

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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Authority AND 28505

NO.	NAME	SERIAL NUMBER	GRADE	ORGANIZATION	STATION NAME	REMARKS
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						

**MORNING REPORT LOCATOR CARD**

**GAINS**  
A PRESENT - assigned & found  
B ABSENT - assigned but not found  
C PRESENT - arrival & assignment from other theater or in case US from station east US  
D PRESENT - in military command from assigned to zone  
E PRESENT - arrival & assignment from the east US

**LOSSES**  
1 TRANSFER - within east US or within theater  
L TRANSFER - east US to another east US theater theater  
M SEPARATION - after crossing international waters  
N SEPARATION - after death or other complete  
O SEPARATION - after death or other complete  
P SEPARATION - assigned from site to zone  
Q TRANSFER to the east US from another zone  
R PRESENT - not assigned - arrival in zone  
S ABSENT - not found - assignment

**OTHERS**  
1 ABSENT - assigned to zone  
2 PRESENT - assigned to zone from zone  
3 PRESENT - assigned to zone station, theater or in case US from the east US theater  
4 ABSENT - lost  
5 PRESENT - found but not assigned to zone  
6 ABSENT - assigned on board from east US to theater or between theaters  
7 PRESENT - returned from board  
8 ABSENT - assigned on board with zone US or other theater  
9 ABSENT - separated from point of the zone US from station east US

**NOTE** - Duplicates register board & assignment

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ GRADE \_\_\_\_\_ SER. NO. \_\_\_\_\_ ORGANIZATION NAME \_\_\_\_\_ STATION NAME OR SHIPMENT NO. OR A.P. NO. \_\_\_\_\_

FORM NO. 10-11-1961



MISS "U" GROUP  
NAME OF UNIT

ROMEO Y. ATIENZA  
UNIT COMMANDING OFFICER

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1. Complaints
2. Investigating Officer's Notes
3. Request for Consideration ltr dtd 14 Mar '46, w/History, & Activities
4. NFC ltr dtd 15 Jan '47, w/TLR
5. C/N fr G-3, (GAD) to Provost Marshall & AGAD dtd 21 Oct '47
6. Radiogram fr Dept of Army, Washington, WCL 43285, dtd 6 Apr 48

REMARKS:



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G-3 Form No. 2	HEADQUARTERS PHILIPPINES-RYUKYU COMMAND OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-3 OFFICE RETAINED RECORD	Sequence No.  Radio Cite
G-3 File No. GSCP U 091 PI	RESTRICTED	Date 10 Apr 48
SUBJECT: Information, request for FROM: Dept of Army Washington		Type of Communication Radiogram
FCR ACTION BY: (File Symbol Only) SUSPENSE DATE		Concurrences
GSCPU	File Symbol	Initial      Date
	Claims Service	JPH      12 April 48
Officer Taking Action (and initials) Capt E R Curtis		
Policy	Non-Policy	Recommending Approval
(File Symbol)		APPROVED
(Action)		
TO: _____	FCR: _____	

MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

Lt Col Wallace M. Hanes:

Basic, radiogram from Dept of Army, Washington, WCL 43285, dated 6 Apr 48, to CG PHILRYCOM, requesting information concerning Mrs. Claire M. Phillips, and recommendation concerning bill S 1295 for relief of Mrs. Phillips.

*C/N ATTACHED.*  
Capt E. R. Curtis  
Chief, Unit Branch

1. General Staff  
 2. Information Section  
 3. Administrative Section  
 4. Liaison Section  
 5. Training Section  
 6. Plans Section  
 7. Intelligence Section  
 8. Operations Section  
 9. Communications Section  
 10. Medical Section  
 11. Veterinary Section  
 12. Quartermaster Section  
 13. Chaplain Section  
 14. Signal Section  
 15. Ordnance Section  
 16. Transportation Section  
 17. Maintenance Section  
 18. Personnel Section  
 19. Finance Section  
 20. Legal Section  
 21. Public Affairs Section  
 22. Security Section  
 23. Liaison Section  
 24. Information Section  
 25. Administrative Section



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 Authority NND883078

Reference No. Date Type of Communication	HEADQUARTERS PHILIPPINE-RYUKYU COMMAND OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL	Form No. 2 G-3 File No.
GSCPI 201- Date Initial Title	(Stamp: RECEIVED) (Stamp: OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL) (Stamp: PHILIPPINE-RYUKYU COMMAND) (Stamp: HEADQUARTERS)	APO 707 (Stamp: RECEIVED) (Stamp: OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL) (Stamp: PHILIPPINE-RYUKYU COMMAND) (Stamp: HEADQUARTERS)
Dear _____ Receipt is acknowledged of your letter, dated _____ in which you request _____		

Individuals requesting recognition as guerrilla casualties are required to submit documentary evidence in so far as possible to substantiate each individual claim, so that proper consideration may be given by this headquarters.

Enclosed herewith is Guerrilla Affairs Division Form No. 2 in triplicate for accomplishment in accordance with attached instruction sheet and letter entitled, "Information Concerning Guerrilla Casualties."

It is suggested that your application be presented with this letter within sixty (60) days from the above date, either in person to the Guerrilla Affairs Division, G-3, this headquarters, located in Building No. T-711, Philippine University Area, Quezon City, or mailed to the Commanding General, PHILRYCOM, Attention: Guerrilla Affairs Division, APO 707, c/o Postmaster, San Francisco, California.

Sincerely,

3 Incls:

1. Guerrilla Affairs Division Form #2, in triplicate
2. Instructions for Form #2
3. Information Concerning Guerrilla Casualties.

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 Authority NNDS883078

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CG PHILAYCOM

UNCLASSIFIED

DEPT OF ARMY WASH  
 (FRCSLD)

PRIORITY

PRIORITY

CINCFE

WCL 43285

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25680

6 April 1948

GX                      GSCP

FEURAD WCL FOUR THREE TWO EIGHT FIVE CMA MRS CLAIRE M PHILLIPS WAS  
 MEMBER OF MISS U GROUP CMA A GUERRILLA UNIT WHICH WAS NOT RPT NOT  
 FAVORABLY CONSIDERED FOR GUERRILLA RECOGNITION BY THIS HQ PD MRS  
 PHILLIPS HAS BEEN RECOMMENDED FOR THE MEDAL OF FREEDOM FOR AID TO  
 PRISONERS OF WAR PD NO RPT NO DEROGATORY INFO RE MRS PHILLIPS RELATIONS  
 WITH JAPANESE AVAILABLE THIS HQ PD MRS PHILLIPS HAS PREVIOUSLY FILED A  
 CLAIM IN THE AMOUNT OF FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR AID ALLEGEDLY  
 FURNISHED GUERRILLAS WITH CLAIMS SERVICE THIS HQ PD CLAIM DISAPPROVED  
 ON FIVE DEC FOUR SIX PD COMPLETE CASE FILE FORWARDED TO THE JUDGE  
 ADVOCATE GENERAL CMA CLAIMS AND LITIGATION GROUP CMA WASHINGTON TWENTY  
 FIVE DC CMA ON TWENTY ONE JUNE FORTY SEVEN PD RECOMMEND BILL SUGAR ONE  
 TWO NINE FIVE FOR RELIEF OF MRS PHILLIPS BE DISAPPROVED PD

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GSCFU

WHH/ERC/ame

12/4/48  
 APR 12 1948  
 APR 12 1948

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D-3 (GSCFU) Comeback Copy

12 Apr 48

WHH/ERC/ame

Tel U 149

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Authority NNDS883078HEADQUARTERS  
PHILIPPINES-RYUKYU COMMAND

## CHECK SHEET

Do not remove from attached sheets  
ERC/pjm  
Tel U 433

FILE NO. SUBJECT: Request of Mrs. Phillips

10 April 48

(1) FROM: Capt E R Curtis TO: Lt Col W M Hanes

DISCUSSION

1. In regard to Dept of Army Radiogram regarding Bill No. S 1295 to reimburse Mrs. Claire M. Phillips in the amount of \$6,000.00 for aid given the guerrillas, the following information is submitted:

a. Mrs. Phillips is a member of the Miss 'U' Group, a guerrilla organization not favorably considered for recognition on 15 January 1947.

b. Mrs. Phillips has been recommended for the Medal of Freedom for the patriotic services she rendered.

c. She presented a claim in the amount of \$30,000.00 for aid in form of contributions to the guerrillas which was disapproved by Claims Service on 5 December 1946.

CONCLUSION

1. The Medal of Freedom or letter of commendation in the event the Medal of Freedom is not approved is just and adequate acknowledgment of patriotic services rendered.

2. It is considered that if the claim for compensation for monetary or material aid to the guerrillas had been valid, Claims Service would have paid such claim.

RECOMMENDATION

Recommend that Bill S 1295 be not favorably considered and the attached Radiogram be approved for dispatch to Dept of the Army.

*E. R. Curtis*  
ELBERT R. CURTIS  
Capt FA

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G-3, GUERRILLA AFFAIRS DIVISION

- |                     |              |                       |
|---------------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| 1. For approval     | 6. Note      | 11. Carrier note      |
| 2. Remarks          | 7. Return    | 12. Draft             |
| 3. Recommendation   | 8. Signature | 13. Memorandum        |
| 4. Information      | 9. Initials  | 14. Indorsement       |
| 5. Necessary action | 10. Letter   | 15. Additional copies |

TO	DATE	REMARKS
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Capt Boyle	APR - 7 1948	5 Radiogram _____ m/c
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<del>Col Hanes</del>	7	4+5 _____ JB
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Units

I believe we have smelt  
 on this - we might have  
 Cushman deal with  
 R.P.D.



Nothing at RPD - POW  
 board at PVA?

Jwa

Col Hanes	10/4/48	1 _____ ERB
Capt Curtis	APR 10 1948	Note changes _____ 76762

Col Hanes	10/4/48	1 _____ ERB
Col Hanes	APR 12 1948	to be referred by bond-carry to Claims Service for consideration as a dispatch man



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PHILIPPINES-RYUKYUS COMMAND  
 OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL

AFD 707

GSCFI 201-

**SUBJECT:** Request for Recognition  
**TO :** Chief of Staff  
 Army of the Philippines  
 Camp Murphy, Quezon City

1. The request of recognition of \_\_\_\_\_ for casualty in the rank of \_\_\_\_\_ has been investigated.
2. The request is approved. His period of recognition will extend from \_\_\_\_\_
3. The \_\_\_\_\_ has not been officially recognized as a component part of the Philippine Army. In view of this fact, it is recommended that this recognition be made a matter of record by the issuance of appropriate orders recognizing subject individual in the rank \_\_\_\_\_ for the period as indicated in Par 2 above.
4. It is further recommended that the subject individual's estate be paid for such period within the above dates as may be authorized by existing laws and regulations after adjudication and approval by the Recovered Personnel Division of this headquarters.
5. This recognition will not be used as a basis for recognition by the remainder of this unit.

FOR THE COMMANDING GENERAL:

*John R. Spark*  
 JOHN R. SPARK  
 Major, AGD  
 Asst Adj Gen

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 Authority NND883078

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Authority NND883078



5  
 G-3 Form : HEADQUARTERS ; SEQUENCE NO.  
 No. 2 : PHILIPPINES-RYUKYUS COMMAND ;  
 : OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT CHIEF OF STAFF, G-3 : RADIO CITE  
 OFFICER RETAINED RECORD

G-3 File No. GSCFU 091 FI : Date: 20 Oct 47  
 SUBJECT: Information on Activities of Miss "U" Group : Type of Communication  
 FROM : G-3 GAD : Check sheet

GROSS REFERENCES  
 FOR ACTION BY : SUSPENSE :  
 (File symbol only) : DATE : CONCURRENCES  
 : File : Initial : Date  
 GSCFU : Symbol : :  
 : : :  
 : : :

OFFICER TAKING ACTION (and initials)  
 Capt E R Curtis *ellc*  
 Policy : Non-Policy : Recommending :  
 : : Approval :  
 (File Symbol) (Action) APPROVED

TO: MC FOR Dir



MEMORANDUM FOR RECORD

Lt Col Wallace M. Hanes:

Check Note No. 1 dated 16 October 1947 from OCG desires information regarding Naomi Flores and the Miss "U" Group, Philippine Red Cross, together with a recommendation concerning possible recognition or award for which the Miss "U" Group may be eligible.

*E. R. Curtis*  
 ELLBERT R. CURTIS  
 Capt, FA

*Delivered by Lt Col M. L. Loral to  
 Gen Morais office (Lt Col Brown) 21 Oct abn 1500*



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Authority NN8883078*Check sheet*WHH/ERG/rsm  
Tel: U 149

GSCPU

Information on Activities of "Miss U" Group

21 Oct 47

(2) FROM: G-3 (Guerrilla Affairs Div) TO: (1) Provost Marshal  
Attn: Col Stevens  
(2) AGAD

1. Noani Flores, submitted a request for individual guerrilla recognition and was recognized in the grade of 2nd Lieutenant for the period 10 March 1943 to 15 March 1945 by letter to Chief of Staff, Army of the Philippines, dated 25 August 1947. A check with Miss Flores reveals that she called at RPD last week but lacked certain affidavits to enable her to receive payment, was insulted by a lieutenant and is not going to contact them again.

2. The Miss "U" Group, Philippine Red Cross, was not favorably considered for recognition by this headquarters on 19 January 1947 as it failed to satisfy the five basic requirements for guerrilla recognition. The members of the unit resided in their homes and carried on normal civilian activities. The unit claims intelligence activities but there is a complete absence of any supporting evidence to substantiate the contentions set forth by the unit in their claim for recognition.

3. The service rendered by the Miss "U" Group, Philippine Red Cross, is considered to be in consonance with the service rendered in the late war by groups of freedom-loving persons the world over in their determined desire to rid their country of a ruthless conqueror. In view of the tremendous number of individuals the world over who contributed to the resistance movement, it is considered that only those who satisfied the criterion used in the recognition of guerrillas were deserving of any distinction, that those in this group who failed to attain this distinction were sufficiently awarded by the resultant victory and the personal satisfaction of having subscribed and contributed to this magnificent movement.

4. As a result of this failure to attain the requirements for recognition, the Miss "U" Group, Philippine Red Cross, was sent a patriotic type letter, which is considered just and adequate acknowledgement of their services rendered (copy attached as Incl 2).

5. The Provost Marshal, Colonel Stevens, hand-carried the attached papers to the GAD this date. These papers have been perused and contain no information that would warrant an amendment of our previous decision in regards to this unit. (Incl 3)

GSCPU Stayback Copy

Authority NN8883078  
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BASIC: C/N (2) fr G-3 (GAD) to (1) Provost Marshal and (2) AGAD, subj:  
"Information on Activities of Miss "U" Group," dtd 21 Oct 47 -  
Continued.

6. Recommended by PHILRYGOM and forwarded to CINCPH 22 August 1947,  
recommending award of Medal of Freedom w/Gold Palm.

S. E. FAINE  
Colonel, GSC  
G-3

3 Incls:  
1 - n/c  
Added 2 Incls  
2 - Ltr to Dr. Romeo Y. Atienza  
dtd 15 Jan 47  
3 - Papers re Miss "U" Group

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Authority NNDS883078IMMEDIATE ACTION

GSCG Information on Activities of "Miss U" Group.

(1) FROM: OCG TO : (1) G-3, GAD 16 Oct 47  
 (2) Provost Marshal  
 Attn: Colonel Stevens  
 (3) AGAD

1. The Commanding General desires
  - (a) to obtain all information possible on this case in order to reply to Congressman Scrivner.
  - (b) that all addressees present all information available in their sections and further that all present recommendation on possible recognition or award for which this group or individuals thereof may be eligible.
  - (c) that the AGAD contact such persons as may be available, three of which are mentioned in Mr. Scrivner's letter, passing on information received to GAD if considered appropriate.

1 Incl:  
 Ltr fr Congressman E. P.  
 Scrivner to Gen. Moore, un-  
 dtd.

B. R. BROWN  
 Lt. Col., GSC  
 Exec. Officer



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 Authority NNDS883078



IMMEDIATE ACTION

GCSC  
Information on Activities of "Miss U" Group.  
TO : (1) G-3, GAD  
(2) Provost Marshal  
Attn: Colonel Stevens  
(3) AGAD  
16 Oct 47

1. The Commanding General desires

- (a) to obtain all information possible on this case in order to reply to Congressman Scriver.
- (b) that all addressees present all information available in their sections and further that all present recommendations on possible recognition or award for which this group or individuals thereof may be eligible.
- (c) that the AGAD contact such persons as may be available, three of which are mentioned in Mr. Scriver's letter, passing on information received to GAD if considered appropriate.

B. R. BROWN  
Lt. Col., GSC  
Exec. Officer

I Encl:  
Ltr fr Congressman E. P.  
Scriver to Gen. Moore, un-  
dtd.



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Authority NNDB883078

ERRETT P. SCRIVNER  
2d District, Kansas

COMMITTEE:  
APPROPRIATIONS

R. C. JONES, Secretary

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
Washington, D. C.

CLERKS:  
DORIS BOGCOCK  
DORIS B. UNDERWOOD

Dear General:

The young lady I mentioned who is seeking recognition for the group that work with the "Miss U" group is Naomi Flores, now at Army & Navy Beauty Shop. Her code name was "Looter." She worked closely with Lt Col Edward C. Mack, at Cabanatuan whose widow is a close friend of mine and naturally is much interested. Col Mack was known as "Liver" - "Looter" carried on after Miss U would no longer appear in picture.

I find that the statement I was to pass on to you has been placed in the hands of Col. Luther Stevens who is, I understand, now C. O. of M. P.'s here. If not now available I'll see that you get a copy. Most, or many of those, in the group are, like Col. Mack, now dead. However I'm informed that two are now back in Manila - Fred Threatt and Fed Lervin.

If opportunities present to talk personally to the young lady she may be a source of information on many matters.

I'll appreciate receiving a report on this when you have had an opportunity to go into it.

Thanking you I am

Yours sincerely,

Errett P. Scrivner

*Incl #1*

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Authority NNDB883078



**HEADQUARTERS  
PHILIPPINES-RIUKYUS COMMAND  
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL  
APO 707**

GSCPG 091 PI/55

15 Jan 1947

Dr. Romeo Y. Atienza  
c/o Philippine Red Cross  
Manila, P. I.

Dear Dr. Atienza:

The Commanding General has directed that you be informed that the Miss "U" Group, purporting to be a guerrilla organization under your nominal control, is not favorably considered for recognition as an element of the Philippine Army.

Patriotic civilians the world over have freely given their services to volunteer organizations and rendered valuable services in their free time to promote the safety of civilian populations and protect important installations during the recent world crisis.

The thanks of their fellow men and the satisfaction of a job well done are the gratuities extended to them by a grateful world.

Yours and all the other similar organizations throughout the world should derive great personal satisfaction from the many part-time and off-duty jobs you have undertaken. It is indeed fortunate that a people in time of national crisis will cooperate wholeheartedly for the common benefit without thought of personal remuneration or gain.

In view of the fact that there is no evidence that the individuals mentioned in the Miss "U" Group have been performing full-time work as a military unit, to the exclusion of all civilian pursuits, this headquarters cannot favorably consider any request for recognition or remuneration.

Sincerely yours,

s/ Thomas J. Brown  
t/ THOMAS J. BROWN  
CWO, USA  
Asst Adj Gen

*encl #2*

22 January 1947

C E R T I F I C A T E

This is to certify that I have received the following authentic information regarding the activities of Naomi Flores:

1. Members of my command located in Nueva Ecija reported to me in July or August, 1943 that Miss Flores was a member of an organization that was assisting prisoners in the Cabanatuan camp and that she had furnished some supplies to my men and advised that she would endeavor to get more.
2. From the middle of 1943 until early 1945, I received numerous reports of the activities of Miss Flores.
3. During the liberation period I contacted several POW's and civilian internees in an effort to determine how much of the supplies and equipment we had sent actually reached them. Many of the people I contacted mentioned the activities of Miss Naomi Flores and the aid they had received through her.
4. It is my opinion that Miss Naomi Flores did outstanding work, was the most active member of the 'MISS U' group and is unquestionably deserving of recognition.

*Bernard L. Anderson*  
BERNARD L. ANDERSON  
Lt. Col., A. C.  
Former Commanding Officer  
Anderson's Guerrillas

(INCL [REDACTED])



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HEADQUARTERS  
PHILIPPINES-RYUKYUS COMMAND  
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL  
APO 707


14 January 1947


## C E R T I F I C A T I O N

This is to certify that I was in the Japanese POW Camp at Cabanatuan from 1 June 1942 to 18 October 1944.

I further certify that during this time I was aware of the fact that medical supplies, mail and other items were coming into the camp thru the help and cooperation of an individual known as "Looter".

I further certify that, all items received thru this underground method, were beneficial in promoting, however slight the health and welfare of the POW's within the camp.

  
H. H. MITTENTHAL  
Captain, Infantry  
GAD

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HEADQUARTERS  
PHILIPPINES-RYUKYUS COMMAND  
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL  
APO 707

GCSTW 091PI/55

15 JAN 1947

Dr. Romeo Y. Atienza  
c/o Philippine Red Cross  
Manila, P. I.

Dear Dr. Atienza:

The Commanding General has directed that you be informed that the Miss "U" Group, purporting to be a guerrilla organization under your nominal control, is not favorably considered for recognition as an element of the Philippine Army.

Patriotic civilians the world over, have freely given their services to volunteer organizations and rendered valuable services in their free time to promote the safety of civilian populations and protect important installations during the recent world crisis.

The thanks of their fellow men, and the satisfaction of a job well done are the gratuities extended to them by a grateful world.

Yours and all the other similar organizations throughout the world should derive great personal satisfaction from the many part-time and off-duty jobs you have undertaken. It is indeed fortunate that a people in time of national crisis will cooperate wholeheartedly for the common benefit, without thought of personal remuneration or gain.

In view of the fact that there is no evidence that the individuals mentioned in the Miss "U" Group have been performing full-time work as a military unit, to the exclusion of all civilian pursuits, this headquarters cannot favorably consider any request for recognition or remuneration.

Sincerely yours,  
**THOMAS J. BROWN**  
CWO, USA  
ASST ADJ GEN

g

GCSTW Comeback Copy

13 January 1947

LHM/URL/FRM/JRM

Vol: 1 444

Col. G. F. Lillard:

1. The Miss "U" Group, Philippine Red Cross consisting of 16 members has not been favorably considered. No members were previously been considered.

VERI VON GEN

2. This unit does not fulfill the requirements of the five basic points, for recognition. See attached Team Leader's Report.

3. No useful purposes will be gained by further investigation of this unit.

4. There are no members worthy of recognition and the unit suffered no casualties.

1. Concur - Lt. E. H. Burnett  
Chief, Unit Investigation

2. Concur - Lt. Col. S. J. Pales  
Chief, Unit Branch

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22/6/52

OFFICE OF THE  
CHIEF OF THE  
UNITED STATES ARMY  
WASHINGTON, D. C.



1491 MAR 21

HEADQUARTERS  
PHILIPPINES-RYUKYUS COMMAND  
G-3, GUERRILLA AFFAIRS DIVISION  
APO 707Report on "Miss "U" Group, Philippine Red Cross"

Letter, requesting recognition received 14 March 1946.

ALLEGED HISTORY

(See Attached Unit File)

FINDINGS

The unit was not maintained in the field in opposition to the enemy. They resided at home and assisted the Philippine Red Cross by supplying POW's with food and medicine.

Activities of the unit did not contribute materially to the eventual defeat of the enemy. The unit possessed no weapons and apparently made no effort to obtain any.

Adequate records were not maintained.

Members of the unit did not devote any effort to military activities in the field.

Many members apparently lived at home, supporting their families by means of farming or other civilian pursuits and assisted the Philippine Red Cross on a part time basis only.

POLITICAL ASPECTS

There appear to be none.

RECOMMENDATION

It is recommended that the Miss "U" Group, Philippine Red Cross be not favorably considered for recognition. No useful purpose will be gained by any further investigation of this unit.

*Peter R. Betts*  
Lt. PETER R. BETTS



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(3)

Manila  
Philippines

14 March 1946

Lt. Col. H. L. Shaftoe  
Guerrilla Affairs Branch  
M a n i l a

S i r :

Acting on behalf of the fortunately surviving members of the so-called and popularly known (in the underground life of Manila) Miss "U" group, I am submitting a brief account of its activities during the Japanese regime.

Attached herewith are copies of the testimonies and acknowledgment letters written by the American and Filipino POWs who received the aid we sent them while in the concentration camp. These are a few of what we saved from the fire in Manila. Their originals are in our possession and may be shown to you if necessary.

I am taking the lead on this matter as placed in me by the rest of the members because our supposed-to-be leader, Mrs. Margaret Utinsky, who is now in the United States, seems not to remember anymore what we have done. The Collier's issue of January 5, 1946 on page 34, where a story of her work was described mentioned about our group and referred to us a bunch of Filipino kids.

We did our work not because I was an employee of the Philippine Red Cross, which was at that time controlled by the Japanese Military Administration, but because we felt that those POWs needed the help very badly at any cost, knowing that the Japanese captors did not observe the provisions of the Geneva Conference with regards to treatment of POWs. We did our work by underground means as it was the only way we could smuggle in aid to them. It was risky and dangerous, but we did it because we knew thousands were dying in the camp. We did it against the instruction of the PRC that time (a copy of memo to this effect is attached). As a result several members were arrested, questioned, and executed in Fort Santiago by the Jap MPs when some of the money, food and notes were accidentally discovered in Cabanatuan. We did our work in opposition to the Jap regulations and for the welfare of the American and Filipino POWs.

A request therefore is hereby made for considering the activities of this group as a form of a resistance movement during the Japanese regime.

Respectfully yours,

*Romeo Y. Atienza*  
ROMEO Y. ATIENZA, M. D.

*Pending Investigation*

*Rec'd 14 Mar 46*



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Authority NND883078

COPY

PHILIPPINE RED CROSS  
M a n i l a

December 14, 1942

MEMO TO DR. ATIENZA:

Reports have reached this Office that you are receiving and bringing out of the camp notes from war prisoners to their families, relatives, or friends. This is strictly against the policy of the administration and should be discontinued immediately. Under no circumstances will you receive note from any war prisoner for transmission to his family, relatives or friends without specific authority from this Office.

Please acknowledge receipt of this memorandum.

(Signed) Jose Paez  
JOSE PAEZ  
Manager

Copy Furnished:

Miss Josefa Hilado

"THE SO-CALLED MISS 'U' GROUP AND ITS ACTIVITIES"

---ooOoo---

The story of this improvised organization from the time its main activity was conceived of in the ruins of war-torn Bataan to the time when many of its members were rounded up and executed at Fort Santiago or in other Japanese Military Police outposts is a long, long tale to relate. The work of this group was centered mainly in sending aid to the American and Filipino POWs concentrated by the Japs in Luzon. This aid consisted of food supplies, medicines, clothes, shoes, cigarettes, and money in cash. Books and other reading matters, including the prohibited latest short wave radio messages from the Allied countries, were sent into the different camps. These to a great extent built up the morale and maintained the high spirits of the POWs who could not get any news from the outside. Notes or letters from one camp to another, like Sto. Tomas University could be smuggled into Cabanatuan and back. Different ways, dangerous and risky, were used to smuggle in, both in small and large scale quantities of these stuff to help those sick and hungry POWs.

Although not a band like the guerrillas, this group offered some kind of a resistance movement because the members did perform such activities which were strictly prohibited by the Japs and they did them at great risk, resulting in the questioning, arrest, and execution of many of its members. The whole system of sending aid to the POWs is a complicated one that even until this date, not all of its surviving members know how it was all done. Each member had to work with several confidants usually not known to the other regular member of the group. Even the self-styled or self-appointed leader doesn't know all the satellites of the regular members of her group, so much so that in her recent publications in the States, she refers to all of them as a "bunch of Filipino kids". This had to be done in order to insure safety from the Japanese Military Police. With this procedure, it can be clearly seen immediately that one person could not have done the whole work all alone by himself or herself. The extent was so great, that it was impossible for just the leader or even with one other person to do all the work.

It is, therefore, the intention of this narration to consolidate the job accomplished successfully by each member of the group. Credit should be given to whom credit is due. Then in this way we also will have a full account of the whole group's laudable accomplishment, and not just one getting all the glory and honor to herself. We repeat that since it is a long story to tell, we are giving in the following paragraphs, the events as they came chronologically and contributed to the effort of helping the POWs. In some future date, when more details can be secured, a volume or more may be devoted to this. It is sufficient for the present to just write down all the events and persons who were in some way or another connected with the whole effort before they slip away from memory as days roll along.

It is a sad fact to recall that many of our leading members could not make it and live to tell of the honors they passed. The same is true with most of the high ranking and honest Godly men who were the principal contact men inside those camps who could not live thru all the Japanese sadistic treatment. Oh! the whole story would be more complete if most of them, if not all, lived through. They could come together in a reunion and each could recall the dangerous role he played in connection with the passing of the stuff from one person to the other before they could reach the sickly and dying POWs in camp.

The group was not formally organized, neither could it be claimed that there was an official or formal selection of its leaders. This makes it, therefore, different from the guerrilla organization. Yet we were working with some kind of leadership which was unbelievably humanly possible. We felt God's guiding and ever protecting hand which inspired us to do our work more and more for He knows we were doing that which is right, help those who are in affliction.

The members of the group and our contact men inside the camps, in order to out-smart those stupid, slant-eyed, Japs, had to use pseudonyms while communicating with one another. The time came, however, when such fake names or aliases could not be of



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of any use, some members who could not resist the Japanese tortures or who thought of themselves only, squealed on the others. The following were the active members of the group and their corresponding pseudonyms:

Mrs. Margaret Utinsky - Miss "U", Miss Rosena Utinsky, Shorty  
 Ramon Amusatogui - Spark plug, Sparky  
 Dr. Romeo Y. Atienza - Dr. A  
 Mrs. Maria Fe G. Atienza - Mrs. A  
 Father Loler - Morning Glory  
 Mr. Joaquin Mencarini - Porky  
 Mrs. Joaquin Mencarini - Boots  
 Maria Martinez - Papaya  
 Jose Miranda - Flying Dutchman  
 Dorothy Fuentes (Claire Philippe) - High Pockets  
 Naomi Flores - Looter  
 Mrs. Ramon Amusatogui - Screwball No. 3  
 German Eroles - Fancy Pants  
 Kurt Gauntner - Curly Top  
 Mrs. Madeleine Cripe - Scatterbrain  
 Elizabeth Neibert - Sassie, Susie

The foregoing names represent the members that commonly would come together in different places in Manila to discuss plans and to carry out some assigned task, like collecting particular things badly needed in the camp by someone.

It is also noteworthy to mention that inspired by the noble cause and great love for suffering people, in the membership of the group was represented the following nationalities: American, Filipino, Spanish, Irish, Swiss and British. In the outer ring or circle of the group were the following:

Mrs. Florence Bell - Chico  
 Mrs. Victoria de la Cruz - Beto  
 Josefa Maglaya - Flying Clipper  
 Mr. Horacio Manoloto  
 Mr. Manuel Rivera  
 Mrs. Salome Escudero Holland  
 Mr. and Mrs. Haissie  
 Mr. and Mrs. Charles Naylor

All these had in many occasions risked their lives in helping the group, especially in getting the things into the camp by assisting Naomi Flores. A good number of many more people in Manila had in some way contributed their time and money for the good cause that the group was in. Among the biggest donors of money, food and medicines were the following:

Juan Elizalde	Mr. Grinell
Pietro Perovano	Mr. Kurt Gauntner
Dr. de Moreta	Bishop Binsted
Dr. Luis Tee Hankee	Preysbeterian missionaries like:
Mr. and Mrs. Haig Assadurian	Rev. Stephen Smith
Vicente Madrigal	Rev. Hugh Bousman
Mr. Duggleby	Rev. Henry Bucher and others
Mr. Ernest Johnson	Father Kelly

The factors that contributed to the success of the efforts of the group and in getting the help and cooperation of the moneyed firms were:

1. The requirement of getting acknowledgment for whatever was sent to a POW no matter how small it was in cash or food. This procedure gave us the confidence of such men as Elizalde, Assadurian and others.
2. The honesty and daring spirit of the workers.
3. The well-planned teamwork of the members.

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All the names so far mentioned were those of the people who worked in Manila and outside the POW camps. These men and women would be helpless if they did not have honest, trusted, and respectable contact men inside the camp, who in turn would distribute properly to the needy POWs what they would receive. These leaders inside the camp did a very clean job, well kept from the knowledge of the Japanese. Inside the camp this group were better disciplined because they were better organized than ourselves on the outside. Much of the success of the job inside the camp was due to Lt. Col. Edward C. Mack, whose pseudonym was LIVER or 19T. The others and their corresponding pseudonyms were:

Lt. Col. Edward C. Mack - Liver or 19T  
 Chap. Frank L. Tiffany - Everlasting, Ever  
 Fred Threatt (mail carrier) - Mango  
 Sgt. Robert Ross - Scrappy  
 P. D. Rogers - P. D.  
 Howard Cavender - HC  
 Jackie Herr - "Gupit"  
 Major Priestley - Julius  
 Lt. Col. Jack Schwartz - Avocado  
 Capt. Aton - Thirsty  
 Lt. James Keene - Big Elephant  
 Capt. Hix Mier - Pinky  
 Lt. Col. Elvin Barr - Punkie  
 Lt. Albert Negly - Beto  
 Lt. Arnold Thompson - Skyrocket  
 Major Harry Barry - B. Harry

These funny names given to us or created by ourselves gave rise to the term SEA or slant-eyed ants when we refer to the Japs. This name was given us by the POWs inside the camp who call the Japs SEA. Everyone, therefore, had a name to use or refer to for safety purposes.

#### The Origin Of The Miss "U" Group

In a chronological order, the events follow successively from the time the whole work was planned in a small scale amidst the ruins of Bataan to the time when the group had to cease its sending of aid into the camp because many of its members were rounded up and some executed.

May, 1942 : -

In the house of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Naylor (Mr. Naylor was a Britisher and Mrs. Naylor an American) a certain Miss Rosena Utinsky was a frequent caller. Dr. Romeo Y. Atienza also used to call on the Naylor's home to give Mrs. Naylor her liver shots. The Naylors on hearing of Dr. Atienza's assignment to establish and direct a Red Cross hospital in Bataan for the war-stricken civilians, recommended the services of Miss Utinsky whom they claimed to be a Lithuanian nurse. The nurse herself offered her free services. Dr. Atienza, not knowing what was all behind the interest of a European nurse to help the wretched Filipinos, took her along with his staff of 3 other physicians, 5 nurses, 6 attendants and 1 dietitian.

June, 1942 : -

The Philippine Red Cross hospital was set up in the only building standing in barrio Calaguiman, 5 miles, Bataan 116 kilometers from Manila. This building used to be a three-room school house studded with shrapnel and machine gun bullet holes, partly demolished on one end by some shell that must have exploded nearby during the fighting days.

In that house when the group arrived, were a hundred living men, women, and children, ninety-eight of them were floor-ridden (not bed-ridden as there was no bed to talk about) and were too weak even to drive the flies that swarmed on their faces practically covering the eyes, nose, mouth and ears. Most of them were bathed in a pool of loose fecal matter and urine which flooded the floor. Several dead bodies covered only by flies were found in the building, unburied by their living companions who were too weak to look after their own needs.



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All around were ruins, fallen trees, rotting corpses of once brave soldiers and of animals, wrecked vehicles, abandoned dumps of ammunition, treacherous land mines, and all sorts of decaying matter. Everything stank. The whole place was a picture of complete desolation and of poorest sanitation imaginable. There was an epidemic of malaria and dysentery. Water and local help created a very serious problem. Lack of medicines, food and many of the very essential hospital equipment and supplies greatly handicapped the staff. Everybody besides doing the technical job for which he was trained had to perform the laborers assignment. Everybody took turn in burying dead bodies and had definite assignment for making the whole place sanitary and safe to live in. The lives of personnel were at a great risk as trips to Manila used to be only once a week during good weather. Sleepless nights were undergone through during the first weeks.

In the midst of all these sufferings, a burning desire and a great plan to help the POWs who were reported to be in a worse predicament, was born. The hospital staff was housed in several tents, one of which gave shelter to Dr. and Mrs. Atienza and to the Lithuanian nurse, Miss Utinsky. After the hospital was fairly well established it was in this tent where talks of helping the POWs by any means was discussed. This desire became greater when several Americans who were prisoners of war coming from the General Hospital No. 1 in Little Baguio, Mariveles dropped in very cautiously to ask for some help. These medical officers under Col. James W. Duckworth were buying food and looking for medicines. They still had money and they were assisted in getting a good price for dried fish, carabaos, vegetables, eggs and other food supplies for their 800 patients. In fact many of the barrio people around Calaguiman, gave their goods without accepting the payment. By some arrangement with the Manila Office of the Philippine Red Cross, medicines especially emetine needed by them were secured without the knowledge of the Japanese.

The presence and the volunteer service in the midst of all the risk to life of a Miss Utinsky who claimed to be a Lithuanian nurse at first created a suspicion from the Filipino staff. On the other hand, it was felt to serve as a protection against any harsh and uncalled for intrusion from the Japanese soldiers, especially with the reported abuses against Filipino women.

The reports coming from Capt. Andrew Rader, Executive Officer, Capt. Jack Lenine, Adjutant, Capt. Osborne, Medical Officer and the others from Col. Duckworth's hospital made us pray more for a chance to be transferred to Capas where we felt our services were greatly needed. A few weeks after friendship and contacts were developed with these American POWs, their hospital was transferred to Camp O'Donnell. They were all feeling bad about it, knowing that hundreds everyday died from starvation and sickness in that camp. Their transfer made us pray harder and harder for a change of assignment to the Capas Concentration Camp.

Soon after the General Hospital No. 1 was transferred, Miss Utinsky contracted a bad case of dysentery. This forced her to be sent to Manila where more medicines and hospital facilities could be given her.

Without any previous notice we were recalled back to Manila not knowing what would be the next move for us. After a day in the city, the order to proceed and open the Red Cross unit in Capas, Tarlac to help the Filipino POWs (that was the specific instruction given by the Central Office in Manila) came all of a sudden. We knew our prayers were answered.

#### Camp O'Donnell Activities

July, 1942 : -

Dr. Atienza, heading a Red Cross unit, arrived at Capas on the last day of the first release of the sick Filipino POWs. Instructions were to give emergency treatment to those sick and almost dying Filipino POWs being released. After surveying possibilities of doing some underground work to aid the POWs, reasons were given by the Unit in order to be allowed to stay longer in Capas.



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On July 13th, thru the privilege granted the YWCA and passed on to him as a physician with an ambulance, he was allowed to go inside the camp. He was to take out a group of seven ill POWs who were left behind during the first release period, and was to arrange for their transportation to Manila after their release. The Camp is situated about 6 1/2 kilometers from the town of Capas along the hills toward the Zambales mountains. After bowing low to the sentries at the main gate and presenting his pass, the driver drove to the Jap headquarters which was about a hundred yards up on the hill. On reaching the Jap headquarters Dr. Atienza had to bow to every Jap he saw or met. He was pointed to the Jap interpreter before whom he had to bow again. On the interpreter's instruction and with the permit from the Jap executive officer, a Filipino liaison officer was detailed to accompany him to the barracks to pick up the seven men. While driving thru the stony and muddy avenues of the Camp, Dr. Atienza and his driver were hoping to see friends and relatives whom they might be able to help in some way. The POWs came out of their barracks and waved their hands to the two men for that was the first time they saw the Philippine Red Cross ambulance inside the camp. They found many friends, but no relatives. The Filipino liaison officer with them was just too glad to allow them to while away their time, talking with friends and finding out how they could help those men and what their needs were.

The two finally drove to what was called the hospital group where the very sick POWs were housed. Upon entering the fenced compound of the hospital, Dr. Atienza smelled not the usual hospital odor that one would ordinarily smell, but something that stank. In location, sanitation, and housing construction this hospital group was the worst among all the other groups in that concentration camp. The yard of the compound was muddy, slippery, and slimy. The majority of the barracks were ready to fall, in fact they really did during the succeeding days when the wind and rain came heavily. As soon as the two got the location of those POWs they were to take out, they went hunting for them from those nipa shacks. While entering these barracks, they were met by a swarm of big flies which the POWs called "Big Bombers". Dr. Atienza noticed that the more serious patients had been assigned to the worst places in the hospital group. As they got nearer and nearer to the dysentery patients, the foul odor became more unbearable. In picking up the men they wanted to take out, the two not only had to shout out for their names for there was no system of keeping records and lists of occupants in each room, but the Red Cross men had to ask each one of the sick POWs. These patients were lying prostrate on the floor rolled in blankets or some kind of cloth to protect them from the flies. As they went from patient to patient on the dirty floor they would lift their cover to ask the names and often the two would discover that some had already ceased to breath unnoticed by their companions. Some of them had died several days before the two came. The decomposition of their bodies under the blankets added to the fetid odor that saturated the atmosphere. Some of them, weak and without any one to help them out, were soaked in loose and bloody stools and urine. Others were already unconscious, and practically all of them, were markedly dehydrated with sunken eyes, just waiting for the heart to stop beating. Of the seven to be taken out, three were already dead hours or days before the Red Cross men came.

While the four lucky patients were being loaded into the ambulance, Dr. Atienza's attention was attracted by the passing of a long train of about thirty improvised bamboo litters carried by sickly POWs. On each litter was from three to four almost naked pale cadavers that were practically skin and bones. The train moved slowly toward the cemetery which was on one side of the hospital group. Dr. Atienza was told that those cadavers were dumped into communal graves that could accommodate from thirty to fifty. As they saw that pitiful sight of helpless men who were not killed in the field of battle, but whose innocent lives had been treacherously thrown into such a dungeon-like camp to be weakened and stricken with disease, the ambulance driver and the doctor could not prevent the rolling of tears from their eyes. They knew no one among those who passed away, but God knows that all of them had given their best for the good of all. Dr. Atienza came into the camp at 8:30 in the morning and stayed there till past five in the afternoon, forgetting that lunch time passed by. There was no meal of some kind for the POWs or the patients that would have reminded their stomachs of the lufh. The following information was gathered from Dr. Atienza's observations and contact with the POWs, some of whom were old acquaintances of his:



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Camp O'Donnell was formerly a training cadre of the Philippine Army, located on a rolling ground near Barrio O'Donnell of Capas town. It was from three to four kilometers from the southern end to the most northern tip, and about two kilometers from the western to the eastern sides, with irregular indentations along the borders. In size it could compare with some of the big towns or cities in the Philippines. With its original population at the beginning, it could compare with the thickly populated towns and provincial capitals of the Islands. The Filipino POWs were administered thru the Filipino Camp Headquarters, which was about 100 yards west of the Japanese headquarters. The highest ranking Filipino officer was usually assigned by the Japs to be the commanding officer. The Filipino camp was divided into four groups, originally headed by those with the rank of brigadier general and later by colonels, or majors. The big group had from four to five subgroups, and each subgroup was under a colonel or major. The subgroups originally had from 2,000 to 3,000 men and officers each, housed in from 20 to 30 of those rickety bamboo barracks, varying in size. Those barracks were used as quarters, offices and wards. At the time Dr. Atienza first visited the camp, there were about 20,000 Filipinos, 500 Americans, and 100 Chinese still alive. Each subgroup was maintaining a dispensary with wards for patients who were quite strong. The moment they became weak, they were evacuated to the hospital group, which was their base hospital, and which was near the cemetery. Up to that time more than 19,000 had died inside the camp among the Filipinos. Among those who were alive, there were about 3,000 in the hospital group who were very very sick, and about 800 patients in every subgroup dispensary, besides the thousands of others who were with malarial attacks coming on and off, but who were strong enough to move about. From the death curve of the statistical chart that the stupid Jap officers posted on the wall of their headquarters for the public to see, Dr. Atienza noticed that the highest peak for the Filipinos reached the mark of 497 deaths in one day. It was during the third week of May when many died in the camp. On the day previous to Dr. Atienza's visit, he found that 168 Filipino POWs died. These appalling figures of death in the short period of time bespeaks of some wanton destruction of life, the causes of which should require further study and investigation. Some said that it was intentionally and treacherously done by the Japs to even up the number of losses in life that they had in their Bataan campaign, and to accomplish this they did it silently by not providing medicines and enough food. Some of the others thought that if there was good discipline and administration for the Filipino Camp by the Filipino officers, there would have been less confusion, and deaths could have been minimized. Personally, Dr. Atienza thinks that the lack of food, medicines and water and the poor sanitation were the biggest factors, while the others might have contributed to some extent.

Food? There was none or very little if any at all to talk much about. The poor enlisted men down in the lower ranks used to tell Dr. Atienza that they were being fed "invisible cows". They used to say that they got some cows in the camp for food. They heard the "mows" of the cows when butchered, but they did not see any piece of them when served. Some called those cows "soluble cows" for when served them they appear as soup only. Some POWs who could go out on those labor details used to bring back to camp canned foods which they could sell. Only the smart officers who made money from gambling or some other form of exploitation could afford to buy those canned foods, while the poor privates were left to be hungry, overworked, and later to be easily stricken by disease and to die.

Water was another very scarce necessity in the camp. Dr. Atienza was told how one canteen of water was being sold at ₱5.00 genuine Philippine currency during the first three months in the camp. It was true that there is a big creek running through one side of the camp and it was from there that the boys had to get their water for all purposes.

Another thing observed by Dr. Atienza during this first visit of his was that there was complete absence of some kind of nursing service for the sick POWs. Whether it was due to lack of personal interest for the others, or to the general weakness of the majority of the POWs so that they could not even take care of themselves, or due to lack of proper military discipline resulting in disrupted administration of the whole Filipino Camp, remains to be investigated further. The presence of nursing service would have minimized the enormous death rate that the Filipino Camp had during the first three months. Dr. Atienza found out further that while several Filipino officers were



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busy playing cards in their barracks with the best of foods which ~~he~~ knew were no longer obtainable outside the Camp during those days, several poor abandoned enlisted men were dying everywhere in their wards or yards sometimes unnoticed, unreported and unrecorded. In fact, Dr. Atienza saw three dead bodies rotting in the bushes around some barracks without being noticed by their companions. He was told that those boys might have been overtaken by death while on their way to the latrines some dark nights because they were already too weak then. Furthermore, Dr. Atienza found out that during the early days of the Filipino Camp the Japanese Medical Officers did not provide the Filipino Camp with medicines. Apparently, the only medicines that came in big quantities during those first weeks were the ones that came from the Red Cross.

Service Rendered To The American POWs In Capas: Unofficially and camouflaged by the Red Cross help for the Filipino POWs which the Japanese allowed to a certain extent, the Miss "U" group tried to do something for American POWs stationed there. The change in the Jap camp administration, and consequently a change in the general attitude for the betterment of the whole camp, caused the transfer of the American General Hospital No. 1 from Little Baguio, Bataan to Camp O'Donnell. This transfer took place about the same time when the group left Bataan. The American Hospital was allowed to take all its staff members including most of their supplies. It was a happy coincidence and in fact, the Miss "U" group together with those friends believe that it was part of God's divine plan to enable them to be together again in one place. They, the Americans, were taken to Capas in order to run the hospital work for the Filipino POWs inside the camp, while the Red Cross unit was assigned there to render medical aid to the sick POWs that were being released by the Japanese. This was the chance the group was waiting and praying for when in Bataan with Miss Utinsky. When the way was clear, Dr. Atienza communicated with Miss "U" (short for Utinsky) in Manila. In a short time she followed the others in Capas without bringing it to the attention of the central office of the Red Cross in Manila. Since she was with the unit in Bataan, the director of the general relief department was very suspicious of her work so that he would not have allowed her to go to Capas if he or the administration would know it. When rumors about this underground work reached the Manila office, Dr. Atienza was informed by someone in the same office that the director of the general relief department immediately prepared a memo to call the doctor's attention on that matter and there was a threat to put out of the organization his services. The administration's reason for doing such was that they were afraid that they would be involved if the Japs would know about the help being extended to the American POWs. After seeking the advise of Col. Duckworth on that matter, Dr. Atienza went to Manila more inspired and determined to continue the work at whatever cost. He explained everything to the Manager of the Philippine Red Cross in Manila, who was silent about it afterwards and Dr. Atienza went back to Capas with more packages which Miss "U" had gathered from friends in the city for the American POWs.

The Japanese headquarters after gaining confidence in Dr. Atienza used to give him a pass to go into the camp any day during the month. That pass was renewed at the end of the month. Whenever he would go inside the camp in the Red Cross ambulance, together with the things he was bringing in for the Filipino POWs, he would also take in secretly the packages for the American POWs. The Japanese guards had high regard for a doctor especially for the Red Cross doctor whom they knew had a pass renewed every month. In other words, Dr. Atienza was sneaking in things before their very eyes by abusing the confidence they had in him. If the Japs only took the trouble to search the doctor thoroughly especially the Red Cross ambulance, they could have taken him in as a traitor, which at that time was punishable by death. Many times when Dr. Atienza left the house in the town for the camp with so many things hidden in the different secret compartments including the engine of the car, his wife would get so worried and would not feel rested until he had come back safely in the afternoon. During the month of December and the following January when a Formosan doctor got assigned to Capas, Dr. Atienza was relieved with the risk by having that Formosan sometimes in two or three trips take those packages intended for the American POWs. He was so good to the Americans that they took advantage of him by asking him to deliver those individual Christmas packages for the American boys that friends in Manila had prepared. The group usually would bribe him with a drink or offer him something to eat. Upon checking up with Col. Duckworth or his adjutant inside the Camp, Dr. Atienza found out that that Formosan doctor delivered to them every bit of those things sent in.



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Dr. Atienza could easily find out every day from the commanding officer, from the chaplain, from the doctors, or from the individual American POWs what their immediate needs were. Special medicines for some particular sick POWs of the American group, toilet articles, some special food, clothing and others have been asked through him. On the other end of this life line for the American POWs was Miss "U" in Manila. She would canvass friends for each item asked and when all were ready she would send a runner to Dr. Atienza in Capas to deliver the things. During the Christmas season of 1942, she had friends to sew individual bags out of their lady dresses and had them filled with candies, toilet articles, clothes and other things that they could think of. The group had two truck loads of those bags when made ready for delivery. In addition to them, Miss "U" had several other sacks of sugar, beans, orange juice (in demijohn and cans) and cans of cookies enough to fill another truck. Three truck loads in all came in that Christmas season. When some individual American POW wanted some money, thru the commanding officer who had to approve or disapprove the request, the group arranged to get them the amount needed. All that Dr. Atienza need do was write Miss "U" or send her the note from that particular person with the approval of the commanding officer and she would fix it in Manila with friends who were ready to lend the amount without interest. In some cases they would get the amount as gifts from friends in Manila. All the things sent inside for the Americans were either acknowledged officially by Col. Duckworth or by the individual recipients. During the Christmas season, everyone sent out an acknowledgment to those who made those bag full of gifts. These acknowledgment enabled Miss "U" to have many sympathizers in Manila for then the givers and donors were assured that what they gave had reached the destination safely.

This service had brought Dr. Atienza closer to the chaplains of the General Hospital No. 1 who were all very seriously interested in the welfare of their boys. Chaplain "Ever" or "Everlasting" as they used to call him later had served his boys more conscientiously than the others even at the risk of his own life. Sometime before the Red Cross contingent left Capas, he confided with Dr. Atienza for safe keeping a bundle of hundreds of letters he had personally written to wives, mothers, sisters, relatives or close friends of those unfortunate American boys who died in Bataan and Capas. He mentioned in these letters his last conversations with those boys before they passed away, described how they died, what caused their death, and just where they were buried in Bataan or in Capas. The description was so clear that anyone intentionally visiting the graveyard could locate the particular spot easily. He himself wrote a long letter to his wife and daughter just in case he said he might not outlive this war. He instructed Dr. Atienza to mail those letters at the first available opportunity for the States. How the group brought those letters to Manila and hid them from the Japs was like a basketball game which they played against the Japanese MPs. The group luckily passed inspection on the way from Capas to Manila by having them hidden among their clothes and in sacks of rice. In Manila, they passed them from one person to another, all trusted friends, burying them in the ground and digging them up once more, hiding them in the attics, and finally sending them to the province when it was becoming hotter in Manila. In the province, it was under the custody of a good friend and sympathizer, Dr. Josefa Ilano, who told Dr. Atienza that she had them buried several times and dug up to be transferred from one place to another. After the group's missionary friends were liberated from Los Banos and transferred to Muntinlupa, the letters were handed to them which through their help were sent to the Chaplain Service of the War Department. Chaplain "Ever" also furnished Dr. Atienza with a list of more than 1,800 American boys who died in Capas Camp, giving their numbers, ranks, dates of death, and causes of death. This list, however, was burned together with the Red Cross office.

Japanese Anomalies And Atrocities On American POWs : In December 1942, for the first time the American POWs received their monthly pay from the Jap Camp headquarters. Dr. Atienza found out (as they were shown to him at the American Headquarters in the camp) that the officers were made to sign for amounts from ₱00 to ₱200 as their monthly salary depending upon their rank and assignment, but actually Lt. Fuji, the Jap finance officer, handed each of them from ₱20 to ₱40 accordingly. There was something wrong somewhere. There was no explanation made and there was no complaint filed. All that the Americans did was to receive them and used them all in buying extra food for their fellow soldiers who were sick. Some of them told him that the Japs thought they could fool them just because they were prisoners, but they said the future would take care of that.



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A few days after the 1942 Christmas, the American POWs received for the first time the individual relief packages from the American Red Cross, British Red Cross and the Canadian Red Cross thru the International Red Cross. Dr. Atienza personally saw that the individual boxes had been tampered with before they were given out to the POWs. The Japs removed certain items from each box especially cigarettes, vitamin pills and cans of oleomargarine, without removing the list of contents in each box. They thought they were smart enough to have taken what they wanted for their use, but they were stupid to leave the list of contents behind. During these days the Jap officers had enough American cigarettes to smoke. Dr. Atienza knew that there were enough of those Red Cross boxes to go around to include the Filipino POWs, but some one told him that the Japs did not want the Filipinos to have a feeling that the American people back in America were remembering the Filipinos. Besides they wanted those extra boxes for their personal use.

Both inside and outside the camp, Dr. Atienza witnessed how American POWs were slapped and kicked by the Japs. In one instance, which all the Red Cross doctors and nurses and the people in the Capas railroad station during that time saw a friend of Dr. Atienza, an American from Texas, fall a victim to a Japanese soldier. He was a tall guy, driving a Jap truck that carried the sick Filipino POWs from the Camp to the railroad station during the release periods. For failure to bow before an approaching Japanese MP sergeant, he was slapped on the face several times, thrown to the mud by jiu-jitsu, kicked on the abdomen, and hit with the saber until he was almost unconscious. In another case, an American medical officer who misunderstood what a Jap private working in the medic section was ordering him to do, was slapped several times and kicked on the abdomen until he was unconscious. The Japs were much more strict in their dealing with the American POWs than with the Filipinos.

While the Miss "U" group was helping the American POWs in Capas, they were also coordinating their work with Dr. Ronquillo and Miss Seraspi in Cabanatuan. There were more American POWs in the Cabanatuan concentration camp than in Capas. When the Miss "U" group had things from Manila for those that cannot be located in Capas, they used to send them thru Miss Seraspi, a Red Cross nurse who was working then presumably to help the Filipino POWs too. Inquiries and information wanted by the Capas group sent to Cabanatuan were coursed thru Miss Seraspi who would go to Capas to get the sick Filipino POWs who were being released. In October 1942, about 200 American POWs some of whom were sick were evacuated from Capas. Among them was General Stevens formerly of the Philippine Constabulary, whom Dr. Atienza later heard was sent to Formosa or Japan with all the American POWs with the rank from Colonel and above. About 220 were left behind in Capas, mostly medical officers and medic men, with drivers and electricians, headed by Col. Duckworth until the camp was closed in January 1943. These Americans continued to run the hospital No. 1 until all Filipino POWs were released or transferred. A few days before the camp was closed, the colonel with the highest ranking dental surgeon also with the rank of colonel, were taken away from Capas with the rumor that they were going to be shipped to Japan. It did not, however, come out that way, Dr. Atienza learned later. The rest of the medic officers and men of General Hospital No. 1 were transferred to Cabanatuan when Capas closed.

August 1942 : -

In the early part of this month, Dr. Atienza notified Miss Utinsky thru a letter of the possibilities of carrying on the underground aid to the POWs. She came over to Capas and saw the possibilities herself. It was in this visit that Dr. Atienza found out her real interest and intention of trying to contact the American POWs, and that was to get information about her husband. It was then where she revealed that she was really not a Lithuanian but an American and that she was worried of the whereabouts of her husband who was a civilian engineer working in the Pacific Naval Airbase at Mariveles. Thru Chap. Tiffany and others in Capas, they got the information that her husband was one of those POWs transferred to Cabanatuan in June.

Miss Utinsky made another trip to Capas about the later part of this month (Aug.) and it was during this trip when she had a narrow escape from the Jap MP, who was the terror at the release grounds of the Filipino POWs. Dr. Atienza had to make her escape possible by playing hide and seek with that MP. Miss Utinsky's going to Capas after that became more difficult because of her color and she was always subjected to questioning at sentry posts. She managed a way of sending things to Capas town for



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Dr. Atienza to smuggle into Camp O'Donnell by sending Naomi Flores all the time. Naomi like Miss Utinsky used to take the train from Manila to Capas bringing bundles and boxes of stuff especially for the American POWs including money in cash for those boys.

Beginning June 1942, Miss Maria Martinez (Papaya) was sending aid to the American POWs who were on labor detail in Corregidor. Through some Filipinos she sent things to Capt. Lee Baldwin, Major John Lucas, Major Robert Lothrop and Lt. James Sitter. This continued till she was taken to Fort Santiago in September 1944. On August, upon leaving of Miss "U"'s Capas work, she decided to incorporate her work with Miss "U"'s. Naomi Flores who just came out of Fort Santiago heard of Miss Utinsky during late part of August and decided to help her. Mrs. Salome Escudero Holland, a wife of one of the American officers taken to Cabanatuan joined Miss "U" some time in October 1942. She, Maria Martinez, and Naomi Flores prepared the packages and foodstuff for the Christmas of 1942.

In connection with the work in Capas, the following assisted Dr. Atienza:

Dr. Samuel R. Ferriols	Miss Dolores Catada
Miss Josefa Hilado	Alejandro Ferrolino (car driver)

Naomi's Cabanatuan Activities

October 1942 : -

First survey trip to Cabanatuan town. Stayed with Dr. Ronquillo for a week, primarily to find out about Mr. Utinsky thru Dr. Sulero (a Jap doctor), but no result given.

December 1942 : -

Through Mrs. Florence Bell (married to a colored POW also in Cabanatuan) was able to go back to Cabanatuan to follow up list of names given her to check up health condition of POWs. Naomi live with her. About December 27th made first contact with Col. Mack. Made possible by pretending to sell bananas to POWs who were gathering rice straws for the carabaos in the concentration camp. Thru him she was finding out about Mr. Utinsky primarily and tried to inquire from Col. Mack how she could send help to them inside. The following day, Col. Mack scattered in 4 places in the rice field notes for her to get stating that John L. Utinsky died on August 26, 1942 of pulmonary tuberculosis and that he had the record. Also he mentioned that he would try to arrange for help from outside to come in thru some means. She was asked to wait for 30 days for this. In the meantime, she sent a list of names that Manilans were interested to find out. At the end of the 3rd day, he sent four copies of the list of civilians taken as POWs and of high army ranking officers who used to live in Manila. He instructed her to contact the bull cart for details which used to get commissaries from the town for the POWs.

January 1943 : -

First made contact with carabao cart details thru John Price, navy man. For one week, used Price to send in things and money, but Col. Mack didn't get all that were sent thru Price. Gave him up and tried Robert Ross, who was too nervous for the job and who had to be substituted by Mr. Fred Threatt, a civilian. Since then, he was our contact man to take things in once a week. Every week things were sent into the concentration camp.

April 1943 : -

Ramon Amusategui joined the group about the end of the month. Elizabeth Neibert (Susie) also came in about the same date. Maria Martinez showed more activity beginning this period. Susie then relieved Naomi in bringing things to Cabanatuan from Manila especially when more things had to be delivered. Sometimes two trips a



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week had to be made. Ramon Mercanini (Boots) joined the group also during this period and had Herman (Fancy Pants) as his messenger.

May 1943 : -

Delivery was going on smoothly, as fast as could be done. Things were sent in to Cabanatuan Camp thru Mr. Threatt. Mrs. Victoria de la Cruz (Aling Beto) joined Naomi in her work in Cabanatuan by delivering sack loads of stuff to Mr. Threatt.

June 1943 : -

The load was heavier than ever and could no longer come in thru the carabao carts so contacts were made thru Mr. Horacio Manoloto and Mr. de Guzman who had a pass to take in to camp truckloads of commissaries for the POWs. This was made possible by the order of Col. Johnson to insert our sacks and other things with the commissary ordered by the American POWs.

About the same the money had to be sent thru Mr. Threatt. During this month, Mrs. Dorothy Fuentes (Claire Philipps) also known as High Pockets and Madeline Cripe (Scatterbrain) joined the group. As early as this period, threats of being caught by the Japanese Military Police were felt.

September 1943 : -

House of Miss "U" was searched by Japanese Military Police. They fortunately found nothing. Everything was already disposed of properly because it was expected to have something like this to happen long before.

October 1943 : -

This time the house of Miss Utinsky was raided by the Japanese Military Police. They arrested and took Miss "U" to Fort Santiago on October 2nd. Naomi came into Manila on October 5th not knowing that Miss "U" was taken in. Luckily she didn't go directly to 128 A. Mabini Street where Miss "U" was staying. Miss "U", however, was arrested not for the underground work, but for her doubtful citizenship. Mr. Kornner, German Consul, did everything to help her out. Ramon Amusatogui had to arrange to tip the grand daughter of Ricarte for ₱5,000 with Heida Tee Hankee to take Miss "U" out because of the fear that Miss "U" might squeal on everybody knowing how she talks.

During this time since Dorothy Fuentes was ill in Doctor's Hospital. All activities with Cabanatuan had to be stopped temporarily. Naomi had to be kept in Paranaque for some time. During this time contact was made by her with POWs in Las Pinas who came from Cabanatuan, supposed to leave for Japan, but were in Las Pinas for labor. They left Cabanatuan in August. Ramon Amusatogui took care of sending in things after contact was made.

Before Miss "U" came out of Fort Santiago, Naomi had to be sent back to Cabanatuan to hide there. For two weeks at least, no activity progressed. Ramon sent a note and some money for hospital funds thru Manoloto with instruction that Susie was coming the following week. This was after Miss "U" was already out of Fort Santiago. Miss "U" was taken out of the picture although work continued for Cabanatuan. From this time on, Naomi stayed permanently in Cabanatuan to see that things come into the camp. Manoloto and Susie took turns in bringing stuff to Cabanatuan for Naomi.

December 1943 : -

There was a big stock to be distributed that Christmas, but had some difficulty in bringing them in. They were successfully brought into camp, however, but not until after Christmas. They had to be sent piece-meal in January 1944.

January 1944 : -

The carabao carts that take the things to the camp came out less often and the Japanese guards have become more strict. It was Ted Lewin, a POW, who stepped into



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the picture to help the group take in trucks all the things for Col. Mack. Miss Josefa Maglaya helped Naomi in going back and forth to Cabanatuan on errands and collecting tobacco, etc. from kind people of Cabanatuan.

April 1944 : -

The Japanese Military Police was zoning the civilians of Cabanatuan and things have become more difficult than ever. The difficulty to go back and forth to Cabanatuan forced Remon to use Manoloto this time to deliver things direct from Manila to Naomi in Cabanatuan.

May 3, 1944 : -

Letters were caught at the usual place where Threatt used to pick them up with ₱40,000 plus individual letters. The money was for hospital funds. Unfortunately, the people who lived near the bridge which was the pick-up place squealed who the Looter was. MPs then searched places and every passing car and even the houses for Looter.

On the third evening, Naomi had to hide inside a dugout made by barrio people out of "cogon grass" to escape from searching MPs. She also hid in carabao wallows with the water over the hips for three hours. Then she walked all the way into town. She stayed with Maglaya, but slept in another friend's house. That evening Maglaya's house was raided by the MPs and everybody was taken in. Naomi was still in town up to May 4th hiding from house to house in Cabanatuan. Then she went to another barrio and stayed with a Protestant family where she spent most of the hours praying. From there she traveled from barrio to barrio, walking barefooted with a basket on her head and her face partly covered. The family of Josefa Maglaya was taken at four o'clock in the morning of May 4 including the visitors. In the afternoon of the same day, Manoloto was taken by the MPs too and so was Aling Beto. They were all taken to the garrison, questioned and tortured for more than 15 days. They were being questioned about Naomi.

In the evening of May 3rd when letters were caught, Threatt and those in the carabao cart detail, Col. Mack, Chap. Tiffany, and other senior officers about 40 of them, were all taken into a confinement inside the Prison Camp No. 1. All were tortured, especially Threatt and Col. Mack. P.D. Rogers, a civilian, who was the contact man inside thru Col. Mack, was also taken into confinement. All were in for 4 months. Col. Mack took all the blame to himself, saying nothing about the others. (Refer to article of Col. Schwartz). Col. Harold Johnson was not taken because his pseudonym "Makabuhay" was not found out.

This information inside was taken out and delivered to Naomi thru some Filipino men delivering eggs into the camp. During this time she was going from barrio to barrio always in hiding and finally near the camp itself.

June 9, 1944 : -

She went to Mt. Mapait then to Sierra Madre Mts. and joined Anderson's Guerrilla.

July 1944 : - : January 1945

In the mountains of Sierra Madre.

November 12, 1944 : -

Furnished a map of Prison Camp No. 1 which Col. Mack sent out previously to Capt. Yupangco of Allied Intelligence Bureau that passed near Saragoza (Tarlac boundary).

January 29, 1945 : -

Was in Cabanatuan during the liberation of the camp.

March 1, 1945 : -

Went to Tarlac to see some liberated POWs like Comdr. Lee Sartin and in Calasiao 12th Replacement (6th Army) to see Father Talbot and Col. Joseph Craig. From them got the information that Col. Mack and Schwartz were sent to Japan on December 15th.

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