plot in southwest territory recently cleared by internees. Internees protest.

Internee Committee and Internee Agents meet for discussion. Subject: Food, and protest against present inadequate rations.

July 31—Internee Committee note Commandant's instructions of July 5th regarding lists of internees over sixty-five now in Camp Hospital, Philippine General Hospital, Remedios Hospital and Hospicio de San Jose. Understands Commandant wishes to have full particulars of guarantors of the ones listed who are applying for release.

One Roman Catholic sister, member of religious groups, brought into Camp in transit, lodged in Isolation Hospital.

Aug. 1—Internees amazed by opening sentences of evening news broadcast: "Tonight, we have the most difficult announcement we have yet made in Santo Tomas—difficult to read, difficult for you to listen to, a real shock." Internees learn that all money in Camp—whether private, trust, or Camp funds must be surrendered immediately for deposit in the Bank of Taiwan! Individuals permitted to retain P50 only.

Aug. 2—Internees learn further details depriving them of their money. Internees Committee succeeds in postponing date of surrendering funds until August 5th.

Commandant advises Internee Committee all water in Camp contaminated and must be boiled before drinking.

Meeting of all monitors, and supervisors held in Playhouse at 3 P.M. for discussion of Japanese order regarding money. Meeting addressed by C. C. Grinnell. Instructions given internees regarding forms to be submitted August 4th showing funds on hand.

Japanese military authorities order information given them on: (1) Number of tools required per acre of garden cultivation, and variety of tools. (2) Man hours of work required for garden preparation in southwest territory; carabao hours of work required; man hours required to keep garden in cultivation.

Aug. 3—Internee Committee informed of sentences passed on internees taken out of Camp on February 27th, 28th, March 1st:

E. F. Ellis, 4 years; S. R. Barnett, 3 years; J. H. Blair, 3 years; Earl Hornbostel, 3 years. Sentences start July 1, 1944.

Two internees arrested and held at Guard House for signalling their families across Calle Espana. Sign pledge not to do it again, released.

Internee Committee and Internee Agents meet and discuss: Food, new order regarding money.

Aug. 4—Camp reserves of charcoal put on sale—Internees invest excess funds by purchasing 1191 sacks in six hours, value P35,730.00.

Cash survey completed by internees, forms handed in.

Internee Committee receives written "chop" order from Commandant to fix sawali on barbed wire fence in rear of Seminary, work to begin immediately. Committee returns order advising Commandant of unreasonableness of asking men to perform this labor on food being served at present.

Aug. 5—Internee Committee hands Commandant's office three communications: (1) letter protesting against seizure of plot of garden in southwest territory cleared by internees and turned over for use of soldiers. (2) Letter appealing for increase in individual monthly allotments from P50 to P100. (3) Letter covering communication from Internee Agents and Health Committee on immediate need of improved food rations.

Aug. 7—In response to Camp's requisition, Finance and Supply section, Commandant's office advises no toilet paper left in Philippines!! However, effort will be made to supply newsprint.

Member of Davao Religious groups brought into Camp and lodged in jail pending transfer to Los Baños.

Aug. 8—Japanese military authorities present written order to fix sawali on fence in rear of Seminary. Committee again protests against order on grounds of inadequate food.

Aug. 9—Record low in Army deliveries for three days Camp rations:

147 Kilos fish—fair condition

600 " greens—poor condition

130 " garlic greens—poor condition

Internee Committee makes important decisions to eke out Japanese Army food ration by drawing on Camp reserves.

Aug. 10—Litter of six pigs born on Camp farm!

Two members of Religious groups brought in from Culion, lodged in Camp jail pending transfer to Los Baños.

Aug. 12—Col. Hayashi, new Commandant, arrives in Camp and enters on duties.

Aug. 14—Camp receives substantial quantity of medical supplies, including 200,000 units of diphtheria antitoxin, from War Prisoners Headquarters. Internee Committee records receipt of P107,168.16 to be known as American Red Cross Relief Fund No. 11.

Internee Committee is advised of unanimous election of Mr. George Evans as chairman of Monitors Council, succeeding C. V. Schelke, resigned.

Finance and Supply section, Commandant's office advise of delay in firewood deliveries, due to dispute between military authorities

and Firewood Dealers Association. Camp decides to buy twenty-four tons charcoal as reserve, cost P6,000.00

E. J. Johns appointed as acting Labor Controller owing to illness of W. A. Chittick.

Aug. 15—Japanese military authorities outline long additional labor program, recommend internees be put on following basis:

All women, children under 15, men of 60 or over, 3 hours labor daily; children 15 to 17, men 50 to 59, 4 hours labor daily; men 18-49, 5 hours labor daily.

Japanese military authorities state that in case of bombing of Manila area no foodstuffs can be brought into Santo Tomas Internment Camp.

Aug. 16—Finance and Supply section, Commandant's office, cancels orders for vegetables for Camp Canteen No. 1, stating that internees are greedy and selfish and desirous of buying heavily in open market outside, thereby depriving starving Filipinos of much needed foods! It is Japan's duty to stand between internees' greed and Filipinos' need!

Two thousand, five hundred packages of cigarettes arrive in Camp, cost P3,250.00.

Second formal application for marriage in Camp: Frank Raymond Le Sage and Ruth Elizabeth Atwell.

Payment received from military authorities for Camp daily needs and repairs to clothing: P18,136.35.

Aug. 17—Twenty-one members of Religious groups from Surigao brought into Camp en route to Los Baños—quartered in Gymnasium.

Committee appoints George Evans chief of Social Service Division succeeding C. V. Schelke, resigned.

Internee Committee and Internee Agents meet at 2 P.M. for discussion. Subject: food, money, new emergency regulations.

Japanese military authorities order all moneys belonging to Camp and individuals placed in Japanese Commandant's safe in building near Main Gate.

Aug. 19—Entire consignment of fish delivered to Camp as Army ration condemned as unfit for human consumption. Fed to ducks!

Seven members of Religious groups, including two sisters, brought into Camp en route to Los Baños.

Aug. 20—Internee Committee furnishes Commandant with requested data on internees of 64 years or over who desire release.

At 1:00 P.M. members of Commandant's staff and Japanese guards raid room No. 55-A, 3rd floor, Main Building. Search personal belongings of all occupants, remove, examine, later return all papers, confiscate one pair binoculars, one map. Certain amount of money found, including Philippine currency, held pending investigation. Two men detained for questioning.

Internee Committee appoints Medical Emergency Organization Committee: Dr. T. D. Stevenson, Chairman, Dr. L. P. Noell, Miss A. Mealer, L. L. Gardner members; to assure effective working of Camp medical organization during emergency.

- Aug. 21—Instructions broadcast over Camp loud-speaker as to air-raid alerts, air-raids, blackouts, fires. Safety and Emergency Committee appointed. Japanese staff completes construction of three air-raid shelters, two near front plaza, one in rear.
- Aug. 22—Commandant's office makes lengthy statement on subject of gardening and labor—dissatisfied with internees' attitude.
Japanese military authorities inspect Camp electrical supplies bodega, remove quantity of electrical parts, idea being to prevent use in radio work.
Camp placed under air-raid alert, 6:40 P.M.
Commandant's office hands Internee Committee for safe-keeping funds taken from two internees during raid on Room 55-A. One man given short jail sentence (three days), the other released.
- Aug. 23—Commandant informs Committee that war in this area has become intensified, urges systematic construction of air raid shelters. Regrets materials lacking, but will supply bamboo poles for Hospital shelters and recommends earth and sod. (Note: In rainy season, trenches soon fill with water, underground shelters are utterly impracticable.)
- Aug. 24—Commandant issues written signed order requiring all money in excess of lawful amount (P50.00) and all currency other than Japanese military notes to be turned in to Internee Committee within three days.
Permission given Camp for painting Red Cross emblem on Santa Catalina Hospital.
- Aug. 25—T. Harrington reelected member of Internee Agents representing the British community.
Finance and Supply section, Commandant's office advises Internee Committee: (1) Camp application for Picadora smoking tobacco rejected; no reason for rejection given to Committee because "It would be embarrassing to both the Commandant's office and the internees!" (2) Impossible obtain electric light bulbs for Camp use. (3) Efforts being made to purchase *cawas* (large cast-iron cauldrons) for Central and Hospital kitchens. (4) Firewood brought into Camp should be held for emergency purposes and used only when gas pressure is low or entirely off. For daily cooking requirements, wood obtained from trimming trees in Campus should be used. (5) The drum of kerosene recently brought into Camp may be used for emergency purposes. (6) Application will be filed for two thousand feet of rope for use in tree trimming and water drawing.
Japanese officer of the day complains of laxity in roll call and among shantyites.
- Aug. 27—Lt. Shiraji introduces himself to Internee Committee as head of Finance and Supply section, Commandant's office, has heard of complaints of internees, desires to improve situation, asks for list of Camp food requirements.
Japanese military authorities issue important orders: (1) Internees

in Hospicio de San Jose and Remedios Hospital to be brought to Santo Tomas August 30th, 31st, September 1st. (2) Gymnasium ground floor to reopen for housing, balconies for storing baggage. (3) Third floor, Education Building, to be vacated by September 10, for Japanese occupancy. (4) Room 64, Annex, to be used for housing, (baggage stored there to be transferred to Gymnasium). (5) Room 118, Education Building to be used for housing, Relief and Welfare Office to be transferred from this room to Main Building.

Aug. 28—Japanese military authorities order internees and Camp money transferred to Bank of Taiwan.

Dr. W. H. Fonger resigns as chairman of Administration Committee, Los Baños. B. Reichart elected to succeed him.

Aug. 29—Funds as follows transferred to Bank of Taiwan: Camp funds P433,988.20; private funds P396,738.00. Camp permitted to hold P200,000.00 as working funds.

Internee Committee advises Publicity Department that Mr. Clarence Beliel, as head of the department, would be personally responsible for reading all important announcements, all emergency broadcasts, and the 11:30 and 8:30 news periods.

Main library permitted to open one hour daily mornings, 10:30 to 11:30 owing to continuance of blackout.

Men quartered in Room O, Main Building, transfer to Gymnasium.

Aug. 30—Internee Committee meets in special session to consider important recommendation made by majority of Camp medical staff: To issue Camp food reserves to internees for health reasons. Internee Committee decides to add reserves of rice and certain canned foods to present Japanese Army rations and issue corned beef to individual internees at rate of one twelve ounce can for four persons twice a week. This action will deplete all Camp food reserves about October 15th.

Sixty-eight internees, men and women, brought from Remedios Hospital into Camp with all their baggage. Women assigned to Room O, Main Building, men to Gymnasium. Nine of new arrivals are bed cases.

Aug. 31—Three more internees arrive from Remedios Hospital. Ninety-four male internees brought into Camp from Hospicio de San Jose, with baggage and stores.

Committee of Parents Association call on Internee Committee, complain about additional heart and teeth cases among children and deterioration of food supplies. Safety and Emergency Division publishes complete instructions regarding air-raid alerts, blackouts, air-raids, duties of monitors, emergency patrols, fire patrols.

Sept. 1—Hospicio de San Jose staff arrive, remaining items of Hospicio equipment brought into Camp.

R. H. Washington, former Hospicio inmate, dies.

Withdrawals being made from individual internees bank accounts in Bank of Taiwan, to bring September allowance up to P50.00. Must not have more.

Sept. 2—Fifteen internees, all bed cases, confined in Philippine General Hospital for treatment, are brought to Santo Tomas for reinternment.

Japanese military authorities supply approximately two-thousand kilos of *pilon* (low grade sugar) for distribution to internees.

Sept. 3—Coconuts and sugar supplied Camp by Japanese military authorities.

Internee Committee hands memorandum to head of Finance and Supply section, Commandant's office, requesting foods as follows: proteins (either animal or vegetable) meat, peanuts, peanut cakes; bananas, local fruits, vegetables; tobacco, cigarettes; cooking oil, eggs, milk, *gulaman*.*

Sept. 4—Commandant's office releases 150 bamboo poles for emergency well construction.

Internee Committee discusses Camp labor problems, brought up on August 15th, with Messrs. Onozaki, Ohashi and Takeda, of Commandant's office. Committee insists on principle that labor for Japanese Camp projects must be voluntary, not forced.

Japanese state entire third floor, Education Building, not required, relinquish four rooms, partition off their portion, barricade stairway. Internee Committee and Internee Agents decide to protest against being forced to vacate part of third floor.

Sept. 5—Lights permitted in East and West Pavilions if properly shaded and put out when air raid alert sounds. All internees to be in respective buildings or shanties by 10 P.M.

About fifty men transfer from Education Building to Gymnasium in advance move to provide room in Education Building for new hospital.

Sept. 6—Marriage of Frank R. Le Sage and Ruth E. Atwell approved by Commandant.

A. E. Holland resigns as Chairman of Special Activities Committee, J. N. Forrest resigns as chief, Camp Order Division.

Internees receive first individual issue from Camp reserves—three-hundred grams corned beef (one—1½ oz. can for every four internees twice a week).

Sept. 7—Commandant's office gives detailed instruction regarding erection of sawali partitions in Education Building, barricading ends of corridors.

Internee Committee and Agents discuss matter of sharing Camp medical supplies with Los Baños.

Four internees, (one American man, two American women and an English woman) arrive from Cebu.

Sept. 9—Internee Committee formally introduced to Commandant who makes speech on Committee's responsibilities and need of maximum labor efforts by internees.

* Native seaweed similar to Japanese agar-agar.

Practice air alert, air raid and fire drill held at 3 P.M. Entire Camp taking part.

Real air alert sounded at 5:14 P.M.

Earl Carroll presents Lt. Shiroji, new chief Finance and Supplies section, Commandant's office, memorandum on food and other Camp requirements. Latter points out the need to raise food in gardens and avoid waste. Stocks for sale at Camp Canteen No. 1 consist only of calamanci, garlic and lanzones.*

Sept. 10—Earl Carroll presents request to Commandant for more food. Is told to raise more food in gardens and prevent waste.

Sept. 11—Camp receives P19,129.65 from Japanese for August; including expenses for daily necessities, clothing, special work done by doctors and other Camp workers.

All clear signal sounded at 10:30 A.M.

Hour of evening roll call changed by Commandant's office from 7:00 to 6:50 P.M.

Commandant repeats warning that during air raid all fires must be extinguished and all lights put out.

Internee Committee and Agents decide not to erect partitions in Education Building for Japanese benefit without order received from Commandant.

Sept. 12—Dr. Bloom attends Internee Committee meeting and directs attention to need of cleaning up Camp to prevent disease, eliminate disease carrying animals, rodents, insects.

Air-raid signal sounded at 10:25 A.M.

Sept. 13—Commandant's office advises that because of air raid alert conditions, movement of rice into the city has been temporarily curtailed.

Reduces rice ration from 400 to 300 grams a person per day, effective immediately.

Commandant issues written order to construct partitions in Education Building.

Resignation of W. A. Chittick as Labor Controller. Norris Wadsworth appointed his successor.

Internee Committee discusses with Dr. T. D. Stevenson, chairman, Medical Staff Council, and Dr. H. S. Waters, acute housing problem at Sta. Catalina Hospital. Education Building proposed as subsidiary hospital for chronic cases.

During evening musical program certain patriotic numbers are played (Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean, Dixie, Yankee Doodle); internees applaud vigorously (contrary to Japanese regulations).

Sept. 14—Commandant issues order to complete Camp air defenses and construction of air raid shelters.

Marriage of Frank R. Le Sage to Elizabeth Atwell at Model House.

Important announcements over loud-speaker; (1) Typhus, typhoid and dysentery (both amoebic and bacillary) rampant in Manila, every

* Small Philippine fruit.

precaution must be taken to avoid epidemic; (2) Inside lobby of Education Building to be vacated by 15th for use as convalescent hospital; (3) Evening musical programs temporarily discontinued (possibly as penalty for last evening's patriotic airs and applause??)

Sept. 15—Commandant's office orders cut in rice ration from 300 to 250 grams a person per day.

Internee Committee presents memorandum to Commandant regarding difficulties in construction of air raid shelters, Commandant will not force issue, leaves matters to internee judgment.

Women's chorus under direction of Mr. Osbon presents program in playhouse at 3 P.M.

Application for marriage received from Robert S. Hendry and A. Dolores Gardiner.

Inspection of Camp by Japanese Lieutenant-General of Medical Dept.

Sept. 16—Camp inspected from 2 to 3 o'clock by Japanese general.

Sept. 17—Social dancing in Camp prohibited.

Convalescents from Sta. Catalina Hospital complete transfer to lobby Education Building. A. E. Holland, chief orderly.

Sept. 18—Hereafter all pathological and bacteriological examinations for Camp will be made by Medical Department, Japanese army, instead of by Camp clinics.

Internee Committee approves allocation of American Relief Fund No. 11:

Family Aid	P22,000.00
Relief and Welfare.....	15,000.00
Food and essential supplies	70,168.16
	<hr/>
Total.....	P107,168.16

Earl Carroll calls on Lt. Shiroji and discusses rice cuts ordered on Sept. 15th. Lt. Shiroji tells him not to worry and utters grandiloquent admonition and promise: "Put your trust in the Japanese Army, who will feed you, as per its obligations!" Claims rice shortage temporary, no cause for alarm.

Agents approve letter of Internee Committee to Commandant protesting against use of tower on Main Building during last air raid for military signalling purposes.

Agents and Internee Committee protest against small food rations being issued.

Sept. 19—Three meetings held today between Chief, Finance and Supply section, Commandant's office, and Messrs. Carroll and Grinnell; rice ration increased from 250 to 300 grams a person per day, retroactive since Sept. 15th when this cut was made. Withdrawal of 40 grams rice a person per day from Camp reserves also approved.

Sept. 20—Occupants of Room 101, Education Building ordered to vacate

within twenty-four hours. Partition ordered constructed across corridor cutting off stairway from this and other ground floor rooms.

Sept. 21—The great day arrives at last! U. S. planes raid Manila. Air raid signal sounded at 9:30 A.M. when large number of American planes were already overhead! Bombing continues all day offering wonderful display of Allied air power, skill and daring. Japanese hopelessly outclassed. Gas and electricity fail for several hours. Running water reduced to a trickle emergency water used from roof tanks and wells.

Gordon MacKay appointed Chief, Camp Order Division, succeeding John H. Forrest, resigned, Sept. 6th.

Sept. 22—Air raid at 7:17 A.M. Bombers and fighting planes fly over city in successive waves all morning. "Air raid passed" signal at 3 P.M. Huge fires seen in city.

Commandant's office informs Earl Carroll that fuel would be a major Camp problem from now on. Gas pressure cannot be restored to normal, electric current may fail. Instructs Camp to consider two proposals:

(1) Stop all private cooking; (2) Serve only two meals a day.

Commandant's office orders Canteen No. 1 closed, fruit and vegetables if any come into Camp to be served through kitchens.

Sept. 23—Air raid signal sounded at 8:23 A.M. No planes appear; all clear at 10:37 A.M.

Commandant's office warns of greater bombing activities to take place in near future. Urges internees to continue constructing shelters.

Central kitchen goes on two meals a day basis during emergency.

Evening news period hereafter at 7:30 instead of 8:30.

Vegetable market closes.

Sept. 24—Air raid signal at 8:20 A.M. No planes appear; all clear at 1:18 P.M. Japanese seem "jittery."

Commandant's office orders two more wells dug for emergency purposes.

Sta. Catalina and Isolation Hospitals go on two meals a day basis. Annex (children) has two meals a day, plus rice and milk for lunch.

One hundred fifty sacks of corn (fifty kilos each) and one hundred eighty sacks rice (forty kilos each) brought into Camp. (Note: Internees fondly thought that this and other food brought in was for their use. Such was not the case. The Camp was being used as the Japanese distributing center.)

Sept. 25—Commandant's office issues regulations for night air raids and posts instructions to internees.

Internees' baggage bodega ordered locked up and key given to Commandant.

Sept. 26—Four persons brought into Camp from Cebu on Sept. 7th and kept *incommunicado* until now in Model Home, are released and from now on to be treated as ordinary internees.

City all clear signal sounds at 1:25 P.M. Camp to continue as if during air alert (dimmed lights only).

Sept. 27—Commandant's office for first time in history of Camp issues set of regulations governing internees, revised as of today. Some of them read as follows:

I. Matters which are prohibited:

- (1) To run away or plan to run away from Camp.
- (2) All acts to communicate with outside secretly.
- (3) All acts to bring in or take out articles without permission.

II. Possession or use without permission:

- (1) Communication apparatus.
- (2) Electrical supplies.
- (3) Optical instruments and materials.

City air raid alert sounded at 10:45 A.M., all clear at 3:00 P.M.

Commandant permits internees to sit outside buildings until 8:00 P.M.; also approves musical program from 5:45 to 6:30, orders volume to be kept down.

Japanese sergeant of the guard stops tree cutting for essential firewood and Officer of the Day upholds action. Later, Commandant approves tree cutting in restricted area.

Internee Committee meets with Doctors Stevenson, Waters and Noell; Mr. Bridgeford and all Central kitchen supervisors to discuss small food ration and reduction to two meals a day. Doctors recommend three meals a day unless fuel situation absolutely prohibitory. Internee Committee to see Commandant's office again and request 400 grams rice or corn daily and firewood necessary for cooking.

Internee officials suggest fire drills be held in buildings and shanty areas.

Sept. 29—Internee Committee meets Monitors Council and explains food situation.

Sept. 30—Internee Committee appropriated additional sum of P70,000.00 for September and P150,000.00 for October from several funds for supplementary food, in accordance with recommendation of Chief Food and Supply section.

Oct. 1—Chairman, Internee Committee and Earl Carroll call on Chief, Food and Supply section, Commandant's office to discuss food and fuel problems. Are advised that military headquarters have fixed present cereal ration at 300 grams a person per day, of which one-half should be corn so long as corn is available. Internee Committee permitted to withdraw 40 grams rice a person daily from reserves.

Commandant's office orders Internee Committee to supply weekly reports showing amount of rice withdrawn from Camp reserves, amount of vegetables raised, number of duck eggs produced, and amount of fuel cut.

Permission given to serve three meals a day, provided no additional fuel used above present two meal a day consumption

Permission given for continuance of private cooking so long as individual supplies of fuel are available.

Oct. 2—Building evacuation and fire drill practice held in Children's Dormitory (Annex) in presence of Commandant and staff. As a result, permission given to dig another well in front of this Dormitory!

Earl Carroll attends meeting with Central kitchen supervisors and chief cook. Following decisions reached:

- (1) To serve three meals a day beginning Oct. 4th.
- (2) Cooks and kitchen sanitation workers to be on duty in eight-hour shifts (1 day on, 2 days off), guards and bodega men to work four-hour shifts, thus reducing personnel.
- (3) To reorganize kitchen patrols.
- (4) To effect rigid control of rice and corn issued for cleaning and cooking.

Messrs. Grinnell and Lloyd meet Dr. Holter and Mr. Blinko, chairman and Secretary of Education Department, to discuss problems.

Oct. 3—Family aid to non-interned families in Manila increased 100% subject to Commandant's approval.

In view of reduced opportunities to spend money in Camp, relief payments are reduced to P25 a month for adults and P15 a month for children. Such funds not to be sent outside.

Since November 3rd was fixed by Japanese military authorities as visitors' day, Internee Committee decides to apply to Commandant for permission to send notices to non-interned families, etc. More time for visiting also to be requested.

Appointment confirmed of following members of Labor Council:

Norris Wadsworth, Labor Controller (Chairman), J. H. Forrest, C. Kurz, E. J. Johns, Mrs. Grace Peterson, and C. V. Schelke.

Commandant's office insists more land be put under cultivation and emphasizes necessity of producing more vegetables as supplementary rations. Mr. Carroll points out difficulty of doing heavy garden work on 1,015 calories a day; mentions insufficient number of garden tools available, also asks for fertilizer. Receives no satisfactory reply. According to the chief, Finance and Supply section, Commandant's office, the Camp overdraw from Army stocks 388 kilos rice from Sept. 22nd to Sept 30th, and 306 kilos on Oct. 1st. Withdrawals from the Japanese bodega must be limited strictly to 300 grams a person per day and from Camp reserves, held in the Main Building bodega, to 40 grams per person daily. The Internee Committee is also advised that amount of Camp reserves held in Japanese custody *is secret* and cannot be revealed.

Oct. 4—Lunch served for first time since Sept. 23rd.

Oct. 5—Camp ordered to set up an exchange booth, inasmuch as all private trading is prohibited.

Internee Committee and Agents meet, decide to continue present

individual issue of corned beef, pork and beans, and Vienna sausage, initiated Sept. 6th, as long as possible.

Mr. Carroll attends meeting of Monitors' Council, explains plans for Camp exchange and also continuation of corned beef issue.

Oct. 6—Bank of Taiwan allows second withdrawal against deposits made in August. Announcement made over loud-speaker that entire kangkong crop in Hospital garden, on which internees worked hard in late August and September, is a failure due to lack of water.

Oct. 7—Commandant approves increase of 100% in family aid. Japanese military authorities order seven internees transferred on Oct. 13 from Santo Tomas to Los Baños Internment Camp. Six of these seven voluntarily requested transfer. The seventh is Clyde DeWitt, Internee Agent. No reason given for latter's removal from Santo Tomas.

Commandant's office prohibits use of bathroom showers behind Education Building prior to morning roll call in order that Japanese on third floor may have sufficient water.

City air raid sounds at 12:25 P.M. No planes appearing, all clear sounds at 3:08 P.M.

Japanese medical officer, Dr. Yoshimura, appears. Will divide time between Santo Tomas and Los Baños Camps.

Oct. 8—Commandant's office advises in all probability visiting day scheduled Nov. 3, cannot be held "due troublous times," will try to work out something through Japanese Embassy (Mr. Kato) and Red Cross.

Oct. 9—Norris Wadsworth, Labor Controller and Frank Cary, interpreter, meet with Internee Committee to discuss Japanese orders as follows:

(1) Lt. Shiroji, Chief, Finance and Supply section, Commandant's office, required labor controller to supply complete information by 8 A.M. Oct. 10th on Camp labor showing age, sex, to what department or section assigned, and whether capable of heavy or only light work.

(2) Mr. Takeda, of Commandant's office requires statistics on skilled workmen in Camp, showing what particular line each man is capable of. Committee decides to give Lt. Shiroji information requested.

Internee Committee decides to make one last effort with Commandant's office to secure improvement in food situation, and if unsuccessful to resign as their position is no longer tenable and they can no longer shoulder the responsibility.

Internee Committee confirms appointment of Samuel N. Schechter to be in charge of new Camp exchange.

Commandant declares entire area in front of Education Building including east and west roads out of bounds to internees, because trucks from outside will operate there during next four or five days.

Four truck loads of Japanese soldiers enter Camp and erect series of tents in southwest garden area, beside west road. Block and tackle set up in front of Education Building.

Internees receive special treat—duck soup served at dinner.

Oct. 10—Internee Committee submits letter to Commandant asking him to reconsider order transferring C. A. DeWitt to Los Baños.

Finance and Supply section, Commandant's office, releases October supply of sugar for Camp. Out of twelve bags, two are taken for Japanese use, balance to be issued Camp only at rate of one bag every two days.

Father Provincial of Santo Tomas University protests against noise during "siesta" hour. Japanese again issue instructions for quiet from 12 to 3 P.M.

Large crowd (several hundred) Japanese civilians come into Camp via main gate, are formed in columns, harangued by Japanese officers and driven away in army trucks. Carry hand baggage with them.

Alva E. Johnson wins Camp chess tournament.

Oct. 11—Japanese military doctor accompanies Camp medical staff to inspect swimming pool and other emergency water supply arrangements.

Japanese military authorities order all Camp firewood moved out of west pavillion, so that it can be used as dormitory for Japanese soldiers!

Internee Committee decide to write to Commandant protesting against activities of military authorities in front grounds of Camp. Soldiers quartered there, also huge piles of stores unloaded.

Internee Committee approves appointment of P. Holdsworth as deputy in charge of Food Section of Camp Order Division. To eliminate thefts of Camp food stocks.

City air raid alert sounds at 2:48 P.M.

Oct. 12—Japanese Commandant orders: (1) Whole of Education Building ground floor evacuated to make room for office and dormitory for Commandant's staff. (2) Internees may reoccupy 3rd floor of Education Building which Japanese will vacate, and also occupy south and east balconies of Gymnasium. (3) Internees to fix sawali screen to outside windows of east balcony of Gymnasium. (4) Internee Committee to move their office and assistants to present Japanese general office. Due air alert conditions, curfew sounds at 7 P.M. at which time all internees must be in their respective buildings or shanties. Only dimmed lights.

Internees warned not to enter closed area in front of Education Building or look at packages being stored there. All offenses against this order will be punished.

Internee Committee submits letter to Commandant asking for information regarding activities taking place on front campus, where soldiers are quartered and army stores being deposited. Point made that this is internment Camp and should be kept from becoming a military objective. Commandant advises that Internee Committee request for reconsideration of C. A. DeWitt's transfer to Los Baños has been rejected by War Prison Headquarters.

Internee Committee approves transfer to Los Baños of such medical supplies as can be spared.

Oct. 13—Japanese military doctor approves ten cases of transfer to Philippine General Hospital "as soon as transportation can be arranged"; two other cases approved, transfer postponed; four cases disapproved.

City all clear signal at 12:20 P.M.

Oct. 14—Eight persons including C. A. DeWitt leave for Los Baños at 5:13 A.M.

Commandant's office approves withdrawals of rice from Camp reserves in Main Building bodega for purpose of making up weight difference.

Internees vote on two questions proposed by Internee Committee:

- (1) Shall we now demand more food from Japanese?
- (2) If more food is not made available, shall Internee Committee resign? Majority of internees vote "yes" on first question, "no" on second.

Oct. 15—City air raid alert at 8:57 A.M. and air raid signal at 8:44 A.M. Planes appear and bombing takes place. All clear at 1:36 P.M.

Commandant approves marriage of Robert S. Hendry and A. Dolores Gardiner.

Commandant vetoes plan to use former Commandant's office as hospital, insists it be converted into Internee Administration office. Internee Committee, Dr. Stevenson and A. B. Holland decide transfer present hospital in lobby of Education Building to east side of second floor, Education Building. Internees now housed there to be transferred to Model Home and temporarily to Commandant's former office.

Oct. 17—Ground floor Education Building evacuated of internees, occupied by Japanese Commandant's staff.

Japanese soldiers move out of west pavilion.

Six internees return from Los Baños by train after twenty-three hours trip of 68 kilometers!

Air alert 7:21 A.M., air raid 8:14 A.M., all clear 5:31 P.M.

Internees on first floor Education Building move to third floor; convalescents in lobby go to second floor.

Oct. 18—Air raid 7:48 A.M. Three bombing raids take place. All clear 5:25 P.M. Three residents of Gymnasium caught during air raid between Main Building and Gymnasium are taken to front gate by sentry for not obeying his orders. Commandant's office effects releases of men at 6:30 P.M. Advises internees to learn that "tomare" in Japanese means "halt" and should be promptly obeyed.

Oct. 19—Air raid signal at 7:25 A.M. at which time a large number of planes and bombers are already over city. Raids continue all day. Air raid passed signal at 5:45, all clear at 6:07 P.M. Large conflagrations south of city.

Considerable quantity of stores in front grounds taken out of Camp

by Japanese military. Intimated remainder will be removed within forty-eight hours.

Commandant's office complains of internees watching air raids from windows. Punishment threatened for such offenses.

Oct. 20—Air alert, 7:02 A.M. All clear, 9:14 A.M. Again at 1:56, all clear at 2:58 P.M.

At request of Committee on Order, Internee Committee decides to resume broadcasting of sentences imposed on internees.

Oct. 21—Air alert 7:48 A.M., air raid 8:30 A.M. No planes appear. All clear 3:38 P.M.

Commandant's office advises two carabaos brought into Camp yesterday to be used in farming.

At evening roll call, Officer of the Day addresses floor monitors regarding noise in the Education Building. Inasmuch as Japanese occupy ground floor, quiet is essential on upper two floors and on stairways. Unless quiet is maintained, internees will be ordered to take off their shoes when going upstairs. If this does not remedy matters, other measures will be taken.

Internee Committee decides, after consultation with Committee on Order that, for purposes of Camp order, all persons over sixteen years old should be treated as adults; under this age, as minors. Minors not subject to confinement in jail, but to other punishment.

Oct. 22—Officer of the Day complains of lack of "respect" shown him during inspection at roll call time. All internees must stand except the sick and small children.

Oct. 23—Inspection of Camp to be made at 10 A.M., Oct. 24, by general in charge of all Japanese War Prisoners' Camps. To inspect garden first, where 100 per cent turnout of workers is expected. Usual orders issued regarding showing "respect." Five extra cleaners ordered for Commandant's office. Commandant's office summons Internee Committee and advises that owing to difficulty in getting firewood, no further supplies can be brought into Camp. Camp must exist on own resources. In view of seriousness of situation, only two meals a day can be served beginning Oct. 25th. In Hospital and Annex, where electric stoves are available, three meals may be served.

Commandant's office also orders all private cooking discontinued, but after hearing Mr. Carroll's explanation of effects of this order in Camp (drain on central cooking resources, probability of many falling sick and being forced to go to hospital) it is decided to continue as heretofore. However, under no circumstances, must private cooking be done with Camp firewood.

Camp officials and Central kitchen supervisors decide that only two meals a day will be cooked but three meals will be served, provided Commandant's office agrees.

Internee Committee approves recommendations of Chief, Finance and Supply Division, that (1) Sum of P12,765 received in cash from internees and (2) Sum of P81,826.00 authorized by internees to be

transferred from their personal bank accounts to Camp funds, be appropriated and transferred to Food Supplies section for purchase of supplementary foods.

Oct. 24—Air alert sounds at 5:58 A.M., air raid signals at 7:18, but no planes appear. All clear at 9:08. Second air raid signal sounds at 10:12, passed 10:47. Third signal at 12:34, passed 1:27. All clear 3:56 P.M.

Oct. 25—Commandant's office advises that Headquarters will not permit Red Cross to deliver messages written by husbands of non-interned families. (Note: These messages were prepared individually by the Family Aid Committee after visiting day, Nov. 3rd, was cancelled.)

Chief Finance and Supply section, Commandant's office accompanies Messrs. Pollock, Crow and Deane on tour of all Camp gardens. States that future policy is: "not a wasted inch" in Camp, and all available land must be placed under cultivation. Releases twelve spades and twenty-eight hoes for garden work.

Oct. 26—Eight internees transferred to Philippine General Hospital for treatment.

Chief Finance and Supply section, Commandant's office, calls Mr. Carroll into conference on Camp gardens. Wants additional men assigned to gardening at once. Unless internees show more interest in producing foodstuffs, Army authorities cannot take too seriously Camp's repeated requests for more food. Mr. Carroll mentions matter of insufficient calories for hard work and necessity for rice and meat, rather than mere talinum; received reply that the "logic" of the Army position is that if the internees want more food, they must produce it. Commandant requires five more men to cut grass and make hay for feeding three cows and two carabaos, belonging to the Japanese, *as next March green grass would not be available.*

Oct. 27—Commandant's office staff stops garbage collection crew inside Camp, and searches cart, confiscating quantity of bacon, beans, and cigarettes being smuggled in. Garbage crew taken into custody and later lodged in jail.

Decided to transfer Children's Hospital to Model Home and to turn present Children's Hospital over to Education and Religious Departments.

Oct. 28—In connection with arrests of garbage crew, they were found to have, in their possession, more money than lawful. Commandant's office confiscates money and goods. Internee Committee ordered to see to it that all surplus money is turned in.

Six members of garbage crew arrested on 27th, receive jail sentences of three days "heavy imprisonment." Ringleader receives thirty days.

Commandant's office returns 288 oath forms on which notations had been made. New clean forms to be made and handed in by 31st.

Japanese plow up lawns in front of Education Building preparatory to planting private garden.

Oct. 30—Commandant orders use of "talk-backs" (in Camp loud-speaker system) discontinued, materials dismantled and taken to Japanese office.

Camp meteorologist warns of approaching typhoon, shantyites given permission to visit their shacks after curfew hour and make things secure.

Oct. 31—Commandant's office orders two Camp push carts converted into carabao carts for cereal transportation. Advises no more gasoline available for trucks.

Internee Committee decides to increase Family Aid payments 100 per cent when new American Relief Fund is received.

Nov. 1—Order from Commandant dated Oct. 30:

"Every morning and every night, each monitor shall see that his group practices bowing. This is to include men, women and children. Explanation, "bowing should be from the waist."

Commandant's office orders all loud-speaker equipment in present broadcasting room to be transferred to first floor Education Building on or before Nov. 15.

Food sub-committee of Medical Staff meets Internee Committee and recommends that small balance of canned meats on hand be used for making gravies for all kitchens for serving twice a week.

Commandant's office orders Tun Yun Lee, the one internee in Camp who refuses to sign oath, to be put in jail pending investigation.

Nov. 2—Internee Committee discusses question of extra food for those performing heavy labor or working long hours. Considered unfair to deprive main internee body of cereal and give heavy workers extra quantity. No change now possible in system of equal distribution.

Finance and Supply section, Commandant's office, releases two loads of firewood when gas supply fails.

Commandant's office permits distribution of some ninety individual packages foodstuffs, toilet articles, clothing and tobacco received from outside through Embassy, but warns that similar favors in future would not be granted.

Nov. 3—As result of "incident" involving Japanese officer and internee, road leading from front Plaza to Seminary gate declared out of bounds after evening roll call.

Mr. Carroll, Central kitchen supervisors, and Mr. Bridgeford discusses problems of preventing "chiseling" by internees, whereby the present number of meals served exceeds Camp population.

For three days, considerable supplies of reinforced steel mesh have been coming into Camp, unloaded in Campus south of Education Building. The Campus is covered with military supplies of all sorts.

Nov. 4—Internee Committee approves transfer of P2,940.55 surplus of Canteen Fund No. 3 for October, to Food and Supply section for purchase of supplementary food for general Camp use.

Nov. 5—Air alert sounds at 7:25 at which time planes are already over city. Raids continue throughout day, all clear at 6:38 P.M.

Commandant's office orders that November 7, 8, and 9 be set aside as special days devoted to custom of bowing and that all Room Monitors and Shanty Area Supervisors are to demonstrate on these days, both

morning and evening, correct method of bowing, and to have internees of their respective rooms and shanty areas practice bowing.

Three internees, arrested at 7:45 A.M. for being out in open during air raid, taken to front gate and made to stand in hot sun until 3:45 P.M. Camp warned that future offenses of this nature will be severely punished.

Two young internees arrested at 8:05 P.M. for being out of bounds after curfew hours. Taken to front gate and kept there without food or water until 2:30 P.M. Nov. 6th. Released with warning.

Nov. 6—City air raid signal sounds at 4:21 A.M. Several raids take place during day, all clear at 6:10 P.M.

At 9:00 A.M. Commandant's office institutes complete search of all rooms and offices on ground floor, Main Building. Soldiers with guns and fixed bayonets keep guard at entrances and in corridors.

Declared unlawful for individuals to have typewriters, must be turned in to Internee Committee for official and approved use only.

Representative of Commandant's office (Lt. Abiko) makes speech to all buildings, floor and room monitors and shanty area supervisors on subject of respect due to Imperial Japanese Army for the protection being given all "enemy aliens." Thereupon demonstrates "correct method" of bowing and has his audience practice. During next three days, entire Camp is to be taught how to bow and to practice morning and evening until "correct method" is mastered.

Without any reference to Mr. Carroll of Finance and Supply Committee, Japanese military authorities arrange for purchase with Camp funds of considerable quantity of textiles brought into Camp today. Total amount involved P56,886.20. Protest made without redress. Payment to be made and goods resold, if possible, to individual internees at cost.

A. B. Schwartz appointed Chief, Food Processing Division, to succeed T. J. Pratt, resigned.

Effort to be made limiting number of meals served at Sta. Catalina Hospital to patients, members of Medical Staff, and to such persons there as are actually on duty at meal times.

Nov. 7—City air raid alert sounds, 8:08 A.M.; all clear, 10:08. Twenty-two and one half tons of rice brought into Camp, stored in Japanese bodega.

Children's hospital transferred to Model Home, Main Building.

Nov. 8—Commandant's office sentences eleven internees to five days confinement to quarters for having in their possession currency and Japanese Military notes in excess of lawful amount. Internee Committee instructed to warn internees that all Philippine or foreign currency, and all Japanese notes in excess of amount permitted (P50) are to be surrendered within next two days.

Internee steals papaya from southwest garden. Sentenced by Commandant's office to five days "heavy confinement" and sentence ordered broadcast. Four hundred and one bags corn, fifty kilos each, brought into Camp, stored in Japanese bodega.

Internees petition Commandant's office to change time of evening roll call from 6:30 to 4:30. (This would allow ample time for dinner and cleaning up after roll call.) Japanese thereupon schedule roll call at 5:30 (choosing most inconvenient hour possible). Internee Committee decides start serving evening meal at 4 o'clock.

Payment received from Japanese military authorities for daily necessities, clothing repairs, and special work rendered: P18,691.25. Camp population today 3,872.

Nov. 9—Sta. Catalina Hospital searched by Commandant's office staff at 9 A.M. Guards with fixed bayonets placed at entrance and in corridors. Two typewriters confiscated; patients found guilty confined to quarters.

Nov. 10—City air raid alert sounds at 12:40 P.M., all clear, 1:20 A.M. Bad storm during past night, heavy drenching rains fall incessantly. Commandant's office orders twenty men to repair fences, etc., blown down by yesterday's typhoon.

Nov. 11—One bag foreign mail received, not distributed.

Nov. 12—Commandant's office, in reply to request by Internee Committee, advises that President Roosevelt has been re-elected but name of vice-president was not known to them.

Ten internees working in garden in front of Education Building for Japanese. Their reward: two meals from the Japanese daily and permission to buy tobacco and cigarettes at cost prices.

Nov. 13—City air raid alert 7:50 A.M. at which time bombing had already started. Raids continue throughout day; all clear, 7:02 P.M.

Chief, Finance and Supply section, Commandant's office, issues instructions for all persons working in gardens to be checked daily outside Commandant's office at 7:30 A.M.

Internee Committee discusses distribution at cost prices of tobacco, soap and matches by Japanese to Camp workers selected by them. Request Japanese to make general distribution of these items or, failing this, to permit Internee Committee to select workers to be benefited. (Garden workers alone are being selected by Japanese.)

Medical Staff Sub-Committee responsible for hospital accommodations requests additional space in Education Building for hospital purposes. Request referred to Housing Division for investigation.

Several large fires in Manila as result of heavy air raid.

Internee Committee decides that no person shall be assigned to any job involving handling, processing or serving food, who has previously been dismissed for cause from any Camp detail involving these operations.

Nov. 14—City air raid signal sounds at 7:27 A.M. and sporadic raids continue all morning and afternoon. All clear, 5:08 P.M.

Finance and Supply section, Commandant's office, distributes supplies to nineteen workers; also 2,200 bananas to children and hospital patients. Inform Committee no general distribution can be made, supplies will go to certain laborers selected by Commandant's office! Commandant's office approves location of emergency lighting set in former ath-

letic shed, now placed in front of Education Building, serving either Education Building or Main Building in case of outside power failing.

Commandant's office orders:

1. All empty cans to be washed and stored for future use.
2. All garbage suitable for compost to be placed on garden compost piles.
3. All other trash to be burned.

Commandant's office calls attention to high growing crops in prohibited area (twenty meters from wall) such as papaya trees, orders these to be removed at once or they will be destroyed.

Nov. 15—Complete lists to be submitted to Commandant's office of all books in Camp libraries; if approved, books will receive Japanese "chop." Raid made by Commandant's office on Shanty Area B and D and all shanties searched. Usual military guard with guns and bayonets on hand.

Nov. 16—Internee Committee summoned to Commandant's office at 9:30 A.M. informed that extra labor for gardening must be taken from other Camp details at once. Instead of seventy-five internees, two hundred and forty-one must be assigned to gardening. Committee takes occasion to ask for extra food, also asks for full ration for children, and rectification of weight losses. Commandant's office agrees to consider this request.

Commandant's office again raises question of private cooking with particular reference to camote tops now being issued. Orders these issues stopped, but permits private cooking to continue.

Twenty-three small packages permitted to come into Camp for individuals. Internee Committee and Agents meet and discuss matter of increasing labor for gardens. Camp funds almost exhausted, private supplies of food running low, and unless Japanese provide more food even present Camp needs for labor cannot be filled. Decide to call meeting of division chiefs, enforce minimum of two hours labor from everybody, and reduce number of office workers.

Nov. 17—City air alert sounds at 10:55 A.M., all clear 11:35 A.M.

Transfer of loud-speaker equipment now complete, first announcement made from new location in Education Building at 11:30 A.M.

Further discussion between Internee Committee and chief, Finance and Supply Section, Commandant's office, on food and labor. Food ration determined by headquarters and cannot be increased. Labor is encouraged as means of producing more food. It must not be overlooked that food can be bought from Canteen and there are private stocks of food in possession of internees. Children's rations cannot be augmented, but adults may give children extra food, if they wish, by reducing their own ration. Commandant's office has no objection to this. Weight losses cannot be made up, but in specific cases, if facts and figures are supplied, the office will consider matter.

Nov. 18—Internee Committee is informed that the War Prisoners Head-

quarters has rejected application for permission to notify by cablegram employers or relatives abroad of deaths of internees.

Internee Committee discusses labor problem with Labor Council and division chiefs, requesting them to eliminate all non-essentials and supply additional men for gardening. Fifty to seventy-five more men should be permanently assigned to garden work, and the same number should be encouraged to do gardening in addition to their present work.

Nov. 19—City air raid signal sounds at 6 A.M.; air raid passed at 7 P.M., raids taking place throughout the day.

Japanese sentry arrests internee for stealing talinum and papaya. On investigation, offender is found to be in possession of much more money than is lawful. Sentenced to 15 days in jail.

Nov. 20—Commandant's office requests information on amount of Camp funds and private funds sent out of Camp for family aid payments weekly, together with the number of internees involved.

Commandant's office asks Internee Committee to arrange for processing about three tons cassava root for their use; as recompense, they will permit Camp to take two-thirds of net quantity processed.

Nov. 21—City air raid signal sounds at 4:25 A.M. Air raid passed, 12:20 P.M. Internees are warned to pay strict attention to regulations during air raids as more intense bombing is expected soon.

City electric light plant fails temporarily, affects entire Camp during evening.

Commandant's office orders one end of dining sheds be prepared to serve as garage for car of "highest ranking Japanese general in Manila."

Nov. 22—In compliance with Commandant's office request, Internee Committee submits revised schedule of educational activities including grade and high school and adult classes.

Nov. 23—To equalize labor and increase number of workers in Camp, all room monitors and section supervisors must hereafter carry work assignments in addition to their present duties as such.

Resignation accepted—Miss Marion Carter, in charge of office messenger service. This service to be discontinued.

Internee Committee notes and approves election of Roscoe H. Canon as head of Shanty Division.

Internee Committee accepts resignation of George H. Evans as chief, Special Service Division, and appoints H. G. Lyman to succeed him.

Nov. 24—Six small packages permitted to come in from outside for internees. Camp divided into groups of 50 volunteers each for purpose of working on new garden project near cinema screen. First shift is composed of committeemen and office workers, second shift, of monitors.

Nov. 25—City air raid signal sounds 7:36 A.M. Several bombing raids take place during day. Air raids passed, signal at 6:32 P.M.

Commandant's office sentences internee to two days "heavy imprisonment" for having P2.00, Philippine currency, in his possession.

Nov. 26—Officer of the Day addresses all building and floor monitors and section supervisors on subject of garden work, admonishing them to

make every effort possible to produce more garden truck. Broadcast on same subject at night.

All unshaded lamps ordered extinguished at 6:30 P.M.

Broadcast: Food is very scarce. Two hundred fifty more persons are required to work in gardens. The Japanese Army is unable to provide more food for internees (and is evidently not ashamed to admit it). If the internees help themselves by producing more food by gardening, the Japanese Army will do what it can.

Nov. 27—Electric power fails throughout city at 7 A.M. At 10:10 A.M., Camp is informed air raid alert conditions prevail. City all clear sounds at 4:25 P.M.

About two thousand cartons cigarettes and three bags sugar brought into Camp, held in Japanese bodega. Internee Committee is advised the cigarettes are to be sold to workers, plans to be announced later. Meanwhile Committee is asked to advance P8,000.00 purchase cost, pending sale to workers.

Japanese buyer advises inability to buy coconuts for Camp use.

Nov. 28—Eighteen internees with six carts (two drawn by carabaos) make two trips out of Camp under heavy guard, bring back firewood equal to three truckloads.

Commandant's office inform Internee Committee that another transfer to Los Baños is contemplated in which from one hundred and fifty to two hundred persons will take part.

American Red Cross Relief Fund No. 13 received through Commandant's office amounting to P117,168.16.

Nov. 29—Chief, Finance and Supply Section, Commandant's office, orders plans for a latrine to be constructed on west side of west pavilion, accommodating fifty men. In response to question from Mr. Carroll, he states that latrine is intended for use of internees.

Nov. 30—Internee Committee discusses list of persons volunteering for transfer to Los Baños and those to be drawn to make up minimum of one hundred and fifty. About one hundred and ten have volunteered.

Internee Committee notes minutes of Monitors Council, also the election of L. L. Rocke as chairman, Monitors Council, and W. J. Percival as secretary.

Appointment of C. V. Schelke as chief of the Division of Food Preparation and Service was confirmed.

Internee Committee considers case of a father and his two sons whose arrest was ordered for failure to appear and answer charges of refusing to accept work assignments and who had insisted on being taken before the Japanese. It was noted that the Japanese member of Commandant's office, who heard the case, had informed the father he was in the wrong for refusing to work. Since this family has developed an attitude which would make it undesirable for them to accept a Camp work assignment, the Japanese staff member asked them if they would work for the Japanese. They consented, if within their physical abilities, and so were

told to report to the Japanese office. Internee Committee is to make a record of this whole case in official records.

City air raid alert sounds at 8:16 A.M., all clear at 4:10 P.M.

Chief, Finance and Supply section, Commandant's office, requests that list of persons working in gardens during November be prepared, based on number of hours worked as follows:

- (a) 75 hours or over
- (b) 50 hours or over
- (c) 30 hours or over
- (d) 20 hours or over
- (e) 10 hours or over
- (f) 5 hours or over

Dec. 1—Firewood difficult to obtain. Commandant insists that Camp use only two loads of wood each day instead of three.

Japanese work all night bringing in military supplies; whole Campus in front of Education Building piled high with bales of crude rubber and case goods.

Dec. 2—Education Building Hospital will be moved to the Gymnasium. Broadcast made regarding shortage of firewood.

Dec. 3—Due to children going to the Japanese and begging for candy, sugar and tobacco the Commandant orders all children to keep away from the Japanese kitchen and office.

Commandant stated he was pleased with the number of internees working in the garden.

Japanese office makes distribution of tobacco, cigarettes, soap and matches to certain internees in Camp! Internee Committee has nothing to do with the distribution.

At 9:45 P.M. Commandant orders all lights out—a total blackout.

Heavy baggage for Los Baños transferees piled in front of plaza for loading, damaged by heavy rain in afternoon.

Dec. 5—Internee Committee announces insufficient funds available for payment of cash relief for December.

One hundred fifty internees transferred to Los Baños, four internees returned to Santo Tomas from Los Baños.

Increase of stealing alarms the Camp.

Internee Committee petitions Commandant for extra food for the heavy duty workers. No success.

Red Cross relief fund No. 13 amounting to P117,168.16 set aside for Family Aid (P48,000.00) and Food Supplies Section (P69,168.16). From official minutes: "Finance and Supply Section, Commandant's office was approached regarding recent weight losses in cereal ration. On Dec. 2nd, six bags rice were withdrawn from food bodega totaling 238 kilos gross, averaging 39.67 kilos per bag; on Dec. 5, twelve bags rice totaling 501 kilos gross, averaging 41.75 kilos. These were all supposed to be 50-kilo bags." The chief, Finance and Supply Section, Commandant's office, agreed to consider the matter and give his reply as soon as possible.

Dec. 6—Japanese search third floor of Main Building. Electric razors, a few books and magazines, paper knife confiscated. Internees able to

hide any dangerous contraband because Japanese gave notice of search over loud-speaker.

In response to Internee Committee's queries regarding Tun Yun Lee, Commandant's office states that unless he signs "oath" he will have to stay in jail indefinitely.

Regarding weight shortages in cereals, Japanese promise to supply Camp daily with 150 to 200 kilos soya bean meal as substitute.

Commandant's office dissatisfied with small number of persons standing roll call in Shanty Area C Section '1; wants reasons for absences investigated.

Curfew hereafter at 7 P.M. (all internees retire to their building or shanties—nobody allowed outside). All lights out at 8 P.M.

Commandant's office orders that in view of seriousness of fuel situation, firewood in future shall be used only in Central kitchen which will also cook cereal for Annex.

Dec. 7—Written orders received from Commandant's office for internees to vacate second floor of Education Building (except four rooms and toilet) removal to be completed by Dec. 10th.

Commandant's office issued instructions that in future when men are sentenced to imprisonment in Camp jail by Committee on Order, notice must be given them as to (a) nature of the offense (b) length of sentence. Reason: that they may know of the internal problems of the Camp and that they may have opportunity of sentencing men breaking Japanese regulations.

All lights must be kept extinguished after 8 P.M. except small lamps near toilets. Special arrangements for kitchen.

In case of night air raids, internee announcer must be at post in loud-speaker office for emergency broadcasting.

Finance and Supply Section, Commandant's office advises that effective Dec. 9th cooking oil ration will be reduced from 10 grams to 5 grams per capita daily.

A quantity of medical supplies arrive from War Prison Headquarters.

Dec. 8—Internee Committee approves appropriation of P23,000 received from Canteen Division for Sale of textiles to be used in purchasing supplementary foods.

Dec. 9—Commandant's office insists on better attendance of shanty dwellers at roll calls. Absentees to be investigated.

Earl Carroll requests Commandant's office provide extra cereal ration for internees doing heavy work and working overtime. Commandant's office turns over sum of P2,707 confiscated from internees during searches. This money to be labeled "general funds."

Commandant's office orders all internees still holding Philippine currency to surrender same to Internee Committee to be exchanged for Jap currency at the rate of P1.00 for Japanese military note of P1.00! Japanese currency fast becoming worthless, rate should be at least 100 to 1.

Date of vacating major portion of second floor, Education Building, postponed to December 11th.

Commandant's office inspects kitchen and Annex lights after 8 P.M., will permit improvements.

Dec. 11—Japanese military authorities remit Camp P17,827.25 for November, covering daily necessities, clothing, repairs and special work.

Internee Committee requests Commandant's office to transfer to Sto. Tomas two internees now at National Psychopathic Hospital, believed in fit state to return.

Commandant's office "requests" following data from all internees: Race of internee's (1) mother (2) father (3) paternal grandmother (4) paternal grandfather (5) maternal grandmother (6) maternal grandfather.

Transfer of Education Building Hospital to Gymnasium completed and major portion of second floor, Education Building, vacated.

Dec. 12—The Internee Committee noted receipt of messages from the International Red Cross Committee, Geneva, and from the Canadian Red Cross.

Internee Committee appoints S. H. Hamilton in charge of censor's department, to succeed D. L. Brodt, ill at Philippine General Hospital.

Commandant's office promises to do what it can to provide soap and cigarettes for general Camp distribution.

Broadcast: Owing to scarcity of firewood, no more hot beverages can be served in food lines, nor can any hot water be supplied.

Weight shortages in cereals today amount to 28 per cent on corn and 19.7 per cent on rice. Camp actually receives total weight of 810 kilos instead of book figure of 1,050 kilos. Protest lodged with Commandant's office. Daily cereal ration now 210 grams a day for each person.

Officer of the Day complains of behavior of Annex residents at roll call: claims children disregarding roll call regulations.

Approximately one thousand letters received from abroad for censoring and distribution; about six thousand for Sto. Tomas Internment Camp.

Dec. 13—Commandant's office institutes search of Shanty Area A, confiscates a few magazines and atlases.

Detail of eighteen men sent out of Camp with carabao and hand carts to bring in eleven loads of firewood. On return, are given a small issue of rice and cornmeal by Commandant's office.

Commandant's office issues labels to be fixed near lights approved for use after 8 P.M.

Internee Committee approves appointment of Father Daly as manager of Gymnasium Hospital under Lee Gardner, manager, Medical department.

In reply to query of 12th, chief, Finance and Supply section, Commandant's office, advises no soap supplies available at present; agrees that cigarettes and tobacco should be distributed more generally, but

has no supplies at present; will probably be able to furnish coconuts in near future; as to special consideration for Christmas, will see what can be done.

Since Nov. 15th, big topic of discussion has been expected arrival of food kits from American Red Cross. Even war news seemed of secondary importance. Many believe whole story to be a hoax invented to demoralize Camp with false hopes of food. The rumor persisted until after New Year but never materialize.

Dec. 14—Letters received in Camp on 12th censored and distributed.

City air raid signal sounds at 8:08 A.M., at which time bombing had already commenced. Planes overhead all day. Camp in total darkness all night, no breakfast permitted cooked in Central kitchen.

In Isolation Hospital, machine gun shell passes through roof and explodes, slightly wounding patient. In Main Building, woman falls down flight of stairs in darkness, slightly injured.

Dec. 15—Air raids continue day and night. Special permission given for movement about Camp after evening roll call until 7 P.M.

Three truck loads of rice, about six tons, are brought into Camp and deposited in Japanese food bodega.

Dec. 16—Air raids continue throughout day. Japanese seem hopelessly outclassed.

Commandant's office requests that fifty library books a day be turned into their office for censoring beginning December 19th.

Breakfast postponed till 9:30 A.M. due to air raid.

Dec. 17—Air raid conditions continue, raids made on the outskirts of the city.

Fifty-five bags salt arrive in Camp. Japanese delivers 265 coconuts of which sixty-five are spoiled.

Camp officials and Dr. Noell discuss necessity of providing extra food for heavy workers, if essential Camp duties are to continue. Estimated that six hundred extra allowances of food of eighty grams each will be required.

Dec. 18—Internee Committee decide to request reimbursement for cooked cereal being served members of Commandant's staff.

Internee Committee requests chief, Finance and Supply section, Commandant's office, to repay P8,000.00 advanced against supplies of cigarettes and soap, part of which have been sold to internees by the Commandant's office staff, the remainder being undisposed of, so far as the Internee Committee is aware.

Commandant's office has long conference with Earl Carroll about having high school students and teachers work in Camp gardens regularly. It was explained that these students already have work assignments as servers and runners in Central kitchen, etc. Finally decided to use high school students now assigned to garden work as nucleus around which a gardening detail might be built. Commandant's office also asks that plan be worked out for continuing gardening work during prolonged air raids.

Commandant's office points out that board walk leading to Gymnasium is falling into disrepair, suggests road for traffic be built.

Details completed for serving six hundred extra meals to heavy workers but no extra ration from Japanese authorities.

Nine cart loads of firewood brought into Camp.

Internee Committee and Agents discuss epidemic of stealing in Camp.

Patrols meet with difficulty at night due to Camp black-out. Suggested appeal be made to trustworthy internees to accept assignments in connection with food processing and preparation.

Dec. 19—Internee Committee informed that Commandant's staff would spend four days inspecting Camp beginning tomorrow with special attention to sanitation and cleanliness of buildings, shanties, kitchens, shanty areas, etc.

Dec. 20—Internee Committee meets informally with Central kitchen supervisors at 3 P.M.

"The Committee were advised that instructions had been issued to the Japanese bodega that, commencing tomorrow, they would issue 700 kilos actual weight of cereal instead of 1,050 kilos assumed weight as previously supplied. This would mean a cut in the cereal ration from 300 grams to 200 grams per person daily (100 grams for children) about 187 grams net for each person. It was also stated that this would be confirmed by the Finance and Supply section of the Commandant's office tomorrow, and the Committee would then be advised of substitutes to be provided to make up the difference."

Camp inspection begins.

Internee Committee decides to take a Camp survey on best use to make of small supplies of jam and sweet chocolate still in stock, which it is intended to distribute to internees for Christmas.

Dec. 21—Second day of Camp inspection.

Internee Committee authorizes liquidation of Canteen No. 1, clearing books as of Sept. 21st.

Chief, Finance and Supply section, Commandant's office, advised Earl Carroll that Headquarters had not yet made their final decision regarding the reduction in the cereal ration and the provision of substitutes and that an official statement would be made tomorrow or next day. Owing to the difficulty of securing adequate supplies of rice, however, it was necessary to make a cut in the cereal ration and it was hoped to provide sufficient substitutes in the form of camotes, coconuts and additional soya meal to balance this cut. It was realized that internees were hungry and not getting sufficient food, but the situation on the outside was so serious that it was impossible to make any appreciable improvement in the food situation. Mr. Carroll pointed out the serious labor situation in the Camp and visualized a complete breakdown in the labor program unless extra food could be provided for the heavy duty and long hour workers. An additional forty to fifty kilos of cereal a day would take care of this. The chief of the Finance

and Supply section regretted that he was not in a position to supply this additional amount, but asked Mr. Carroll to wait and see what substitutes could be provided in order to take care of the heavy workers.

About ten tons of rice came into Camp, approximately 400 kilos camotes and 600 coconuts.

Dec. 22—Through courtesy of Commandant's office, all supplies of mongo and brown beans, sugar, coffee and cigarettes are permitted to enter Camp donated by Neutral Welfare Committee of International Y.M.C.A.

Internees receive 125 grams salt per person as month's ration.

Dec. 23—New reduced food schedule goes into effect as Japanese Christmas gift to internees.

Two meals a day, breakfast at 8:30 after morning roll call, dinner at 4 P.M.; only 16½ hours to wait for next meal of mush and salt.

Commandant's staff makes surprise search of Shanty Area B at roll call time.

Four internees taken into Commandant's office for questioning, but later released.

At 10:19 A.M. city air raid signal sounds by which time large number of planes had already passed over Manila.

In afternoon, a number of military police and platoon of soldiers came into Camp and searched Hospital and compound thoroughly. Guards stationed at doors and inside Main Building, which was also searched. E. E. Johnson arrested at about 3 P.M. and taken out of Camp. C. C. Grinnell, A. F. Duggleby and Clifford L. Larsen arrested and held in Commandant's office till after 7 P.M., then lodged in Camp jail.

Internees see, for the first time, B-29 superfortresses in the air!

Dec. 24—Commandant's staff completes inspection of Camp, mention new points for improvement.

Internee Committee requests temporary release of three internees arrested yesterday and also Tun Yun Lee in view of Christmas holidays; request refused.

Special permission granted for program of Christmas music.

General distribution made of Christmas food dainties. Each internee receives one spoonful jam and fifteen grams sweet chocolate. All persons sixteen years of age or more also receive five cigars and four cigarettes.

Dec. 25—Christmas party for children up to fifteen years held in Playhouse. Each child receives one piece candy.

Christmas message from the skies! "The Commander-in-Chief, the Officers and the men of the American Forces of Liberation in the Pacific wish their gallant allies, the People of the Philippines, all the blessings of Christmas and the realization of their fervent hopes for the New Year. Christmas 1944."

In addition to normal daily rice ration, Camp officials issue enough

extra rice from small reserve to increase evening meal by twenty-five percent. No additional food supplied for Christmas by Japanese.

At 8 P.M., Commandant's office orders census list in quintuplicate prepared for all three Camps separately to be ready by 6 P.M. Dec. 27th, showing names and nationalities of internees, Camp serial numbers, sex, size, civil status and occupation. Those in outside institutions to be listed also.

Additional Christmas gift from Japanese Commandant to Internees; Permits curfew hour to be extended from 7 to 8 P.M. and lights out at 8 P.M.!

Christmas spirit marred by a stabbing incident between two elderly internees at the Gymnasium. Both sent to hospital—not badly hurt. This is the first serious imbroglio since Camp started. Internee Committee instructed the Chief of Camp Order Division to take depositions from all parties concerned, including eye witnesses, which will be held by the Committee and turned over "at the proper time" to the duly constituted authorities.

Dec. 26—Internee Committee appoints K. B. Day (Chairman), Ralph Crosby, and Byron Ford, as Worker's Food Control to have complete management of additional food for heavy workers.

To protect fruit growing in southwest territory, Committee declares same out of bounds to all internees except those working there and on stock farm.

Important meeting of Camp officials, Agents, officers of Monitor's Council and labor groups. Decide to go ahead with plan for serving additional rations to heavy workers, effective on the 28th. Japanese unable to supply the fifty kilos rice required for this purpose, which will come from Camp current stock and rice in transit (from issue advanced). The desirability of publishing the names of all heavy workers participating in the extra rations was mentioned and agreed on.

Dec. 27—Commandant's office institutes search of second floor Main Building. During the search, two typed copies of a leaflet dropped from an aeroplane on Christmas morning were found in possession of an internee. Commandant's office thereupon issues instructions: (1) If any leaflets dropped from planes are found, they must be immediately turned into the Commandant's office and no publicity given them; (2) Any persons found typing copies or giving publicity to same will be severely dealt with; (3) If any such typed copies are found, all typewriters in Camp will be impounded.

On the grounds that they had brought in a large quantity of camotes (about 1,450 kilos) Japanese authorities issue only 600 kilos rice instead of the usual 700 kilos.

Commandant's office advises that all transfers to outside institutions had been indefinitely postponed.

Internee Committee to stipulate further conditions in connection with extra food for heavy workers; (1) No more than two additional

portions daily shall be served any one internee; (2) Any internee attempting to "chisel" extra food will be investigated and, if found guilty, incarcerated in Camp jail.

Dec. 28—Commandant's office finds internee in possession of Christmas card dropped from U.S. plane on Dec. 25th. Sentence: 7 days confinement to quarters.

Rice issue for Dec. 28th and 29th again cut from 700 to 600 kilos per day.

Dec. 29—Commandant's office searches Shanty Area D, confiscates a few magazines.

Air raid conditions observed at 11:31 A.M. as U.S. planes fly overhead.

Internee Committee approves recommendation of Labor Council to revise general scale of work hours.

Internee Committee approves appropriation of P7,500.00 from general funds for use of Food Supplies Section.

Dec. 30—Children ordered away from food processing quarters, vegetable peeling and cleaning sheds and kitchen door, as out of bounds.

Dec. 31—Special New Year's Eve concessions granted by Commandant's office: Curfew at 8 P.M. (instead of 7 P.M.); lights out at 8:15 P.M. instead of at 8 P.M. No concessions to prisoners in jail.

1945

Jan. 1—New Year ushered in with air raid signal at 10:30 A.M. Opening day of 1945 finds internees growing weaker physically but spiritually never stronger or more optimistic of speedy end to sufferings. Morale high. Japanese civilians on first and second floors Education Building drink, shout and carouse in celebration of New Year's Day. Japanese officer reported to have said that white population at Sto. Tomas was never a problem for the Japanese, as it was believed that an extremely restricted diet and disease would take care of the situation in due course.

Air raid signal sounds at 10:30 A.M. after a number of American aeroplanes passed over city—no bombs dropped and air alert sounded at 1:16 P.M.

Another concession! Commandant gives permission for curfew to be at 7:30 P.M. and for music between 6:00 P.M. and 6:45 P.M.

Col. C. E. Livingston resigns as Chief of the Department of Patrols. J. D. Birrell appointed as his successor and J. B. Harrison appointed as Assistant Chief.

Jan. 2—A number of American aeroplanes appeared over Manila during the day—no bombs dropped—no air raid signal was sounded.

Internees residing in Shanty Area C protest against Internee Committee's decision to maintain essential and heavy workers of Camp by supplying such workers with additional food.

Jan. 3—Numerous U.S. planes appear over outskirts of Manila, but no siren is sounded. Camp placed under "air raid alert conditions."

New Year's greetings and messages posted, received from:

Australian Red Cross

American Red Cross

Indian Red Cross

Canadian Government

New Zealand Red Cross

New Zealand Government

Australian Government

South African Red Cross

Jan. 4—All family aid payments and all contacts with non-interned families to be made hereafter through Commandant's office and War Prisoner's headquarters, as Mr. Kato is no longer connected with the Japanese Embassy for that purpose.

Further cut made in Camp cereal ration, bringing daily issue down to 550 kilos.

Commandant's office states that camotes are now plentiful and will be provided as substitutes for short delivery of cereals.

Internee Committee to approach Commandant's office asking for news of another Red Cross Relief payment which is urgently needed to keep Camp going.

Jan. 5—Three internees held in Camp jail (C. C. Grinnell, A. F. Duggleby and C. L. Larsen) taken away in afternoon by Japanese military police.

Commandant's office issues written order for moving nipa building now used by Religious committee from Fathers' Garden to location near west gate where it will be placed at disposal of Japanese guards. Japanese guards removed from West Pavilion, which is returned for use of internees.

Chairman, Medical Staff, is ordered by Commandant's office to prepare accommodations in hospital for eleven patients to be brought in from outside. No information given as to race, sex, age, or condition of persons expected.

Chief, Finance and Supply Section, Commandant's office, in reply to urgent request for at least twenty-five kilos of soap for use in hospitals, stated he would make every effort to supply same, but was doubtful whether quantity asked for was available.

Jan. 6—Air raid signal sounds at 7:39 A.M. at which time U. S. planes had already bombed nearby airfields.

Commandant's office announces immediate examination of all Camp records, starting with those of the Internee Committee.

Chief, Finance and Supply Section, Commandant's office, orders all garden tools to be turned in for "purpose of inventory."

The Japanese burn all their records! Broadcast to all internees a message from one of the Japanese staff wishing them goodbye and good luck.

Jan. 7—Air raids starts at 7:30 A.M. and continue at intervals throughout day! Camp remains under air raid conditions all day and night.

Members of Internee Committee (Earl Carroll and S. Lloyd) and two interpreters (Frank Cary and Ernest Stanley) are summoned to Commandant's office at 9:35 A.M. and kept there until 4:50 P.M. At evening roll call, broadcast is made that Japanese are still in charge and situation unchanged.

Japanese move major portion of their supplies and personal equipment out of Camp.

Jan. 8—Air raid conditions continue day and night. U. S. planes appear in force over city and drop bombs.

Internees grieve as big U.S. bomber receives direct hit from anti-aircraft gun and bursts into flames. Crew seen descending in parachutes.

Chief, Finance and Supply Section, Commandant's office, advises inability refund P8,000.00 advanced November 27th but instead hands over tobacco, soap and textiles as settlement.

Jan. 9—Japanese Commandant calls Internee Committee and advises he will leave Camp to prevent bloodshed. Later in day advises he will stay.

Air raid conditions continue, heavy bombings.

Commandant's office returns a few garden tools for use of internees, retains balance.

Quarrel in cooking shed near Gymnasium results in death of one internee, while being rushed to hospital. Depositions taken for presentation at later date before properly constituted authorities.

Jan. 10—Periodical bombings by heavy planes continue. Throughout the city explosions can be heard and large fires seen showing the Japanese demolition squad is busy. Camp is all agog! Internees positive that American forces have landed on Luzon!

A quantity of camotes and eighty nine sacks corn brought into Camp and deposited in Japanese bodega.

Japanese Commandant's office in reply to inquiry, advises no information available regarding additional Red Cross Relief Fund.

Daily ration of foodstuffs hereafter to be two hundred fifty kilos rice, two hundred fifty kilos corn and one thousand kilos camotes.

Japanese buyer, Mr. Oeymura, now attached to Commandant's office for purpose of providing foodstuffs to be supplied by Japanese army, will concentrate efforts on securing rice, corn and camotes, also will try to purchase coconuts for Camp use.

Internee Committee requests permission to tear down board walk leading to Gymnasium and use same for firewood. Answer is no.

Japanese doctor hands over quantity of medical supplies for Camp use. Two Camp exchanges open for purpose of returning all articles presented for exchange. Will close permanently after liquidating present stocks.

Small quantity of soap received on Jan. 8th, to be issued to internees. Internee Committee decides to distribute miscellaneous articles in

possession of Relief and Welfare Committee to internees on a unit basis through Monitor system, liquidating the department. Leaflets dropped from American aeroplanes.

Jan. 11—Commandant's office points out laxity in "showing respect" on part of internees, insists on same "standard" as heretofore. Commandant's office orders four men sleeping near duck farm to move out before nightfall.

American planes flying very low over the Camp.

Jan. 13—Curfew hour advanced to 5:30 P.M.

Commandant's office advises that there are no funds available at Japanese Embassy for further Red Cross relief payment or for family aid.

Jan. 14—A number of Japanese, believed connected with War Prisoners Headquarters, arrive in Camp with furniture, occupy second floor, Education Building.

Curfew extended to 6:30 P.M. Permission given for private gardeners to work from 7—7:50 A.M.

Internee Committee appeals for donation of private funds for purchase of mungo beans and cassava flour for general Camp use.

Quoted from minutes: "In response to inquiries made by the Committee, the Commandant's office advised they had no information as to the whereabouts of the three internees (Grinnell, Duggleby and Larsen) removed from Camp by military police on January 5th."

Jan. 15—Commandant's office instructed that hereafter normal roll call procedure (shanty dwelling internees stand outside on plaza) should be followed unless action was taking place overhead.

Commandant's office approves schedule for private gardening from morning roll call dismissal to 9:15 A.M.

Typical day's program:

A.M.

7—Reveille (music over loud-speaker)

8—Roll call

to 9:30—Breakfast (after roll call)

9:30 to 11:30—No movement about Camp except in groups specially designated

11:30—Camp information period

11:45—Lunch, if any

P.M.

1-3—Quiet period (He who sleeps, eats)

4—Dinner

5:30—Roll call

to 6:30—Sit outside on plaza

6:30—Curfew; everybody inside.

7:00—Lights out

Jan. 16—Internee Committee authorizes transfer of P11,000 from general funds in charge of C. V. Grant to Food and Supply section for purchase of essential foodstuffs.

Commandant's office grants permission for persons in groups to pro-

ceed to Main Building clinic and Sta. Catalina Hospital clinic at 10:00 A.M. daily for treatment.

Jan. 17—J. G. Eisenberg, internee living in Gymnasium, missing from quarters at morning roll call. Commandant orders east and west balconies of Gymnasium evacuated, and all men in Gymnasium under fifty transferred to other buildings. Holds monitors responsible for internees escaping. If similar case occurs in future, threatens to eliminate all private gardening between wall and fence and give orders to sentries to shoot anyone found there. Issues statements that anyone attempting to escape or caught after escaping is liable to death by shooting.

Commandant's office sentences two internees to fifteen days imprisonment in Camp jail for alleged conversation from Gymnasium balcony with person in Seminary grounds. Earl Carroll and chairman, Medical Staff, again interview chief, Finance and Supply Section, Commandant's office, on subject of food with particular reference to Camp health situation and increasing number of cases of malnutrition. Latter replies that everything possible is being done to bring in supplies and asks Committee to advise what percentages of cereals they prefer issued as rations. Committee decides on forty per cent soya bean meal, thirty per cent rice and thirty per cent corn.

In response to request for more firewood, Chief, Finance and Supply Section, Commandant's office, states he will have wood delivered to Camp within two or three days.

Department heads are requested to keep lists of heavy workers entitled to extra food down to minimum.

Jan. 18—Commandant's office gives permission to use Annex school rooms for housing.

E. J. Johns, chief, monitor of Gymnasium, and L. W. Hutchison, monitor, are adjudged by Commandant negligent of duties in connection with escape of J. C. Eisenberg and sentenced to seven days imprisonment. Commandant thereupon extends pardon to both men, but warns that if similar case occurs, monitors and supervisors will all be punished.

Jan. 19—Internee Committee and Agents decide address remonstrance to Commandant regarding two recent "incidents" where internees were struck by members of Commandant's office staff; also to submit request in writing for return of four internees (C. C. Grinnell, C. L. Larsen, A. F. Duggleby and E. E. Johnson) recently removed from Camp by Japanese military police, or for definite news of their whereabouts and charges (if any) preferred against them.

Internee Committee and Agents also decide to write Commandant disclaiming responsibility for escape of internees but promise monitors and supervisors will exercise every care. Groups of boys break into Japanese kitchen and steal quantity of cooking oil. Camp Order division investigate. Japanese kitchen and surrounding area declared "out of bounds."

Jan. 20—Commandant's office requested to increase cereal ration from 700 to 800 kilos daily. Favorable consideration indicated, 800 kilos issued following morning.

At request of Medical Committee, it is decided to make another weight survey of all persons in Camp over eighteen years of age.

Officer of the Day complains of internees' absence from roll call and investigates Shanty Area A, Sec. 3, with Mr. Lloyd. Issues instructions that anyone not actually bedridden must stand roll call; those unable to stand may bring chairs and sit down, standing only while being inspected.

Jan. 21—Heavy detonations heard, believe many buildings in city being destroyed.

American aeroplanes overhead—heavy bombing on outskirts of the city. Heavy explosions heard from all points of the compass—demolition squads evidently busy.

Commandant summons Dr. L. T. Noell of the medical staff and gives orders regarding new regulations for roll call. From official minutes: "New certificates were to be issued: (1) Those who, on account of illness, must stay in bed and cannot leave their shanties. (2) Those who are able to walk to roll call but cannot stand for the whole period of roll call. In the latter case sitting in chairs will be permitted except when internees are actually being inspected. In addition, Dr. Noell was advised that very small children, *i.e.*, those under two years, could stay in their shanties with one parent to look after them."

Jan. 22—Commandant's office orders two north windows of women's ward, Sta. Catalina Hospital, permanently closed.

Internee Committee decides to liquidate all canteen assets; instructs Chief, Canteen division, to turn over to Food Supply section, capital funds amounting to P15,000.00 for purchase of cassava flour.

Jan. 23—Air raid conditions continue throughout day and night. Small shell strikes Education Building roof over east toilet, third floor, and explodes. Pieces of shrapnel graze two internees, one of whom receives medical treatment.

Due to continued absence of A. F. Duggleby from Camp, Internee Committee appoints I. G. Spering, Acting Chief, Supplies and Equipment division. Also decides to commence immediately comprehensive survey of all Camp supplies and equipment, as well as expendable medical supplies in custody of hospitals and clinics, making inventories as of Jan. 25th.

Jan. 24—Daily cereal ration, after remaining steady at 800 kilos a day since Jan. 21, is reduced to 700 kilos. Chief, Finance and Supply Section, Commandant's office, will try to get substitute, refuses to entertain appeal for increase, or for extra issue of rice for heavy workers. On top of his refusal to increase food ration, he urges Committee to turn out more men for garden work, asks that new areas be planted and maximum production obtained.

Later in the day, fifty-nine bags of corn and forty small bags cracked corn are brought into Camp and stored in Japanese bodega.

Jan. 25—As result of many requests received, Internee Committee asks Commandant's office to permit work in private gardens near wall from 4 to 5:30 P.M. Permission granted for period between 3:30 to 5 P.M. Permission given to cut down certain trees near east and west pavilion in addition to trees in rear of Main Building for firewood.

The Commandant's office requests list showing the number of males in Camp between the ages of eighteen and fifty years. Internee Committee outlines to the Commandant the responsibility of the members of the Committee, Monitors, and Supervisors in case of any further escapes from the Camp. Sounds of heavy cannonading on the north and east of the city. Demolition work still continuing.

Jan. 26—Daily ration of cereal changed to the ratio of one hundred kilos rice, 450 kilos corn, and one hundred fifty kilos beans.

Very heavy rain but American aeroplanes bomb Mariquina valley. In the evening flares and heavy explosions north indicate heavy cannonading. Burning question of the day: "How far are the boys from Manila?"

Jan. 28—From official minutes: "The Japanese medical officer in charge of prison camps in the Philippines, Dr. Nogi, summoned Mr. Lloyd, Dr. Stevenson, and Dr. Smith to a conference in the Commandant's office at 9 A.M. Dr. Nogi produced eight recent death certificates, on seven of which 'malnutrition' was given as one of the causes of death, and on the eighth 'starvation' was given as one of the causes of death. Dr. Nogi expressed the opinion that by including 'malnutrition' or 'starvation' as a cause of death the doctors were casting an unfair stigma on the Japanese administration. World conditions were such that everybody was suffering from a shortage of food and, in actual fact, the internees in this Camp were being better fed than the Filipinos on the outside. Such being the case, it is not fair under these conditions to consider malnutrition or starvation as one of the causes of death as it is something that cannot be avoided despite the best endeavors of the Japanese administration.

The Japanese officer of the Day advised the monitors and supervisors that all internees would be stopped and punished if they persisted in not showing proper respect to the Japanese.

Bombing on outskirts of the city by American aeroplanes. Heavy demolition work going on.

Jan. 29—Dr. Stevenson refuses to alter the death certificates! He tenders his resignation as chief medical officer.

Jan. 30—General financial report of Family Aid Committee submitted by E. B. Ford, treasurer, dated Jan. 22, 1945, approved. Total Family Aid payments between Sept. 27, 1942, to Dec. 29, 1944, amounted to P313,248.00.

Internee Committee resolves to thank General Lawton Egbert Camp 101, United States War Veterans, through Bernard H. Brown, for

placing so many plots in Cemeterio del Norte at the disposal of Sto. Tomas Internment Camp for deceased internees.

Heavy demolition on all points of the compass.

Japanese in Camp getting ready to leave!

Workers Food Control using every effort "to keep down to the minimum" the extra servings for heavy duty workers.

Jan. 31—Dr. T. D. Stevenson jailed for refusal to "cooperate" with Japanese.

Feb. 1—Camp agog with excitement over Japanese action constraining Medical Staff to change wording of signed death certificates.

Japanese kill and eat their Camp carabaos. All their pigs already killed and eaten.

Feb. 2—Heavy detonations heard throughout day and night.

Demolition proceeding rapidly, huge fires encircle Camp. Japanese guards very jittery, burning office records, killed, and partially cooked, their carabao, three cows and several hogs. All their rice (and some of ours) were packed on trucks and left for an unknown destination. Japanese strip internees' garden of all bananas, papayas and ripe garden truck.

Feb. 3—Conflagrations seen to south and east of Camp, whole sky filled with smoke.

A number of American planes fly low over Camp. One pilot drops his goggles with the message: "Roll out the barrel."

The great moment arrives! Supreme hope realized! First Cavalry division tanks enter Camp at 9 P.M. and release internees from three-year bondage! Internees in Education Building trapped—Japanese guards on first and second floors defend building with machine guns and hand grenades, keeping more than two hundred internees penned up on the third floor.

Feb. 4—Ominous silence in Education Building. Japanese cannot be dislodged without killing internees at same time. Two meals sent to Education Building for internees. Japanese guards take most of it.

Feb. 5—Japanese guards surrender, keep arms and are escorted through U. S. lines to Calle Lepanto and allowed to go. Education Building internees released. Entire Camp is free!

Feb. 6—Colonel E. M. Grimms (our own "Pete") is now Commandant! Col. Howard Smith is head of the hospital.

Feb. 7—Letters from home!

All Manila is burning.

Feb. 8—Japanese shelling Santo Tomas Internment Camp. Fifteen internees killed, over ninety wounded. The rooms on the west side of the Main Building are badly wrecked. Shell strikes Educational Building, now a hospital, several wounded, none killed.

Feb. 10—Japanese shell Santo Tomas again. Two internees killed, several wounded.

Feb. 11—Malate and Ermita ablaze. Japanese shells still dropping in Santo Tomas.

- Feb. 12—Hospital patients transferred to Quezon Institute. U. S. Army nurses, who served in Corregidor and Bataan and were later interned in Santo Tomas, are the first to leave for the United States.
- Feb. 18—Internees who were at the Philippine General Hospital are rescued.
Lt. Col. J. B. Gregorie is now Commandant of Camp.
- Feb. 21—Bodies of Carroll Grinnell, A. F. Duggleby, E. E. Johnson and C. Larsen found buried near Harrison Park.
Seamen are the second batch of internees to go to the United States.
- Feb. 23—More internees leave for the United States. About 360 say good-bye at 7:30 A.M.
Memorial services for Carroll Grinnell, A. F. Duggleby, E. E. Johnson and C. Larsen.
Los Baños internees saved by another daring raid of the United States Army.
- Feb. 27—Japanese Manila garrison destroyed. Manila is now free.
- April 2—From the *Free Philippines*: "A West Coast Port—The first large group of liberated internees from Manila reached America Saturday with the arrival of 336 civilians freed from Japanese prison camps in the Philippines."
- April 9—Headed by Earl Carroll, nearly 3,000 internees leave for the United States.
Dirk Arnold ten Grotenhuis takes over Carroll's duties.
Commercial banks still closed. Internees are asking when will the banks open. Many do not have enough money to buy stamps.
Red Cross moves out of Camp.
U. S. Government employees and old soldiers still asking for their pensions.
- April 12—Lt. Col. Bogle is now Commandant.
- April 19—Insular Treasury Bank opens today.
- April 23—Russia enters Berlin!
- May 8—Germany surrenders!
- June 8—General MacArthur proclaims end of war in the Island of Luzon.
- July 4—Entire Philippines freed of the Japanese.
- July 14—Santo Tomas Internment Camp ends. All remaining internees transferred to San. Carlos Camp. Major J. D. Lowman, Commandant.

WAR BABIES

1942

Allen, Henderson Rex—July 7
 Anderson, Shiela M.—Sept. 20
 Atkinson, Ngaire Jean—May 17
 Aucoin, Dorothy Ann—April 4
 Barnes, Peter Sheldon—Oct. 14
 Boisseree, Jacqueline J.—July 12
 Brown, Iaian A. C.—Jan. 10
 Brummett, Tania Grace—May 7
 Cadwallader, Geraldine—March 22
 Cobb, Bayless Earl Jr.—Oct. 5
 Connor, Frances Bertie—July 12
 Crabb, Janice Lee—Feb. 26
 Deane, Sueolive S.—Feb. 1
 Edmonds, Merrill Walter—Aug. 29
 Everett, Norris N.—Jan. 19
 Fee, Judith Belle—Aug. 22
 Gibbs, Candace—March 27
 Heys, Albert Victor—July 2
 Holter, Heather Anne—March 29
 Hurst, Elise Anne—Jan. 30
 Jones, Susan Marie—April 17
 Kelsey, Lloyd Michael—July 5
 Livingston, Carroll C.—Aug. 28
 Loft, Arthur T.—Oct. 29
 McGinley, Richard Bell—July 15
 McNaughton, Joan Lois—Sept. 25
 Macleod, John Amend—June 5
 Magnuson, Karen Landis—Feb. 25
 Morrison, William O.—Sept. 15
 Percival, John Derek—May 19
 Ransom, Gail Patience—June 17
 Rose, Gloria Margaret—March 24
 Roth, Frederick John—July 28
 Rynd, Catherine Ann—March 17
 Searl, Dorothy Janet—July 12
 Seawell, Charlotte E.—July 13
 Seitz, Cynthia K.—Jan. 29
 Slesinger, Rosita Caridad—Sept. 26
 Smith, William G.—July 15
 Staley, Allen Edward—May 28

Taapkon, Edward K.—Oct. 10
 Von Stetten, Eric A.—Aug. 19
 Waters, Mary Alice—Jan. 12
 Weiser, Susan—Aug. 13
 White, Robert Douglas—March 4

1943

Bellis, Shiela—Aug. 9
 Bush, Philip Clyde—July 3
 Butler, Alan Sulleway—May 28
 Buttfield, Pamela Maie—May 7
 Cotterman, Adrienne—May 29
 Fernandez, Manuel T. Jr.—Jan. 8
 Hicklin, Richard H. Jr.—March 25
 High, Richard Anthony—Sept. 19
 Howie, Beverly Joan—Aug. 17
 Mill, Joseph E.—Jan. 19
 Newland, Paul Vernon—May 6
 Renfrow, William E.—Aug. 30
 Rivera, Francis—April 20
 Taylor, Susan E.—July 15

1944

Boisseree, Camille S.—Nov. 13
 Bush, William Raymond—Dec. 26
 Crabb, Philip Wm.—Nov. 4
 Cameron, Ian—Dec. 26
 Duckworth, Jean Mary—Nov. 18
 Gray, Florence J.—April 3
 Keller, Stanley Warren—Jan. 30
 Love, Joyce—Dec. 5
 Peters, Sadie Marie—Oct. 6
 Pritchett, Gordon Harry—Aug. 4
 Searl, Baby Girl—April 16
 Seawell, Walter Richard—April 22
 Morrison, Sharon Susie—Dec. 8
 Tibbetts, Dexter Grant—Dec. 14

1945

Barngrover, Francis E. V.—Jan. 20
 Slesinger, Victor—Feb. 15

IN MEMORIAM

We regret that we cannot guarantee that this list is without errors. The list was checked and re-checked with Internees C. Grant, R. A. Thomas, B. H. Brown and others. To Lt.-Col. E. Pearson, M. C., U. S. Army, who went to Los Baños and personally checked the graves at that Camp, we are greatly indebted. Names of many others killed by the Japanese and buried in vacant lots, backyards, and even consigned to the sea, probably never will be known.

This list comprises only civilians who were interned, or were registered at the Japanese office of the Santo Tomas Internment Camp.

Readers detecting any errors will confer a favor if they will write the undersigned giving full and correct information of any civilian internee who died during Japanese occupation.

FREDERIC H. STEVENS
El Hogar Filipino Building
Manila, Philippines

NAME	DATE OF DEATH
Abbott, George F.	February 5, 1943
Anderson, Morton T.	June 14, 1944
Andrews, Elvira	January 24, 1944
Armstrong, Robert John	July 19, 1943
Auttote, Alexander	February 19, 1943
Acker, John	December 10, 1944
Archer, Gladys A.—killed in action.....	February 7, 1945
Aaron, Margaret Elizabeth	June 11, 1944
Baker, Benjamin Franklin	October 18, 1942
Baldwin, Newland	October 22, 1943
Barber, Joe Henry	November 2, 1944
Barnum, Albert C.	October 21, 1942
Bartholomai, E. V.	October 8, 1944
Beck, Isaac	August 14, 1944
Bent, James Lawrence	April 13, 1944
Berkenkotter, John Edward	May 29, 1942
Bettles, Gordon Meldrum	June 14, 1943
Bielanin, John	June 1, 1942
Bink, Peter	August 18, 1944
Birch, Maxwell	June 3, 1943
Bohen, Jacob S.	January 16, 1943
Boone, Charles D.	August 19, 1944
Boone, John	January 17, 1943
Botelho, Manuel	February 27, 1943

NAME	DATE OF DEATH
Boyer, William C.	—
Brill, John	—
Brinson, Homer Eugene	June 30, 1942
Brown, Charles	June 12, 1943
Brown, E. H.	—
Buss, Adeline Dora	February 14, 1944
Butcher, Elisabeth	May 10, 1943
Butler, John H.	March 15, 1944
Bartges, Woodrow, Jr.	March 27, 1942
Blount, W. B. (Cavite).....	—
Bradley, R. H. (Cavite).....	—
Burke, L. H.	November 3, 1944
Baker, Emmett Earl	December 6, 1944
Burwell, Walter S.	December 30, 1944
Berry, Roy James	January 3, 1945
Bevill, James	January 12, 1945
Boniface, Mark	January 15, 1945
Bruen, Dwight Abner	January 17, 1945
Brooks, Bernard Walter	January 27, 1945
Ball, John B.	January 29, 1945
Bridle, Arthur	February 3, 1945
Brooks, Emilie E.—killed in action.....	February 7, 1945
Blue, Charles Alexander	February 9, 1945
Bennett, Edward B.—killed in action....	February 10, 1945
Bradley, Noble J.—killed in action.....	February 11, 1945
Black, James C.	October 15, 1943
Brown, Carl G.	May 17, 1945
Bohanan, C. Otis	April 3, 1945
Beaucher, Alfonso	March 31, 1945
Brasefield, William Allen	March 27, 1945
Blake, Mary	March 31, 1945
Blair, Herbert E.	—
Burton, Harry R.	—
Cantus, Harry W.	May 26, 1944
Carney, Clem	March 30, 1943
Carpenter, Carl Franklin	October 11, 1942
Carter, Bessie Ena	December 16, 1942
Casanave, Marie Levy	July 18, 1943
Cawley, James	October 31, 1942
Clark, Henry	February 2, 1944
Clegg, Wellington	—
Clement, E. J.	December 30, 1943
Cobb, Ira Dee	October 19, 1943
Cochran, Frank E.	July 28, 1944
Cooke, Doris Ann	October 17, 1942

NAME	DATE OF DEATH
Corley, John	August 26, 1943
Cortez, Angel	August 7, 1942
Crockett, Elmer Lee	December 5, 1943
Crowley, Roy M.	July 22, 1942
Cull, Charles Edward	November 30, 1942
Cowper, George	July, 1942
Croker, George	—
Cole, Oliver Saunders	December 5, 1944
Cooper, Arthur Joseph	January 4, 1945
Cropper, John Arthur	February 1, 1945
Clear, Charles Arnold	February 5, 1945
Carman, Philip D.—killed in action....	February 7, 1945
Carlson, Hazel E.—killed in action.....	February 7, 1945
Cruz, Emmie Davis	February 10, 1945
Cook, Edward	February 12 (or 13), 1945
Crosby, Walter Murray	March 10 (or 7), 1945
Cotterman, Charles M.	April 10, 1945
Chamberlin, Frank V.	April 29, 1945
Cowper, John C.	October 12, 1942
Cook, Agatha	January 31, 1945
Cook, William T.	March 10, 1945
Campbell, Guilford E.	February 18, 1945
Douglash, William J.	August 31, 1944
Davies, Thomas	June 16, 1942
Davis, Paul Marshal	May 27, 1943
Davis, Tom	May 11, 1942
Deebel, Samuel	April 4, 1944
Douglas, Samuel J.	November 12, 1942
Duff, Cain	November 7, 1944
Dunning, James J.	August 24, 1943
Dwyer, Bessie Agnes	March 28, 1944
Davis, Edward Braxton	February 1, 1945
Davis, Marjorie Ann—killed in action	February 7, 1945
Daly, David A.—killed in action.....	February 10, 1945
Duggleby, Alfred Francis	Buried February 23, 1945
Davis, Bert Byron	February 11, 1944
Davis, J.	March 30, 1945
Elmer, Adolph D. B.	April 7, 1942
Eiselstein, Chas	August 17, 1943
Elsie, John V. (Cavite)	—
Everett, Rebecca Nourse	January 1, 1945
Evans, Joseph David	October 29, 1944
Edwards, John	February 12, 1945
Fahnstock, Valerie Elizabeth.....	June 30, 1942

NAME	DATE OF DEATH
Farnes, Walter S.	June 7, 1942
Fenis, John	—
Fletcher, Thomas Henry	February 15, 1942
Flunker, Albert H.	July 22, 1942
Fong, Olive	May 9, 1943
Ford, Joe F.	September 9, 1944
Foster, Samuel	April 18, 1942
Fry, David William	September 18, 1943
Funk, George W.	January 5, 1942
Ferris, John	—
Fontaine de la, F. C. (Cavite).....	—
Fonger, Burton	August 14, 1944
Fortune, Elisah	December 30, 1944
Fairman, Fred. F.	January 11, 1945
Foley, Walter Brooks—killed in action	February 7, 1945
Foss, Carl Henry	February 15, 1945
Feiler, Arthur Oscar	March 7, 1945
Fitzsimmons, Richard T.	June 27, 1944
Ford, Henry	March 23, 1945
Gallaher, Edward	October 17, 1942
Gardner, Frank	September 30, 1943
Gates, William Henry	January 20, 1944
Gebert, Edward A.	April 6, 1943
Giberson, William Royal	August 6, 1943
Goodloe, Robert	April 17, 1942
Gray, M. (Rev.)	—
Gray, William	April 3, 1942
Gillies, John	August 7, 1942
Gray, Rufus T.	March 15, 1942
Gewald, Betty Lou	April 25, 1944
Gordon, John	November 28, 1944
Golinger, Hyman	January 6, 1945
Goebel, Carl Hugh	January 30, 1945
Golembek, Josef	February 13 (14?), 1945
Grinnell, Carroll Calkins.....	Buried February 23, 1945
Grau, William	April, 1944
Glaphyre, Mother	September 11, 1944
Gibbs, A. D.....	—
Hammond, George	—
Hann, Caleb	May 10, 1942
Harn, Joseph Patrick	October 17, 1944
Harper, Frank	February 11, 1943
Harris, Everett Benjamin	May 9, 1944
Harris, Virginia	September 27, 1943
Harris, Winifred Jean	February 26, 1943

NAME	DATE OF DEATH
Harris, W. W.	November 23, 1944
Hart, Charles	August 30, 1942
Hartpence, George H.	July 3, 1942
Harvey, Charles S.	July 24, 1944
Hayward, George Henry	October 26, 1943
Heatley, William Martin	October 24, 1944
Heise, E. A.	November 16, 1944
Henry, Jack	—
Heppel, Walter A.	July 10, 1942
Hewald, William	September 15, 1942
Hezekiah, Harry M.	April 30, 1943
Highsmith, Walter Lawrence	June 5, 1943
Hill, Alonzo Day	May 9, 1942
Hill, Enoch	January 30, 1942
Hoey, Thomas	August 29, 1942
Hoffman, E. G.	November 4, 1944
Holzer, Francis F.	July 3 (??), 1944
Howard, William	March 6, 1942
Hughes, Leonard	February 5, 1944
Hunnicut, William Pickens	August 8, 1943
Haag, J. D. (Cavite)	—
Harris, William	January 22, 1945
Huggins, Roy Mitchell	January 23, 1945
Higham, Frederick James	January 25, 1945
Heim, John B.	January 28, 1945
Huff, Edward Daman	February 3, 1945
Harper, Mildred Mae—killed in action..	February 7, 1945
Henderson, Thos. G.—killed in action..	February 7, 1945
Harn, Wilson W.—killed in action...	February 10, 1945
Hutchinson, L. W.—killed in action...	February 10, 1945
Holland, William Irwin	February 8, 1945
Heppell, Mary	March 3, 1945
Herridge, James Russell	March 11, 1945
Harri, Albert	June 13, 1944
Howland, Smith	July 7, 1944
Hell, Jan Howard	January 16, 1945
Hallett, John B.	January 7, 1945
Hollyer, William George	December 9, 1944
Jacobsen, William Gregory.....	October 20, 1943
Jeffries, H. L.	October 12, 1942
Jereau, George	—
Johnson, George B.	February 17, 1944
Johnson, Oscar Carl	August 6, 1943
Jones, Frank C.	October 10, 1943

NAME	DATE OF DEATH
Jones, Robert	July 19, 1944
Jordan, Gaston M.	May 15, 1942
Jensen, J. A. (Baguio)	April 19, 1942
Jordan, G. H.	September 19, 1942
Johnson, Peter	May 5, 1942
Johnson, Alvah Eugene	January 6, 1945
Johnson, Ernest Emil	Buried February 23, 1945
Jamison, Richard	February 26, 1945
Johnson, Arthur	November 24, 1944
Kearney, George Patrick	August 16, 1942
Kessel, Joseph E.	June 13, 1942
Klar, Frank	November 3, 1944
Knowlton, Arthur K.	December 26, 1942
Krogstad, Conrad Oscar	June 17, 1943
Kuykendall, John Riley	November 6, 1943
Kingcome, Ernest Astell	June 14, 1943
Koscierski, John	August 27, 1943
Kreshinevitch, Matilda A. J.	December 9, 1944
Kretzer, David Clinton	December 18, 1944
Keeseey, Edwin Batelle	January 31, 1945
King, Preston, Jr.	January 27, 1945
Kasdorf, Charles Conrad	February 13 (14?), 1945
Kessel, Max	February 21 (20?), 1945
Kelso, Helen C.	November 1, 1944
Lake, John James	February 19, 1944
Lampe, Fred J.	November 7, 1942
Lamy, Lee	December 19, 1942
Lansing, Fred	July 9, 1942
Laraway, E. W.	June 1942
Laycock, Blakey Borthwick	February 15, 1942
Leslie, Mary Grace	February 24, 1943
Lewis, Charles	—
Linden, George Philip	January 5, 1943
Locke, James Charles	June 1, 1943
Long, Henry H.	July 25, 1944
Long, H. W.	November 11, 1944
Lyman, George Glenn	July 21, 1943
Lynn, Craven	October 4, 1944
Lewis, T. L.	—
Lippe, John M. (Cavite)	—
Lawson, Henry	December 25, 1944
Leake, Bertram Godfrey	February 6 (7?), 1945
Leyerly, Raymond	February 12, 1945
Luerssen, Herman Carsten	February 19, 1945

NAME	DATE OF DEATH
Larsen, Clifford Laurence	Buried February 23, 1945
Lea, Edward	February 24, 1945
Lloyd, Isaac	March 8, 1945
Louis, Albert Joseph	July 2, 1944
Louis, George	Jan. 28, 1945
McAvoy, Dora Blanche	November 1, 1943
McCann, Henry E.	May 3, 1942
McCann, Patrick	—
McCannus William	September, 1944
McCarthy, Alex	—
McClure, Carlin H.	January 11, 1942
McDonald, Hugh Edward	October 22, 1944
McKay, Frank W.	September 20, 1943
McKinley, Andrew Hendry	May 25, 1942
McKinley, R.	—
McMurray, Jackson	August 18, 1943
MacGavin, William	November 29, 1943
Magill, Rebecca Snoddy	May 31, 1943
Mehan, Michael	—
Michaels, Charles	August 13, 1944
Miller, Herbert	November 15, 1944
Miller, Robert MacVinnie	May 7, 1944
Minford, Edward D.	April 30, 1943
Minor, James Garrett.....	May 17, 1945
Moffett, Frank	December 1, 1942
Montgomery, J. M.	September 2, 1942
Montgomery, Moses	December 19, 1942
Morland, Harry F.	February 14, 1942
Morris, Albert Joseph	December 14, 1942
Morrison, Estelle Friedman	May 19, 1943
Morrow, Moses D.	October 2, 1944
Mouis, William F.	January 18, 1942
Murphy, W. H.	September 4, 1942
Murray, John	—
Murray, William R.	April 26, 1944
Myers, Lucy	March 25, 1944
Muller, John	March 30, 1942
Mather, Chas. R. (Cavite)	—
McKinney, Thomas Nimrod, Sr.....	December 14, 1944
Marshall, Sarah	December 20, 1944
Messinger, Chas. George	December 21, 1944
McAuslon, Howard	December 29, 1944
Moran, Fred H.	January 23, 1945
McElfresh, George Mason	January 25, 1945
McKeehan, Ody Earl	January 30, 1945

NAME	DATE OF DEATH
Myer, John	February 5, 1945
McFie, John R., Jr.—killed in action...	February 7, 1945
Mahoney, James Cyril	February 9, 1945
Miller, William	February 14, 1945
Morton, Richard Charles	June 15, 1944
Meyer, William	July 10, 1944
Morris, Margaret Helen.....	January 27, 1944
McDonough, Charles A.	March 16, 1945
Mason, J. R. H.	April 2, 1945
McCloskey, R.	Bet. Feb. 24 and Apr. 12, 1945
Mulry, Joseph	January 15, 1945
McGuire, Grace	December 17, 1944
Marcusson, Paul	August 4, 1944
Magill, Charles Newton	February 18, 1945
Moak, Conway C.	February 16, 1945
Nevins, John	February 25, 1943
Newson, Charles Clement	July 14, 1942
Newton, Alexander Cochrane	April 28, 1942
Nihill, Thomas Joseph	September 8, 1942
North, Reynold B.	October 19, 1944
Nelson, James Howard	February 4, 1945
Noell, Sue Evelyn	February 26, 1945
Neild, Frank Irving	March 14, 1945
Norland, Harry F.	July 13, 1942
Naftaly, Dina	June 27, 1944
Newman, Emmanuel	June 19, 1945
O'Bear, George Barrow	November 2, 1944
O'Brien, Thomas J.	August 14, 1943
O'Donovan, John J.	March 19, 1943
Olsen, Margaret E.	September 19 (14?), 1944
Owens, Charles Victor	July 31, 1943
O'Dowd, Chas. L.	September 13, 1944
Oswald, Carmen Y.	November 24, 1944
Ohl, Louis Camile	December 8, 1944
Owen, Robyn-Owen	January 9, 1945
Page, Sam W.	February 6, 1943
Paps, Rebecca W.	June 12, 1943
Parker, Charles	May 16, 1943
Paterson, William	July 17, 1943
Penn, William Lee	November 26, 1943
Pifford, Thomas Joseph	July 15, 1942
Pine, George	October 28, 1943
Pond, Elisabeth C.	February 20, 1943
Posner, Irving	October 1, 1944

NAME	DATE OF DEATH
Powell, Margaret	December 10, 1943
Presby, Allen S.	October 3, 1944
Palmer, Harold Minor	October 20, 1942
Peabody, Henry Sterling	January 23, 1945
Peacock, Charles Samuel	January 30, 1945
Price, Walter S.	March 18, 1945
Peck, L. L.	January 23, 1945
Reid, William	—
Reynolds, Moses	November 17, 1942
Richardson, S. L.	October 25, 1944
Rigby, Grace Sage	August 9 (4?), 1943
Riggs, Joseph S.	July 8, 1944
Rogers, Thomas Joseph	May 21, 1944
Rosenstock, Ada May	January 6, 1943
Rowley, Randall	July 11, 1943
Russell, J. E.	June 13, 1942
Rowan, Alex	January 14, 1942
Rodgers, James B., Rev. (Baguio).....	—
Rollins, Ray H. (Cavite)	—
Richardson, Wm. R. (Cavite).....	—
Romes, Joseph E. (Cavite)	—
Rosalewski, Alben	November 1, 1944
Rooney, Kathleen Patricia	December 13, 1944
Rasche, William	January 27, 1945
Randall, William Arthur	January 31, 1945
Reese, William Hughes	February 5, 1945
Robb, Monica C.—killed in action	February 7, 1945
Ralston, Robert, Sr.	February 10, 1945
Rodgers, Burton James ..	April 4, 1944
Saill, Charles G.	June 28, 1942
Sanger, George Louis	January 19, 1943
Schober, William J.	October 11, 1942
Schock, William	March 29, 1943
Schwab, Charles	—
Seiden, Michael	August 31, 1942
Sentman, Robert E.	August 29, 1942
Sevcik, Alan	February 25, 1943
Shea, Patrick	November 6, 1942
Schilling, George	July 29, 1943
Simonean, Sister Juliette	June 17, 1943
Smith, Carl	January 27, 1944
Smith, Glenn	February 5, 1944
Smith, Horatio	February 24, 1943
Smith, James C.	July 10, 1942

NAME	DATE OF DEATH
Smith, John E.	April 6, 1942
Smith, Walter E.	November 28, 1942
Smyth, Sidney	April 6, 1944
Sotomayor, Alberto	May 7, 1944
Stanley, Walter	June 8, 1942
Stephens, Eugene	—
Stone, Charles	March 14, 1942
Storey, Lola May	—
Swader, Bert	October 16, 1944
Swanson, Carl C.	February 6, 1944
Schookts, Francis	March 31, 1942
Stearns, Peter	—
Sweeney, Max	December 3, 1942
Stevens, Thaddeus John	December 10, 1944
Shaw, John Roy	January 21, 1945
Shuman, Laura Linsley	January 31, 1945
Staight, Mark Wray	February 26, 1945
Scott, Lucy C.	February 26, 1944
Schultz, Harry A.	December 15, 1944
Shaw, Walter	February 14, 1945
Talambiras, Bertha J.	March 11, 1943
Taylor, John Harris	December 7, 1943
Thomas, John Arthur	May 5, 1943
Thompson, Katharine F.	December 14, 1942
Todhunter, T. D.	February 6, 1942
Tompkins, F. E.	November 5, 1943
Toyne, Helen Cecilia	May 27, 1944
Turnbull, Wilfred	November 1, 1944
Telford, William	May 3, 1943
Trimble, Paul H.	August 11, 1942
Thompson, Samuel Willey	January 31, 1945
Tompkins, John Frederick	February 9, 1945
Tucker, John	February 6, 1945
Talmadge, Thomas James	March 2, 1945
Thompson, T.	March 22, 1945
Thomas, J.	November 19, 1944
Upton, George	August 18, 1944
Umstad, Henry U.	November 24, 1944
Vickers, James C.	January 28, 1945
Van't Hof, A. T.—killed in action.....	February 7, 1945
Van Schaick, Louis J.	February 14, 1945
Waldo, William Charles	October 29, 1943
Walker, Herbert Bateman	November 16, 1942

NAME	DATE OF DEATH
Wallace, Wilfred	August 1, 1942
Walters, Edward Casper	May 18, 1942
Ward, James Jr.	August 21, 1943
Warren, Edward	—
Warsaw, Edward,	April 27, 1942
Weaver, William Guy	January 6, 1942
Weeks, Henry Edward	February 15, 1942
Weir, John N.	February 14, 1942
White, Curtis W.	May 29, 1942
Witte, Gustav	September 26, 1944
White, Robert	September 19, 1943
Whitmore, Charles L.	January 4, 1943
Williams, Albert Chester	January 16, 1942
Williams, Thomas Ellis	June 12, 1942
Willits, Ralph Noble	January 28, 1942
Wilson, Harriet C.	September 20, 1942
Wolfson, Esther	February 7, 1944
Wolfson, Joseph N.	October 20, 1942
Wortman, Samuel	February 23, 1943
Woodsen, John	October, 1942
Waterstradt, Gladys	March 10, 1944
Warren, Thomas	—
Weinstein, Samuel	April 8, 1944
Weith, L. E. (Cavite)	—
Williams, Caroline	December 7, 1944
Wilson, Fred Gay	December 28, 1944
Walford, Guy	January 14, 1945
Warrington, Raymond O.	January 30, 1945
Whitacre, Paul Frederick	February 4, 1945
Ward, Frank Halbert—killed in action	February 9, 1945
Walton, Louis A.	March 3, 1945
Washington, Richard H.	September 1, 1944
Wolf, L.	March 26, 1945
Woodfine, Robert	Bet. Feb. 24 to Apr. 12, 1945
Williams, Hugh Hosking	January 1, 1945
Whitmeyer, George Irwin	February 17, 1945
Xydias, Marina A.	September 27, 1943
Young, Elizabeth	September 3, 1943
Young, James Campbell	July 25, 1943
Yette, Gilbert Henri	January 4, 1944
York, George	—
Zwillich, Benjamin	February 8, 1943
Zwillich, Samuel	February 1, 1944

OFFICIAL CENSUS LIST*

As of December 25, 1945

SANTO TOMAS INTERNMENT CAMP

AMERICANS

Aasen, Mina Andy	Anderson, Sheila Mildred
Abarbanell, Marcelle	Anderson, Walter Hiram Sr.
Abarbanell, Michael	Anderson, Walter Hiram Jr.
Abarbanell, Roy Ralph	Andrews, Bertha Janssen
Abbit, Raymond Edgerton	Andrews, Maria Leticia
Abel, William Stephen	Andrews, Mary Louise
Abrams, John Edward	Andrews, William Ernest
Adams, Francis	Ankerson, Otto Peter
Adams, Marie	Anschicks, Louise Marie
Adamson, Daniel Sr.	Antonio, Ernest Marcelino
Adamson, Daniel Jr.	Antonio, Esther Showalter
Adamson, Elsie Pearson	Archer, Gladys Amalia
Adamson, Frank Lewiston	Arctander, Laura Evelyn
Afzelius, Ivar Oriel	Ardoin, Artelus
Alexander, John Charles	Ardoin, Hilary Joseph
Alexander, Josephine Rose	Ardoin, Robert Lee
Allen, Beulah Ream	Armstrong, Charles Walter
Allen, Elizabeth Raito	Arnell, Kyle Foster
Allen, Henderson Rex	Arriandiaga, Ricardo
Allen, Lee	Ashbey, William Gordon
Alley, Joseph Henry	Atkin, Grace
Alley, Lillian Elton	Atkin, Hercules Boyd
Allisen, Lillian Ethel	Aubrey, Jean Freeman
Almy, Clifford Edwin	Aubrey, May Behm
Almy, Margaret	Aubrey, Stanley Freeman
Ames, Aubrey Payson	Auburn, Raymond Dimitry
Ames, Erna Carron	Aucoin, Adele
Anderson, Alfonso Nils	Aucoin, Dorothy Ann
Anderson, Dora Perkins	Aucoin, Larry Edward
Anderson, Jacinta Manus	Aucoin, Lawrence Edward
Anderson, Jeanette Helen	Aucoin, Sylvia Anne
Anderson, Lester Arling	Austin, Antonina Anne
Anderson, Louise Haller	Austin, Barbara Jean
Anderson, Mayte Landis	Austin, James Judson
	Axe, Agnes Josephine
	Axe, Delvin Eugene

* This list does not include those who were repatriated.

AMERICANS—*Continued*

Ayres, Clifford Thomas
Ayres, Ruth Jane
Bachleder, Frances Scott
Bachleder, Louis John
Bachleder, Louis Joseph
Bacon, Frank Orval
Bailey, Althea Paul
Bailey, Caroline Jane
Bailey, Fay Cook
Baker, Charles
Baker Charles Benjamin
Baker, Juliet Margaret
Baker, Luther
Baldwin, Adele Clagett
Baldwin, Alice
Baldwin, Frank Bernard
Ball, Albert Luther
Ball, Annie May
Ball, Burdette Vincent
Ball, Fedila
Ball, Henry Frank
Ball, John Baptist
Ball, Robert William
Bannan, John Albert
Banyea, Anna B.
Barcal, Roy Melville
Barczewski, Frank
Barker, Charles Alaska
Barker, John Earl
Barnes, Carole
Barnes, Dorothy Lee
Barnes, Eloise Wolfle
Barnes, George Sheldon
Barnes, Georgia Lee
Barnes, John Wallace
Barnes, Peter Sheldon
Barnes, Wilfred Rufus
Barnett, Cecile Elizabeth
Barnett, David Rucker
Barnett, Irene
Barnett, Lawrance Stuart
Barnett, Stuart Rucker
Barngrover, Kenneth Leroy Sr.
Barngrover, Kenneth Leroy Jr.
Barngrover, Madonna Marie
Barngrover, Rosie Moss
Barré, Agnes Dorothy
Barrett, Bailey Oldham
Barrett, Gail Elizabeth
Barrett, Letty May
Barrett, Marcia Letty
Barry, Michael Francis
Barsot, Marguerite
Bartolomea, Nick
Baskerville, Maude Bonds
Baskerville, Ralph Edwin
Bass, James Hervey
Bass, Rolland Kenneth
Bassett, Helen Ruth
Bassler, Carl Rex
Bassler, Carl Rex Jr.
Bassler, Jessie L.
Bassler, Julia Marie
Bateman, Donald Ellsworth
Bauerlein, Edward Joseph
Baugh, Walter Morton
Bauman, Carl Thompson
Bauman, Henry Otto
Bauman, Mollie McComb
Baxter, Isabella
Bayer, Margaret Bassett
Baynes, George Edward
Beaty, Orville Traves
Beaucher, Alfonso
Beaudoin, Egide Joseph Wilfred
Beck, Rose Mildred
Bedford, Earle Walter
Beebe, Celestina Arciaga
Beebe, Daniel Goodwin
Beebe, Walter Scott
Beeman, Edward Howard
Begole, Edgar Ray
Begole, Elizabeth Cary
Begole, Michael Cary
Behr, Joseph Nicholas
Belden, Henry Jerome
Beliel, Clarence Alton Sr.
Beliel, Clarence Alton Jr.
Beliel, Lilia Helen
Beliel, Richard Orvil
Bellis, Amos G.
Bellis, Anna Grace

AMERICANS—*Continued*

Bellis, Henry Anthony
Bellis, Mary Austin
Bellis, Mary Jane
Bellis, Shiela
Bender, Andrews Frederick
Bender, Annie Laurie
Benedict, Gloria Llamas
Benedict, Joseph Floyd
Bennett, Clifford Colquit
Bennett, Edward Barnitz
Bennett, Helen Louise
Bennett, Henry Ernest
Bennett, Joan Elizabeth
Bennett, Lawrence Estel
Bennett, Margaret Wilson
Bennett, Mary Catherine
Bennett, Roy Coleman
Bennett, Roy DeWitt
Benstead, Noil
Benton, John West
Berger, Rebecca Ruth
Berger, Ethel Annette
Bergman, Evelyn Dorothy
Bergman, Raoul Gustin
Berkenkotter, Lydia
Berman, Frederick Howard
Berman, Lillian Rebecca
Berman, Robert Charles
Berman, William Howard
Berry, Fred Neal
Berry, Mary L.
Berry, Roy James
Beskid, Carrie Thelma
Best, Edgar Anson Llewellyn
Bousse, Gladys Henkie
Bevill, James
Bewley, Luther Boone
Beyer, Otley H.
Bickford, Clara Mae
Bickford, Eleanor Edith
Bieganowska, Casimira Mary
Bill, Jake
Billman, Cuthbert Brendon
Birrell, Emma Hutchison
Bishop, Ancil Hiram
Black, Earlyn Marie
Black, Eugene Stevens
Black, Frances Salmon
Blackman, Roy Beebe
Blaine, Barton
Blaine, Ethel Lenore
Blair, Ruth Hogan
Blair, John Hughes
Blake, Edrie Thomas
Blake, Fannie Yurie
Blake, Jane Louise
Blee, Janes
Blessing, Frank Lennox
Blessing, Gretchen Floyd
Blessing, Lee Rudolph
Blinzler, Leanne
Blinzler, Lee Edward
Blinzler, Virginia
Blossom, Dallas Emerson
Blue, Catherine Elizabeth
Blue, Charles Alexander
Blue, Helen Elizabeth
Blythe, David Welhaven
Blythe, Gordon Welhaven
Blythe, Karen Welhaven
Blythe, Richard Welhaven
Boericke, William Fay
Bogue, Coulson Oscar
Boguslav, David Theodore
Boguslav, Margaret Bruel
Bohanan, C. Otis
Bohleen, Ruth Cornelia
Boisseree, Alix Virginia
Boisseree, Camille Sylvia
Boisseree, Jacqueline Josette
Boisseree, Virginia Angeline
Bolduc, Emile J.
Bolin, John Norman
Bolin, Van John
Boman, Era Alice
Bomm, Edward C.
Bomm, Marian
Boni, Albina Canapa
Boni, David Roger
Boni, Ovid Alexander
Boni, Ovidio Augustus
Boni, Robert Belmont

AMERICANS—Continued

Booth, David Vernon
Booth, Mildred Florence
Boswell, Eleanor Lunetta
Boswell, Evelyn Sue
Bowen, Bessie Gleason
Bowen, Fred Amos
Bowers, Conchita Hill
Boyd, Carmen
Boyd, Clara Marie
Boyd, George
Boyd, Massey Jane
Boyd, William George
Boyer, Roderick Claudius
Boyle, Helen Marie
Bozorth, Iris Johnson
Bozorth, John Clyde
Brackett, Charles Harding
Bradbury, Charles Kimball
Bradfield, Charles Burton
Bradfield, Rachel L.
Bradley, Edward Walter
Bradley, John Hilton
Bradley, Noble James
Bradley, Ruby Grace
Brady, Thomas Edward
Braha, Frank
Bramble, Catherine
Bramble, Glenn Max
Bramble, Lloyd Bennett
Brantley, Hattie Rilla
Brasefield, William Allen
Brazee, Consuelo Palma
Brazee, Elizabeth
Brazee, Florence Catherine
Breese, Minnie Louise
Brennan, Corinne Louise
Bressler, Evangeline Ruth
Bressler, Lillian May
Bressler, Ralph Edward
Bressler, Ralph Elroy
Brian, Betty Daob
Brindley, Frank Nelson
Brixton, Ridie
Broad, George Herman
Broad, Ida Molly
Broad, Leonora Todd
Broad, William Horace
Broaddus, Alice Ruth
Broaddus, David Thomas
Broaddus, Elizabeth Lillian
Broaddus, Evelyn Doreen
Broaddus, Marjorie Edna
Broaddus, Sarah Elise
Broaddus, Victor Neal
Brodt, Darrell Luce
Brodt, Trinidad Cue
Brooks, Barnard Walter Sr.
Brooks, Bernard Walter Jr.
Brooks, Curtis Basil
Brooks, Emilie Eleanor
Brooks, Helen Katherine
Brooks, Joseph Homer
Brooks, Mary Jane
Brooks, Pacita Carrion
Brooks, Robert Philip
Brothers, John Dorland
Brothers, Stanley Dorland
Brothers, Susan Elizabeth
Brothers, Thelma Ingeborg
Broussard, Luke Henry
Brown, Alice Muir
Brown, Barker Hastings
Brown, Bernard Herbert
Brown, Carl Grover
Brown, Earl Joseph
Brown, Edna Clyne
Brown, Frank Worth
Brown, Jessie
Brown, Mary Margaret
Brown, Thaddeus
Brown, Tristram Burgess
Brown, William Henry
Browne, David George
Browne, Joseph Moosa
Browne, Miriam
Browne, Robert A.
Browning, Mary Docker
Browning, Michael Fallin
Browning, William Docker
Bruen, Dwight Abner
Brummett, Max Walter
Brummet, Tania

AMERICANS—Continued

Brummet, Vera Victorina
Brune, Walter Carl
Brunner, Adolph Claud
Brunner, Margery G.
Bruns, Beatrice Hooper
Brush, Carolyn Frances
Brush, Eugene M.
Brush, Francis Willard
Brush, Helen Nelson
Brush, Mary Anne
Brussolo, Charles William
Brussolo, Charlotte Edna
Brussolo, John Allan
Brussolo, Vito Angelo
Bryant, Alice Franklin
Bryant, William Cheney
Buchanan, John Franklin
Bullert, Martha
Bunnell, Gladys Alexander
Bunnell, Wilbur James
Bunzel, Lawrence
Burchfield, David Morton
Burgers, John
Burke, Carroll Fleming
Burke, James William
Burke, William Jr.
Burke, William III.
Burmeister, Harry Louis
Burmeister, Helen Mary
Burn, James Duncan
Burnham, Concepcion Maria
Burnham, Constance Emma
Burnham, Florence Pratt
Burnham, Harriet Nanette
Burnham, Robert Vincent
Burnham, Virginia Kelly
Burris, Myra Virginia
Burton, Alice Beck
Burt, James Richard
Burton, Herman Wilcox
Burton, Mary Frances
Burton, Michael Francis
Burton, Roger Mimbball
Bush, Ada
Bush, Carmen A.
Bush, Charles P.
Bush, Mary Ann
Bush, Philip Clyde
Butler, Alan Sulloway
Butler, Buddy Oscar
Butler, Charley
Butler, Eliza Walker
Butler, Ivor Delas
Butler, Marcelle Eugenie
Butler, Maria Sulloway
Butler, Nana Cotterman
Butler, Orville Robert
Butler, Roberta Carol
Butler, Rowena Milagros
Butler, Sandra Christine
Buttery, Harriet James
Byde, Anita Luise
Byde, Eric John
Byde, John Douglas
Byrd, Henry Parrott
Cadwallader, Beverley Starbuck
Cadwallader, Brooke Davis
Cadwallader, Edward Frederic
Cadwallader, Elizabeth Cochran
Cadwallader, Frank Lincoln
Cadwallader, Frederick Kenneth
Cadwallader, Geraldine Beverly
Cadwallader, Mary Dondiz
Cadwallader, Robert Norton
Cadwallader, William Frederick
Cadwallader, Robert Wharton
Caglie, Lawrence Finis
Calacci, Dominic
Calacci, Felisa
Caldwell, George
Caldwell, Leon Leverette
Callaway, Cleve
Camacho, Nicolasa Rivera
Campbell, Henry
Canon, Bruce Brittain
Canon, Louise
Canon, Marie Louise
Canon, Roscoe Hartt, Sr.
Canon, Roscoe Hartt, Jr.
Canova, Augustus Piana
Canova, Bertha Hill
Carbery, Charles

AMERICANS—Continued

Carey, Adele Kuter
Carey, Clarence Vernon
Carey, Edward Leo
Carey, Eli George Sr.
Carl, Carmen L.
Carl, Marshall Mitchell
Carlin, William Francis
Carlson, Clinton Floren
Carlson, Florence Goodier
Carlson, Hazel Curtis
Carlson, Mabel Reid
Carman, Edna Mertz
Carman, Philip Durkee
Carpenter, Roger B.
Carpenter, Thomas
Carr, Henry Charles
Carroll, Isabel Singleton
Carrol, Lemuel Earl
Carroll, Mary Margaret
Carroll, Norwood Lee
Carroll, Norwood Massenburg
Carroll, William Singleton
Carter, Charles Albert
Carter, Emily
Carter, Irene
Carter, Marion
Carter, William Leland
Carter, John H.
Cary, Frank
Cary, Wilson
Casad, Haidee Louise
Casad, Joan Louise
Case, Harold Eugene
Casey, John Vincent
Caspelich, Gasper James
Cassel, Myrtle Faull
Cassera, Francis Xavier
Cassiani, Helen Mary
Cates, Lowell Carroll
Cecil, Lloyd Finley
Cervini, Andrew Francis
Chalek, Illa Mae
Chamberlin, Edith Russell
Chamberlin, Frank Vladamer
Chambers, Carol Joy
Chambers, Dorothy Kinney

Chambers, Fred Rupert
Chambers, George
Chambers, Robert Bruce
Chapman, Carol Susan
Chapman, Dolores
Chapman, Ethel Robinson
Chapman, James Wittenmyer
Chapman, Thomas Talbot
Chappell, Geraldine Virginia
Chatfield, Gustavia Aleene
Chatfield, William Nathan
Cheek, William David
Cheesman, Eugene Boyd
Cheesman, Roy Charles
Chenery, Evelyn Grace
Chenoweth, Arthur Thomas
Chickese, Gerald Duane
Chickese, Leota S.
Chickese, Patrick
Chickese, Patrick William
Childress, Marion Elizabeth
Chitry, Milburn LeValley
Chittick, Dagmar
Chittick, Mary
Chittick, Muriel Margarite
Chittick, Patricia Muriel
Chittick, William Alfred
Chittick, William Alfred, Jr.
Christansen, James
Christianson, Irene
Christie, William Fordyce
Citzman, Charles R.
Clancy, Bernard Joseph
Clare, William Henry
Clark, Elberta Jeans
Clark, Georgia Baxter
Clark, Henry Decker Jr.
Clark, Henry Decker, III.
Clark, Lenard
Clark, Lola Gertrude
Clark, Oliver Harry
Clark, Vivian Verdier
Clark, William Charles
Clarke, Ada
Clarke, Susanne Marie
Clarke, Virginia Rose

AMERICANS—*Continued*

Clausen, John Benton
Cleland, Marjorie Joan
Cleland, Mary Louella
Cleland, Mary Vivian
Cleland, Maureen Elizabeth
Cleland, Morrison Evans
Cline, George David
Cobb, Bayless Earl Sr.
Cobb, Bayless Earl Jr.
Cochran, Melmuth McQuin
Cockerham, Christopher
Coen, James Henry
Cohen, Abraham Barnett
Collette, Alfred Boutin
Comings, Arthur Tilleard
Comings, Fred Soule
Comings, Sybil Kathleen
Condy, Thomas Pavey
Conner, Frances Bertie
Conner, Frances Loualla
Conner, James Bousefield
Conner, Judith Ann
Connor, Eileen Cecilia
Connor, Frances Elizabeth
Connor, Joseph Augustine
Connor, Mary Brady
Conrad, Ralph Moritz
Cook, Agatha
Cook, Catherine
Cook, Edward
Cook, Jack
Cook, Rosenda Martha
Cookingham, James Clifford
Cookingham, Louise K.
Cooley, Annie Lee
Cooper, Lawrence Alexander
Coote, Betty Jean Frances
Coote, Honey
Coote, Kathryn Lulu
Coote, Kenneth Charles
Coote, Leonard John Sr.
Coote, Leonard John Jr.
Corbet, Alexander Robert
Core, Charles Herbert
Core, Dorothy Clair Sr.
Core, Dorothy Clair Jr.
Corey, Flora Banks
Corey, Stephen Robert
Corkley, Annie Barber
Corley, James Leomer
Corliss, Francis Michael
Corliss, Grace Barker
Corliss, Susan Marion
Corns, Edith Mary
Corp, Henry William
Corp, Marion Annita
Cote, William Louis
Cotterman, Adrienne
Cotterman, Catherine
Cotterman, Charles Mason
Cotterman, Elena Stewart
Cotterman, Elsie Vreeland
Cotterman, Leo Kay
Cotterman, Linda
Cotterman, Stewart Kay
Cousart, Earl M.
Cowan, Robert
Cowie, Theodora
Cowie, Theodora Hurlbut
Cox, Claud Giles
Coyne, James Matthew
Cox, Kenneth Evan
Crabb, Dorothy Baker
Crabb, Janice Lee
Crabb, Philip William
Crabb, Robert Merritt
Craig, Samuel Edward
Crane, Clay Wilbur
Crawford, Anita Thomas
Crawford, Catherine
Crawford, Donald Ladd
Crawford, James McNeil Sr.
Crawford, James McNeil Jr.
Crawford, Joan
Crawford, Paul Roxford
Crawford, Pauline Shirley
Crawford, Sharon Lee
Crawford, William McNeil
Crenshaw, Ancel Harold
Croft, Lois Farrell
Croft, Louis P.
Croft, Nancy Claire

AMERICANS—*Continued*

Cropper, John Arthur
Cropper, William Henry
Crosby, Elizabeth Anna
Crosby, Flora Colbath
Crosby, Mable Montgomery
Crosby, Walter Murray
Crosse, John
Crovat, Dorothy May
Crovat, Dorothy Virginia
Crovat, Philip Stuart
Crow, Don Cone
Crow, Nell Reed
Crowe, Clifford Harley
Crowe, John Virgil
Crump, Marion Hilliard
Crumrine, Frank L.
Crytser, Robert Irish
Cuffee, Benjamin Ceeree
Cullen, Gilbert Isham
Cunningham, Ethel R.
Cunningham, Jesse Munroe
Cushing, Charles Joseph Sr.
Cushing, Charles Joseph Jr.
Cushing, Elizabeth Louise
Cushing, Mercedes Kane
Cutting, Alan Bruce Sr.
Cutting, Alan Bruce Jr.
Cutting, Helen Lawson
Cutting, Mary Ann
Cuzner, Harold B.
Dahlke, Albert Herbert
Dalbo, Viggo George
Daley, Timothy Joseph
Dalton, Mildred Jeannette
Daly, David A.
Dameron, Robert Blezard
Dana, Kathrine Lawer
Dandois, Charles Stephen Sr.
Dandois, Charles Stephen Jr.
Dandois, Lucile Duffield
Dang, Donald Ming
Danner, Mary Ruth
Danner, Paul Rutledge
Darby, Clara Ruth
Dargie, David
Darras, Darry June
Darras, Edmond Jules
Darras, Nell Barber
Daugherty, Rafael Matthews
Daugherty, William E. Sr.
Davidson, Carmen Olbes
Davidson, Harold Eugene Sr.
Davidson, Harold Eugene Jr.
Davis, Alfred Carpenter
Davis, Derwin Herold
Davis, Edward Braxton
Davis, Elizabeth McDonnell
Davis, Eva Grade
Davis, Joe Ferrer
Davis, Laura Annie
Davis, Lesleigh Harold
Davis, Marjorie Ann
Davis, Mary Hamilton
Davis, Mildred Martin
Davis, Paul Francis
Davis, Roy John
Davis, William Garfield
Davison, Maude Campbell
Dawson, Mary E. S.
Day, Alice Worcester
Day, George
Day, Kenneth Bertran
Daywalt, Rachel Kelly
Dean, Robert Leon
de Arnaz, Orman Jose
Dee, Mary Frances
De La Cerna, Veronica
Del-Pan, Manuel Fontela
Del-Pan, Stephanie Marin
Demers, Wilfred
Dennison, Howard Pate
de Prida, Jeanne Marie
de Prida, Cecil Ann
de Prida, Laurence Francis
de Prida, Patricia Ann
Derrington, Joseph Betalin
DeVault, Phillip Loren
DeVore, Tania
DeVore, Thomas Alden
Deymek, Myrtle Cook
Dickson, Kenneth Nile
Dickson, Robert Mateer

AMERICANS—*Continued*

Diehl, Evelyn Francis
Diehl, Helga Johnsen
Diehl, Peter Kristian
Diehl, Theobald Hoffman Sr.
Diehl, Theobald Hoffman Jr.
Diehl, Walter John
Dietz, Elsa
Dietz, John Francis
Dietz, Sam
Dion, George Eli
Dissler, Elmer Francis
Dixon, Ralph Clifton
Dodge, Louise
Didson, Guthrie O.
Doherty, John Redmond
Dollason, Kathryn Lee
Doner, Katherine Elizabeth
Doner, Landis
Doner, Mary Jane
Doner, Millicent Blackburn
Donnelly, Elizabeth Mary
Donnelly, William Wise
Doolan, Alla Fisher
Doolan, Roy Fisher
Doolan, Roy Gibson
Dossenbach, Josette Martina
Doucette, Bernard Ferdinand
Doughty, Ralph Waldo
Douglas, Robert Patterson
Dowse, Max Kearns
Doyle, Arthur Gordon
Drummond, Mark G.
Drummond, Willard Bruce
Duckworth, Nevin Harland
Duckworth, Nunny Lois
Duckworth, Rosalind Winchester
Dudley, Babs E. V. de Wise
Dudley, Isabel Wise
Duggleby, Alfred Francois
Dunbar, Edward
Dunbar, John Joseph
Dungey, Arthur
Dungey, Emmoline Louie
Dunn, Darley Pierce
Dunton, Gerald Lindahl
Dunett, Sallie Phillips
Dusdieker, Henry
Dworsky, Bertha Helen
Dwyer, John Flynn
Dyson, Carol May
Dyson, Eugene Lee
Dyson, Frances Margaret
Dyson, William Verne
Earl, Harold Gilbert
Earl, John Robert
Earl, Martha
Earl, Myrtle Blanche
Earl, Richard
Easterling, Dorcas Elizabeth
Easthagen, Albert Mars
Eckmann, Magdalena
Edwards, Hamilton Bryant
Edwards, Irving Bryant
Egner, Carl Alexander
Egner, Doris Chapman
Eisenberg, Joseph Garrick
Elam, John W.
Elfstrom, Katherine Louise
Elfstrom, Lucy Anderson
Elfstrom, Roy John
Elie, Hyman Cohen
Elliot, Cecil Lennox
Elliott, Gail Ann
Elliott, Hazel Acton
Ellis, Emmett Fletcher
Ellis, Florence Hope
Ellis, Margaret Lee
Ellis, Ora Magdelene
Ellis, Thelma Margaret
Ellis, Thornton Alexander
Ellison, William Alexander
Ells, Beulah Alcorn
Ells, Gordon Waterman
Ellsworth, Harry George
Elmer, Emma
Elwick, George
Endicott, Delilah B.
Engel, Rene L. H.
Engh, Oscar
England, Sarah Mathloma
Erickson, Thurman Clifford
Ernst, Flora Grace

AMERICANS—*Continued*

Etnire, Ema
Evans, Arthur Henry
Evans, George Henry
Evans, George Henry, Jr.
Evans, Jean Anne
Everest, Robert Danison
Everett, Harrie Sheridan
Everett, Helen Newcomb
Everett, Norris Newcomb
Everett, Norris Nourse
Everett, Rebecca Nourse
Ewart, George Robert
Ewing, Joseph Franklin
Faggiano, Eileen Helen
Faggiano, Eugene Joseph
Faggiano, James Rogers
Faggiano, Jean Marie
Fahnstock, Gibson
Fails, Eula R.
Fairchild, Edwin Bradley
Fairchild, George Hendrick
Fairchild, Kirby Clinton
Fairchild, Mary Edith
Fairchild, Nina Marie
Fairman, Fred Filo
Fairman, Katharine De Forrest
Faneuf, Samuel Centennial
Fanton, Bruce Raymond
Fanton, Carol Ann
Fanton, Charles Aaron
Fanton, Doris Burnadette
Farias, Alfred Robert
Farley, John Thomas
Fee, Dorothy Graham
Fee, Elton Powers Jackson
Fee, Judith Belle
Fee, Marcia Graham
Fegley, Irvin
Feiler, Arthur Oscar
Feldstein, Jane Dawson
Feldstein, Simon
Fennel, Jeanette Veronica
Fennel, John Henry
Fennel, Lester Haines
Fensch, Albert Verner
Fenstermacher, Thomas Harvey
Ferguson, Robert Roger
Fernstrom, Raymond Elmer
Fernstrom, Syble
Ferrier, John William
Ferroggiaro, Joan Patricia
Ferroggiaro, Louis Raggio
Ferroggiaro, Marie Louise
Funk, Ferdinand Vincent
Fischbach, Leo Lawrence
Flahaven, Elise Brooks
Flanagan, Harriet Ellen
Flanagan, Joseph Myron
Flannery, Jacqueline Dorothy
Flannery, Patrick Joseph Lawrence
Flatland, Alice
Flatland, Janet Sue
Flavin, William Samuel
Fleming, Jackson
Fletcher, Donald Raymond
Fletcher, Joseph Francis
Fletcher, Lindsay Z.
Fletcher, Mae Loraine
Flippin, James Alfred
Flood, Bertha Hirsch
Flood, James Paul
Flood, Raymond Paul
Floyd, Josh B.
Fog, Earl Herbert
Foley, Ella Dolores
Foley, Frances Helen
Foley, Frank Gerald
Foley, Mary Addalene
Foley, Mary-Alice Geraldine
Foley, Walter Brooks
Folsom, Margaret Ruan
Ford, Consuelo Brazee
Ford, Consuelo Carmen
Ford, Edward Byron Sr.
Ford, Edward Byron Jr.
Ford, Henry Alvin
Ford, Stanley Joseph
Foreman, Adele Fairchild
Fortune, Elijah
Fosdick, Carolyn Edith
Foss, Carl Henry
Fossum, Charles Axel

AMERICANS—Continued

Fossum, Ruth McDonald
Fox, John
Fox, Percy
Francis, Earleen Allen
Francisco, Louis Joseph
Francisco, Marie Dumas
Francisco, Maurice Louis
Francisco, Pomponette Jeanne
Francisco, Sonia Marie
Frank, Patrick Henry
Frank, Patrick James
Frank, Sam B.
Franks, Charles Wilbur
Franks, Mary Harrington
Frasier, Barbara Mary
Frasier, Madeleine Hansen
Friederichsen, Douglas William
Friederichsen, Kathleen Elizabeth
Friederichsen, Paul Detley
Friederichsen, Robert Paul
Friedman, Philip
Fulstone, Elizabeth Hancock
Fulstone, Gerald Hancock
Fulstone, Jack Wayne
Fulstone, Marion Albion
Fulton, John Joseph
Fulton, Nellie
Furstenburg, Maurice
Gaches, Elsie
Gaches, Samuel Francis
Gage, Harrison Mahon
Gage, Harrison Mahan, Jr.
Gage, Robert Lockhart
Gage, Victoria del Rosario
Gardner, Dion Lowell
Gardner, Helen Louise
Gardner, Leland Lee
Gardner, Lucille Weight
Garen, Eleanor Mae
Garley, Thomas
Garner, Herbert Eugene
Garrard, Hilda Marie
Garrard, John Alfred
Garrard, Lester Alfred
Garrett, Eleanor
Garrett, Glidden Austin
Garrett, Margaret McRae
Garrett, Margaret Jr.
Gates, Marcia Lou
Gathercole, Fred Ashley
Gebhart, Charles Francis
Gebhart, Johanna Elvira
Gehring, Ralph Bernard
George, Benjamin Bennie
Gervie, Bernice Anne
Gervie, Casimer A.
Gervie, Charles Edward
Gervie, Sandra May
Getz, Carl Henry
Getz, Carl Henry Jr.
Ghidotti, John J.
Gibb, Sophie Vischer
Gibb, William
Gibbs, Allison De France
Gibbs, Allison Johnson
Gibbs, Candace
Gibbs, Esther Kelley
Gibbs, Johnson Kelley
Gibson, Alexander Julius
Gibson, Ruth Case
Gibson, Willard
Gildow, Dale David
Giles, John Claiborne
Giles, Winnie Davis
Gilhouser, Henry
Gilliland, Gertrude Friday
Gilliland, Ralph Irwin
Gilman, Alison Bruce
Gilmore, Dessie Lee
Gilmore, J. B.
Goebel, Carl Hugh
Gohn, Mary Mathewson
Gohn, William Henry
Golding, William
Golinger, Hyman
Golub, Ida
Goodier, Benjamin Gates
Goodier, Beth Lorraine
Goodier, George Newton
Goodier, George P.
Goodier, Hazel Dwyre
Goodier, Luella Gates

AMERICANS—*Continued*

Goodier, Roxanna
Goodier Yvonne Luella
Gordon, Edward Charles
Gould, George Bernard
Gould, Marie Hilda
Goynes, Charles Melvin
Goynes, George Alfred
Goynes, George Augustus
Goynes, Irene Dorothy
Goynes, Lillian Rose
Goynes, Raymond Richard
Graham, David E.
Grant, Arnon York
Grant, Chester Vincent
Gray, Alice Pangilina
Gray, Carmen Pangilinan
Gray, David Lawrence
Gray, Florence Julio
Gray, Robert Pangilinan
Graziani, Frank
Green, George Cristopher
Green, Gertrude Warren
Green, James Warren
Green, Suzanne Elizabeth
Greenbaum, Delphine Brandt
Greenbaum, Mary Maynard
Greenbaum, William Emil
Greene, Earl James
Greenfield, Milton
Greenwalt, Beulah Mae
Greenwell, Alonzo
Greenwell, William Munuz
Gregg, Flora Mendina
Gregg, Ward Brinton
Greusel, Bertha Thuman
Grey, Ruth Eva
Gries, Charles Herman
Grimes, Galena
Grimes, Kenneth Albert
Grimes, Kenneth L.
Grimes, Lawrence Blanchard
Grimm, Della Gerne
Grimm, William Edward Jr.
Grinnell, Carroll Calkins
Grose, James William
Grose, James William Jr.
Gross, Edward Mayer
Grove, Alice Dolores
Grove, Beatrice
Guillot, Julian Westcott
Guittard, Anthony Meigs
Guittard, George Victor
Guittard, Walter Bernard
Gulbranson, Christine Margaret
Gulbranson, Elizabeth Jean
Gulbranson, Ernest Francis
Gulbranson, John Allen
Gulbranson, Margaret Aurilla
Gulbranson, Phyllis Marie
Gulick, Paul Adams
Gump, Edna E.
Gump, Leo Joseph
Gundelfinger, Ellsworth Duncomb
Gundelfinger, Hattie Austin
Gunn, Clara Louise
Gunn, Constance
Gunn, Donald Olson
Gunn, Julie Marie
Gunn, Nathaniel Irvin
Gunn, Paul Clyde
Gunnell, David Garfield
Gurney, Gratian Margaret
Gurney, Mary Melissa
Gurney, Robert
Haar, Benjamin
Hackett, Allen Kells
Hackett, Elizabeth Annie
Hackett, Florence Eleanor
Hackett, Rebecca Anne
Hackett, Shirley
Hagans, Benjamin Broadwell
Hagans, Broadwell
Hagans, Ignacia Campell
Hagans, Joseph Douglas
Hagans, Maria Dolores
Hahn, Alice Josephine
Hahn, David Henry
Haimovitch, Alfred Milton
Hair, Gilbert Martin
Hair, Jane McKahon
Halden, Gustav Hald
Halden, Winifred Hald

AMERICANS—*Continued*

Hale, Frank Harm
Hall, Edward Leverich
Hall, Ethel Turner
Hall, Theodore Lyman
Hamilton, Cliff Edward
Hamilton, David Scott
Hamilton, Eugene William
Hamilton, Lee Porter
Hamilton, Mary Scott
Hamilton, Samuel Weir Sr.
Hamilton, Samuel Weir Jr.
Hamilton, William Reese
Hamlin, Jessie K.
Hamm, Georgia Augusta
Hamm, Ward Fenton
Hammond, Alfred James
Hammond, Arthur Nathaniel
Hamowy, Teufic
Hampton, James Albert
Hankins, Thomas
Hannigs, Carl
Hanning, Donald Gerard
Hansen, Mary Agnes
Hansen, Mayer Gudmun
Hanson, Jessie Belle
Harbert, Edward Augustus
Harbert, Vera Honrade
Harden, Esperanza P.
Harden, Sarah Elizabeth
Harmon, Kenneth Erwin
Harn, Robert Bruce
Harn, William Wallace
Harn, Wilson Winslow
Harper, Charles Burdett
Harper, David L.
Harper, Dolores Maria
Harper, Edgar Kenlock
Harper, Florence Edna
Harper, Grace Christine
Harper, John Thomas
Harper, Marion Anna
Harper, Mildred Mae
Harper, Ruth Evelyn
Harrell, Anne Worcester
Harries, Mary
Harrington, Mary Patricia
Harrington, Ruth Cadwallader
Harris, Charles Ezra
Harris, Charles Waddington
Harris, Dorothy
Harris, Louise Waddington
Harris, Myer
Harris, Ruth Lavinia
Harris, Thomas Sheridan
Harris, William
Harrison, Ernestina
Harrison, Joel Byrd
Harstine, John Floyd
Hart, Irving
Hart, Nora
Hartendorp, Abram Van Heyningen
Hartnal, Paul Clifford
Harvey, Benson Heale
Harvey, Eleanor Thornton Jr.
Harvey, Eleanor Thornton Sr.
Hastings, William Henry
Hatcher, Everett Sherman
Haughton, Harold Carl
Haughton, Madaline Waive
Haughwout, Frances Gould
Haughwout, Frank Goddard
Hause, Nina Ivanova
Haven, Pearl LaCarma
Hawkins, Dorothy Henrietta
Hawthorne, Fred Wylie
Hawthorne, Ruth Corrine
Hayden, Lewis Carl
Hayward, Clara Dietrich
Heacock, Eliza Ann
Headington, John Labon
Hebel, Walter E.
Hedrick, Hazel
Hedrick, Miriam Reich
Heeg, John
Heffington, John James
Heidenreich, Arthur T.
Heim, John Badpist
Heine, John Dietrich
Heine, Margaret Dawson
Heine, Sarah Stewart
Heinrich, Dean Margaret
Heinrich, Jean Lebens

AMERICANS—Continued

Heinrich, Val Katherine
Heise, Ethel Bell
Hellmers, Gladys
Hellmers, Henry George
Henderson, Alex George Sr.
Henderson, Alex George, Jr.
Henderson, Marion Elizabeth
Henderson, Thomas George
Hendrix, Joel
Hendry, A. Dolores
Hendry, Robert Sedgwick
Hendryx, James Leroy
Hennessey, Helen Mary
Hennings, John
Henshaw, Gwendolyn Lorraine
Henson, Verna Vinson
Heppell, Mary
Herdman, Charles George
Hereford, Nannie McLean
Herman, Joseph Henry
Hertel, Robert Edward
Herzog, Bernard Franklin
Hewlett, Virginia B.
Heyda, Catherine Hedman
Heyward, Arthur Smith
Heyward, Grace Hazeltine
Hezzelwood, Lillian Elizabeth
Hezzelwood, Mary Alaine
Hick, Howard Reginald
Hick, Maybell Jean
Hicklin, Richard Howard
Hicklin, Richard Howard Jr.
Hicklin, Rose Lee
Hicks, Homer J.
Higgins, Charles M.
Hildebrandt, Fred Henry
Hill, Alma Betty
Hill, Alvia Thomas
Hill, Diana Rose
Hill, Elisa B.
Hilliard, Llewellyn
Hills, James O.
Himes, Kinepton Joseph
Hinck, Ethel Marion
Hinds, Julie Diana
Hinds, Lonnie Robert
Hinds, Mildred Monson
Hinds, Robert James
Hinkley, Helen Vinal
Hobbs, Frances Erickson
Hobbs, Robert Lee
Hodges, Jesse Allen
Hodges, Linnie Jane
Hoffman, Carolyn Crawford
Hoffmann, Anne
Hoffmann, Margaret Doreen
Hoffmann, William John
Hoffmann, William John, Jr.
Hogan, Rosemary
Holden, William Forrest
Holdsworth, Phil Ross
Holdsworth, Violet Opal
Holland, Albert Edward Sr.
Holland, Albert Edward Jr.
Holland, Dorita Frances Sr.
Holland, Dorita Frances Jr.
Holland, Mary Agnes
Holland, William Irwin
Hollman, Frank
Holloway, Miriam Stacker
Holmes, Fred Meek
Holmes, Henry Perry
Holmes, Ralph Everett
Holmes, Ruth Ann
Holmgren, Lily Yurika
Holmgren, Valdemar Louis
Holter, Don Wendell
Holter, Heather Anne
Holter, Isabel Elizabeth
Holter, Martha Isabel
Holter, Phyllis Louise
Holzer, Charles Clifford
Honigsberg, Madeleine Murphy
Hooper, Ruth Williams
Hooper, Weston Carr
Hoover, John Welsh
Hoover, Marjorie Murdock
Hoover, Mary Irene
Hoover, Wilford Samuel
Hornbostel, Earl Henry
Hornbostel, Gertrude Costenoble
Horton, Edgar Waverly

AMERICANS—Continued

House, Joseph Vinton
Howard, Alexander
Howard, Elbert Clyde
Howard, James Paul
Howard, Jesse
Howard, Joseph
Howard, Louise
Howard, Nadja Konsteneinovna
Howie, Beverley Joan
Howie, Dianne Joyce
Howie, Dorothy Khoury
Howie, Jamiel Elias
Hoyt, Eve Foss
Hoyt, Rosemarie Elizabeth
Hubele, Levita Finley
Hubele, Louis Godfrey
Huber, Barbara Jean
Huber, Joseph Gasper Sr.
Huber, Joseph Gasper Sr.
Huber, Stephen Lewis
Huber, Thelma T.
Huebsch, Floyd Kenneth
Huff, Edward Damon
Huff, William
Huffmaster, Clarence George
Huggins, Roy Mitchell
Hughes, Arthur Edward
Hughes, Eleanor Madeline
Hughes, James Coy
Hughes, John Thomas
Hughes, Karl
Hughes, Myrtle Mary
Hurley, John Patrick
Hutchison, Catherine Grace
Hutchison, Leonard Wallace
Iacobucci, Phyllis Arnold
Ingram, Beatrice Madeline
Ingram, Beatrice Teresa
Ipekdjian, Maureen Angustias
Ireland, Alfred Edward
Ireland, Frances Edith
Irwin, James Taylor
Irwin, Joseph
Isaeff, Nicalaus
Iserson, Agnes Dorothy
Iserson, Elizabeth Ann

Iserson, Leonore Agnes
Ivory, Elnora Marie
Ivory, George Munro Sr.
Ivory, George Munro Jr.
Ivory, Helen Marie
Ivory, Marcia Munro
Jabelmann, Charles
Jack, Bill Clayton
Jack, Mattie Lee
Jackson, George Washington
Jarrett, Fred York
Jarrett, Jean Hazel
Jarrett, Stanley Manson
Jarrett, Stanley Morgan
Jarvie, Vera Edgar
Jarvis, George Raymond
Jarvis, Jean McKenzie
Jenkins, Geneva
Jensen, William Edward
Johansen, Jack Edmund
John, Ernest Jacob
Johnson, Alice Mary
Johnson, Alvah Eugene
Johnson, Carmen
Johnson, David
Johnson, Edward Heard
Johnson, Ernest Emil
Johnson, George Lawson
Johnson, Herman Frithiof
Johnson, Jacqueline
Johnson, Nels Engvald
Johnson, Patricia
Johnson, Richard
Johnson, Theresa McDonald
Johnson, Virginia Pigford
Johnston, Mont Roland
Jones, Alberta Rose
Jones, Charles Clayton
Jones, Hildegard Steger
Jones, John Clayton
Jones, John William
Jones, Lenora
Jones, Philip
Jones, Ruth
Jones, Shiras Morton
Jones, Susan Marie

AMERICANS—*Continued*

Jones, Willoughby Walter
Judge, Wynne Trounce
Kallman, George
Karrer, Arnold
Karrer, Rebecca Thompson
Kasdorf, Charles Conrad
Kastner, Philip
Keane, Anthony Vincent
Keaton, Merrill Ralph
Keenan, Clement Joseph
Keeney, Daniel
Keeney, Don Alfred
Keeney, Earle
Keeney, Ida
Keeney, Oley
Keesey, Edwin Batelle
Kehoe, Doris Angela
Keiffer, Donald Robert
Keiffer, Eleanor Ann
Keiffer, Miriam Grace
Keiser, Margie Rodman
Keller, Charles William
Keller, Minnie Rose
Keller, Rosita
Keller, Stanley Warren
Kellermeyer, Louis
Kelley, Alice Lee
Kelley, Auther
Kelley, James Francis
Kelley, Joy
Kelley, Rachel
Kelley, William Lee
Kellogg, Walter Wilson
Kelly, Alfred Francis
Kelly, Lucille
Kelly, Robert Emmett
Kelsey, Iris Alberta
Kelsey, Janet Alison
Kelsey, Floyd Michael
Kennally, Vincent Ignatius
Kennedy, Imogene
Kephart, Barbara Ann
Kephart, Dorothy Graham
Kephart, Edward E. S.
Kephart, Helen Marie
Kephart, Lisbeth Jane

Kephart, Nancy Laura
Kerns, Bryan Ainsworth
Kerns, Karen
Kerns, Thelma Wilhelmina
Kessel, Max
Keyser, Roy
Kibbee, Charlotte Maria
Kibbee, Edward Eugene
Kibbee, James Alfonso
Kibbee, James Leach
Kibbee, Rosario Carbo
Kidder, Maude Rast
Kidder, Stanley Leo
Kienstra, Herman Anthony
Kimball, Blanche
Kincaid, John Arthur
Kincaid, Mayme Laverne
King, Francis Marion
King, Jeanne Thomson
King, Joy Ann
King, Mignone
King, Preston, Jr.
King, Thomas Nathan
King, Walter Harry
Kinloch, James McDonald
Kinney, Edwin Forrest
Kirchgessner, George John
Kleyn, Heloise Suzaine
Kline, Lawrence Everett
Kline, Olive Blanche
Kneedler, Donald Christian Sr.
Kneedler, Donald Christian Jr.
Kneedler, Edgar Mason
Kneedler, Helen Walker
Kneedler, Mary Kindt
Knight, Louise Nelms
Knight, Marguerite Renaud
Knight, Thomas May III.
Knight, Thomas May IV.
Knox, DeWitt Jr.
Knox, Florence Elizabeth
Koch, Edith Elizabeth
Koch, James Richard
Koch, Mary Violet
Koch, Theodore Herman
Koesling, John Alfred

AMERICANS—*Continued*

Koesling, Pauline Matilda
Konkoff, Waldmar Ivan
Koonts, Lloyd Edward
Koster, Carol Kennedy
Koster, Crystal Kennedy
Koster, George Edward
Kostrzak, Paul Raymond
Kreutz, Hazel G.
Kreutz, Karl Myron
Kreutz, Kenneth Jack
Krick, Morris John
Krogstad, Edna Goldie
Kubilus, Raymond
Kuehlthau, Brunetta Avis
Kuntze, August Hugo
Kurz, Charles
Kurz, Marie
Ladd, Edwin Warner
Laird, Evelyn David
Lambeth, Glenn William
Landwehr, Kilian Julius
Lane, Helen Agnetta
Lane, John Gerhard
Lang, Evelyn Leona
Lang, Leroy Frances
Lapham, John
Lapham, Joyce Grey
Lapham, Marion Elizabeth
Lappe, Ann
Larchar, Roy Hopson
Larkin, Marie Durst
Larsen, Alfred
Larsen, Anton Essendorf
Larsen, Christian Andrew
Larsen, Clifford Lawrence
Larsen, Emily
Larsen, John
Larsen, Lewis George
Larsen, Luba
Larson, Jane
Larson, Kum Ho
Larson, Reuben Lawrence
LaSage, Frank Raymond, Sr.
LaSage, Frank Raymond, Jr.
LaSage, Juanita Ann
LaSage, Ruth Elizabeth

Laurence, Gail Elizabeth
Laurence, John Robert
Laurence, Marie Rollins
Laurence, Richard Matthews
Lautzenhiser, Elizabeth
Lautzenhiser, Mamie Belle
Lautzenhiser, Roscoe Elias
Law, George Robert
Lawrie-Smith, Marie Berendina
Lawrie-Smith, Richard Malcolm
Lawton, Earle Evans
Leake, Bertram Godfrey
Lednicky, Victor Eugene
Lee, Eleanor Ora
Lee, Oliver
Lee, Tun Yem
Leftridge, Claude Alfred
Lehman, Christopher MacFarlane
Lehman, Elizabeth MacFarlane
Lehman, Stanley Ward
Lempera, Frank Karmacan
Lennox, Luther Willis
Lenox, Stanley Dayton
Leslie, Howard Niles
Leslie, Nancy Marie
Leslie, Thomas Albert
Leslie, William Alexander
Levy, Bona Cole
Levy, David Vincent
Lewey, Frankie Thelma
Lewin, Rae Elizabeth
Lewis, Ann Hamilton
Lewis, Charles Mason
Lewis, Donald Edward
Lewis, Eleanor Mary
Lewis, Fred William
Lewis, Grace Sharon
Lewis, Isabella Susan
Lewis, Juanita Holmes
Lewis, LeRoy
Lewis, Nancy Leon
Lewis, Robert Dudley
Lewis, Roger Thomas
Lewis, Thomas Pierce
Lewis, Whiteford Alton
Lewis, Winnifred

AMERICANS—*Continued*

Leyerly, Raymond
Liddell, Franklin Philip
Light, Jeannette
Light, Victor Allan
Lile, Marquita Boutelle
Lile, Richard Leon
Lincoln, Abraham Ernest
Linden, Hallie Dale
Linder, Cortland De
Lindsey, Elbert Ross
Liebenow, Herman Karl
Lingenbrink, Victor Herbert
Lippe, Leah Eleanor
Lippe, Marvin Leroy
Lippe, Mary Ellen
Lippe, Myron Anthony
Little, Louis
Livingston, Alan Brockholst
Livingston, Carroll Clermont Sr.
Livingston, Carrol Clermont Jr.
Livingston, Charles Edward
Livingston, Dorothe Holway
Lloyd, Isaac
Locey, Charles Arthur
Lockart, Mae Ruby
Long, Aurora Swanson
Long, Frank Eugene
Long, Harry William Jr.
Long, Marie Louise
Long, Mary Mable
Long, Samuel Heber
Louis, George Herman
Lowe, Dorney John
Lowell, Albert Buzzell
Lowry, Jean F.
Lowry, William M.
Ludlow, Dorothy Lee
Luerksen, Hermann Carsten
Luhrsen, Frederick Lenhardt
Lum Kow
Lundberg, Nils Harry
Lupton, Lora Heacock
Lusby, Robert
Lusk, Francis
Lyman, Ella Louise Sr.
Lyman, Ella Louise Jr.

Lyman, Harold George
McAdam, Clarence Eugene
McAdam, Pansy LaVeta
McAnlis, John Albert
McAuslen, Howard
McCall, James Emanuel
McCallum, Allyce Mai
McCann, Donald Emery
McCarthy, Leo James
McCloskey, James Joseph
McCord, John D.
McCormick, Clifford Franklin
McCreary, Edward Ansel Sr.
McCreary, Edward Ansel Jr.
McCreary, Elizabeth Fielding
McCreary, Irene McCrea
McCreary, Jean
McCrorry, Fiola Charlotte
McCrorry, Ida Doris
McCullough, Corlyss Monroe
McDaniels, Henry
McDonald, Beurnadeen Cushman
McDonald, Dorothy Homan
McDonald, Earlys Leilani
McDonald, Inez Velma
McDonald, Leonard Paul
McDonald, Lynn
McDonald, William D. III.
McDonald, William D. IV.
McDowell, Henry Strongfield
McElfresh, George Mason
McFadden, John Vincent
McFadden, Patrick Vincent
McFarland, Matthew Eugene
McFerran, John William
McFie, Dorothy
McFie, John Robert Jr.
McGinley, Judith Kay
McGinley, Margaret Emily
McGinley, Michael Bell
McGinley, Richard Bell
McGinley, Robert Joseph
McGrath, Evelyn Cecilia
McGrath, Richard V. Sr.
McGrath, Robert Thomas
McGuire, James

AMERICANS—Continued

McHale, Letha
McKee, Rose Thompson
McKeehan, Ody Earl
McKenzie, Harry Herman
McKinney, Alonzo Joseph
McKinney, Emma Julia
McKinney, Josephine Bertha
McKinney, Lourdes Mille
McKinney, Thomas N. Jr.
McKinney, Virginia Catherine
McKinney, William T.
McLaughlin, Emery Davis
McLeod, Murdoch A.
McLoughlin, Ralph Hilborn
McLoughlin, Rosemary June
McNair, Virginia Ann
McNaughton, Joan Lois
McNaughton, John Robert
McNaughton, Kathleen M.
McNaughton, Margaret A.
McNaughton, Robert P.
McPherson, James B. Sr.
McPherson, James B. Jr.
McPherson, Pauline Sims
McQuay, Joseph Glenn
McQuay, Twanna
McQuilkin, John Andrews
McSorley, Frank Joseph
McVay, Harley
Mabes, Lawrence M.
MacDonald, Mollie R. Sr.
MacDonald, Mollie R. Jr.
Mack, Edward Lord
MacLeod, Dorothy Amend
MacPhail, Margaret C.
Macrae, Margaretha L.
Macrae, Robert Burns
MacTurk, David Harvey
Madden, Winifred P.
Maddy, James Thomas
Madill, Melba
Magda, Annie Vincent
Magda, John Edward
Magner, William Robert
Magnuson, Chester Samuel
Magnuson, Frieda Jaeger
Magnuson, Karen Landis
Magnuson, Susan Jean
Major, Helen Scobell
Malkinson, Sydney Craig
Malone, Janina H.
Manger, Franklin Mauger
Manion, Irene
Manion, John William
Manion, Richard
Manion, Ruth
Manion, William
Manning, Cora Ellen
Manning, John Lordon
Marksits, Peter
Marsh, Anne Lee
Marsh, Annette Phoenix
Marsh, Ellsworth Lloyd
Martin, Ruth Edmunds
Marx, Herbert John Sr.
Marx, Herbert John Jr.
Marx, Pauline Ann
Marx, Ruth Dorothy
Mason, Catherine Jane
Mason, Lester Harrison
Mason, Lovell Waldo
Massel, Cathleen Margaret
Massell, Charles Adrian
Marsh, Huntley
Marsh, Louis Scott
Marshall, Colleen Helen
Marshall, Daniel
Marshall, Elizabeth Jane
Marshall, Ellsworth Lawrance
Marshall, Helen
Martin, Cecilia
Martin, John Mishack
Martin, Marion Elmer
Massey, Jeanne Maria
Massey, Olive Anna
Matzel, Frank John
Matzel, Natalia
Maxey, Mildred Elizabeth
Maxey, Wm. Ernest
Mayhew, George Alexander
Maynard, Leila Mitchell
Meadows, Hyman

AMERICANS—*Continued*

Meadows, Martin
Mealer, Gladys Ann
Mears, Grace Kathleen
Mears, John Dominic
Mears, Kathleen Irma
Meider, Eleanor Joy
Meng, Mezzie Delena
Menzie, Mary Brown
Mercado, Ethyle Mae Taft
Mercado, Wm. Taft
Merriam, Audrey Nadia
Merriam, Bert Emery
Merriam, Carrie Amelia
Merriam, Nadia Sergeevna
Merriam, Robert Tries
Meyer, Adolpha Marrianna
Meyer, Claire Banbrock
Meyer, John
Meyer, Paul Emil
Meyer, Richard Alan
Michel, Thomas John
Michie, Charles
Miles, Frank
Miles, Mildred Alice
Mill, Anita Monso
Mill, Herman Borden
Mill, Joseph Fletcher
Miller, Carl Harold
Miller, Charles Francis
Miller, Geraldine Lois
Miller, Hope
Miller, Jeff Columbus
Miller, Josephine Sine
Miller, Louise Larkin
Miller, Patricia Ann
Miller, Robert Larkin
Miller, William
Mills, Derry Lea
Mills, Dorothy Elizabeth
Mills, Elizabeth Ann
Mills, Lena
Mills, Mark Balay
Mills, Olga Ivanovna
Mills, Raymond Monroe
Milne, Ogilvie Grant Clark
Minnich, Ailene Riley

Minton, Frank Lewis
Mitchell, Warren
Mitke, Charles August
Mitke, Jessy Lydia F.
Mladinich, Ruth Charlotte
Mocklin, Elmer Elsworth
Monte, Alfred John
Montemer, Leo
Moore, Earl Franklin
Moore, Elsie Wallace
Moore, Helen Gladys
Moote, Barbara Ethel
Moran, Fred H.
Moran, Gertrude May
Mordy, Horace W.
Moreno, Rafael Samanillo
Moreno, Ralph Jr.
Morgan, Dale
Morgan, Elizabeth Cotterman
Morgan, Harry J.
Morgan, James Daniel
Morgan, James Leroy
Morgan, Deanna
Morrill, Bernard Leroy
Morris, George
Morris, Katherine Schroeder
Morris, Mary Ann
Morris, Scott Schroeder
Morrison, Angelita Brown
Morrison, Harry Clifford
Morrison, John Nathan
Morrison, Kenneth Frank
Morrison, Kenneth Lee
Morrison, Nelson Robert
Morrison, Sharon Susie
Morrison, William O'Niel
Morrissety, Leon Francis
Morton, Alice Gallagher
Morton, Alice Isabel
Morton, Helen Evelyn
Morton, Helen Higson
Mosby, Helen Van Stavern
Mosby, Jefferson Davis
Mosby, Nancy Carol
Mosby, Walter William
Moss, Ruben Albert

AMERICANS—Continued

Motley, Ruby Frances
Mouser, Garrett Walter
Muckle, James
Mueller, Clara Lena
Mueller, Frank Albert
Mullaney, Bernard Edward
Mullaney, Carolyn May
Mullaney, Dorothy Arlene
Mullaney, Edward Verne
Mullen, Nicholas Edward
Musry, Alfons Moses
Musser, Bert Edward
Musser, Edward
Myers, Edith Owens
Myers, Elizabeth Joan
Myers, Forrest Henry
Myers, Howard Fayette
Myers, Joel Lindsay
Myers, Rachael Dorrance
Myers, Rollin Gwizot
Myers, Therese Yvonne
Nabors, William Sidney
Naftaly, Albert Lester
Naftaly, Anne Louise
Naftaly, David
Naftaly, Harry Abraham
Naftaly, Joseph Lyon
Naftaly, Maurice
Nagle, George
Nantz, Minna
Narruhn, Federico
Nash, Frances Louise
Naylor, Carolyn Mae
Naylor, Fernie William
Naylor, Helen Louise
Naylor, John Thomas
Naylor, Maretia Bell
Necker, Ernest John
Necker, Rosamond
Needham, Edda Bailey
Neild, Frank Irving
Nelson, Anna Beverly
Nelson, Charles Oluf
Nelson James Howard
Nesbit, Josephine May
Nestle, Margaret Porter

Netzorg, Katherine Cornelia
Netzorg, Morton Isidore
Neubauer, Paul Bernard
Nevis, John
Nevling, Francena Mary
Newland, Marcia Mae
Newland, Mona Watson
Newland, Neal George
Newland, Paul Vernon
Newland, Vernon Melvin
Newman, Ethel Long
Newman, George Hawkins
Newman, Germania Friedl
Newsom, Marian Dryer
Nicholson, John
Nielsen, Annette
Nielsen, Laurie Ruben
Nielsen, Lindsay Franklin
Nieman, Albert B.
Nieman, Carmen
Nieman, Carmencita
Nieman, Maria Louisa
Nihill, Mabel Esther
Nixon, Eva Anna
Noble, Frederick Handy
Noell, Sue Evelyn
Nolting, Eda R.
Nolting, Edward Louis
Norton, Nancy Belle
Norvell, David Fulton
Oakes, George Sherman
Oakes, Walter Brady Sr.
Oakes, Walter Brady Jr.
Oberst, Mary Josephine
Obert, Dorothy Ellis
O'Brien, Clara Edna
O'Brien, Edward Joseph
O'Brien, Isabell Christine
O'Brien, Hattie John
O'Brien, Frank Seldon
O'Brien, John Randolph
O'Brien, Julian
O'Brien, Seldon W.
O'Brien, Thomas
Oftedahl, Flora Madalen
Oftedahl, Mary Ellen

AMERICANS—*Continued*

Oftedahl, Selmer Gustav
Ohnick, Benjamin Shannon
Ohnick, Ina Elizabeth
O'Leary, Humphrey
Olsen, Carl Esten
Olsen, Florence Margaret
Olsen, Helland Valdemar
Olsen, Iola
Olsen, Jon Faulkner
Olsen, Lucy Helen
Olsen, Roberta Louise
Olson, Alma Victoria
Olson, Martin
O'Neill, Eleanor Elizabeth
O'Neill, Philip Joseph
Orton, Isabel
Osborn, John William
Osborn, Ophelia
Osborn, Walter
Oss, Norman Alfred
Oss, Theodora Weiss
Oss, Thora Ann
Ossorio, Claire Noel
Ossorio, Dennis
Ossorio, Jose Greame
Ossorio, Jose Mari
Ossorio, Marie Paz
Oster, Ethel Elizabeth
Osterhold, William Lawrence
Osterhold, William Mandel
Oswald, Judge Henry
O'Toole, Jerry
O'Toole, Patrick Joseph
Overbeck, Hannah
Overbeck, Robert M.
Owen, Ann Carrie
Owen, John Griffith
Owens, Wilton C.
Oxnam, Grace Dunbar
Pace, William Glenn
Paddon, Lusy Locke
Paddon,, Lucy Locke
Pahl, George
Pahl, George Augustine
Pahl, Henry Wallace
Paige, Walter Berrell
Palmer, Rita Glidden
Pappa, Bienvenida Aramburo
Pappa, Elizabeth Aramburo
Pappa, Francis Aramburo
Pappa, Henry Aramburo
Pappa, James Vincent
Pappa, Joe Aramburo
Pappa, Juliet Aramburo
Pappa, Nellie Aramburo
Pappa, William Aramburo
Parfet, Henry Buchtel
Parfet, Henry Buchtel Jr.
Parfet, Muriel Fish
Parish, Calvin Lawrence
Parkins, Glen Cole
Parkinson, George Vordwyn
Parkinson, Sunset Amanda
Parks, Elsie M.
Parks, George Langworthy
Parrett, George Custer Sr.
Parrett, George Custer, Jr.
Parry, Aaron Mitchell
Parsons, George Albert
Parsons, Neville George
Parsons, Remy Terres
Patstone, William Thomas
Patterson, Louise Williams
Patterson, William Hubbard
Patterson, William Nelson
Peabody, Henry Sterling
Pearce, Geraldine Frances
Pearce, Romney Lyle
Peck, Frank
Perez, Gilbert Somers
Perkins, Eugene Arthur
Perkins, Joseph Presley
Perrine, James Franklin
Perry, Lawrence
Persson, Oscar
Pertson, Mary Elizabeth
Peters, Charlotte May
Peters, Esther
Peters, Frank
Peters, Madeline Ross
Peters, Margaret Elizabeth
Peters, Sadie Ann Marie

AMERICANS—Continued

Peterson, Joseph S.
Peterson, Laura Grace
Phillips, Anna
Phillips, William Harper Sr.
Phillips, William Harper Jr.
Pike, Gertrude Rose
Pile, Henry Eair
Piner, Charles Henery
Plummer, Jacqueline
Polley, Mary Electra
Pond, Etta Williams
Pond, Horace Bristol
Poole, Charles Garland
Poole, Helen Edith
Poole, Thomas Wilson
Porrello, Carmen Navarro
Porrello, Peter Salvatore
Porrello, Robert Allan
Porter, Fontaine Margueritte
Poulin, Armand Charles
Powers, Edward Joseph
Prager, Jerome Avery
Pratt, Forest Dell
Pratt, Jennie Vieva
Pratt, Robert Ellsworth
Price, Albert E.
Price, Frank Garnet
Prill, William
Prising, Frederick William
Prising, Marie Leslie
Prising, Robin Joseph
Pugh, Edward Alfred
Purinton, Jess Raymond
Purinton, Rhea Mae
Putman, Beulah Marie
Quillen, Julius William
Quinn, Joseph Patrick
Raab, Jeanne Marilyn
Raab, Marietta Butler
Raab, Stewart Frank
Raddatz, Richard
Rader, John
Rafferty, James J.
Ragusini, Matteo Alfredo
Ramsey, Ruth Hayes
Randall, Felicia Carmosa

Randall, Jessie Willard
Randall, William Arthur
Randrup, John
Rankin, Albin Orville
Rankin, Esther Olga
Rankin, Raymond M.
Ranson, Gail Patience
Ransom, Jean Murray
Ransom, Lance Duane
Ransom, William Ferdinand
Rashe, William
Rather, Harold Evans
Rather, Margaret Stevens
Redston, Cecil Francis
Reed, William Joseph
Reed, William Philip
Rees, Emil Arthur
Reese, William Hughes
Reich, Henry Leo
Reid, Burt Julian
Reinstein, Vincent Paul
Reisland, Henry
Reiter, Joseph Edward
Renfrow, Clyde Homer
Renfrow, Ruth Mary
Renfrow, William Earnest
Rennolds, John Edward
Reppak, Mary Jean
Reynolds, Earl Lafayette
Rice, Carl Ephriam
Rice, Florence Brimble
Rice, Frank Eugene
Rice, Montgomery William
Richards, Everett Stackpole
Richards, Harriett Louise
Richards, Olive Roth
Richardson, Eve Madelon
Richardson, Grace Winifred
Richardson, Quince Edward
Richey, Jeppie Bert
Rickard, George Lawrence
Rider, Lucy Craig de Coursey H.
Riehl, John Jerome
Rieper, Rose Elizabeth
Rigby, Robert Emmet
Rigby, Robert Randall

AMERICANS—*Continued*

Riley, Bernice Mary
Riley, Betty Mary
Riley, Dorothy Edith
Riley, Eleanor Bernice
Riley, Evelyn Louise
Riley, Henry David
Riley, Henry Milton
Riley, Herbert James Sr.
Riley, Herbert James Jr.
Riley, Nellie Ola
Riley, Walter Howard
Riley, Yurie Herie
Ripka, Percy Henry
Riss, Arthur Henry
Riss, Eleanor Margarette
Ristrom, Dorothy Vega
Ristrom, Jimmy Vega
Ristrom, John R.
Ritenour, Charles J.
Ritter, Blanche Alise
Ritter, George Silas
Ritter, Velma Verne
Rivera, Edith
Rivera, Francis
Rivera, Rose Camacho
Robb, Jannis Dollie
Robb, Monica Cowles
Robb, Robert Y.
Roberts, Martha Jane
Roberts, Thurman Alonzo
Robinson, George Walker
Robinson, George Wilber
Robinson, Harry Allen
Robinson, Harry Melton
Robinson, James Peter
Robinson, Jeanne Audrey
Robinson, Jeanne Stewart
Robinson, Kendall Edward
Robinson, Thomas Arlen
Robinson, Teresa
Rocke, Anni Wolf
Rocke, Lucian Loring
Rocke, Robert Mason
Rockwell, Ann Hanlon
Rockwell, James Chapman Sr.
Rockwell, James Chapman Jr.
Rogers, Ann Marie
Rogers, Charles Joseph
Rogers, Dorothy Mildred
Rogers, Evelyn May
Rogers, Francis Theobald
Rogers, Jocelyn Jane
Rogers, John Joseph
Rogers, Lee
Rogers, Mathilde Schuck
Rogge, Albert
Roka, Tressa
Ronan, Harry James
Rooney, Chester Michael
Rosenbaum, Rose Gartman
Rosenstock, Christian William
Rosenthal, Jacob
Rosenthal, Lida Wright
Roseveare, Burita A.
Ross, Alfred
Ross, Charles Alvin
Ross, Frank Fred
Roth, Frederick John
Roth, Mildred Schott
Rothman, Christ John
Roullven, John
Rounds, Donald Paul
Rowe, Morse Isaac
Rubenstein, Max Harry
Rudder, Dudley N.
Ruiz, Oscar Horace
Rumann, Sister Luciosa Mary
Russell, Albert Romane
Russell, Bonita Mary J.
Russell, Christine
Russell, Claud
Russell, Elbert Ewing
Russell, John George
Russell, John George, Jr.
Russell, John Joseph
Russell, Josephine Veronica
Russell, Paulina J. G.
Russell, Robert Ketchum
Russell, Robert Steven
Russell, Rosalie G.
Ryan, Franklin Thomas
Ryan, Vincent Gerard

AMERICANS—Continued

Sage, Katherine M.
Saleeby, Ann
Saleeby, Mary Ann
Saleeby, Sarah
Salet, Harry N.
Salet, Jean Louise
Salet, Philip Stone
Salet, Phyllis Stone
Salmon, Charles Schofield
Salmon, Mary Wade
Sanchez, Edith Pauline
Sanders, Millie Brown
Sanders, Ulysses L.
Santos, Joseph
Sawyer, Edward Warren
Schade, Erna Robison
Schade, Roger D.
Schade, Roger Merton
Schafer, David Wells
Schafer, Gladys Evans
Schafer, Paul Abbott
Schafer, Paul Evans
Schechter, Beulah Mae
Schechter, Rebecca
Schechter, Samuel Nathan
Schelke, Charles Victor
Schelke, Margaret Head
Schell, Alexander Woodworth
Schlegel, Wesley John
Schlereth, Howard Hewitt
Schlereth, Howard Joseph
Schlereth, Linda Ann
Schlereth, Mary Virginia
Schlinger, Edwin Peter
Schmidt, Dorothy Lucille
Schmidt, Helen
Schmidt, Sven
Schmitz, Charles
Schoendube, Charles A. H.
Schoendube, Charles William
Schoendube, Doris
Schoendube, Mimi
Schoendube, Robert
Schoening, Agnes Mary
Schoening, Walter Henry
Scholl, Dorothy Belle
Schrameck, Edmund Anton
Schreiber, John Raymond
Schroeder, Anna Scamman
Schroeder, Harry Carl
Schultz, Manuel Richard
Schwarzkopf, Bertha
Schwarzkopf, Sidney Charles
Scott, Hilda Maud
Scott, James Archibald
Scott, Mavis Lillian
Scott, Robert
Scott, Walter Thomas
Scott, William
Seals, Margaret
Searl, Baby Girl
Searl, Dorothy Janet
Searl, Herbert Hunt
Searl, Janet Francis
Seater, Daphne Lee
Seater, Diane Claire
Seater, Marion Booth
Seawell, Carmen
Seawell, Charlotte Elizabeth
Seawell, Ralph Martin
Seawell, Walter Horace
Seawell, Walter Richard
Sehorn, Grace Eleanor
Sehorn, James Blair
Seitz, Clayton Leonard
Seitz, Cynthia Katherine
Seitz, Lilla Gallaway
Self, Leonard Leland
Self, Rebecca Letitia
Seten, William Apperrson
Sevcik, Esther Bellant
Shacklette, Edith Elizabeth
Shadd, Edward Alfred
Shaouy, Philip Elias
Shay, Jacob Clay
Sheehan, John Joseph
Sherburne, Rupert Benjamin
Sherk, Mildred Elizabeth
Sherman, Hartley Embrey
Sherman, Penoyer Lee
Sherman, Richard
Sherrick, Clarence Jesse

AMERICANS—Continued

Sherwood, Charles Jeffries
Shouse, Dwight
Shrader, Frank Byron
Shuman, Laura Linsley
Schwartz, Abraham Seth
Schwartz, Ann Berle
Shwartz, Goldie Solorich
Sigler, Charles Orndorf
Sigler, Maria Luisa
Sigler, William
Silen, Bertrand Harold
Siler, John Jefferson
Silverton, Margaret E.
Simmons, Roland Laurence
Simmons, Otto
Simmons, Anna Catherine
Sinclair, Nelson Vance
Singleton, Ernest M.
Skeeters, Naomi Lenora
Skiles, Arthur Frank
Skou, Bertel
Skou, Sine Andrea
Slesinger, Ernest Colino
Slesinger, Rosita Caridad
Slesinger, Rosita Guisandi
Slinkard, Mark Avan
Sloan, Floyd Myron
Sloan, Otto
Smiley, Robert R. Jr.
Smith, Alfred Thomas
Smith, Christine Harris
Smith, Clyde Robert
Smith, Eugene Carl
Smith, Floyd Olin
Smith, Graco W.
Smith, Henry Graham
Smith, John Edward
Smith, John Franklin
Smith, Lawrence E. Sr.
Smith, Lawrence E. Jr.
Smith, Louise Mary
Smith, Louise Victoria
Smith, Marie Deo
Smith, Marie Jacqueline
Smith, Nadine Ann
Smith, Naomi Bishop
Smith, Rex R.
Smith, Robert Bishop
Smith, Robert Elliott
Smith, Rochelle Louise
Smith, Roxanne Lee
Smith, Theodora
Smith, William Gilbert
Smith, William J.
Snapp, Vera Floda
Snodgrass, George
Snook, Lloyd Cufferson
Snow, George Clinton
Sollee, Oben Berentson
Sollee, Eric Tennyson
Solomon, Katherine Elaine
Solomon, Katherine Ellis
Solomon, Weaver Alfred
Speir, Frank Thomas
Speir, Margaret Louise
Speir, Patrick Dennis
Spencer, Beverly Lynd
Spencer, Elberta Louise
Spencer, Pearl Fees
Spencer, Richard Nelson
Spering, Irving Graveley
Spering, Lois Lynch
Spivey, Mary Berry
Spivey, Ray Steele
Spotte, Flora Perkins
Stagg, Sam Boyd
Stagner, Frank Harcourt
Stagner, Gordon Hall Sr.
Stagner, Gordon Hall Jr.
Stagner, Lawrence
Stagner, Lucy F.
Stagner, Rosemary
Staight, Ethel
Staight, Lettye Mae
Staight, Mark Wray
Staight, Ronald Clifford
Stalker, Bennie Lindon
Stangl, Isabel Marie Louisa
Stapler, James Beverley
Stapler, Josephine Hayden Sr.
Stapler, Josephine Hayden Jr.
Staples, Charles Wilbourn

AMERICANS—*Continued*

Stark, Howard Dilworth
Start, Henry A.
Stearns, Frank Bartelmis
Steele, Ace
Steele, William Marion
Stephens, Keller Greenwood
Stephens, Mary Elizabeth
Stephens, Minor Lee
Sternberg, David Thadeus
Sternberg, George Michael
Stevens, Ethel Elizabeth
Stevens, Frederic Harper
Stevens, Jack Martin
Stevens, Lula
Stevenson, Theodore Dwight
Stewart, Elvessa Ann
Stewart, Florence
Stickle, Daniel Thomas
Stickle, Marie Anna
Stirni, Dorothy Vinyard
Stoltz, Ruth Marie
Stone, Henry Motte
Stone, Imogene Auten
Stone, Norris Charles
Storey, David Aaron
Storey, Martha Jane
Storey, Rachel May
Storey, Richard Keller
Storm, Harry O.
Stough, Harry William
Straub, Robert Eugene
Strauss, Henry
Strickler, Howard Pilsbury
Strickler, Louise Mary
Strong, Herman Edwin
Strong, Irene Julia
Strong, Robert Marquis Jr.
Strong, Theodore Francis
Stubbins, James W. F.
Stumpf, Helen O'Brien
Stumpf, William Jerome
Sturman, Charles George
Suarez, Harold Leon
Sudimak, William
Sullivan, Robert Edward
Sullivan, Robert Emmet

Sundeen, Esther Mildred
Sundeen, Ludwig Johnson
Suntzenich, Philip
Swan, Frank Cooper
Sweeny, Ben Patten
Sweeny, Margaret Mary
Sweeny, Marian
Swinton, Barbara Gene
Swinton, Jane Ann
Swinton, Joyce Love
Swinton, Roy Stanley
Sylvester, Allan Thorndyke
Sylvester, Nora Nation
Tait, Mae Evon
Tait, Stewart Edward
Talmadge, Lily
Talmadge, Norma
Talmadge, Theresa Naftaly
Talmadge, Thomas James
Tanner, Adam Daniel
Tate, Ruben
Taylor, Annie Flossie
Taylor, Glenn Earl
Taylor, Harry James
Taylor, Katherine Grace
Taylor, Lillian May
Taylor, Malcolm Brown
Taylor, Susan Elizabeth
Taylor, William
Teague, Massey
Teehera, Frank
Thaddieus, Robert
Thiele, Dorothy Day
Thiele, Gene
Thomas, Astrid Patricia
Thomas, David
Thomas, Ellen Spencer
Thomas, Emma Stine
Thomas, James Gilbert
Thomas, Jayne Vee
Thomas, Joseph Albert
Thomas, Joseph Alfred
Thomas, Marvin Jerome
Thompson, Archer Leroy
Thompson, Diane Carmen
Thompson, Donald Carlos

AMERICANS—*Continued*

Thompson, Elizabeth Sinclair
Thompson, Ella Frances
Thompson, Evelyn Rennolds
Thompson, Frank Dwyer
Thompson, Georges
Thompson, Gerald Edward
Thompson, Gloria Sobral
Thompson, James Lockwood
Thompson, Martha Dwyer
Thompson, Mary C. Wilson
Thompson, Mary Elizabeth L.
Thompson, Merville Judd
Thompson, Pauline Weger
Thompson, Pendleton David
Thompson, Rolland English
Thompson, Rolland Rennolds
Thompson, Samuel Willey
Thompson, Thomas
Thompson, Vernon
Thomson, Claire June
Thomson, Elizabeth
Thomson, Joseph Cuthbert
Thomson, Robert James
Thor, Ethel Margaret
Thorson, Alexander Victor
Thorson, Gustav
Thorson, Mary Lou
Thorson, Nieves Blanco-Ballestero
Thorson, Roy Alexander
Thrasher, Richard Claud
Tibbetts, Dexter Grant
Tibbetts, Howard John
Tibbetts, Marie Henley
Tibbetts, Ronald John
Tietjen, Mabel Irene
Tigh, Arthur Bachelor
Tipton, Joseph Earl
Todd, Anna Maria
Todd, Elizabeth Josephine
Todd, John Colt
Todd, Salud Maria
Todd, Willis Paz
Tolman, Beatrice Juliette
Tolman, Haidee
Tolman, Thomas Barret
Tompkins, Bessie Alvira
Tompkins, Frank Wm.
Tompkins, Fred Allen
Towne, Rosa Mann
Towne, Wm. John
Towne, Wm. John Jr.
Townsend, Jackson Fred
Toyne, Mary Helen
Toyne, Melvin Charles
Treash, Ralph Humbert
Trebilcot, Carmen Florence
Trebilcot, Maurice Nelson
Tremblay, Joseph
Tremblay, Veda Margaret
Tremblay, Vera Mildred
Tremper, Lorenzo
Trevor, Willard Wm.
Tucker, John
Tuohy, Ann Constance
Tuohy, Anthony Vincent
Tuohy, Donald John
Tuohy, Rosalind Quinn
Tuplin, Ellsworth
Tuplin, Ruth Cathryn
Tuplin, Tonya
Turner, Alice Marie
Turner, Everett Stanton
Turner, James Edwin
Turner, James Edwin
Turner, Mary Aborn
Tuschka, Otto Joseph
Tuschka, Yetta Jennie
Tuttle, Maurice W.
Ullom, Madeline Marie
Updyke, Gerald Austin
Updyke, Myrtle Frey
Vance, Raymond Clifford
Van Hoven, Carl Henry
Van Sickle, Charles Earle
Van Sickle, Emily Cramer
Van Voorhees, Edwin Meredith
Vaughan, Elizabeth Head
Vaughan, Elizabeth McMahan
Vaughan, Lydia Kawakee
Vaughan, Milton Clay
Velez, Helen Dodson
Vickers, Daisy Usher

AMERICANS—*Continued*

Vickers, James C.
Vincent, Maude Amelia
Vlasate, Anthony Bernard
Vlasate, Violet Wuelper
Von Stetten, Diana Maria
Von Stetten, Eric Anthony
Von Stetten, Orion Leslie Graeme
Von Stetten, S. K. W.
Vrooman, Abram
Wabraushek, Beatrice Hewitt
Wabraushek, Leslie Ann
Wabraushek, R. A.
Wade, Sinica Seth
Wadsworth, Norris
Wadsworth, Therese
Wadsworth, Violet
Waldo, Josephine Brashears
Walker, Floie
Walker, Herbert
Walker, Janet Margaret
Waller, Homer Archibald
Walsh, Michael James
Waltenspiel, Thomas
Walter, Thomas Albert
Walters, Luella Dunham
Walther, Frances Evelyn
Walther, Gus Henry
Walton, Louis
Wang, Oscar Frederick
Ward, Frank Halbert
Ward, Gurney Edward
Ward, Herbert
Warner, Sherry Augustas
Warren, Arnold Hiles
Warren, John Holland
Warrington, Iris Maxwell
Warrington, Raymond Ormiston
Wasen, Charles Henry
Waterbury, Amos Maltby
Waters, Anna Martin
Waters, George Henry
Waters, Henry Scott
Waters, Mary-Alice
Waters, William Martin
Watson, Dorothy Claire
Watson, Dorothy Talmadge
Watters, Clarence Thase
Watts, Brenda Isabelle
Webb, John Charles
Webb, William Byron
Webster, Charles Papa
Webster, Murray Alexander Sr.
Webster, Murray Alexander, Jr.
Webster, Patricia Morse
Webster, Walter
Weekley, Clarence Alfred
Weekley, Freda Gretchen
Weibel, Albert Roy
Weibel, Elizabeth Vince
Weidmann, William Andrew
Weinstein, Gertrude N.
Weinstein, Ike
Weinzheimer, Conrad Ludwig
Weinzheimer, Conrad Ludwig Jr.
Weinzheimer, Doris Alexa
Weinzheimer, Paula Sascha
Weinzheimer, Roy Read
Weinzheimer, Ruth Marianne
Weinzheimer, Sascha Jean
Weinzheimer, Walter
Weinzheimer, Walter Richard
Weisbecker, Carl Ignace
Weiser, Lillian Josephine
Weiser, Peter Byng
Weiser, Susan
Weiss, Maurice Charles
Weissblatt, Vivian Grace
Welch, Charley Ross
Welch, Hiester Jacob
Welch, John Herrick
Welch, William Miles
Wellborn, Elizabeth Burdon
Wellborn, William Arthur
Wells, Abe Skerratt
Wells, Helen Sylvester
Welsh, James
Welte, Frank
Wendel, Henry Herman
Wendt, Julia
Werner, Anderson August
Werner, Chrissie Owen
Werner, Harold Lloyd

AMERICANS—Continued

Werner, Harry William
Werner, Irene Alexander
Wessner, Robert Joseph
West, Augustus Price
West, Jane Kephart
West, Jeannette
Westly, Einer Camillo
Westly, Einer Michael
Westly, Nell Joyce
Wetmore, Fred Erwyn
Wheeler, Glenn Albert
Whitacre, Howard Sorsogan
Whitacre, Molly
Whitacre, Mary Virginia
Whitacre, Paul Frederic
Whitacre, Thelma Virginia
White, Charles Everitt
White, Guy
White, Max Douglas
White, Robert Douglas
Whiteneck, Karen Rose
Whiteneck, Laurie Lynn
Whiteneck, Lawrence Lynn
Whiteneck, Marjorie Carolyn
Whiteneck, Rose Morcomb
Whitlow, Evelyn Barbara
Whitney, Marie Anna
Whittaker, Frank Joseph
Whittmer, Ira Willmer
Wichman, Arthur Hermsen
Wichman, William E. Sr.
Wichman, William E. Jr.
Wick, Clement Carlyle
Wick, Jane Beamer
Wildman, Carmen Gonzalez
Wildman, Helen Carmen
Wildman, Horatio Seymour
Wildman, Yolanda Teresa
Wilhelm, Edward
Wilkins, Albert Russell
Wilkins, Harrison Ford
Willard, Richard Douglas
Willey, John William
Williams, Amelia Mae
Williams, Anna Eleanor
Williams, Charles
Williams, Charles Irvin
Williams, Gertrude Alice
Williams, Harold T.
Williams, Mantz Herbert
Williams, Maude Denson
Williams, Richard Arthur
Williams, William Clyde
Williamson, James Gunn
Willimont, Marie Melzer
Wilner, Alfaretta Stark
Wilner, Robert Franklin
Wilson, Anna Margaret
Wilson, Charles
Wilson, Eugene Thompson
Wilson, Frank Errolle
Wilson, Frederick Gray
Wilson, Gertrude Helen
Wilson, Harry Raymond
Wilson, Henry Bernard
Wilson, Henry Francis
Wilson, James
Wilson, Jean
Wilson, Josephine H.
Wilson, Marcia Pratt
Wilson, Patsy Errolle
Wilson, Robert Strong
Wilson, Samuel Joseph Jr.
Wilson, Walter Eli
Wilson, William Patrick
Wimberly, Edith Marie
Wing, Raymond Cooley
Wingate, Anna Lund
Winiker, Carole Jean
Winiker, Dick Hayden
Winiker, Faye Louise
Winiker, Marietta
Winkler, Herbert Pope
Winkler, Hugo G. Jolo
Winn, Gardner Lewis
Wirth, Albert Jacob
Wirth, Hulda May
Wishard, Glenn Porter
Wishard, Leonette Warburton
Witthoff, Evelyn Martha
Wolffe, Helen Louise
Wolff, Caroline Crawford

AMERICANS—Continued

Wolff, Thomas John
Wolff, William
Wolfson, Julian
Wolfson, Marguerite Rosina
Woodberry, Ethel May
Woodberry, Ora Fannie
Woodham, Gregory Clyde
Woodham, Madge Schumaker
Woods, Arthur Willis
Woods, Charlotte Lenora
Woods, Marjorie Joyce
Woodward, Marion Nells
Woodworth, Jay Frank
Woolf, Alexandra
Wooten, Richard Wesley
Wright, Albert Clyde
Wright, Charles Forest
Wright, Clara I.
Wright, Frances Brewer
Wright, Janice Alyne
Wurts, Anne Bronson
Wycoff, Olin Robertson
Wygle, Margaret Swartz
Wygle, Peter Robert
Wygle, Robert Howard
Wygle, Sarah Anne
Wyllie, Nerra Eaton
Wyllie, William
Wythe, Donald Howard
Wythe, Evelyn Alice
Wythe, Margaret Schradieck
Yankey, Blanche Bowden
Yankey, John Sweeney
Yankey, John Sweeney, Jr.
Yankey, Perce Bowden
Yerger, Esther Ruth
Yoder, Chester Arthur
Yoder, Patricia Ricken
Young, Carlos
Young, Eunice Florence
Young, Harry Joseph
Young, Henry Ivan
Young, Luther Alexander
Zacks, Henry Philips
Zacks, Josephine Roberta
Zacks, Madelene

Zamudio, Adolpha Toledo
Zamudio, Delia
Zangrillo, Alfred
Zelikovsky, Abraham
Zelikovsky, Ester Haimovna
Zelikovsky, Ida
Zenor, Leslie McWilliams
Zwicker, Alice May

BRITISH

Aaron, Eileen Dorothy
Abraham, Marjorie Aziza
Adamson, Sybil Pansy
Agnew, Charles Guy
Agnew, Enid Barbara
Aitken, Mary Louise
Anderson, Jessie Duffus
Anderson, Wm. Gordon Mitchell
Aplin, Ada Aloysia
Aplin, Thomas Adderbury
Arundell, Christopher Grenville
Arundell, Gwenifer Livingstone
Arundell, Philip Grenville Harris
Arundell, Philip Livingstone
Ashby, Alan Alister
Ashby, Jessie Murdoch Cameron
Ashby, Muriel Louise
Atkinson, Edwin Francis
Atkinson, Eleanor Christabel
Atkinson, Eve Rosalie
Atkinson, Madge Kennedy
Atkinson, Ngaire Joan
Atkinson, Vivian Irene
Atkinson, Wilfred Alexander Rooth
Baker, Dorothy Jane
Baker, Frances Lilian
Baker, Frederick Sydney March
Baker, George Edward March
Baker, Leonard Charles
Baker, Mabel Mary
Baker, Mary Klain
Baker, Patricia Elsie
Baker, Stanley Harold
Bakerini-Booth, Dorothy Muriel
Bakerini-Booth, Mario

BRITISH—*Continued*

Balfour, Anne Genevieve
Balfour, Nicholas David
Balfour, Sebastian Michael
Balfour, Veronica Blanche
Balls, Archibald James
Balls, Frances Evelyn
Barclay, Marion Bell
Barclay, William Pearson Sr.
Barclay, William Pearson Jr.
Beaumont, Annie Mary
Bennet, Roy Forrester Wilson
Berkin, Catherine Mary
Blechynden, Alexander
Blechynden, Emilia Magdalena
Blechynden, Harold
Blechynden, Kent
Blechynden, Tunde
Blinko, John Howard
Blinko, Catherine Dalrymple
Blythe, David Wardhough
Boisseree, Alexander
Boncker, Philip Clifford
Boncker, Violet Elsa
Boniface, Mark
Boonin, Nathalie Michaelovna
Bowen, Geoffrey
Bowern, Dimitra Madeleine
Boycott, Gwenllian Charlotte
Boycott, Thomas Archibald
Bridgeford, George Macrae
Briggs, Patricia
Bromfield, Elsie Dorathea
Bromfield, James Larden
Brown, David Cassels
Brown, George Caldwell
Brown, George Smith
Brown, Grace Smith
Brown, Alistair Carlton
Buckle, Katherine Donovan
Bulling, Albert Edgar
Bulling, Alexandra
Bulling, Barbara Edna
Bulling, Vera
Bulteel, Cyril Victor Stafford
Bury, Winifred Sara
Buttery, John Wm.

Cairns, James Walker
Cairns, Pauline Fae
Cameron, Constance
Cameron, Elizabeth Paula
Cameron, Hugh MacKenzie
Cameron, John Mackenzie
Campbell, Alastair Stuart
Campbell, Marion McArthur
Campbell, Robert Armour
Canning, Jeannette Margaret
Canning, Loretta Tamara
Canning, Zenaida Aleksandrovna
Cannon, Arthur Beaufoy
Carmichael, Dan
Carson, Alexander Buchanan
Carson, Mary Virginia
Carson, Mary Virginia, Jr.
Carter, Henry Charles
Castleton, Constance Iris
Castleton, David Miles
Castleton, Trevor Douglas
Chalmers, Catherine Farrell
Chalmers, Frank Morton
Chambers, Hugh Brady
Chanin, Arthur John
Chard, Donald Lionel
Chard, Mary Olga
Charnock, Ivy
Charnock, Kathleen Rosemary
Charnock, Malcolm Blacklidge
Charnock, Mavis
Chiene, Mary Cathline
Chun, Winifred May
Churchill, George Hugh Winston
Churchill, Irene Willis
Clear, Barbara Elizabeth Mary
Clear, Charles Arnold
Clear, Ruth
Clegg, George Armstrong
Cleland, John Matheson
Cleland, Martha Joanne
Cleland, Martha Stumpf
Cobb, Madge Elinor
Cogan, Edwin Osgood
Cogan, Helen Olga
Cogan, Isabel Joan

BRITISH—*Continued*

Colquhoun, Elsa
Colquhoun, Robert Francis
Compton, Vassilissa Petrovna
Connell, Bertha
Connor, Rosamond Norah
Connor, Rowland
Connor, Wendy Rosamond
Cook, Yvonne Florence
Cooper, Arthur Joseph
Corneby, George Frederick
Corpe, Crispin John
Corpe, Rosemary
Corpe, William John
Costain, Frances
Craig, Gerald James
Craig, Rosario Maria
Craig, Samuel
Craw, James Snodgrass Sr.
Craw, James Snodgrass Jr.
Craw, Mildred Gist
Crawfurd, Maude
Crawfurd, Stephen
Crichton, Carol Anne
Crichton, Jean Thornton
Crichton, Joyce Louise
Crichton, Lloyd James
Cruz, Emmie Davis
Cunningham, Elizabeth Cecilia
Cunningham, Florence L.
Cunningham, Ida May
Curtis, Alfred Bernard
Danks, Edward Henry
Danks, Maria Antonia
Danks, Wendy Mira
Dargie, Marie
Da Silva, Edward C.
Da Silva, Guillermina L.
Da Silva, Joseph A.
Da Silva, Joseph Maria
De Silva, Juana Molla
De Silva, Lucy M.
Davies, Charles Alfred
Davies, Charles Henderson
Davies, Conchita Rocha
Davies, Elizabeth Ann
Davies, Lawson Ingram
Davies, Wallace M.
Davis, Ismalia Maria
Davis, William Michael
Deane, Joan M. S.
Deane, Richard Charles
Deane, Sueolive S.
Deegan, Stephen Gerard
Derbyshire, Frank
Derbyshire, Jean Craig
Dos Remedios, Ernest Charles
Dos Remedios, Ernest Joseph F.
Dos Remedios, Mary Adelaide
Dos Remedios, Teresa Gracinda
Dowson, Ernest
Dowson, Georgina Goodyear
Duckworth, Annie
Duckworth, Jean Mary
Duckworth, Peter
Duckworth, Samuel
Dullam, Lilian Mary
Dullam, Margaret Irene
Dullam, Tamara Janet
Dullam, Tamara Vladimira
Duncan, Llewellyn Arthur R.
Dunn, James Charles J.
Dunn, Joan Catherine J.
Dunn, Pamela Marilynn
Dunn, Phyllis Mary
Dyer, Eva Doris
Dyer, Phyllis Marjorie
Edgar, Harold Adgey
Edgar, Ian
Edgar, Lilian Blanche
Edgar, Maureen Lowry
Edgar, Sally Patricia
Edwards, Evelyn
Edwards, Louise Boyle
Evans, Lucy Blackwall
Evans, Stanley Victor
Farnell, Gillian Mary
Farnell, John Graham
Farnell, Sophia Pullar
Farnell, Thomas William
Farnes, Constance Ramona
Farnes, James Godwin
Farnes, Maria Alvarez

BRITISH—Continued

Farnes, Walter Anthony
Farnworth, Cyril
Farnworth, Lilian Jemina
Faulkner, Elfrida
Feldman, Helen
Feldman, Reva
Feldman, Solomon
Feldman, Zena
Ferguson, Alison Jean
Ferguson, Hilarie Grace
Ferguson, Louisa Grace
Ferguson, Robert Orr
Fielding, Albert
Fielding, Herbert
Fielding, James
Finch, Anna Andrevna
Finch, Anna Julie
Finch, Edward
Fisher, Arthur Lewis
Fisher, Cornelius Stanley Sr.
Fisher, Elinor Patricia
Fisher, Lionel Lawrence
Fisher, Mercedes
Fisher, Robert Donald
Foerstel, Ella Lena Alma
Foley, Ethel
Ford, Joyce Barbara
Forrest, Jessie Paton
Forrest, John Haslam
Forrest, Michael Alexander
Forrest, Robert
Forrest, Vera Filmore
Freeth, Lancelot Gerhard
Freeth, Phyllis Violet Tory
Fryers, Arthur Herbert
Fryers, Isabel Mary
Fullerton, Alice Jessie
Gardner, Andrea Geary
Gardner, Hugh Geary
Gardner, Joan Geary
Gardner, Julie Dowd
Gardner, Sally Geary
Gates, Elsie
Gates, Wendy
Gee, Betty Patricia
Gispert, Francis Maurice
Gladman, Helen Henriette
Glaiserman, John Mayer
Glen, Helen Reid
Glen, James
Gordon, George Grieve
Gordon, Ramona Fidela
Green, Edgar Bruce
Greene, Denis James
Greene, Eric Harwood
Greene, Mary Marjorie
Grieve, Helen Remedios
Grieve, John Barnes
Groves, Eliza May
Groves, Frank
Guttridge, Albert Samuel
Hagedorn, Fred Carlos III.
Hagedorn, Fred Charles
Hagedorn, Jose Maria
Hagedorn, Marie Esperanza
Hagedorn, Maria Marti de
Hair, Doris May
Hall, Alaistair Cameron
Hamblin, Dorothy Patricia
Hammond, Kenneth Roy G.
Hammond, Margit Otilie
Hammond, Robert Alan G.
Hampton, Ross Peter George
Hannings, Gladys Neale
Hansen, Victoria Grieve
Harrington, Elsie
Harrington, Thomas Joseph
Harris, Alexandrina J.
Hart, Frederick David
Hart, Frederick Henry
Hart, John Clifford
Hart, Patrick Richard
Hawkins, Jacqueline Marion W.
Hawkins, Louisa Frances
Hawkins, Noel Ronald Emery
Hawkins, Ronald
Hearnden, James Albert G.
Hearnden, Phyllis M. B. J.
Henderson, John Duncan
Herber, Frederick Burnot
Herridge, James Russell
Herridge, Janet

BRITISH—Continued

Heys, Albert
Heys, Albert Victor
Heys, Elena
Heys, George Rowland
High, Deanna Mary
High, May Violet
High, Patricia Clara
High, Richard Anthony
High, Sophie Helena
Higham, Catherine
Higham, Frederick James
Hill, Elaine
Hill, Mary Elizabeth
Honor, Anthony John
Honor, Arthur Leslie
Honor, Jacqueline Lesley
Honor, Olive Muriel
Hooper, Edith Newton
Hooper, Evelyn Shelton
Horley, Cecilia Frances
Howard, Beatrice Honoria
Howard, Samuel
Howells, John William
Hulme, Ernest
Hunter, George Cowan
Hurst, Elise Anne
Hurst, Gretchen A.
Hurst, Wilfred Stephen
Hyde, Allan George
Hyde, Charlotte Thomson
Hyde, William Gordon
Hynes, Charles Stanley
Hynes, Emilia Paulina
Ipekdjian, Dorothy
Ipekdjian, John B.
Jacks, Edna Eulalie
Jamieson, John
Ingram, Edward William
Jansen, Edith Mariana
Jansen, Marie Andrevna
Jansen, William Henry Sr.
Jansen, William Henry Jr.
Jarvie, Matthew Wallace
Johnson, Charles William
Johnston, Andrew Duncan
Johnston, Hugh Colvil D.
Joly, Ernest Oswald
Jones, Cyril Walter
Jones, Ernest Joseph
Kane, Anita May
Kane, Ethel Maude
Karl, Edith Fry
Kelly, Robert Kerr
Kerr, Cynthia Margaret
Kerr, Dorothy Beatrice
Kerr, Ivan Wallace
Kerr, John Wallace
Kneale, Edith
Kneale, Miles Robin
Knowles, George Alexander
Kohly, Frieda Kammalla
Kouznetzoff, Oleg N.
Kouznetzoff, Tatiana V.
Krass, Ethel
Krass, Iris Mary
Krass, Patricia May
Krass, Peter John
Laing, Eric Charles
Laing, Maria Mercedes de C.
Laing, Ronald Ian
Laker, Robert Everard
Lander, Gerard Heath
Lander, Kathleen E.
Lane, Kenneth Vivian
Lane, Nellie
Lane, Oliver Walter
Larson, Victoria
Laurence, Frederick Leonard
Lawrie-Smith, Robert Bruce
Lea, Edward
Lea, Winifred Anne
Leney, Harold Bertram
Linley, Gertrude Mary
Linley, Nicholas
Linley, Peter N. S.
Lloyd, Ida Frances
Lloyd, Samuel Lewis
Loft, Arthur Townley
Loft, Helen Barretto
Loft, Janet Elizabeth
Loft, Marion Louise
Loft, Thomas Bertram

BRITISH—Continued

Loggey, Thomas Maxwell
Lorenzen, Angus Max
Lorenzen, Elsie
Lorenzen, Lucy Marie
Lovett, G. Stanley
Luckie, Anna Dovedovna
Luehe, Eva Ada
Luehe, Frederick William
McAlpine, Elizabeth Stewart
McAlpine, Margaret Elstob
McAvoy, Denis George
McCann, Barbara
McCann, Joseph
McCann, Leonard Guy
McDougall, Elspeth
McDougall, Gladys
McDougall, John Thomas
McDougall, Patricia
McGarrell, John
McGregor, Betty Caroline
McGregor, Douglas Hugh
McGregor, James Arthur
McIlwaine, Joseph Burgess
McIntosh, Andrew James
McMullen, Raymond James
McNamee, Katherine
McNamee, Klaudia,
McVay, Mary Doris
McVey-Hally, George
McVey-Hally, Joseph
McVey-Hally, Josepha
McVey-Hally, Julio
McWatt, Mary Margaret
MacDonald, Alan Hamish
MacDonald, Lydia
MacGavin, Robert J.
MacKay, Gordon Weatherstone
MacKay, Joan Kamakee C.
MacKay, Mela Kamakee
Macleod, Alexander Kenneth
Macleod, Anthony Macaulay
Macleod, Carmen
Macleod, Christine
Macleod, Ellen Carmen
Macleod, Harriet Christine
Macleod, Jane Sr.
Macleod, Jane Jr.
Macleod, John Amend
Macleod, Lydia
Macleod, Neil John
Macleod, Neil Malcolm J.
Mahoney, James Cyril
Mahoney, Maud Mary
Main, Dorothy Elsie Eva
Main, George Agnew
Malone, Desmond Joseph
Malone, Gladys Ellaline
Malone, Moira Teresa
Mann, Elaine May
Marston, Marie J.
Martin, Frederick George
Masefield, Valentine Harry
Masefield, Valentine Lucy
Mason, John Robert
Matthews, Archibald Hedley
Matthews, Dorothy Knight
Matthews, Nicholas Hadley
Mattocks, Carolyn Shirley
Mattocks, Dorothy Latham
Mattocks, Geoffrey Latham
Mattocks, Henry
Mattocks, Margaret Cecily
May, Doris Mabel
May, Joan Doris
Meredith, Alexander Guy
Meredith, Elizabeth Joan
Meredith, Philip
Miller, Isabella Dunn
Mills, Albert Lawrence
Mills, Nataly Andree
Mills, Paz Magdalena
Mills, William James
Milne, George
Moffat, Alexander Fraser
Moffat, Eileen Joyce
Moffat, Evanthea
Moffat, Violet
Moffat, Violet Margaret
Morris, Agnes Nisbet
Morris, Alexander McLean
Morris, Margaret McLean
Moss, Bertha Emily

BRITISH—Continued

Moss, Joan Edward
Muir, Bella Mary Edith
Muir, Catherine Thomson
Muir, George Milne
Muir, James Waugh
Muir, Jean Catherine
Munro, Dorothy Mary
Munro, Margaret M.
Mustard, Alexander Philip
Neale, Edith
Neale, Eric Joseph
Neale, Hilda
Neale, Howard
O'Brien, Peter Joseph
Owen, Owen Robyns-Owen
Page, Laura Bonzano
Page, Percival Stevens
Pardew, Anna Louise
Pardew, James Maurice
Pardew, Olivia Jane
Park, William
Paterson, Esther
Paterson, William
Payne, Audrey Yvonne
Payne, Nellie
Peacock, Charles Samuel
Pearlman, Henry William
Percy, Kevin Norman
Peters, Alfred Ferdinand
Peters, Georgiana Ross
Pickup, Herta Maria Edda
Pickup, Milton Holmes
Pinel, Dorothea Rosa
Pinfold, Frederick Samuel
Pipe, Frere Henry Hamilton
Pollock, Barbara Lindsay
Pollock, Ivy W.
Pollock, Matthew
Pollock, Muriel E.
Polson, Betty Helen
Polson, Isabel S.
Polson, Janet C.
Polson, Peter
Pond, Alfred Thomas
Pond, Julie Berkeley
Pratt, Marie Antoinette
Pratt, Thomas James
Prichard, Robert Arthur
Purkiss, Garnet Gladstone
Ralston, Marion Silva
Ralston, Robert Sr.
Ralston, Robert Jr.
Ralston, Silvia
Razavet, Dorothy Valentine
Redfern, Angela Elizabeth
Redfern,, Angela Marcaida
Redfern, Frederick Ralph
Redfern, Gertrude Elizabeth
Redfern, James Riddiough
Redfern, Richard James
Reeves, Charles Edward
Reeves, Charlotte Mendrika F.
Reid, Emma Louisa
Reid, Norman Talbot
Richards, Dolores Opisso
Richards, Peter Clifton
Rimmer, Florence Emily
Rimmer, Wm. Gordon
Roberts, Maria Sergeevna
Robertson, Alexander Wiseman
Robertson, Enid Grant
Robertson, Hugh Sr.
Robertson, Hugh Jr.
Robertson, Mildred Fraser
Robin, Esther
Roche, Frank Arthur
Roche, Marta Castro
Rose, Ada Phyllis
Rose, Dorothy Mildred
Rose, Elizabeth Mabel
Rose, George Edward
Rose, George Edward Jr.
Rose, Gloria Margaret
Rose, Joyce Agnes
Rose, Winnifred Patricia
Rowland, Douglas Gordon
Rowland, Harold Vaughan
Rowland, Michael Asia
Rowland, Thomas John
Rowland, Zeya Raphilovna
Rowley, Herbert Spencer Cotton
Rowley, Saker May

BRITISH—Continued

Rowsell, Donald Frederick
Rowsell, Helen
Russell, Alice Elizabeth
Russell, Anthony Charles
Russell, Harold Francis
Russell, Marian George
Russell, Pamela Daphne
Rutherford, Charles Gilbert
Rutherford, Margaret Elizabeth
Rynd, Catherine Ann
Rynd, Charis Veronica
Rynd, Patrick Gerald
Saleh, Elizabeth
Saleh, Hannah
Sanders, Eric John
Sanders, Lynette Marie
Sanders, Pamela Margaret
Sanderson, Emmerson Redvers
Sansom, Barbara Cecil
Sansom, Boyd
Sansom, John Michael
Saul, Walter Emil Medhurst
Sawyer, Joseph Charles
Schell, Gladys Imedla
Scurr, Henry
Shotton, Katie
Simonsen, Frederick
Simpson, John Charles
Skues, Vivian William
Smalley, Alfred
Smith, Alec Caton
Smith, Mary Theo
Smith, Mathilda Olga
Smith, Brian Patrick
Smith, Susan Kay
Sperry, Christine May
Speirs, Jack Fyfe
Staley, Allan Edward
Staley, Kenneth Ernest
Staley, Margaret Barton
Staley, Reginald Peter
Stanley, Ernest
Staples, Ernest William
St. Claire, Edward D. W.
Stevenson, Beatrice Mauricia
Stevenson, Walter George
Stewart, Alexander Davenport
Stewart, Charles Edward
Stewart, Dorothy Louise
Stewart, Edward Francis
Stewart, Ethel Joy
Stewart, George Anthony
Stewart, Gertrude Hilde
Stewart, James Anthony
Stewart, Judith Joy
Stewart, William Alexander
Stewart-Scott, Ethel Margaret
Stock, Basil Lievesley
Stock, Phyllis
Stock, Susan Phyllis Lievesley
Stone, Eleanore Rosario
Stonham, Tesse
Stonham, William John
Stopford, Ann
Stopford, Craig Leeson
Stopford, May Craig
Stopford, Neville Craig
Stopford, Wyndham Horace
Tait, James Guthrie
Tait, Maria Mercedes
Taylor, Amy Aleksandrovna
Taylor, Arthur Hadley
Taylor, Myrna
Terrey, Edgar James
Terrey, Elizabeth Dunn D.
Thistlethwaite, John Vernon
Thomas, Marie Jeanette
Thomas, Richard David
Tibbetts, Dorothy Emily
Timmons, James Patrick
Tomkins, Bert Percival
Tomkins, Fred Edmond
Tomkins, John Frederick
Turnbull, Margaret Isabella
Turnor, Ethel Lilian
Tyre, Lila Anne
Verney, Reginald Winter
Von Kauffmann, Frederick Harold
Wain, Montague Charles
Walford, Guy
Walford, Louisa F.
Walker, Robert Osborne, Sr.

BRITISH—Continued

Walker, Susie Elder
Walker, Mary Helen
Walker, William Gough Sr.
Walker, William Gough, Jr.
Walling, Elizabeth Mary M.
Walling, Mary Vasilivna
Watson, Daniel Jackson
Watson, Halley George
Watson, Kathleen Chapman
Watson, Richard John
Watson, William Alan
Weekly, Mary Andrew
Weinberg, Lily
Weinberg, Samuel Cecil
Weiser, Barbara Gates
Whitaker, Philip Churton
Wightman, Eglon Harris
Wightman, Emma Ethelgiva
Wightman, George Arnott
Wilde, Ethelreda Wake
Wilkinson, Lorna Mary
Wilkinson, Mary June
Wilkinson, Rupert Hugh
Williams, Elaine Mabel
Williams, Henry Fisher
Williams, Sylvia Fisher
Williamson, Arthur
Williamson, Arthur Charles
Williamson, Betsy Ann M.
Williamson, Frederick Albert
Williamson, Gloria Maria
Willimont, Alan Melzer
Willimont, Janice Marie
Willimont, Patricia Ann
Willimont, Stanley John
Willimont, Virginia Alma
Wilson, Alfred
Wilson, Gladys Mary Peebles
Wolf, James Philip
Wolff, John Frederick
Wolff, Marie Frances
Wolff, Rose Marie
Wolff, Victoria Margaret
Wood, Loris
Wood, Norman
Woodfine, Robert

Wootten, Madeleine Louise
Wotherspoon, Norman S.
Wrinch, Enid Sybil
Wrinch, Peter Ronald
Wrinch, Robert Thomas
Yule, Rosalind
Yule, Sheila Kathleen
Yule, Susan Walckner
Yule, Tom

BRITISH AUSTRALIAN

Bennett, Gordon
Benson, Albert Edgar
Birrell, Joseph Douglas
Bradley, Amelia Mary
Bridle, Arthur
Bridle, Margaret Luz
Bromfield, Elsie Ida
Buttfield, Lionel Frank
Buttfield, Pamela Maie
Buttfield, Phyllis Mary
Byde, Jessie Bonnie
Cadwallader, Billie
Coles, Douglas Phipps
Fernandez, Carmen Arriola
Fernandez, Isabel Arriola
Fernandez, Manuel T. Sr.
Fernandez, Manuel T. Jr.
Fernandez, Valentina G.
Fuxman, Charles
Fuxman, Ethel Nessie
Fuxman, Reva
Fuxman, Sarah
Fuxman, Sybil Olive
George, Hazel Dell
George, Jean Doris
George, John
Gorler, Lynne Shirley
Gorler, Sheilagh Myrtle
Harrow, Alan James
Harrow, Arthur Abel
Harrow, Douglas Arthur
Harrow, Edith Emilia
Harrow, Robert Andrew
Hertel, Anna May

BRITISH AUSTRALIAN—*Continued*

Holmes, Edith Mary E.
Hudson, Louis June
Hunter, Jack Guy
Hunter, Joan A.
Hunter, Michael John
Hunter, Peter Richard
Jefferson, Frank Crowther
Jefferson, Julienne Loyer
Jefferson, Marie Violet
Jones, Jacqueline Marie
Jones, Patricia Veronica
Jones, Veronica Frances
Keenan, Sydney Douglas
Kernot, Edith Josephine
Kernot, Gavin White
Kernot, Philippa Annie
Laloe, Caroline J.
Livingstone, Sarah Jane
Lovett, Madge
Marshall, Donald Ian
Marshall, John Colin
Mathews, Alexander Rhodes
Mathews, Blanche
Mathews, Clio
Mathews, Plato Basil
Merritt, Frank Leslie
Merritt, Jean Lorraine
Merritt, Mary Bertha
Mulcahy, Francis Benedict
Nelson, Cecil Berkeley
Nelson, Julia Villar
Nicoll, Douglas Allan
Nicoll, Joyce Eileen
Nicoll, Maud Hoyce
Norley, Allan
Oesch, Ada Rolfe
Oesch, John Ernest
Percival, Flora Joyce
Percival, John Derek
Percival, William Jack
Pratt, Paula Boyd
Preston, William David
Preston, Zena Ellen
Pritchett, Gordon Harry
Pritchett, Henry Gordon
Pritchett, Lolita

Reeves, Clement Archibald
Scott, Flora Cecilia
Stanford, Audrey Joan
Stanford, Douglas Roy
Stanford, Mary Katherine
Taylor, Annie Patricia
Taylor, Lindsay Arthur
Thomas, Elizabeth Ann
Thomas, Josephine Adelaide
Tombs, Adam Richard
Tombs, Fatima
Tomkins, Elsie May
Tomkins, Eva Alice
Tomkins, Hilda Olive
Walker, Bruce Logan
Walker, Juanita Vida
Walker, Robert Osborne Jr.
Walker, Susan Elizabeth
Walton, Patricia Elaine
Williams, William John

BRITISH CANADIAN

Anderson, Ada Blanche
Atkinson, Marie A.
Bazinet, Jean Bernard
Black, Andrew Bell
Black, Charles Roderick
Boniface, Judith Winifred
Boniface, Norah Jane
Boniface, Rosemary Ann
Boniface, Winifred Louise
Broaddus, Alice Elizabeth
Brown, Elisa Helene
Brown, John Noel
Brown, Mary Beatrice
Brown, Peter Richard
Brown, Rachel Helene
Burwell, Walter S.
Campagna, Gerard
Chestnut, Andrew
Crosby, James Colbath
Crosby, Ralph Willis
Duff, Eleanor Muriel
Duff, Helen Elise
Duff, William A. H.

BRITISH CANADIAN—*Continued*

Edmonds, Henry Wesley
Edmonds, Lowell Wesley
Edmonds, Merrill Walter
Edmonds, Muriel Anne
Goldthorpe, Anne Louise
Jamieson, Elizabeth Bolton
Jamieson, John Michael
Jasmin, Ernest
Johnson, Reta Eva
Labelle, Lionel
LaFerriere, Lucien
Lahaye, Paul Emile
Laquerre, Emile Eugene
Lennox, Ida Amanda
Luyendyk, Alvin Douglas
Luyendyk, Audrey Muriel
Luyendyk, Bernard
Luyendyk, Georgina Jocelyn
Luyendyk, Mary Wilhelmina
Luyendyk, Sylvia Bernice
MacDonald, Carmen Marie Sr.
MacDonald, Carmen Marie Jr.
MacDonald, Joseph Hugh Sr.
MacDonald, Joseph Hugh, Jr.
MacDonald, Patricia Margaret
Moat, Charles Pleydell
Mongeau, Gerard
Moote, Wilma Clarke
Nabors, Frances Lenore
Ouellet, Charles Eugene
Pigeon, Andre
Scott, David Henry
Shaw, John Roy
Smith, Walter Charles
Thibault, Clovis Henri
Turcotte, Marcel
Vezina, Julien
Worthington, Anne Scott

NETHERLAND

Carsten, Flora K.
DeBree, Jan
DeBree, Johanna A.
DeRidder, Astrid C. H. C.
DeRidder, Carmen Maria

DeRidder, Frederik C. J.
Grotenhuis, Dirk Arnold ten Sr.
Grotenhuis, Dirk Arnold ten Jr.
Grotenhuis, Ruth Marion ten
Holst, Lea
Horstink, Gertrude den Hartog
Horstink, Johan Gerard
Jacobs, Andreas Cornelius
Janssen, Hubert W. F.
Kamp, Everhardus Van de
Keet, Cornelius C.
Koelman, Cornelius J.
Linden, Francisco A. Van der
Lohr, Anna
Lohr, Henry Christian
Nikkels, Johan Marie E.
Peters, Antoni
Reedyk, Gerrit Adrianus
Rompen, Hubert G.
Rompen, Peter Albrecht
Rompen, Wilhelmina A.
Schouten, Lawrens
Sammelink, Catherina M.
Sammelink, Elizabeth M.
Sammelink, Herman Jan
Sammelink, Herman Richard
Smakman, Cornelia Janet
Smakman, Deama John
Smakman, Galina M. T.
Smakman, Getruida F.
Smakman, Jacobus A.
Smakman, Pana
Stapff, Eva Mary
Stapff, Martin
Taapken, Albertus
Taapken, Dorothy Mary
Taapken, Edward Kurt
Trevor, Vera Maria
Van Mansfeld, James A.
Van't Hof, Andrianus T.
Verheyen, Antony
Visser, Theodore Henry
Wentholt, Caroline Mabel
Wentholt, Henrik Frank
Wentholt, Ludolf Reinier

POLISH

Golombek, Gisela Genia
Golombek, Josef
Golombek, Sura Friedmann
Grzelowa, Helen
Grzelowa, Margaret
Grynwald, Morduch Mark
Grynwald, Rachela Leja
Kerenblit, Gloria Fay
Korenblit, Jack Tzaak
Korenblit, Perla
Korn, Anna Stiel
Korn, Aron
Meadows, Dacha R.
Nowinski, Jan
Ramtowski, Anna
Ramtowski, Henrik Stanislave
Sbicki, Eugeniusz
Singer, Jack Jakob
Tchilebi, Lubow
Wachtel, Emil
Wiczewska, Janina Wiczuk
Wiland, Stanislaw
Wilans, Vicente
Wolf, Maria
Zilverberg, Chaim

NORWEGIAN

Bakken, Olav Berg
Byhold, Hans
Christensen, Oskar Wm.
Einarsen, Peder Kristoffer
Johanson, Wilfred Falck
Minde, Kristian Taestad
Olsen, Sigbjoren Marius

Pattersen, Aage Gilbert
Svenningsen, Bernt Marius
Terjesen, Sigurd Ame

FRENCH

Bonnet, Georges Arthur Eugene
Dreyfus, Jules
Dreyfus, Paulette
Dreyfus, Renee Louise
Esmerian, Paul
Kahn, Leopold Jr.
Sanders, Alice

EGYPTIAN

Assadourian, Haig
Assadourian, Valentine

SPANISH

Anton, Rafael
Pabon, Benito Suarez

GERMAN

Hoffman, Hermar

SLOVAK

Holesch, Arpad Edmond

SWISS

Iller, Max

LOS BANOS INTERNMENT CAMP

AMERICAN

Adams, Elbridge M.
Adams, Gustav Adolph
Adams, Owen

Adams, Welba S.
Adrian, Kathleen Halloran
Adrian, Michael Joseph
Agnes, Sister Inelda
Agnes, Sister Regina

AMERICANS—*Continued*

Ahern, Hilary
Aimee, Sister Marie
Aiton, Joe E.
Aiton, Felicimo L.
Aiton, Josepha D.
Albert, Daniel Louis
Ale, Francis Harvey
Allen, Robert Coleman
Alness, Mark Gerhard
Alphonsa, Sister Mary
Alsbrook, Anthony Leonidas
Amstutz, Elda
Ancilla, Sister Marie
Anderson, Charles Richard
Anderson, Charles Stewart
Anderson, Theodore Maxwell
Anderson, Oscar William
Ankney, William Edgar
Antoinette, Sister M.
Andrew, Sister Mary
Apelseth, Clement Anders
Appleby, Blanche
Aquinata, Sister M.
Arana, Bernardina
Arana, Esther
Arana, Cesar
Arick, Melvin Ray
Arida, Jodat Kamel
Armstrong, Robert Worthington
Ashton, Sidney
Assumpta, Sister M.
Augustus, Sister Mary
Avery, Charles William
Avery, Henry
Axtman, Boniface
Ayres, Glen Edwin
Babbitt, Winfred Howard
Backman, Herbert
Bagby, Calvin T.
Baker, Rowland John
Balano, Felix
Baldwin, Rena
Barnaby, Catherine
Barnes, Charles Irwin
Barnes, Evelyn Crew
Barnes, Richard Porter

Barter, Fred
Bartgis, Fred
Barth, Phyllis Ludwig
Bartlett, Mildred Glaze
Bartlett, Sydney Stockholm
Barton, Roy Franklin
Bateman, Jack
Bateman, John James
Bateman, Sallie
Bauman, William McComb
Baxter, Cecil Marie
Baxter, Sidney
Bayley, Harold Raymond
Bayouth, Khallel Assad
Beaber, H.
Beata, Sister M.
Beaty, Truman Carlson
Bebell, Clifford Felix Swift
Beck, Emsley William
Beck, Francis Harold
Becker, Frank Emil
Bee, Edwin Joseph
Beeman, Frank Robert
Beeman, Maude Rona
Beeman, Narvel Chester
Beeman, Raymond Richard
Beeman, Wallace Earl
Begley, Charlie
Beigbeder, Frank Michael
Bennett, Frank Cantillo
Benninghoven, Edward Robert
Berger, William Harris
Bergman, Gerda Ottelia
Besser, Leo
Bezotte, Fred
Billings, Bliss W.
Binsted, Norman S.
Binsted, Willie M. G.
Birsh, Charles
Bissinger, George Henry
Bissinger, Winifred Allen
Bittner, Joseph
Blackledge, David
Blackledge, Helen
Blackledge, Robert
Blair, Herbert E.

AMERICANS—*Continued*

Blair, Susan
Blake, Lila
Blake, Mary
Blake, Owen A.
Blakeley, Mildred M.
Blalock, John
Blanchard, Harold Mason
Blanton, Charles Maxwell
Blanton, Dale Lincoln
Blechynden, Claire Louise
Blue, Harry Coleman
Bogacz, Francis
Bogle, Edwin Carmel
Bolderston, Constance
Bollman, Benjamin B.
Bollman, Elsie K.
Bollman, J. W.
Bollman, Lynn B.
Bond, Leo
Bonham, Rex
Boomer, Louise Charmian
Boomer, Joseph
Boston, William
Boswell, Eleanor Madaline
Bousman, H.
Bousman, James
Bousman, Martha
Bousman, Nona
Bousman, Tom
Bowker, Bayard Jordan
Bowie, Harold Dewell
Bowie, Leah Lourdes
Bowie, Paquita Rodriguez
Boyce, Leila Susan
Boyce, Viola Ceres
Boyd, Joseph
Boyens, Ernest
Boyers, James Simon
Boyle, Philip
Bradfield, Elizabeth Shortridge
Bradley, Brant
Bradney, Reuel
Bradanauer, Frederick W.
Bradanauer, Grace A.
Bratton, Charles Henley
Brazee, Albert John Jr.
Brazee, Nancy Agnes Erwin
Brendel, Oswood Roland
Brigitine, Sister
Brink, John William
Brink, Maude E.
Brink, Myron
Brink, Pamela
Brink, Robert Arlington
Broad, Wilfred
Brock, Joe O.
Brockway, Alex Grove
Brockway, Merna Morris
Brook, Walter Leroy
Brooks, Horace
Brown, George
Brown, Harry John
Brown, Helen Margaret
Brown, Katherine Ellis
Brown, Mary Martha
Brown, Nell McAfee
Brown, Ray
Brown, Richard Sefton
Brown, Roy H.
Browne, Leslie
Browne, Pilar
Browne, Robert
Brush, John Burk
Brush, Lois Bogue
Brushfield, Elizabeth
Bryan, Arthur
Bryan, Edgar Robeson
Bryan, Winifred
Bucher, Anna L.
Bucher, George Scott
Bucher, Henry H.
Bucher, Henry H. Jr.
Bucher, Louise S.
Bucher, Priscilla J.
Buckalew, Donald Howland
Buckles, Frank Woodruff
Budlong, Vinton Alva
Burke, Harry Taylor
Burkman, Charles Harris
Burlingame, Walter Michael
Brunham, Edward Frank
Burns, Francis

AMERICANS—Continued

Burns, James
Burns, James (2)
Burrell, Louie Grant
Burton, Edith Ganz
Burton, Harry Royal
Burton, James Edward
Butler, John Nicholson
Butler, Linnie Marie
Cadwallader, Helen
Caecilius, Sister M.
Cain, Claude Oliver
Cain, Thomas
Caldwell, William A.
Calhoun, Alexander Dewey
Calvert, John Ellis
Calve, Elisa Warbaugh
Cammack, Larue
Campbell, Guilford E.
Campbell, Leo Lee
Campp, Anthony L.
Canson, John
Capen, Morris Noel
Caritas, Sister M.
Carlisle, Mabel Burris
Carlson, Alvin
Carlson, Imogene Ina
Carlson, Lawrence
Carlson, Mark
Carlucci, John (Boniface)
Carpenter, Henry
Carson, Hilton
Carter, Roland van
Carty, George B.
Carty, Eleanor May
Carty, Jean Pearl
Casanave, Andres
Casanave, Emilio
Casanave, Grete
Casanave, Pedro Jr.
Casanave, Pedro Andres
Casanave, Peter A.
Casanave, Rachel Olive
Casanave, Teresa E.
Casanave, Theodore
Casey, Edward
Cashman, Michael
Cassel, Henry D.
Cassell, Marie
Cassell, Marion Reedy
Cassell, Maurice Arnold
Cassidy, John Patrick
Catherine, Sister M.
Cease, Forrest Lee
Cecil, Robert E.
Celeste, Sister M.
Chambers, Bunnie Sr.
Chambers, Bunnie Jr.
Chambers, Isidra
Chambers, Katherine
Chambers, Maria
Chantal, Sister M. de
Chapman, Corwin Clyde
Chapman, Mary Frances
Chapman, Virginia Dewey
Chase, Leland Preston
Chatman, Littleton
Cheek, Jesse Willard
Chester, Harold Dean
Chester, Pearl Eileen
Chestnut, James Edward
Chew, John Hamilton
Chichester, Robert Oxley
Chickese, Ernest
Childers, Ralph Leroy
Christensen, Edward
Christensen, Joseph
Christie, A.
Chisholm, Robert
Cillo, Thomas
Clare, Joseph-Mother M.
Clark, Andrew
Clark, Rush Spencer
Claude, Henry Louie
Clayton, Noel
Clifford, Carl Gaines
Clifford, William Dennis
Clingen, Herbert Signer
Clingen, Ida Ruth
Clingen, Robert Fraser
Cobb, Laura May
Coffey, Henry A.
Cochran, Donald Lewellyn

AMERICANS—Continued

Cofer, Newton
Coggeshall, Roland Roberts
Cogswell, Gladys Jessie
Cole, Birnie
Cole, George Edward
Cole, Minnie
Coleman, Barbara M.
Coleman, Marjorie K.
Coleman, Marshall L.
Coleman, Patricia C.
Colin, Paul J.
Collier, Leonard Hooper
Collins, Joseph Davis
Collins, Thomas James
Colman, Sister
Conant, Ellsworth Thomas
Conant, Juanda June
Conant, Myra Belle
Cone, Hector Anthony
Congleton, Lucy E.
Conner, Herman Burt
Connors, John
Conway, Joseph Michael
Constance, Sister M.
Cook, James William
Cook, Maude Rose
Cook, William Sherman
Cook, W. Thomas
Cooper, Alfred D.
Cooper, Hugh Price
Copello, Thomas George
Copper, Robert Gamble
Corbett, Daniel
Cornelison, Bernice
Cort, Marcus Robert
Corwin, Alvah Oatis
Crabb, Josephine Rosalie
Craven, Louise Broad
Craven, Osgood Coit
Crawford, Joseph Claypole
Crawford, Robert Allan
Crawford, Virginia Hale
Crist, Ann Bennett
Crist, Lynn Levi
Croft, Selma Marion
Croft, Patty Gene
Croft, William Frederick
Croisant, Everett Albert
Cromwell, Robert Horace
Croney, Dorothy Fain
Crooks, William
Crosby, George Howard
Crothers, Ellen N.
Crothers, John Young
Cullens, James Wimberly
Cullum, Leo
Cumming, Clarence Warder
Cumming, Patrick
Cummings, Ernest
Cummings, Milton Weston
Cunningham, Frederick Noel
Curavo, Leonard Alexander
Curran, Elmer Hege
Curran, Howard H.
Curran, Hugh McCollum Sr.
Curran, Hugh McCollum Jr.
Custer, Theodore Hart
Dahlke, Gustav A.
Dahlke, Inga Hedwig
Dakin, Bess May
Dakin, Charles Austin
Dale, Billie Ann
Dale, Donna Lee
Dale, Edna Lee
Dale, Frank Emmit
Dale, Melvin Eugene
Dale, Roberta M.
Damrosch, Elizabeth H.
Damrosch, Leopold
Damrosch, Leopold Jr.
Danie, Amelia Louise
Danie, Antony Joseph
Davey, Laura Emily
David, Sister M.
Davidson, Abraham
Davidson, Arthur Dewain
Davis, Marian Electra
Davis, Maureen Neal
Davis, Roger William
Davis, Rosella A.
Davis, Sun Ye
Dayton, Earl Tresilium

AMERICANS—Continued

Deam, Mary L.
Dean, Harry Wilson
Decker, Louis
De Coito, Louis
De Coito, Ann I
Decoteau, Joseph
Dedegas, Basil
Deihl, Edith Jolles
Deihl, Renzie Watson
De la Costa, Frank A.
De la Costa, Jan
De la Fuente, Pelegrin
De Loffe, John
De Martini, Louise V.
Deppermann, Charles
Depue, Rodney Albert
Detrick, Herbert J.
Detrick, Lulu H.
Detzer, Linus William
DeVries, David Andrew
DeVries, Gene
DeVries, Gladys L.
DeVries, Henry William Sr.
DeVries, Henry William Jr.
Dewhirst, Harry Daniel
DeWitt, Clyde Alton
Dick, Thomas William
Dincher, Frederick
Dingle, Leila
Dingman, Arthur
Divine Child, Sister Mary
Doig, Leroy Dorry, Jr.
Doino, Francis
Dominica, Sister M.
Dorothy, Sister
Dow, William
Dowd, Austin
Dowling, Richard
Downing, Donald Clark
Doyle, Emily Norma
Doyle, Joseph Desmond
Downs, Darley
Dragset, Ingie
Dreyer, Karl Olaf
Drost, Leonard
Dudley, Earl C., Sr.
Dudley, Earl C., Jr.
Dudley, Susie Hall
Dugas, Alfred Frederick
Delaney, Frank Lorraine
Dustin, Herbert Warren
Dwyre, Allen Louis
Dyer, Althea C.
Dyer, Harlan L.
Dyer, June L.
Dyer, Mary
Eanswida, Mother M.
Earl, George Richard
Eaton, Gertrude Mary
Eaton, Leon Schultz
Ebbesen, Frank E.
Eddy, Arthur Louis
Edwards, Benjamin Franklin
Edwards, Herbert Kenneth
Edwards, John
Edwards, Mary Constance
Eison, George Simon
Ekstrand, Martin Eugene
Eldridge, Lawrence
Eldridge, Norma
Eldridge, Paul H.
Eldridge, Retha
Eleanor, Sister Frances
Elizabeth, Sister M.
Elliott, Francis Roy
Ellis, Adele Marie
Elstner, Josephine Elmer
Elwood, Joseph Donald
Emerson, Ause
Epes, Branch Jones Sr.
Epes, Branch Jones Jr.
Epes, William Fitzgerald
Erdman, Joseph James
Erickson, Eric Oscar
Erickson, Harry Eric
Evans, Bertha Rae
Evory, Harold William
Ewing, Margaret Greenfield
Ewing, Roy Emerson
Fairweather, Barbara Hayne
Fasy, Carroll
Fawcett, Alfred Edward Sr.

AMERICANS—Continued

Fawcett, Alfred Jr.
Feely, Gertrude
Felicidade, M. Mary
Felix, Harold (Raphael)
Fernandez, Carmen Mary
Fernandez, Gregoria
Fernandez, Joaquin Jose
Fernandez, Juanina Mary
Fernandez, Mary Louise
Ferrier, John William
Ferrier, Theresa Diana
Fidelis, Sister M.
Fielding, Ralph
Fisher, Arthur George
Fisher, Frederick Russell
Fisher, Ruth Lincoln
Fishman, Alvin William
Fittinghoff, Nicholas Alexander
Fleisher, Henry
Fleming, Joseph Lamar
Fletcher, Charles Falkner
Flint, Alvin Lovett
Flint, Sarah Viola
Florence, Paul Billington
Flores, Joe Tatani
Florez, Juanita R.
Florez, Julietta Lee
Florez, Ramona Samilpa
Fluemer, Arnold William
Fonger, Leith Cox
Fonger, William Henry
Ford, Charles Emery
Ford, Henry Tagros
Ford, William Munroe
Forney, William Thomas
Fowler, Ernest A.
Fox, Frank Christopher
Fox, Henry
Fox, James Joseph
Fox, James Roy
Fox, Mattea
Fox, Vincent Altizo
Francisco, Louis Joseph
Frantz, Daniel David
Fraser, Elvie
Frederica, Sister M.
Fredenert, M. M.
Freeman, Edward Francis
Freeman, Frances Mary
Freeman, Jo Fisher
Fricke, Herman Henry
Fricke, Dorothy
Friedl, Joseph
Fuller, Sumner Bacon
Gabrielson, Carl William
Gaffke, Albert A.
Gaillard, John Gourdin
Galassi, Dominico
Gallaher, Robert Franklin
Gallagher, Harry Joseph
Gallapau, William Earl
Gallit, Henry Emil
Galway, Howard
Gardiner, Clifford A.
Gardiner Elizabeth A.
Gardiner, William A.
Gardner, Claude Dennis
Garmezy, Samuel
Garrett, Elwood Llewelin
Garrigues, Dwight N.
Gavigan, Tripp G.
Genevieve, Sister Rose
Georgia, Sister M.
Gesemyer, Arthur K.
Gesemyer, Georgie C. Sr.
Gesemyer, George C. Jr.
Gewald, Myrtle F.
Gibson, Alvin Harvey
Giles, Vinton Sela
Gilfoil, Katherine
Gilfoil, Katherine N.
Gilfoil, Lydia Alice
Gilfoil, Mary Louise
Gilfoil, Patricia Ann
Gilfoil, William Scott
Girard, Edward
Giucondiana, M. M.
Gisel, Eugene
Gladys, Sister M.
Glunz, Charles
Glunz, Henrietta H.
Godfrey, M. M.

AMERICANS—Continued

Goebel, Otto John
Goldman, Edmund
Golucke, Louis Harold
Goodwin, Martin Luther
Gordenker, Alexander
Gordon, John J.
Gorzelski, Helen Clara
Gotthold, Diana
Grady, Virginia H.
Gray, Bernice Louise
Gray, Edward James
Gray, George
Grau, Albert
Graves, Arthur
Greer, Henry
Griffin, Elizabeth G.
Griffin, Frank
Grishkevich, Vitaly Ippolit
Grode, Leo
Gross, Morton Robert
Guicheteau, Arnold J.
Gunder, Jack H.
Gunnels, Robert Leo
Guthrie, Mary J.
Guthrie, Richard S.
Guthrie, Romelda A.
Guthrie, William E.
Haberer, Emanuel Julius
Hacker, Leonard
Hackett, Alice
Hackett, John Alexander
Hageman, Marshall N.
Hale, J. Willis
Hale, Velma M.
Haley, Arthur Edward
Haley, James
Hall, Norman Shannon
Hallett, John Bartlett
Ham, Hugh Mack
Hammill, Dena M.
Hammill, Richard L.
Hammill, Rogers N.
Hammond, L. D. Lloyd
Hamra, Adeeb Joseph
Hancock, Lawrence Kelly
Hancock, Mary Edna

Hannings, Richard Edward
Hanson, Donie Taylor
Hanson, Rolf Hinnen
Hard, Herbert William
Hard, Marie Lucille
Hardy, Beverly Earl
Harms, Lloyd Frederick
Harper, Anita Mae
Harper, Arthur Edward
Harper, Betty Jane
Harper, James Albert
Harper, Steven Phillip
Harrah, Orville
Harrah, Rose Marie
Harrell, Richard Maxted
Harrington, Mary Rose
Harris, William S.
Harrison, Phillip Francis
Harshman, Albert N.
Harshman, Anita Wichman
Hart, Herbert Henry
Hart, Joseph Chittendon
Hartnett, Ernest
Hatcher, Benjamin Carlile
Hause, Charles David
Hausman, Louis Michael
Haven, Lewis Quincy Jr.
Hayme, Carl
Haynes, Albert
Headley, Donald Grant
Healy, Gerald
Healy, John
Heath, George Eddy
Hebard, William Lawrence
Heery, Joseph Marion
Heesch, Henry John
Heichert, Murray Baker
Hell, Jan Howard
Hellis, Herbert Dean
Henderson, Barclay C.
Henderson, Dorothy Gardiner
Henderson, George William
Hendrix, Daisy
Hennel, Charles
Hennesen, Maria Alexandrina
Hennesen, Paul

AMERICANS—*Continued*

Herndon, Alice Patterson
Herndon, Rees Frazer
Hertz, Harold Emerson
Hess, Arlene F.
Hess, Hudson S.
Hess, Lois Ellen
Hess, R. Bruce
Hess, Robert R.
Hess, Victor Glen
Hess, Viola Ruth
Hibbard, James F.
Hicks, John Thomas
Highsmith, Jerome
Hight, Allen H.
Hiland, George S.
Hildabrand, Carl
Hileman, Arthur Daniel
Hill, Alva J.
Hill, Jay Ward
Hill, John
Hill, Martha M.
Hill, Samuel W.
Hinck, Dorothy A.
Hinck, Edward M.
Hinck, John A. Jr.
Hinck, Mary L.
Hinck, Robert
Hindberg, Walter
Hinkley, Jay Augustus
Hinsche, Otto
Hobson, Henry
Hochreiter, Charles J.
Hodge, Julia M.
Hodges, Catherine Taylor
Hodges, Harry Mead
Hoffmann, Winifred
Hogenboom, David Lee
Hogenboom, Leonard Samuel
Hogenboom, Ruth Groters
Hogenboom, Stephen
Hokanson, Marie Corp
Hokanson, Mons
Holt, Jack Berger
Holt, Truman Slayton
Holy Name, Sister M.
Honor, Dorothy Y.
Honor, Herbert C.
Honor, Herbert Jr.
Honor, Vera O.
Hood, Thomas Dewitt
Hook, Emil V.
Horgan, Gregory
Hornbostel, Johanna Mario
Horton, Frank
Hoskins, Colin Macrae
Hoyt, Jackson Leach
Hubbard, Charles R.
Hubbard, Christine
Hubbard, William Augustus
Hudson, Clay Menafee
Hudson, Lewis Clifton
Hudson, Primitiva Bertumen
Hughes, Harry Bloomfield
Hughes, Hugh John
Hughes, Russell
Hughes, Samuel Alexander
Hull, Edwin Miles
Hunt, Darcy Swain
Hunt, Phray O.
Hunter, John Jacobs
Hyland, Walter
Harpst, Earl Michael
Iddings, Paul Loren
Immaculate Concepcion, S. R. M.
Innis, Charles
Innis, David
Innis, David James
Innis, Donald
Innis, Frances
Innis, Joseph
Irvin, Tom B.
Irvine, Bessie
Irwin, Henry
Isabel, Sister M.
Jackson, Myrtle
Jacobs, Louis Welch
Jacobson, David
James, Elizabeth
Jamieson, William
Janda, Marie Wagner
Janda, Robert Lee
Jarlath, M. M. of S. T.

AMERICANS—*Continued*

John, Rees Hopkin
Johnson, Cherokee Chickasaw
Johnson, Frederick Arnold
Johnson, Henry S.
Johnson, Ralph Murdoch
Johnson, Seneca O.
Johnson, Thomas W.
Johnson, Walter
Johnston, Doris
Johnston, William W.
Jones, Andy
Jones, Bernard Edwin
Jones, Charles Ernest
Jones, Elvis Everett
Jones, Ethel L.
Jones, Frank Dehaven
Jones, Muriel Gertrude
Jones, Robert Berian
Jones, William Henry
Jordan, Thomas Mark
Julian, Frederick
Juravel, Carl
Jurgenssen, August John
Jurgenssen, Jennie Grace
Justin, Sistes M.
Kahler, Stannie Daniel
Kalkowsky, Adam Edward
Kapes, David
Katz, Anne
Katz, Frances Valerie
Katz, Isabella
Katz, William Allen
Kahn, Maurice
Kaminski, Nicodemus
Kavanagh, Joseph
Kay, Joseph Kerop
Kailen, Ernest
Kelley, Daniel James
Kelly, Harold Maxwell
Kemery, Mona Mae
Kemp, Oley C.
Kern, Helen
Kerr, Joseph
Ketchum, Gladys Esperanza
Keys, Harold Harte
Keys, John Dewitt
Kidder, Lucia Booth
Kidder, Stanley Rast
Kiene, Clarence Kirk
Kiene, Mildred Evelyn
Kienle, Alfred
Kilkenny, Edward Michael
King, Carl Philip
King, Josephine Cook
King, Mary Barbara
Kingsbury, Stanley Carlos
Kinn, Leo
Kinney, John Thomas
Kinsella, John Sylvester
Kitzmiller, Blaine John
Kitzmiller, Owen
Kleinpell, Robert Mensson
Klippert, Edward
Knaesche, Herman
Knowles, Sambuel Etnyre
Koestner, Alfred U. S.
Kolodziej, Antonio
Kramer, Amelia
Kramer, Donald
Kramer, Effie
Kramer, Georgette
Kramer, Harry
Knutson, Gilman Darrell
Koons, Harry Montford
Koons, Thelma Donnelly
Krause, William Owen
Kringle, Harry
Kuhlman, William Henry
Kundert, Paul Denton
Lacey, Betty
Lacey, Kristin
Lacey, Sharon
Lacey, William Edward
Lacy, Merrill Ghent
LaFouge, Edward Rudolph
Lam, Bo Ming
Lamb, William Lee
Lambert, Frederick Dankilla
Landis, Audrey Blanche
Landis, Frederic
Landis, Patricia A.
Landis, Richard

AMERICANS—*Continued*

Landis, Roderic
LaPointe, William F.
LaPorte, Margaret
LaPorte, Otto
Lappin, Leslie Everett
Lauriat, Frederick
Lautzenheiser, Ora Ezra
LaVigne, Ernest Henri
Lawry, Gordon Langford
Lawton, Betty Estelle
Lawyer, Jerome
Leary, John (Jack) Thomas
Leary, Paul
Lederman, Daniel Bishop
Lee, Charlotte Kingsbury
Lee, C. W.
Lee, David
Lee, Elfred M.
Lee, Fred M.
Lee, James Milton
Lee, Margurite
LeForge, Roxy
Leighton, Ethel Packard
Leisring, Lawrence
Leitch, James Elmer
Leland, James Arthur
Leland, Rosamond Cooper
Leland, Shirley Mae
Leonarda, Sister M.
Lesage, Alphons Gerard
Lessner, Eva
Lessner, Hilda
Levy, Ruben
Lew, Wah Sun
Liggett, James Paul
Liles, Lawrence Poland
Limpert, John William
Lind, Niles John
Linn, Harold Adolphus
Lochboehler, Bernard
Logan, George Lafayette
Lombard, Harold Webster
Lombard, James Dino
Lord, Montague
Louis, George James
Lovell, Glenn Howard
Lovell, Ruth Patterson
Lowry, William Arthur
Lubarsky, Saul
Lucy, Sister Mary
Lundquist, Carl Axel
Luckman, Elsie Marion
Lyon, Herbert
McAfee, Clauda
McAfee, Robert
McAllister, Margaret
McAnlis, David
McAnlis, Jean
McAnlis, Josephine
McAnlis, Ruth
McAnlis, William
McBride, John Henry
McCaffray, Arthur
McCalister, Jacob
McCandlish, William Foster
McCann, James
McCarter, Edward Lee
McCarthy, Floyd Arthur
McCarthy, Marian Florence
McCarthy, William Ransom
McCarty, Leroy
McCarty, Edward Charles
McCloskey, Robert E.
McClure, Carl Hamlin
McClure, Ryanna
McCoy, May
McCoy, Oscar Gervius
McCune, Joseph Gerhardt
McDonough, Charles A.
McEntee, Samuel Sanders
McGaretty, Howard Carson
McGovern, Lee
McGrath, Peter William
McGrew, Kinsie
McGuinness, Joseph
McGuire, Grace Ann
McHugh, Patricia Willis
McIntosh, Melville Ethelbert
McKay, Jean
McKee, Robert
McKeown, Hugh Michael
McLey, Harold J. G.

AMERICANS—*Continued*

McMann, Frank Patrick
McMann, James
McMann, John
McManus, Ambrose
McMullen, Joseph
McNamara, Francis Robert
McNicholas, John
McSorley, Richard
McStay, John
McStay, John Curry
McVey, Bunnie Cecilia
McVey, Charles David
McVey, Grace Alice Mary
McVey, Mary Cecilia
Mabry, Frank M.
Mabry, Opal Marie
MacDonald, Alyse Louise
MacDonald, Bob
MacDonald, George
MacDonald, Helen
MacDonald, John
MacDonald, Kenneth
McDonald, Margaret
MacIntosh, James
MacKinnon, James Bowie
MacLaren, Donald Ross
Madigan, Francis
Madsen, Elmer
MaGee, George Lyman
MaGee, Mary Elizabeth Sr.
MaGee, Mary Elizabeth Jr.
MaGee, Philip Donald
Magill, Charles Newton
Mahoney, John Joseph
Makepeace, Lloyd Brenecke
Malmstrom, Charles Clarence
Mangels, Franz
Mangels, Henry Ahrends
Mangels, John F.
Mangels, Margareta Hermine
Mangels, Nieves
Mangels, Nieves Chofra
Mankin, James Percy
Manser, Daniel Leonard
Marcella, Sister M.
Margerita, Sister M.
Margulies, Ruben
Marion, Sister Cecilia
Marsden, Ralph Walter
Martin, Clarence
Martin, D. P.
Martin, Edgar
Massey, Charlotte
Masson, Philip
Matthew, Sister Rose
Matthews, William Jerome
Maura, Sister Bernadette
Maurashon, Sister
Maxcy, Joseph
Maxey, Wilburn
Maxwell, William Allen
Mayer, Harry O'Brien
Meagher, Bernard Joseph
Meagher, Zora Simmons
Mee, Louis
Meinhardt, Ruth
Melton, Jesse Edgar
Merrill, Robert Heath
Merritt, Isaac Erwin
Messinger, George Marion
Metz, Carmen Adoracion
Meukow, Coleman Arian
Meukow, George Osakina
Meukow, Nina Ruth
Meukow, Walter Trendel
Meyer, Gus Henry
Miles, Daniel Walter
Miles, Prentice Melvin
Miller, Charles Henry
Miller, Dorothy Veronica
Miller, Gilbert Charles
Miller, Helen
Miller, John Joseph
Miller, Maxine Margaret
Mills, John Andrew
Millward, Samuel James Jr.
Miravalle, Andrew Nino
Miriam, Sister Agnes
Miriam, Sister Louise
Miriam, Sister Thomas
Missmer, George Washington
Missler, Carl Edward

AMERICANS—Continued

Mitchell, John
Mitchell, Thomas
Mitchell, William Thomas
Moak, Conway Columbus
Mock, Charles Gordon
Mollart, Stanley Vincent
Monaghan, Forbes
Montesa, Anthony Joseph
Montesa, Edward William
Montesa, Henrietta F.
Montesa, John Phillip
Montgomery, Antonia Cantilo
Montgomery, Ethel Denise
Montgomery, Everett Verden
Montgomery, Fern Asunsano
Moore, Charles F.
Moore, Emma G.
Moore, George
Moore, Joseph Oliver
Moore, Joseph W.
Moore, Leonard C.
Moore, Mae Dancy
Moore, Patricia E.
Mora, Ernest Joseph
Mora, George Castro
Mora, Iberia Ortuno
Moran, Lawrence Richard
Morehouse, Francis B.
Morehouse, Phyllis Brenda
Morehouse, Winifred Louis
Morison, Walter Durrell
Morning, John
Morris, Leroy
Morrison, Carson C.
Morrison, Helena V.
Mortlock, Frank Oliver
Moss, George Herbert
Mudd, Maurice
Mueller, William Fred
Muldoon, Anthony Gregory
Mulry, Joseph
Mulryan, Alma Steiger
Mulryan, James Raymond
Munger, Henry Weston
Munger, Louralee Patrick
Murphin, William
Murphy, John Joseph
Murray, William Elmer
Myers, Kenneth Robert
Myers, William Tyner
McAfee, Leo Gay
Naftaly, Lillian Saidee
Naftaly, Nancy Nataly
Naido, Joseph
Naido, Ruth Louise
Nance, Dana Wilson
Nash, Gail Blackmarr
Nash, Grace Chapman
Nash, Ralph
Nash, Ralph Stanley
Nash, Roy Leslie
Nash, Margaret Alice
Nathanson, Nathaniel Arthur
Nau, Catherine Ludwina
Neal, James
Neal, Pauline
Neibert, Alice Julia
Neibert, Henry Edward
Neikam, William L.
Nelson, Thomas Page
Nelson, Valley
Newcomb, Walter Cattell
Newgord, Julius Gerard
Nicholas, John Middleton
Nichols, John Randolph
Nichols, Leonard David
Nicholson, John
Nicholson, William
Nicol, Celeste Claire
Nicol, Charles Bertram
Nicol, Fedora Mary
Nicol, Jacqueline Winifred
Nicol, Normal Arthur
Nicoll, David
Nicholson, James Francis
Nokes, Wilbur Charles
Norton, Alfred
Nuger, Isaac
Nuttall, Edmond
O'Boirne, Vincent
O'Brien, John Robert
O'Brien, Michael Wilbur

AMERICANS—*Continued*

Obst, Thomas James
O'Conner, Clarence
Ode, Carsten Linnevold
O'Hara, Kathleen F.
O'Hara, Lorraine Betty
O'Hara, Michael Joseph
O'Hara, Michael Joseph Jr.
O'Haver, Goldie Aimee
Ogan, William Clarence
Olivette, Sister M.
Olsen, Lillian Agnes
O'Malley, John Bryan
O'Neill, James
Oppenheimer, John
Osbon, Bert Paul
O'Shaughnessy, Martin
Oss, Norman Alfred Jr.
O'Toole, John Patrick
Overton, Elbert Monroe
Owens, Hoyle Williams
Pacheco, Michael Angelo
Paget, Cyrus
Paige, Eldene Elinor
Palmatier, Ellery Leroy
Palmer, Clarence Hugh
Palmer, Mildred Ailene
Pangborn, Wallace
Parham, Archer Brandon
Parker, Bertha F.
Parker, Bertha Helena
Parker, Helen Dorothy
Parker, Roy Lester
Parker, Wilbur Clarke
Parquette, William Stewart
Parish, Edward John Jr.
Passmore, Fred J.
Patricia, Sister M.
Patricia, Sister Marie
Patterson, Myron
Pauli, Ralph
Pawley, Charles Thomas
Pearson, Cecil Leroy
Peck, Lawrence Leroy
Peek, Elvin Roland
Penny, Harold Ray
Pepper, Charles John

Perfecta, Sister
Perkins, Willie Ray
Pearlman, Max O.
Perry, Walter Lee Gihon
Pflug, Emma
Phillips, Eleanor Marie
Phillips, Howard Lester Sr.
Phillips, Howard Lester Jr.
Philp, Dorothy Suzanne
Pickell, William H.
Pickens, Henri B.
Pickering, Camille Elaine
Pickering, John Kuykendall
Pierce, Margaret Helen
Pirassoli, Charles William
Pitcher, Susie Josephine
Plowman, Claire Elizabeth
Plowman, Elizabeth Oxford
Plowman, George Harden
Pohl, Gordon Robert
Pollard, Harriet Emma
Pond, Helen
Porter, Lloyd Thomas
Posner, Irving
Precino, Thomas
Preiser, Rosa Christian
Preston, Rose Marie
Price, Walter Scott
Priestner, Joseph
Purnell, John Ferguson
Purnell, Lillian Cottrell
Putney, Harry Bryan
Quillinan, Frank William
Quinn, Grant
Raleigh, Daniel Mead
Rand, Grace
Rast, Beni
Ratcliffe, Jesse Walker
Raymond, Mona
Reardon, Francis
Redard, Alexander James
Redempta, Sister M.
Reich, Bertha Harris
Reid, William Robert
Reilly, Matthew
Reinhart, James H.

AMERICANS—Continued

Reith, Joseph
Repetti, William
Repikoff, John
Reuter, James
Rey, Sister Maria del
Reynolds, Ralph Leonard
Rhodie, Ada Woodsworth
Rhodie, Oscar Peter
Rice, Williard Lamont
Richards, Edwin Franklin
Richards, Mary Fielding
Riddle, Henry Hampton
Rider, Frank Jackson
Riffel, Dorothy Ann
Riffel, Esther N.
Riffel, Gordon William
Riffel, Retta Leona
Riffel, William E.
Riley, Charles
Rively, William
Rivers, William Richard
Rizzuti, Oarm,
Robert Marie, Sister
Roberts, Elizabeth
Roberts, Galien Sofia
Roberts, Odin Gregory
Robertson, Joseph H.
Robie, Merle Steel
Robinson, Charles A.
Robinson, Graham Post
Robinson, Leslie D.
Robinson, Roberta May
Rodgers, Frances
Roebuck, Brooks Waldo
Roebuck, May Ephrom
Roehr, Oscar Carl
Roehr, Pauline Marie
Roeper, Ludwig Earl
Rohrbaugh, Olive
Rohrer, Helen Brian
Rohrer, Samuel Lewis
Rosabella, Sister
Roscom, Jerry Nicholas
Rose, Sister Catherine
Rose Jude, Sister
Rose Marie, Sister

Rosella, Sister
Rosenthal, Leon
Rosier, Warren
Ross, Ervin Clinton
Ross, George
Ross, Gladys Mary
Ross, Lillian
Routhier, George Silvio
Rowland, M. Elston
Ruane, John
Runyon, Richard Earl
Rurka, Steve
Russell, Aida B.
Russell, Diana Marie
Russell, Earl Edwin
Russell, Theresa White
Ryall, Theodore Lee Jr.
Rydberg, Carl Gunnar
Safino, Esther A.
Sager, Frederick James
Salamy, Abraham George
Salet, Elizabeth Ann
Salter, Russell
Samara, Edward Thomas
Samara, Saleem George
Sams, Gerald R.
Sampson, James Stewart
Sanborn, Donald George
Sanders, Albert J.
Sanders, David J.
Sanders, Edna F.
Sanders, Florence Smith
Sanders, Phillip Herman
Sands, Martin Paul
Sands, Mildred Marie
Satterfield, Frederick Malone
Saunders, Emma
Saunders, Frank Sr.
Saunders, Frank Jr.
Saunders, Norma Louise
Sayre, Bruce
Scaff, Alvin Hewitt
Scaff, Lawrence A.
Scaff, Mary Lee
Scarlett, Jane Agnes
Scarlett, William John

AMERICANS—Continued

Schechter, Seymour
Scheidl, Rudolph John
Scherer, Doris
Scherer, Morris C.
Scherer, Richard
Schermerhorn, William H.
Scheuermann, Dennis Friday
Scheuermann, Gustav John
Scheuermann, Gwendolyn Marta
Scheuermann, Helen Friday
Schier, Kathleen Grant
Schier, Samuel Saunders
Schmidt, Richard Joseph
Scholastica, Sister M.
Schoppe, Leonard Albert
Schoppe, Lillian A.
Schroeder, Louis
Schorth, Max Brune
Schubert, Edward C.
Schuster, Helene Rothmeister
Schuster, Helene Jeanete
Schuster, John Howard
Schworer, Donald Valentine
Scofield, Donald Eugene
Scott, Elizabeth Steele
Scott, Joe Edwin
Scott, Lyle Cecil
Seals, Margaret Mildred
Sechrist, David P.
Sechrist, Harold
Sechrist, John W.
Sechrist, Marguerite
Shaffer, William Robert
Shapiro, Herman
Shaw, Herbert Wesley
Shaw, Kate Sibley
Shaw, Walter Ray
Sherk, David Robert
Sherk, Gerry Ann
Sherk, Margaret Coulson
Shimmel, Edith
Shoemaker, Abbott Paul
Shropshire, Harry Wesley
Shurdut, Joseph Moses
Siena, Sister M.
Silen, Elizabeth Jean
Silen, Joan Bradford
Silen, Margaret Elizabeth
Silen, Shirley Ann
Silloway, Merle
Simatovich, Nicholas Joseph
Simmons, Ernest Edgeworth
Sklenar, Anthony Joseph
Small, Elizabeth Studavant
Small, Frank Sylvester
Small, Helen Elizabeth
Smallwood, Robert
Smith, Alfred Whitacre
Smith, B. Ward
Smith, Dewey Woods
Smith, Harry Josselyn
Smith, Harry Thurston
Smith, Joseph John
Smith, Paul L.
Smith, Stephen L.
Smith, Viola R.
Smith, Willard Horace
Smoyer, Egbert M.
Snead, Elizabeth B.
Snead, Mary Carol
Snead, Paul Kindig
Snead, Paul Laurence
Sniffen, Genevieve Marie
Sniffen, John Mark
Snyder, Gaines
Snyder, Mary Lucille
Snyder, William Raymond
Soares, John Stanislas
Sottile, Frank Joseph
Spatz, Oswald
Spear, Earl Franklin
Spencer, William Meek
Spencer, William Robert
Sperry, Henry M.
Stacy, Gertrude Rosie
Stahl, Alfred Joaquin
Stancliff, Leo
Stark, Clarence Theo
Starr, John Bernal
Stearns, Mary Jean Stephens
Steffens, Raymond Harold
Steven, Oswald Barnard

AMERICANS—Continued

Stevens, Leslie Eugene
Steward, Basilia Torres
Stewart, John Norman
Still, Dorothy
Stiver, Edna Theresa
Stiver, Joseph Alfred
Stocking, Charles Samuel
Stokes, Henry Milton
Stoll, Eugene Leo
Stoneburner, Edna
Strong, James Walter
St. Thomas, Federico Jr.
Stuart, David Lennox
Stubo, Knutty Christian
Stumbo, John David
Stump, Irene J.
Stump, Lawrence
Stumpf, William Jerome Jr.
Sturm, Stanley Marcellus
Sudhoff, Raymond George
Sullivan, Edward
Sullivan, Russell
Suro, Reuben
Swanson, Ruth Pauline
Sykora, Frank
Tabor, John
Tapia, Edwin Joseph Jones
Taylor, William Leonard
Taylor, Willis L.
Tekippe, Owen
Terrill, Thomas Star
Terry, Albert Henry
Terry, Carol Louise
Terry, Joseph Edward
Teurnee, Maurice Conrad
Theophila, Sister M.
Theudere, M. Mary of S. P.
Thomas, Antonita B.
Thomas, Dollie Mae
Thomas, Florence A.
Thomas, Howard Wilton
Thomas, Robert Lee
Thompson, David Bill
Thompson, Floyd Addison
Thompson, Leslie Daniel
Tinling, Don
Titlow, Marian Phillips
Todd, Carrie Edwina
Todd, George Jr.
Todd, Noel
Todebush, Ralph Bernard
Tootle, Mildred Caroline
Torkeson, Edward
Treubig, John F.
Tribble, Jesse Lee
Trogstad, Martha Bowler
Tuck, Ernest E.
Tuck, Helen G.
Tuite, Thomas
Tulloch, James Garfield Jr.
Tulloch, William James
Tutten, Daniel Eugene
Ullman, Frank
Ullman, Tamara Alexis
Urquhardt, Edward J.
Urquhardt, Maud J.
Urquhardt, Stanley P.
Vandenplas, Pierre Gaston
Vandenburg, Charles Osborn
Vernick, Joseph Barry
Vicroy, Sigle Allen
Villar, Charles Herman
Vincent, Louis Lester
Vitalis, Sister Mary
Vogelgesang, John
Von Hess, Jack C.
Voss, William Frederick
Vinson, Olivert Castille
Vinson, Thomas Chalmers
Wagelie, Cunval Andreas
Wagner, John Robert
Wagner, Rudolph
Wahlgreen, Beulah King
Walker, Alfred Francis
Walker, Harold
Walker, Orian Love
Wallace, Frank Byron
Waples, James Francis
Ward, William Vines
Wareham, Johnson Matthew
Warner, Carl
Warner, Mary Delilah

AMERICANS—Continued

Warren, Fred Prince
Warren, Harry Pre
Waterstradt, Albert Edward
Wathen, John David
Webster, Walter Jr.
Weems, Alexander Murray
Weibel, Mary Eileen
Weil, Charles William
Welborn, George
Welch, Leo
Wells, James
Wells, Jessie
Wenezski, Charles Eduard
West, Glenn Key
West, Hester D.
Wester, Arthur W.
Westmoreland, Graham Bradley
Westmoreland, Victoria Maria
Wheeler, Hiram Albert L.
Wheeler, Ida Ellen
Wheeler, Robert Antony
Wheeler, Robert J. M.
Whitaker, Evelyn Eddy
Whitaker, Helen Elizabeth
Whitaker, Jocelyn Alfred
Whitaker, Margaret Evelyn
Whitaker, Septimus Tom B.
White, George Henry Jr.
White, Nathaniel Walker
Whitesides, John Garrett
Whitmoyer, George Irwin
Wichman, Daniel Lee
Wichman, Douglas
Wichman, Ernest Hermsen
Wichman, Gladys Caroline
Widdoes, Alice S.
Widdoes, H. W.
Wienke, Carl Ludwig
Wienke, Carmen Aurora
Wienke, Edward Peter
Wienke, Elizabeth Carmen
Wienke, Frederick Johan
Wienke, Mercie Christina
Wienke, Theresa Victoria
Wienke, Violet Alma
Wilcox, Lyle
Wilcox, Wendel
Wilder, Charlie
Wiley, Samuel
Williams, Clyde Scott
Williams, Gordon L.
Williams, Greta R.
Williams, Jack
Williams, Leona H.
Williams, Roy Harold
Willmann, George J.
Wills, Hugh Clarence
Wills, Ida Gertrude
Wills, Jane S.
Wilson, Anita Marie
Wilson, Edward John
Wilson, Harold Norman
Wilson, James Reese
Wilson, Jesse Smith
Wilson, John
Wilson, John Brownlee
Wilson, Wilbur Scott
Winn, Charles Robert
Winn, Ethel May
Winship, S. Davis
Winsor, Christine
Wislizenus, Claire Alberton
Wittman, Arthur Carl
Wolff, Charles
Wolfe, Carrie A.
Wolfe, Leslie
Wolfgram, Ida Mae
Wolfgram, Leroy Herbert
Wood, Joseph Palmer
Woodin, Charles Wesley
Woodrooff, William Dickey
Woods, Robert Gordon
Woodworth, Ruth A.
Workman, Doris Therese
Workman, George Welman
Workman, Helen Marie
Workman, Katherine Marie
Workman, Lillian Ann
Workman, Mildred Josephine
Worthen, Helen Margaret
Worthen, Thomas Roy
Wright, Lourdes Dizon

AMERICANS—*Continued*

Wright, Randall William
Wright, Tobias Henry
Yankey, Mary Louise Curran
Yankey, William Ross
Yarborough, Alta Lenna
Yarborough, Henry Edward Jr.
Yard, Lester Hollaster
Yartz, John
Yearsley, Helen Ellison
Young, Robert Alexander
Young, Roman
Young, William H.
Zerzoulskos, Alfred Gregory
Zigler, William McKinley
Zillig, Martin

BRITISH

Aaron, Jean Margaret
Aaron, John David
Aaron, John Maurice
Airiess, Eric Mather
Aitkens, John Reginald
Albine, Sister
Aldred, Herbert
Allen, Constance
Allen, Elizabeth
Allen, Margaret
Allen, Phillip
Anderson, David
Andrews, Nadia
Andrews, Ronald V.
Arnovick, Mary M.
Arnovick, Charles
Arnovick, George M.
Azevedo, Olga
Azevedo, Beatrice
Bairgrie, Alexander
Baigrie, Bertha
Baildon, Aimee
Balfour, William
Balis, David
Balis, Jenny
Barnes, Katherine
Barnes, Kenneth
Barnes, Robert

Barnes, William Frank
Barr, Fiona
Barr, Margaret
Barr, Ronald
Barrett, Cecil
Beck, Arthur Charlesworth
Beebee, Walter Willis
Beeman, Sarah
Behenna, Dorothy
Bennett, Lillian
Bentley, Edward
Birchall, James Richardson
Black, James
Blair, Leslie
Blechynden, Lindsey DeClarke
Boddington, Dorothy
Boddington, Richard John
Bonner, Norman Ellis
Bosch, Edward Henry Brett
Boswell, George James
Bradshaw, John William
Brambles, James Christopher
Brambles, Margaret Lillian
Brambles, Ralph Douglas
Brambles, Elizabeth
Brambles, Grace
Brambles, Patricia
Brambles, Ralph
Bramwell, Edward Kennedy
Bramwell, Helen L.
Breson, Lillian
Brewster, Charles
Brooks, Anna
Brooks, Cyril H.
Brooks, Kenneth S.
Brooks, Leonard C.
Brooks, Rose E.
Buckberrough, Rosa
Buhler, Charles
Burn, Robert
Burn, William Angus
Bush, Edward Stanley
Cameron, John Fraser
Corley, Thomas Ekstrom
Celestine, Sister M.
Chapman, Maurice Bonham

BRITISH—*Continued*

Chong, Charles
Christian, Frederick
Clark, Wallace Robert
Clarke, Esther Millicent
Clarke, Evelyn Victoria
Cohen, Florence Frances
Corfield, Isla
Corfield, Gillian I.
Coxon, Jane Margaret
Crabbe, Kenneth Murray
Creech, Henry
Crewe, James
Curtis, John Shearme
Dagleish, Mabel Emily
Dagleish, Mabel Margaret
Da Silva, Augustus
D'Authreau, John Harold
Dickson, Elsa Fanny
Dodd, Gloria Lydia
Dodd, Reginald Morris
Dodd, Zina Andreevna
Dolores, Sister Maria
Donald, William
Dos Remedios, Henry Joseph
Douglas, William
Doull, Agnes
Doull, William
Dow, James Frederick
Drysdale, Thomas Douglas
Duncan, Ian Murray
Dwyer, Thomas
Ethelburga, Sister M.
Gertrude, Sister Lane Fox
Fairweather, James Edwin
Falkner, Angeles Martin
Falkner, James Albert
Falkner, Ronald D.
Fitzgerald, Desmond S.
Fox, Catherine Mary
Fox, Christopher Charles
Fox, Charles James
Fox, Lawrence
Fox, Patrick James
Fox, Stephen George
Frampton, Amy Beatrice
Frampton, Muriel

Freckleton, Thomas
Geddes, Eric
Geddes, Jean Frances
Gillett, Bertram John
Gordon, Mary
Gordon, Matthew Dobie
Grant, Helen Gordon
Gray, Irene Betty
Green, Louisa
Green, Michael John
Greenland, Lucy Violet
Griffith, Owen Ambrose
Grimmant, David Henry
Haigh, Annie
Haigh, Jesse
Haigh, Renee Mary
Haigh, Victor Alfred
Hails, Henry Forster
Hallowes, Elsie Mary
Hamblett, James
Hanson, Frank Raymond
Hardcastle, Charles Otterson
Harris, William Francis Geo.
Hayes, Jean
Hayes, Kathleen Elizabeth
Hayes, Michael Aloysius
Haymes, Maxwell Freeland L.
Hearn, Martin Everard
Hill, Rowland George
Hodges, Arthur J.
Hodges, Eleanora
Hoey, Richard C.
Hoey, Ruth C.
Hollyer, William George
Horridge, George Redvers
Hughes, Donald Francis
Humphries, John Hugh
Hurley, Patrick
Hutchison, David Dick
Irvine, Jean
Ismail, Sheil Salim
Jackson, James Gregory
Jamieson, Stewart
Jaques, Stanley Heath
Jay, John Leslie
John, Dorothy A.

BRITISH—Continued

John, Helen M.
John, Kathleen Elizabeth
John, May
Jones, Henry Victor
Jordan, Kathleen Agnes
Kane, John William James
Kay, Aubony Taylor
Kennedy, Eileen
Kennedy, Erna V.
Kennedy, Kathleen M.
Kennedy, Robert C.
Kennedy, Robert C. Jr.
Kew, Cecil
King, Agnes Isabel
King, Charles Forrester
Kotliar, Betty
Lee, Ansie
Legg, John Alexander
Leith, Henry Earl
Leith, Mair
Leith, Rosemary
Leyshon, Frank Howard
Ligertwood, Charles Liddell
Lloyds, Edwin William
McClure, Lawrence Maxton
McGinness, Thomas John
McGregor, Robin
McKerchar, Ian
McLeod, Hugh
McMaster, John Wilson
McMaster, Norah Helen
McWhirter, Hugh Fergus
MacIntyre, Norah Peal
MacIntyre, Ronald
MacKay, Kathleen Mary M.
MacLaren, William Hart
MacLean, Hector James Hilder
MacLean, Margaret
MacWilliam, Jean Cowan Shanks
MacWilliam, Richard Niven
MacWilliam, Scott
Malcolm, Harry Redd
Malpas, William Richard J.
Mann, William Ronald
Mather, William Gladston
Maxima, Sister M.
Medina, Elfrida Elizabeth
Meadows, Gordon
Miller, Charles Walter
Miller, David Carlton
Miller, Patricia Ann
Miller, Robert Walker
Miller, Vera Alexandra
Moore, Calvert Hildabrand
Morley, Howard
Morris, Robert Owen
Morrison, Geoffrey Lionel
Morrison, Robert Alexander
Naismith, William Cunningham
Nathanson, Jean L.
Nathanson, Marie Emsley
Nelson, Archibald Graham
Newgord, Esther
Newsome, Peter Noel Vesey
Nicolson, John
Norton-Smith, Kenneth James
Oliver, Violet Lillian
Palmer, Bertha Lucy
Palmer, John Blything
Palmer, Ronald Singleton
Parker, Herman Vercomb
Parquette, Rosemarie Dorothy
Paterson, James
Paterson, Mary D.
Patey, Walter Bruce
Patricia, M. M.
Pedder, Gerald Herbert
Pedersen, Gwendolyn Florence
Perry, David Henry
Philomena, Sister Marie
Piatnitsky, Olga Pavlovna
Piercy, Arthur
Pollard, Arnold
Pollock, Yvonne Celia
Pope, Harvey Collie
Porter, Robert John
Price, Arthur
Price, Elizabeth Sible
Price, William Samuel
Prismall, Allen
Proudfoot, Alexander
Prout, James Ormand

BRITISH—*Continued*

Quinn, Bernard Alphonsus
Redfern, Foster
Reich, Joseph
Reid, George William
Richardson, William Bryan
Robertson, Howard Laird
Roche, Barbara Pavlovna
Roche, Mary Roberta
Rodda, Hababah
Rodgers, Albert G.
Rodgers, Marcus G.
Rodgers, Rosa N.
Royston, John
Rushton, Violet Edith
Rushton, George
Ryde, Sonia
Sawyer, Paula Adelatie
Schelkunoff, Vladimir Peter
Scott, David Alexander
Serephins, Sister Mary of the
Sinclair, Jeffrey Whitfeld
Small, William Valentine
Smith, George Albert
Smith, Joan Marie
Smith, John Alwynne George L.
Smith, Louis
Smith, William A.
Smith, Arthur Linton
Spackman, Harold C.
Spackman, Winifred D.
Steel, James Laurie
Stephens, Sydney
Stratton, Joseph Grant L.
Strong, Martin
Symonds, John
Templer, Angela Mary
Templer, Ann Hazel
Templer, James Robert
Templer, Jennifer S.
Thomson, Elizabeth Marie
Thomson, Robert Allison
Tomkin, Anna Georgvina
Tonkin, Marguerite Janet A.
Tonkin, Mathew McNair
Tonkin, William Charles Geo.
Turner, William

Tyre, Alexander James
Watson, William
Watt, Effie Margaret
Watt, Olive Charlotte
Watty, Lewis Thomas
Webb, Frank Hardy
Whittal, Henry Cecil
Wightman, Arthur John
Wightman, Eglington John
Wightman, Ethelgiva Frances
Wightman, Irene Nellie
Wightman, William Dana
Willder, Katie Agnes
Williams, Hugh Hosking
Williams, John Joseph
Williamson, Margaret
Wilson, Ian Thurburn
Wilson, Walter James
Windle, Wilfred Edwin
Wood, Charles John
Wooding, Wilfred
Wright, Arthur
Wulfildan, M. M.
Yewen, Nina Efgenievna
Zacharias, Hans

BRITISH AUSTRALIAN

Bargallo, Amelia
Bargallo, Salvadora
Best, Francis
Blanchard, Mary
Byrne, Joseph
Cruice, William
Deane, Patrick
Dougherty, John Hercules
English, Leo
Gygar, Andrew
Holt, Bridget Trist
Holt, Edna May
Hughes, Allen John
Jackson, Gordon
Kemp, Joy Elizabeth
Laycock, William Murray B.
Laycock, Kathleen
McCarthy, Charles

BRITISH AUSTRALIAN—Continued

McGuire, Mary Kathleen
MacMaster, John Dunlop
Nield, Frederick Bodin
O'Donnell, Gerard
Pinkerton, Stanley Corey
Pinkerton, Velma
Richards, Thomas Robert
Ridley, John Edwin
Sagor, Amy Lida
Sexton, Francis
Smith, Flora Beryl
Taylor, Betsy Doris
Taylor, Charles
Thomas, George Frederick
Walsh, Francis

BRITISH CANADIAN

Abarista, Sister Mary
Alphonse, de Ligori
Angeline, Sister Mary
Ann Celine, Sister Saint
Ann Marie, Sister
Arcand, Ulric
Begin, Joseph
Benoit, Mother Mary of Saint
Bernard, Sister M.
Bleau, Albert
Brouillard, Rodrigue
Charter, Catherine
Charter, Luckey Kathleen
Charter, Thomas Henry
Christophe, Soeur Saint
Clotilde, Sister M.
Dalmis, Michael
Desmarais, Camille
Everista, Mother
Frician, Sister M.
Gabriel, Sister De-Anuncion
Gabriel, Sister S.
Geofferey, Joseph
Gustav, Sister Saint
Harper, Ella Mae
Hodgson, Francis Xavier
Holloway, Glen Irwin
Humphries, Robert Maxwell

Jarry, Andre
Jepson, Leon Baynes
Joseph de Bethlehem, Sister
Lawton, Herbert
Loptson, Adulsufinn Magnus
Loptson, Faith C.
McCullough, Henry
McKenzie, Catherine
McKenney, Warren Evans
Madeline Marie Barrat, Sister
Marie de Precieux Sang, Sister
Mathiew, Soeur Saint
Maurice, Sister Mary
Mooney, Luke Henry
Murphy, William J.
Nicol, Arthur Louis
Paget, Kathleen M.
Paget, Margaret E. J.
Paget, William H. W.
Palmer, Blanche Evelyn
Philp, George Ansel
Pierre Claver, Sr. S.
Rene, M. M.
Rosemonde, M. M.
Shaw, Alice Florence (Beyes)
Victorice, M. M. of Saint
Williams, William C.
Ymer, M. M. de Saint

NETHERLANDS

Aalten, Hans van
Albana, Sister N.
Alarda, Sister M.
Aldenhuisen, Godfred
Alice, Sister M.
Alphonsa, Sister M.
Anastasia, Sister M.
Bathildis, Sister M.
Bieschop, Roosegaade J. Philip
Blans, Thomas
Blewanus, Gerard
Boggiam, Max
Borgh, Francisco van der
Bos, Maria Theresa
Burer, John

NETHERLANDS—*Continued*

Cajetani, Sister M.
Canisia, Sister M.
Coenders, John
Corsten, Andrew
Croonen, Joseph
Decorata, Sister
DeHaan, Isaac
Dekker, John
DeWit, E.
Donata, M.
Dyk, Francisco van
Egonia, Sister M.
Engelen, Felite van
Es, Roelof van
Evangelista, Sister M.
Fransen, Martinus
Gentila, Sister M.
Glansbeek, Reinier van
Groonen, Josef
Groot, Petrus
Hagen, Jan van
Hartog, William
Hendricks, Nicholas Wilhelmus
Houben, Arnold
Intven, Joseph
Janssens, Alberta
Janssens, Marius Cornelus
Jonkerguuw, Hubertus Josephus
Joseph M.
Jurgens, Constans (Bishop)
Keet, Teodoro
Kemperman, Richard
Kilb, Antony
Loo, Cornelio van der
Lutgardis, M.
Magdala, Sister M.
Margretta, Sister M.
Mees, Gregory
Mees, William
Michels, Derk Aw.
Modesta, Sister M.
Notenboom, Jacobus Cornlis
Odyk, Anton van
Oomen, Antonius Paulus
Opstal, Van William
Polycarpa, Sister M.

Raben, Karel Hendrik
Reimers, Christian Hendrik
Reoinjen, Henricus van
Ruyter, Jan
Schaeffer, Johannes Henricus
Slangen, Peter
Sleegers, Henry
Smits, Adrianus
Steyger, Adrianus
Tangelder, Gerardo
Timp, Pedro John
Tonus, Cornelio
Trienekens, Gerardus F.
Van der List, Petrus J.
Van Overveld, Antonio
Van Vlierden, Constant Matthys
Verhoven, Joseph
Vincent, Jacobus
Vlasvelo, Pedro
Vracking, Johan
Werff, Alice Catherine
Werff, Milagros Herrera
Werff, Pieter Hildebrand
Werff, Wanda Oliva
Werkhoven, Jacobus
Willemina, M.
Willemsen, Bernardus J.
Zegwaard, Francis Henry

NORWEGIAN

Aanonsen, Nels Marion
Abrahamsen, Blarne William
Christensen, Yugvar Kjell
Eilertsen, Thomas
Einarsen, Ruben Helmer
Monsen, Olaf
Oyen, Nils
Pedersen, Erling Bjoern
Petersen, Knut Selmer
Petersen, Trygve

POLISH

Adelski, Borys
Bieniarz, Edward

POLISH—Continued

Gang, Samuel Sam
Hirschorn, Marcus
Keller, Harry
Krzewinski, Ludwig
Lerner, Helen
Lounsbury, Irene Olshenke
Mingelgruen, Wilhelm
Neuman, Rudolph Ham
Propper, Norbert
Rabinowicz, Icko
Rabinowicz, Mordchal
Sackiewicz, Alexander
Sackiewicz, Wladyslaw
Sielski, Wladyslaw
Sielski-Jones, Yadviga Teresa
Soroka, Samuel Chaim
Strzalkowski, Henry
Szpielman, Marek
Wahraaftig, Oswald
Werbner, Izydor

ITALIAN

Bulli, Angelo

Coll-Mellini, Helen
Ghigliotti, Giuseppe
Ghigliotti, Lourdes
Gircognini, Lorenzo
Gircognini, Manuela
Gircognini, Maria Lisa
Gislon, Antonio
Givseppefranco, Altomonte
Mellini, Rudolph
Vigano, Angelo
Vigano, Camilla
Vigano, Tuillo
Vigano, Augusto
Vigano, Federico
Vigano, Maria

NICARAGUAN

Carcamo, Carmelo Noguera

FRENCH

Dreyfus, Jules

BAGUIO INTERNMENT CAMP

AMERICAN

Anderson, Gladys S.
Andrews, Claude E.
Angeny, Carol Louise
Angeny, Edward T.
Angeny, Helen B.
Anita Mary, Sister
Ashcroft, Evelyn May
Augusta Mary, Sister
Barrett, Irene
Barrett, John Michael
Barrett, Zella
Bartges, Sara E.
Bartges, Woodrow Allen
Bartter, Frances
Barz, Edna May

Barz, Harry R.
Barz, Ronald
Bell, George Andrew
Bell, Mary Catherine
Bergamini, Clara Hawke
Bergamini, David Howland
Bergamini, Elizabeth Mary
Bergamini, John Van Wie
Bonnemort, Lucille B.
Bonnemort, Robert J.
Brown, Robert F.
Burgess, Charles
Burnett, Blanche T.
Burnett, Sidney
Burnett, Susan
Butz, Alva T.
Butz, Ruth G.

AMERICANS—*Continued*

Carlson, Doris
Carson, Anna
Carter, Barbara
Carter, Clark R.
Carter, Patricia Lee
Chambers, Beatrice
Claunch, Floyd E.
Collyer, Gladys Cook
Collyer, Paul Anderson
Collyer, Paul Theodore
Collyer, Peter David
Columba, Sister Mary
Crim, Bessie May
Crisler, Minnie H.
Crocker, John
Crouter, Errol Edgerton
Crouter, Frederick Edgerton
Crouter, June
Crouter, Natalie
Culpepper, Hugo Hurlston
Culpepper, Ruth
Cunningham, E. Lloyd
Cunningham, E. Lloyd II
Cunningham, Ellen
Delahunty, Edythe L.
Delahunty, Frank Eric
De Silvestri, Carlo
Dickey, Carroll E.
Dinsbier, Anna E.
Dinsbier, Eleanor E.
Dinsbier, Frederick W.
Dinsbier, Ralph H.
Dirks, Anna Rae
Dirks, Carole Kay
Dirks, Frieda C.
Dirks, Marvin Jacob
Dirks, Marvin Jacob Jr.
Dodson, Ethel Jeanette
Dodson, Ted Donald
Dosser, Angeline
Dosser, Elizabeth
Dosser, Lillian C.
Dosser, Rosario R.
Dosser, William E.
Douglas, Clayton O.
Douglas, Dorothy
Douglas, Hugh
Douglas, Mary E.
Dumas, Mildred Rosella
Dunne, Raymond Willis
Dyer, Mary
Dyer, Robert A.
Earle, Grace J.
Ekstrand, Dorothy L.
Elsley, Corinne E.
Eschbach, Carl B.
Eunice Mary, Sister
Fairchild, Adeline B.
Fears, Charles W.
Fildey, Anne L.
Fildey, Harold W.
Fildey, Jane L.
Fildey, Vadna S.
Flory, James A.
Flory, Josephine
Flory, Rolland Carol
Foley, Helen Elizabeth
Foley, Michael Merrick
Foley, Rupert Michael
Foster, David
Frost, Samuel Lilley
Funkhouser, Preston Lee
Galley, Elizabeth A.
Garwick, Dorothy E. F.
Gilbert, Jane
Gilbertson, Ruth E.
Gowen, Ann K.
Gowen, E. H. Geoffrey
Gowen, Frances Olin
Gowen, Vincent H.
Graham, Carolyn Sue
Graham, Miriam Loyal
Graham, Verna G.
Graham, Warren Taylor
Graham, Ward Graves
Gray, Francis Campbell
Gray, Francis C. Jr.
Gray, Jane E.
Gray, Marian
Gray, William G.
Green, Richard Roby
Greer, Dorothy F.

AMERICANS—*Continued*

Greer, James A.
Griffiths, Alfred L.
Griffiths, Ernestine C.
Griffiths, Katherine C.
Hale, Angeline
Hale, Emma Sallie
Hale, John Henry
Hale, Shirley A.
Hale, Raymond O.
Hale, Walter Raymond
Halsema, James J.
Hand, Katherine
Harkness, Beth A.
Harrington, Fern
Harrison, Charles
Harrison, Lowell D.
Harrison, Martha H.
Heflin, Clyde E.
Heggam, Ina C.
Herold, Clement William
Herold, Eleanor Elizabeth
Herold, Elmer W.
Herold, Ethel T.
Hilliard, William Ira
Hind, John Dwight
Hind, Luella Raithel
Hind, Mildred S.
Hind, Robert Renton
Hinderlie, Carroll Luther
Hinderlie, Maren C.
Hinderlie, Mary E.
Hix, Ina Rae
Hix, Roy Major
Hotchkiss, Edna R.
Huber, Allen R.
Huber, Daisy McLim
Hungerford, H. E. Jr.
Jantzen, Albert L.
Jantzen, Grace Joan
Jantzen, Lyman A.
Jantzen, Wilma
Job, Cordelia Crafts
Johnson, Constance
Johnson, Helen Branch
Johnson, Leland E.
Johnson, Margaret J.
Johnson, Samuel
Jorgensen, Clara
Jorgensen, Emil Loo
Jorgensen, Kenneth Floyd
Jorgensen, Roxy B.
Jothan, Ruth E.
Juhan, Amelia
Juhan, Elizabeth A.
Juhan, Francine
Juhan, Francois G.
Juliana, Sister Mary
Junkin, Jessie Mc.
Junkin, William F. III
Junkin, William Francis Jr.
Kneebone, Eugene J.
Kneebone, Kathryn Mary
Kneebone, Terrence Holmes
Knight, Frank Barrett
Knight, June L.
Knight, William
Knowles, Gladys
Kridner, Warren
Ladic, Mrs. Cecilia
Ladic, Cecile Mary
Ladic, Marie Georgia
Ladic, Mary Ann
Ladic, Sanford
Landrum, Rachel G.
Lane, Hervey E.
Larsen, Axel William
Larsen, Herman
Larsen, Ruth
Lawson, Janette C.
Lawson, Ruth L.
Lawson, Theodore J.
Lenze, Eric Adolph
Lerberg, Charles M.
Lerberg, Esther
Lerberg, Irwin M.
Leslie, Albert S.
Leslie, Howard A.
Little, Jessica K.
Loddigs, Edna B.
Loddigs, Herbert George
Lofstedt, Anders W.
Lofstedt, Imogene C.

AMERICANS—Continued

Longway, David
Longway, Inez Ruth
Longway, Ralph Ernest
Love, James Monroe
MacKenzie, Donald Hamilton
MacKenzie, Josephine
MacKenzie, Mary Sinclair
Mandell, Wayland S.
Mann, Helen Jones
Mansell, Charles G.
Mansell, Donald Ernest
Mansell, Edith E.
Mansell, Ernest P.
Markert, Philip M.
Martin, Evelyn
Martin, Gladys
Mather, Edith Reed
Mather, James H.
Mather, Sarah Ann
Mather, William B.
Mather, William B. Jr.
Mather, William Arnot
McCuish, Hilda Virginia
McDaniels, Helen M.
McKay, Robert M.
McKim, Nellie
Miller, Edna
Miller, H. Wayne
Miller, Irene I.
Mills, Malcolm Dickson
Moore, Walter M.
Morrison, Cleo
Moses, Eleanor A.
Moses, James
Moule, Eileen
Moule, Linda
Moule, Margaret
Moule, William R. Sr.
Moule, William R. Jr.
Mount, Bessie
Mount, Clarence Franklin
Mount, Mila
Mount, Patricia Jean
Moyer, Pearl
Nagel, Leora A.
Neal, Dora E.
Neal, Walter
Nill, John Albert
Nobes, Clifford E. B.
Nobes, Florence M.
Nobes, Jane E.
Nobes, Penelope A.
Ofner, Albert
Ogle, Mary
Olson, Esther
Palmer, Carole Jean
Palmer, Esther
Park, Florence Wilma—
Patterson, Lenora
Patterson, Richard B.
Patterson, Richard James
Patton, Marjory W.
Patton, Millard Harmer
Patton, Robert
Pearson, Minnie
Pearson, William A.
Pearson, Willard J.
Pearson, Willard J. Jr.
Peterson, Paul
Poirier, Katherine
Poirier, Wilfred J.
Ream, Fabian D.
Ream, Fabian John
Ream, Katherine
Ream, Nora
Ream, Ruth
Ream, Sarah L.
Renning, John A.
Rice, James Bartley
Richardson, Arthur Hall
Roberts, Donald Duane
Roberts, Earl Franklin
Roberts, Joan Rae
Roberts, Rachel Bell
Robinson, Geraldine
Robinson, Lewis C.
Robinson, Lewis M.
Robinson, Ola Carson
Robinson, Patsy-Lou
Rudquist, John
Rudquist, Rosita
Rudquist, Virginia

AMERICANS—*Continued*

Schultz, Harry A.
Scott, Ann
Scott, Churchill G.
Scott, Isabel H.
Scott, Richard H.
Scott, Susan
Scotty, Joe
Shaffer, Harry E.
Shaffer, Michael Reid
Shaffer, Nita Reid
Sharp, Elsie
Sheridan, Robert E.
Sims, Dorothy A.
Skogerboe, Judith B.
Smith, Charles W.
Smith, Ernest Dent
Smith, Frederick W.
Smith, Joseph M.
Smith, Winifred W.
Sorrell, Noah J.
Spencer, Gladys G.
Sproul, Frances O.
Stickman, Eileen P.
Strachan, Gordon Douglas
Strachan, Richard D.
Swick, Gregory Herbert
Tangen, Mildred E.
Tangen, Robert B.
Tangen, Robert E.
Taylor, Donald Mc.
Taylor, Harry Mc.
Taylor, Janice Allaine
Taylor, Miriam Breden
Thomas, Susie M.
Thompson, James V.
Thompson, Marie Elizabeth
Timm, Dorothy D.
Timm, Lloyd Arthur
Tong, Annarae
Tong, Curtis W.
Tong, Eloise
Tong, Margaret W.
Tong, Walter Curtis
Turner, Flora S.
Turner, Harry L. Jr.
Turner, Jean Clair

Tyson, Ethel Burgoin
Tyson, James Douglas
Tyson, James William
Ursula, Mother Mary
Van Schaick, Louis J.
Van Schaick, Nellie K.
Vickers, Arthur J.
Vickers, Jess L.
Vickers, Sarah M.
Vinson, John Walker
Vinson, Lucy Boone
Walker, Barbara
Walker, Carroll J.
Walker, Karen
Walker, Myrtle S.
Walker, Rachael W.
Walker, Richard H.
Welles, Helen L.
Welles, Marshall P.
Welles, Richard P.
Welles, Robert M.
West, Coila Graham
Whitfield, Evelyn
Whitfield, Norman Charles
Whitmarsh, Margaret Frederica
Wilson, Lawrence L.
Wittschiebe, Charles E.
Wittschiebe, Helen J.
Wittschiebe, Jeanine E.
Wittschiebe, Violet M.
Woodson, Bertrand
Woodson, Elizabeth
Woodson, John
Wuthrich, Agnes
Wuthrich, Lester
Zagar, Anton J.
Zech, Jenny
Ziegler, Alice Esther
Zimmerman, Donald E.
Zimmerman, Ruth W.

BRITISH

Bartter, George Charles
Bird, Daphne Alma Rae
Bird, Erek Michael Godfrey

BRITISH—Continued

Birt, Annie Foster
Dand, Gladys
Derham, Herbert C.
Derham, Michael H. C.
Derham, Suzanne M. C.
Derham, Vere Herbert
Derham, Vere Carmen
Gibbons, Phyllis
Grose, Freda Margaret
Harrison, Daphne Sylvia
Harrison, Sylvia Beryl
Herklots, Iris
Herklots, Jeremy Bernard
Herklots, Peter Geoffrey
Herklots, Stella Florence
Isabel, Sister Mary
Kaluzhny, Oleg A.
Little, Walter Eric
MacKenzie, Andrew S.
Macmillan, Robert John
Macmillan, Viola Barkly Mary
Martin, Paul
Needa, Isabel E.
Ofner, Jessie
Oliva, Sister Mary
Osborn, Agnes E.
Parsons, Albert Edward
Parsons, Anne Marie
Parsons, Doris Marjorie
Parsons, Geraldine Joy
Parsons, Petrea
Porter, James S. A.
Rochfort-Boyd, Elizabeth Beatrice
Rowcliffe, Brian A.
Rowcliffe, Hilda K.
Sherry, Elizabeth
Sherry, John C.
Skerl, Augustus Charles
Skerl, Doris M.
Skerl, Heather Gay

Skerl, Sofia M.
Smeddle, John
Smeddle, Virginia Isabel
Smeddle, Virginia Weber
Strachan, Helen M.
Taverner, Dorothea
Trimble, Barbara Anne
Trimble, Hazel D.
Trimble, Shirley Patricia
Watson, Audrey Jean
Watson, Christine F.
Watson, Kathleen
Watson, Malcolm Ian
Whitmarsh, Derek Phelps
Whitmarsh, Philip Phelps
Wilson, Ann Matthews
Wilson, Douglas Matthews
Wilson, Margaret Agnes Constance
Wright, Lillian Reid
Wyllie, Mary Walker

BRITISH CANADIAN

Black, John B.
Elsley, Byron C.
Ismond, Wolfe
Kneebone, Mary W.
McCarten, Henry S.
McCuish, John Angus
Morris, Denis Kay
Morris, Garnet G. III
Raymond, Harriet M.

CHINESE

Helena, Sister Mary

MEXICAN

Weber, Maria

