

History of 200

File: 500-4

Title: Unit History containing Personnel posters

Origin: 200 CA (AA)

Dates: Dec 41 - May 42

Classification: None

Authenticity: original, portion signed

Source: Hq 310th Bomb Wing APO 321 - 18 Mar 45

Extracted by RAA Date Microfilmed 3-16 Date

AG-KI Form 91 (30 July 1945)

AGRD-16

*James J. [unclear]
1941*

200th Coast Artillery

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 533276

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ARCHIVES FILE NUMBER 500-4 -----

TITLE UNIT HISTORY CONTAINING PERSONNEL ROSTERS -----

ORIGIN 200 CA (AA) -----

DATES DEC 41 - MAY 42 -----

AUTHENTICITY ORIGINAL, PORTION SIGNED -----

SOURCE HQ 310th BOMB WING APO 321 - 18 MAR 45 -----

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DECLASSIFIED

Authority NND 83078

*A Short History of the
200th Coast Artillery*

By Major [illegible]

Chief of Staff

The 200th Coast Artillery was organized on

September 1, 1917, at Fort Mifflin, Pennsylvania.

It was originally composed of 10 companies

and 1000 men. It was later increased to

12 companies and 1500 men.

The 200th Coast Artillery has since that

time participated in many campaigns

and has distinguished itself by its

bravery and gallantry.

It has been awarded many decorations

and has a proud record of service.

The 200th Coast Artillery is today

one of the most highly trained and

efficient units in the Army.

The 200th Coast Artillery is proud

to have the honor of serving with

you.

DECLASSIFIED

Authority _____

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The next year of the New Mexico
 Volunteers Regiment organized by 1st and 2nd
 of Rough Riders in the southwest a portion of
 his command was composed of a few men who
 had kept the volunteers intact during the
 intervening years from 1st Cavalry Regt 1891
 1895.

In the early part of the 20th century
 the first New Mexico Infantry Militia unit
 was organized in 1918 the organization became a full
 under the command of Col. Edward Abbott with
 units at Las Cruces, Carlsbad, Las Vegas, Lordsburg,
 Ft. Huachuca, Silver City, Deming, Pecos, and
 Pecos.

The regiment was mustered into Federal
 service in May 1916 for duty on the Mexican
 Border at Columbus N.M. Duty consisted of in-
 terior and exterior guard of the base of
 supplies for the Paching Expedition of the
 1916-1917.

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Place of the company was transferred to the General Staff of the Army to be called by Presidential Order April 1919 and the unit was redesignated as the 2nd Cavalry Regiment. These units were then reorganized into a single cavalry regiment which became a part of the 6th Cavalry Regiment. General Foster's assignment then broken this into two machine gun battalions the 1st and 2nd. He was assigned to France in August 1918 and served as a replacement division until the Armistice. The New Mexico units were then returned to the 2nd Cavalry Regiment. He returned to the States in April 1919.

From April 1919 until the spring of 1921 there were no active New Mexico units in New Mexico as per the 2nd Cavalry (D.O.M.) is contained.

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Under the provisions of the Defense Act of 1921, the state of New Mexico was called upon to organize additional National Guard units and was allotted a regiment of Cavalry. The organization was partially completed in the spring of 1921 and designated the 11th Cavalry, it was not completely organized as a regiment until the spring of 1923 under the command of Col. Herman L. King with former First New Mexico Infantry Units bearing the unit names of Albuquerque, Valencia, Silver City, Pecos, Clayton, Lordsburg and Estancia. A few years later the units at Pecos, Clayton, and Estancia were moved to Chis, Taos, and Albuquerque in that order.

No federal emergency existed during the life of the 11th Cavalry and the only federal service accomplished was that of the annual two weeks field training periods.

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From 1921 to 1928 the regiment went to Ft. Bliss, Texas for training and after that to its own camp, Camp Lewis, among the high mesas and mountains near Las Vegas, N.M. In 1928 the regiment was sent to Ft. Bliss to participate in a part of the 1928 Army Maneuvers where it was brigaded with the 8th Cavalry for the local problem.

In 1932 Col. Goo died and Col. Edgar E. Ely became the commanding officer of the 11th Cavalry. In 1937 Col. Ely resigned and was succeeded by Col. Charles A. Goo.

During the 1939 field training period a rumor (yes we had one then) was spread throughout the regiment that it was to be a regiment of Coast Artillery (CA). The rumor proved to be a hoax and on April 26, 1940 the 11th Cavalry

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ventilation designated #1- 207th U.S.
(AAA) another battery was necessary to
complete the regiment and three additional
units were allotted to Ballou. In July
1940 the 207th was redesignated the 200th.

Intensive basis training in adjuvant
became the order of the day for all units,
and by field training time in August, the
batteries were ready to begin extensive unit
maneuver campaigns.

After the 1940 field training period
it became evident that the regiment
would soon be inducted into federal service
for a year, and all training and energy was
directed toward that possibility. In early
November we were advised that June 6, 1941
would be the day.

The usual shutdown period was allowed
at home stations after which the regiment
was assembled at Ft. Bliss, Texas on Dec. 16,

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1941. Progressive basic and field training was carried on through the spring and summer as the regiment was gradually brought up to full strength. On the 14th of August we were notified that the 200th was ordered to foreign service, destination unknown. Later information assigned or assigned us to the Philippines.

The First Battalion, Lt. Col. H. H. Stein commanding, embarked from San Francisco Aug. 29, 1941 on the S.S. President Pierce arriving at Manila Sept. 11, 1941. The regiment, less First Battalion, Col. C. G. Sage commanding, embarked Sept. 8, 1941 on the S.S. President Coolidge arriving at Manila Sept. 26th.

The 200th was now becoming well known and the men settled down to their training and getting acclimated to the tropical climate. The weather at this time was very hot.

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Within a short time after our arrival
 in Luzon some of our rolling equipment
 and a few men were placed on detached
 service with other army units over the
 island. On December 6, 1941, 96 men and
 trucks were placed on detached service
 with the self propelled mounts, and some
 ten or twelve men with the North Luzon
 force.

On December 8th the regiment was
 alerted by the news of hostilities be-
 tween Japan and the United States. The
 batteries had been alerted and were in a
 position to carry out the assigned task
 of providing AA defense for Clark Field.

During the morning Col. Sans was re-
 quested to form another regiment of AA
 batteries by the simple process of divid-
 ing 200⁰⁰ into two. This was accomplished
 12/11/41

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and by mid-afternoon approximately half
of the personnel of the 200th was on its
way to Manila to form the 200th main
unit AA Regiment at Manila later dis-
rupted as the 50th under the command
of Col Henry M. Park and was in possession
by daylight of the 9th.

The last attack was made just about
dark at 7:00 PM the 8th and lasted some
50 minutes within five minutes after the
last Japanese planes had left the night
the band was assembled, playing and march-
ing down the regimental street.

The 200th remained at Clark field until
December 24th when ordered to provide AA
defense for the movement into Batavia of
Luzon Junction. All units were in position
by 8:00 AM of the 25th. On the 27th
two gun batteries were ordered to be placed
under one and equipped three units of the

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the night of Jan 21 - 22 movement of the night
 of Jan 1-2, the regiment moved into a new
 area in the vicinity of RM 148. During the
 night of Jan 4-5 we moved into position to
 give AA defense to Bataan Field. About the
 first of February, one 37 mm battery was
 assigned to support point on the West Coast of
 Bataan. The regiment had no other mission un-
 til the night of April 8-9 when we were
 ordered to form an infantry defense line on
 the ridge south of Cabanatuan Field. We were
 in this position at the time of our capture.
 They followed the march to O'Donnell and the
 subsequent movement to the Cabanatuan area
 Prisoner Camp.

The 515th (AFL) was assigned the
 mission of providing AA defense for the port
 area and McKinley field until Manila was
 declared an open city. The regiment was then
 moved to the Cabanatuan bridge area where
 they were captured.

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It remained until December 26th when ordered
to move to the vicinity of the 2nd
and 3rd Pillar in Bataan. This regiment worked
into positions near the 148 on Jan 5th. These
till positions could be prepared for the defense
of Capanahan Field. Prior to this time all
the positions were prepared in the 1st
50th were assigned various missions from
Lamar south to Capanahan Field. Some units
in support of the 200th and Bataan
In Jan the regiment moved into the
Capanahan Field defense area and remained there
until the night of April 8-9 at which time it
was ordered to leave the defense line
south of the field. Battery B had been assigned
early in February to a position in
the west front.

About March 15th 1942 the 200th
and 51st were formed into a provisional
regiment, later designated under the command

Report 100

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at the same time to see the old N. M. Gov. then
became the commanding officer of the militia.
This period of history of the beginning
New Mexico is being partially spent in the
cellars of a General of War Camp near
Tularosa, New Mexico. The source
of opinion among the men present is that
future military units of New Mexico will
be directed into the 200th when this is
over.

Whitely
1949

LUZZONI FORCES

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Talantey:

31	Phil. Div.	53 PA	51 Div.
45 (Ps)	Phil. Div.	71 PA	71 "
57 (Ps)	Phil. Div.	72 PA	71 "
1 Reg. PA	1 Div.	91 PA	91 "
43 (Ps)	2 Cox. Baguio	92 PA	91 "
11 PA	11 Div.	Constabulary:	
12 PA	11 "	1	?
13 PA	11 "	2	?
21 PA	21 "	4	2 Div.
22 PA	21 "	Field Artillery:	
23 PA	21 "	86 (Ps)	Phil. Div.
31 PA	31 "	301 PA	Army
32 PA	31 "	S.P.M. (composite)	Army
33 PA	31 "	23 (Ps)	Phil. Div.
41 PA	41 "	24 (Ps)	Phil. Div.
42 PA	41 "	88 (Ps)	Phil. Div.
43 PA	41 "	1 Reg. PA	1 Div.
51 PA	51 "	11 PA	11 Div.
52 PA	51 "	21 PA	21 Div.

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31 PA	31 Div	301 PA	
41 PA	41 "	803 BN (AVIA) - SC	FEAR
51 PA	51 "	809	
71 PA	71 "	Coast Artillery:	
91 PA	91 "	59	HDM SB
Cavalry:		60 (AA)	"
26 (PS)	Phil. Div	91 (PS)	"
Eng. assets:		92 (PS)	"
14 (PS)	Phil. Div	200 (AA)	Prov. AA Brig.
1 Reg. PA	1 Div	515 (AA)	" " "
11 PA	11 "	1 PA	attend HDM SB
21 PA	21 "	2 PA (AA)	" Prov. AA Brig.
31 PA	31 "	Air Corps:	
41 PA	41 "	5 Int. CMD.	{ 24 Div. Corp. AUS.
51 PA	51 "	19 Bomb. Grp.	
71 PA	71 "	27 Bomb. Grp.	
91 PA	91 "	Serv. CMD.	FEAR
201 PA		2 OBS. SQD.	Phil. Div.
202 PA		PA. AC.	{ 6 Div. SQD. PA OBS. SQD. PA ? Bomb. SQD. PA
		Prov. A.C. Reg.	II Corps

Troops:

192 sep. BN. Offshore Patrol, PA.

194 sep. BN. Section Base, TSN.

Services:

Engineers (usca) including Visayan force:

Quartermaster 61 Div. PA.

Ordnance 73 Inf. PA.

Signal 93 Inf. PA.

C.W.S.

Medical (including 12 COS) Mindanao force:

Army Nurses Corps 81 Div. PA.

Military Police - 808 101 Div. PA. (less 70)

Separate forces: 3 Phil. Const. Reg.

Col Heron's { 2 CO's 43 (PS)
 { 121 Inf. 2 CO's 43 Inf. (PS)

Lt. Col Warner's 14 Inf.

Lt. Col Therpe's ?

Naval: (Balabon)

4 Marines (under ADM3B)

Marines Naval Bn.

Inshore Patrol

etc.

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Kulan	Thing - What you may call it
Cumsha	a cut - graft - Bonus
Lugao	Soft cooked rice - Watery
Palay	unhusked rice
Kamete	native sweet potato
Bigas	Polished uncooked rice
Dalaga	young lady
Magandang	Beautiful
Bahay	House
Dhobie	Native
Crud	SKin infection - yaws etc.
Temko	Japanese roll call
Bango	American slang for same
Scuttlebutt	Rumors - Gossip - info.
Head	Toilet
SNASU	situation normal all F - up
"Joe"	Filipino whose name is unknown
Mabuhay	"Long life"
Kahoy	wood

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Carramata	2-wheeled horse drawn vehicle
Calesa	More elaborate - same
Bilaw	Spherical shaped basket
Tiki-Tiki	native made Vitamin B - Rice husks
Nipa	Leaf used for thatching
Sawali	Split bamboo mats - woven
Carabao	Water buffalo - draft animal
Bolo	Heavy knife 18" Blade - tool
Banca	Dugout canoe with outriggers
Pagibig	Love
Vinta	Sea-going canoe
Gutom	Hunger
Poot	Hale
Busog	Satisfy hunger or thirst
Tshaw	Thirst
Galit	Anger
Maligaya	Happy
Chew	Teed
Balut	Fertilizer
Fanchitas	Philippine sugar candy

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calimansis	native name
Mangos	R. fruit
Manok	chicken
Tandang	fighting cock
Rocks	Filipinos - chew Gu-cu Bark
Sige SIGUE	Move along
Alisa BITO	come here
Bakya	wooden sandals
Skiny	native shoe - Navy shoes
legumbre	vegetable
Tubid TUBIG	water
Tienda	Small general store
Bundok	Mountain
Taga Gubat	Forest dweller
Dog-face	American soldier
Sweat out	anticipate
Corn willie	corn beef
Race horse	meat gravy
cavalry steak	Horsemeat

Photo Joe	Jap observation pilot
Tada "	Nipponese
J-40	clap Glide Bomber
Bone bill	Cemetery
Slaughterhouse	hospital
Halvy Joe	chaplain
Z P's	Two pesos
G-2ing	investigating
Blood-brother	10-man escape prevention squads
Quansaction	Kwan cooking recipe
Butcher	medico
Latrinegrams	Grips at the head - Gossip
Tin hat	Helmet
Bamboo telegraph	whispering Campaigns
Silver chicken	Colonel's insignia
Coxa	1000 rice cauldron
Rumerboard	Passer of sugars
Sense-of-rumer	obvious
Thyng bed'nails	Air Corps precision infantry
Goldbrick	Slacker ^{enthusiastic}

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foxhole	small hole for protection
Spider hole	against air raid or shelling
The rock	Corregidor
B. B. B.	Battling Bastards of Bataan
scouts	Filipinos in regular use
cheekboard	Big eater
Big operator	Spender
Shobie squat	Peculiar native sitting position
Take-off	leave
On the Beam	Correct okay
R.H.I.P.	Rank has its privileges
"Companion"	"Jee's" buddy
Jeep	Small army car
G.I.	Government issue - Enlisted man
Tunnelitis	Corregidor trench fight
skus	wooden shoes
Cheater	cigarette holder
library paste	sticky rice lupao
Beat one's quins	talk incessantly

canned cow	milk
Flyspecks	Pepper
collision mats	waffles, hot cakes
Seedust	salt
chamake	coffee
Sea crust	chicken
Seaweed	greens
Salve	Butter
scotter	heavy eater
chips	Carpenter's mate
sparks	radio electrician or electrician
wheels	quartermaster
The old man	captain
deck	floor
Sawbones	medic
Padre	chaplain
Bugs	bugler
yeoman	seagoing stenographer
Bygone	seagoing bellhop - marine
Car floor	

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See blow	anyone whose name isn't known
W.T. Hatch	fictitious name used in signing name in hotels & police courts.
Sea lawyer	wire guy - know it all
Scupper	drain
peque	non-flattering term for a woman
Boat	a pervert
cock off (cazik)	recruit
foo-foo	sleep
Marine bath	perfumed lotions or toilet water
liberty	Throw water in air and then jump out from under.
asiatic	shore leave
Gig	slightly nuts or crazy
Boatwatch	Captain's launch
Rear	short watch of ship. (4 to 6 and 6 to 8 pm)
Forty-eight	campment
Shack up	week-end leave
Belay	to live with woman that married
Sick bay	cancel
Batten	dispensary
	shut - close securely

Rube-gym Sunday	half holiday
Secure	quit work - knock off.
Clean up	clean up
Ship's service	canteen or post exchange
Mail buoy	fictitious buoy
Deep six	throw away - get rid of
Can	destroyer
Cheese knife	officers sword or sabre
Knucklehead	stupid person
Happy barge	garbage barge
Banana Fleet	part of fleet stationed at Panama
Bulkhead	Wall
Skinhead - Egghead	Shaved heads
Galley - Mess	Kitchen
puat	small flat bottomed boat for side workers.
Jacks ladder	rope ladder that hangs over the side.
Mudhook	Anchor
Charley noble	galley smoke stack - funnel
8 Balls	8, 12, or 40'clock (am or pm)
Brig	guard-house

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Kivi	stiff brush for scrubbing
Jeans rock	stone used for sanding deck
Catwalk	narrow elevated walkway
chit	check
log	ship's record
watch	guard
Spars	
Booms	
Tall	
lines	Reps
shirt rabbits	clothes - lice

included
1/20

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*The Battling Bastards of Bataan
No Mama, No Papa, no Uncle Sam*

We the undersigned hereby make application for membership in the B.B.B. Organization or association, and in subscribing my name to this instrument, I pledge to support rules, regulations, or by-laws, it and when the organization becomes permanent and adopted at some future date in the Good Old U.S.A.

It is distinctly understood that those who sign this application were on Bataan and were in continuous service on Bataan prior to April 9, 1942 and subsequent to December 8th will be regarded as charter members.

It is further understood that the signing of this application incurs no obligations on my part. Only those who have
estimated

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conducted themselves in a highly patriotic
and efficient manner will be considered for
membership.

Membership is not restricted to race,
creed, rank, or grade.

J. E. Brinkmeyer,
Organizer

2/11/41 92-8

Upon Cabanatuan Gardening

by *Jack W. Bradley*

What diverse and incongruous associations cannot be sliced forth from many's recollection of memory by the word "garden"? Memory perhaps impaired and debilitated temporarily (I trust) by the merciless flagellation of a tropical sun and the deficiencies of constant rice, but nevertheless a memory capable of both retention and reminiscence, even though recollection be veiled with a diaphanous curtain of distance and time. To the one-time lover the thought of a garden conjures up the pleasant recollection of romance, or perhaps of a heart professed and rebuffed in reciprocation. To another the word might suggest childhood chores, petty thefts, (as of luscious plums, green apples, or water melons) or the excellent preserve or jam or marmalade which inspired a constant incentive to visit grandmother. To another the word might imply intrigue, as to a reader of, "In the Parkers Garden." To all the word probably suggests those images pertinent to a notion of peaceful tranquillity; refreshing cools, delightful aromas, a fresh new world, and,

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appreciate the latter word in its full implication. A garden usually grows a home, and, although the word home may signify a vicissitude of meaning to the ordinary reader it has a common and a heart-felt significance, specific and incapable of precise definition to all others, to the sometime residents of Buchenwald Concentration Camp. A prisoner in this present situation is not so philosophical in his approach to the subject of gardening. An empty stomach is not conducive to the exposition of a replete philosophy, despite the contentions of writers and poets through the ages, to the contrary, these probably having well-filled stomachs at the time of their expatiations upon the nobility of the starved philosopher. The last statement is made with all reverence to the inevitable magnanimity of worshippers of things spiritual over things material. Temporarily, as a result of a condition of chronic gastronomic malcontent, I am a materialist. I approach the subject at hand, then, primarily as a pragmatist, although

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I shall not be blind to ethereal aspects of Cabanatuan gardens.

"God Almighty first planted a garden," observed Lord Bacon, "and, indeed it is the purest of human pleasures; it is the greatest refreshment to the spirits of man, without which buildings and palaces are but gossamer handiworks." It is with the "refreshment" to the spirits of man which I am concerned in contemplation of Cabanatuan gardens, but this in a different sense, I am sure, than the excellent Lord Bacon implies, he having, I conjecture, a relaxed belly at the time of his dissertation upon the topic. Lord Bacon was concerned basically with the garden as an handiwork of art. His prescription entails the institution of a garden for each month of the year, and he puts himself at great lengths to formulate a list of flowers and plants to be incorporated into his agrarian chamb'rites. The laying out of a garden was of utopian import to him; he spends several paragraphs on the subject. "And," he adds, "because the

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comes and goes (not the rustling of leaves) than on the hand, therefore nothing is more fit for that delight than to know what flowers and plants do best perfume the air. Though I am quite in accord with these concepts, I am unable to detect the evidence of any fragrant aromas from Cabanatuan gardens, unless there be subjugated by those of greater persistency which issue forth from the too proximate latrines adjacent to the scenes of beauty under discussion. Perhaps this insistent lack of fragrance may be excused, in part, at least, upon the realization that these gardens are products of necessity, rather than a design for the consummation of aesthetic desire.

Actually, these gardens are of dual purpose: (1) to meet a pressing and evident need of foodstuffs to supplement a diet of deficient in protein, vitamins, and practically all components of a nutritive nature, and (2) for the design of elevating the morale of the Camp in general, this psychological function being susceptible even to

further sub-division, i.e., (a) for that purpose which psychiatrists and clinical psychologists are wont to term occupational therapy, (b) that purpose, actually but a ramification of the preceding function; which abnormal psychologists would name as an escape mechanism. Let me elucidate or, at least, elaborate upon these statements and the attendant classifications which I have taken the liberty of formulating in the foregoing argument. In reference to item (a) of the above dissertation it is well to state that rice is a truly remarkable food. It is capable of expanding the stomach to extents of bodily determination, yet, at the same time the stomach remains unfilled. This diabolical gain, I am informed by camp dieticians of inimitable repute, is of almost nine percent protein in composition. Its carbohydrate content is extremely high, which is of no significance to the laborer's diet. The prison camp dispensers of food, this latter I would also better term which, at the same time, avoids the abominable territory of obesity, have

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succeeded in the device of incorporating a singular quantity of water into this substance in its preparation. To this latter fact, the blisters on my pedal appendages, which are the gleanings of many nocturnal journeys over rugged and ill-defined trails, readily attest as mute but indisputable evidence. Another, particularly characteristic attribute of this detestable grain is the exigent insipidity thereof. This causes it to be readily amenable to the assimilation of the flavor of any accompanying foodstuffs in the serving, but where these be in micronucleic quantities, the resultant gustatory satisfactions are dubious, if cog-nizant. To rejoinment with this subject, I am given to understand that southern peoples in our blessed hemisphere are addicted to the practice of inculcating a quantity of this unmentionable grain into their daily fare, although I am assured that these persons are given to no perfections exclusive of this one sinful idiosyncrasy, and that they possess no other comparable vices. One other observation which I

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have made with reference to the Cabanatuan diet is that it imparts a peculiar viscosity, nay, a veritable liquefaction to the fecal depositions of the human being; moreover, it is conducive to a condition of chronic gastritis, often accompanied by eruptions of explosive violence; when an emission of the consistency of a fine spray accompanies this discomfiture, the victim may then truly be said to be suffering from what some alliterative wag has termed the "Cabanatuan Capers," originally known by the appellation of "Tachic Treats."

In discussing item (2) of the preceding paragraph, and the subsequent sub-classifications appended thereto it is mandatory that the genuine necessity of the maintenance of a stable and occupied, rather than preoccupied, mental state be emphasized in a prison camp. Psychological equilibrium is a requisite to the well being of the prisoner. Man has long included a creative urge among his complex motivations. The bare drawings of Mauthausen, Esterwegen manifest

1944 1947

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same in prehistoric eras. The prisoner who has
 viewed the symmetry of the beds in front of build-
 ing 37 and building 15 will bear witness to the out-
 crop of this same artistic mechanism which prompted
 our forebears to their notable achievements. In addition
 to the providence of an outlet valve for the creative
 and aesthetic urges just mentioned, the garden pro-
 vides an occupation for the mind and the hand
 under comparatively pleasant circumstances; and
 the gardener can observe the springing forth of fresh
 young tendrils and stalks with the satisfied reali-
 zation that these are the product of his own efforts,
 and the reminder that, in a world torn assunder with
 strife, chaos, and destruction, new life ever springs
 forth to perpetuate the eternal cycle. Thus Nature,
 by the passing of the Torch of life from man to
 man, from beast to beast, from plant to plant, pro-
 vides mental perception with a symbol, at least,
 of immortality, lost in this scavenger, but first in

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the mind of the prisoner, is to concrete realization that here in his garden is substance enough to provide him not only with delectable garnishes for the unsavory plate of rice, and those incomparably appreciable quantities, but with a sort of nutritive edibles.

Reiteration is unnecessary, therefore in conformity to the established technique of the essayist, I shall reiterate the scanty nature of the incidentals appended to the entree of the Cabernet diet. The culinary emplacements of this nature which are appended to each prisoner upon his message through the uncertain channels expounded with scowling mess officers and begrudging mess personnel; a Slippian region of steaming condiments and simmering remotes, frequently approach the infinitesimal in mass. I am informed that this remarkable phenomenon is achieved by the employment of the most precise micrometers upon the part of our mess officers, who are reputed to be as proficient in the science of microsizing as

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with the entire physiology when they perceive
one of the lower Grandals in their service about to
administer each of a milligram of egg plant in ex-
cess of the approved issue. One physician has stated
to me, in strict confidence, that he treated one of the
singularly astounding cases in his career as a
medical officer recently - the direct result of one
of the previously mentioned dispensations of food
in our mess halls. The afflicted was returning
from the hall of starvation to his kitchen when an
idle gust of wind walloped a complete issue of
carnates and carabao-boat off his plate into the
) corneal region of his ocular appendage - sometime re-
ferred to as the eye. In connection with this portion
of the discussion I take the liberty of recommend-
ing the Bausch and Lomb Science Award for the cur-
rent year to the mess officers of their mess hall up-
on his display of true inventive genius in his un-
due employment of the pipette, which enables him

to fail to satisfy one to the extent drop in his administration of the Cabanatuan Specialty known as Cafe del Avia to the elite, and rice coffee to the peasants.

In the conclusion of this tract it would be well to consider the types of foodstuffs being raised in Cabanatuan Gardens, the selection of which is supervised by the camp gardener, a grizzled veteran of 27 years in the Philippines, Lt. H. B. Jones, he being one of the few men capable of prediction of what plants can survive the rigors of a tropical climate. Many vegetables planted in our prison camp gardens are familiar to Americans hence, e. g., pumpkins, chili peppers, tomatoes, and sweet corn. Those more native to the heat are, sitre beans, pechay, (known also as Chinese cabbage), calabasas, (a ground-like vegetable familiar to pipe smokers in the form of the calabash pipe) and zapotes, (a plant similar to a soft-walled gourd). Of fruit there is the ampelaya, (a uric acid fruit in native parlance) a very bitter, brackish fruit, and the papaya, a delectable fruit familiar to many Americans. The Hawaiian variety is much superior, as is true of

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most vegetables and fruits familiar to me, are the Philippine product. In addition to these, banana palms and a single mango tree complete the fruit increments of Cabanatuan gardens. Since a period of seven years is required for a mango tree to bear fruit, I am hopeful of not being present in those confines to express my pleasure at the first buds upon the single tree existent within our unpretentious little enclosure. But one type of plant has been brought in to break the drab aspects of our environment, vignas, peas.

Even the site of our confinement at bucaro is a garden spot. His appreciation for beauty is truly denigrated who fails to appreciate the verdant magnificence of the rugged mountains to the west of this camp. The picture is delightful, even though the frame is barbed.

All the world is my garden — I merely desire to roam over other parts of it. — CCC-9/29/42

Note: Any references to actual persons, living or dead,

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Though I wet not who could tell of a defrinal mess
officer, made herein are purely intentional, and,
in conditions where the interference may be of
dubious nature, the most malignant percent and the
most malicious intent is to be assumed.

"30"

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by - Lt. Col. D.S. Babcock

On the lawn at Fort Santiago there appeared one day in October, 1901, fifty weapons of a type never before seen in these parts. They were concealed from the public gaze by parkers, but an appeal to an Adjutant Officer could secure for those admitted to see, a view of what lay underneath. This weapon could be briefly and more or less accurately described as a 75 mm. gun mounted in a cast-iron, ball-wheel, armor-plated personnel carrier. A formidable looking affair, built in the 70's, as a Tank Destroyer, it was also what the Field Artillery has long called a self-propelled mortar. These weapons had been sent to the Philippines in response to an urgent USAFFE request for 37 mm. anti-tank guns, which the War Department was unable to fill at the time when the present matter occurred in the Philippines in November, 1901. USAFFE was still debating what would be done with this gun when consulted on Dec. 3rd, I advised the formation of Tank Destroyer Battalions despite the shortage of two-way

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radars and other equipment needed. It seemed that this recommendation would be accepted but on Dec 5th the necessities of the rapidly developing situation made another solution necessary. The immediate formation was ordered of 12 batteries of AA of 4 guns each with a view to making up for the shortage of anti-air activity in the Philippine Army Divisions. No Headquarters Batteries were authorized initially but three Majors were assigned as well as twelve American battery commanders. The other personnel was to consist of about 60 enlisted men from the 300th C.A. (AA) assigned with and as drivers of a like number of trucks, 132 Philippine Scout NCOs and privates and the balance of men as well as officers from the Philippine Army. The American Officers initially assigned were as follows:

Major D. S. Babcock

Major J. R. Lindsay

Major Joseph Rowell

1st Battery "A" — Capt. John Cuckler, Jr.

2 " " "B" — Lieut. Jerry C. Brunelle

3 " " "C" — " John Van der Beek

#4

- | | | | |
|----|---|---------|--------------------|
| 5 | " | "E" - " | Wayne C. Fisher |
| 6 | " | "F" - " | Wm. C. Jones |
| 7 | " | "B" - " | Murray W. Day |
| 8 | " | "H" - " | Daniel C. Cranford |
| 9 | " | "I" - " | Robert H. Corgan |
| 10 | " | "X" - " | Gordon H. Peck |
| 11 | " | "K" - " | Travis E. Perrevel |
| 12 | " | "M" - " | James Seebodacy |

In addition Lieut. Wm. B. Brunton was attached as supply officer and Lieut. Jean Weikel as Liaison officer. Somewhat later Captain Clyde^{W.} Klein and 1st Lieut. Bleich were attached as Medical Officers.

Orders were issued on Dec 5th for the battery commanders to report for duty and the next few days were devoted to checking our property and training Philippine Scout NBC's in service of the piece and driving. The last of the BC's arrived and batteries were still engaged on these missions when the war began on Dec. 8th. After the bombing of Clark Field, all material

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was moved to the Forge farm at north end of the post. Here training continued as PA officers and PA enlisted men pursued in vehicles from the 300th CA (AA) became available, commandeered sedans and trucks were obtained and much property was picked up from surplus stocks of the 2d Air Brigade. Shortly the 12 batteries began to take on some manner of organization. Catch-or-catch-can training was all any of these batteries were to receive for a long time and what training they got was mainly under fire. As for equipment, many important items were never received. The ingenious way in which equipment shortages were circumvented constitutes a story in itself.

Action for the 580th began almost at once. On the 9th Battery 'A' accompanied a squadron of Cavalry to the vicinity of Sabonatuan to track down rumored paratroopers there, returning on the 11th. On the 11th, Major Corbett departed with three batteries (1st, 2nd, 3rd) for Manang in North Luzon. On the 12th Major Babcock took four batteries (4th, 5th, 6th, 7th) to Santa Thomas in South Luzon. The remaining five batteries remained at the Forge farm.

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Upon arrival at Masaya, Major Canahl's battalion was attached to the 11th Div. (P.A.). Battery "H" was dropped off at San Fabian and Major Canahl continued north on the 17th with Batteries "I" + "H". There expected to see early action as enemy landing in force had already been reported at Niguan and Apurri. No action took place however until Dec. 21st which date found Lt. Jones' battery (E) in position at Baranay and Lt. Crambert's battery (W) just south of Pass River. On the night of the 21st the enemy made a major thrust to the south encircling the forces of the 11th Div. and delivering an all out attack at dawn on the 22nd. Battery "H" found its first action to be a bloody stopping match and the first artillery engagement of the war. The battery threw H.E. into enemy machine guns at range of from 400-600 yards and as the enemy encirclement tightened around it, used rifles, pistols and its own machine gun to full effect in a close distance fire fight. The enemy had approached to within

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in 75 yards before Major Banahl and Lt. Cranford withdrew it at about 10:00 am. at which time the ammunition was exhausted and about one-third of the battery was dead or wounded. All combat vehicles were withdrawn successfully but three of the four half-tracks were badly shot up.

The same night of Dec. 22nd brought the main landings of the enemy in Lingayan Bay. Using Jones' battery and Cranford's crippled battery, Major Banahl was able to fire effectively beginning at dawn of the 23rd on the enemy transports and landing boats at Banang but were forced to withdraw when they found themselves without infantry support. These guns were lost to enemy fire in this action the remaining 5 withdrawing to Capnia, where, cut off, they were forced to destroy their guns and withdraw to Balate Pass on foot. Major Banahl thereafter took over other batteries brought north by Major Lindsay.

The remaining six batteries fought some very effective withdrawal actions operating with one can truck with

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Biscayan, Lt. Vander Hooker with two guns ran into an ambush. He was killed and his guns destroyed but not until he had himself hit and damaged two enemy tanks and knocked out a machine gun nest. At Zudareta Lt. Perronet waited for tanks to come up to a blown-up bridge at night and after determining that the tanks were enemy, so directed the fire of his guns as to destroy two tanks and damage a third. Many such incidents, too numerous to relate, occurred before these batteries came into Luzon about Jan. 5th, 1942.

The four batteries taken to south Luzon by Major Babcock took up road block and beach positions at or near Luchan, Tisang, Lipa, and Nasugbu. On the night of Dec. 23rd, this battalion was ordered to North Luzon and hence was out of position when enemy landings occurred at Marikina and Antipanan. Two batteries were immediately returned to these areas and operated effectively. Battery "A" destroyed two enemy tanks at Pagbilao, by the 29th however, all batteries were on the way north into

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Bataan. At Balicong, however, occurred an incident of note. This town was a key point, in that had the Japanese driven into and through it on the night of the 31st, a large portion of the South Luzon Force might have been cut off on its way to the Calumpit Bridge and San Fernando. After a company of tanks had made a sortie into Balicong, Major Babcock's battalion proceeded to shell the town. The combined action served to slow down the advancing Japanese and permitted all our forces to clear the Calumpit Bridge that night. After this episode the battalion proceeded to Tabac, going into Bataan on Jan. 7, 1942.

Thus by Jan 5th all batteries were in Bataan. Major Canab and 14 Personnel brought the last 50 MI's into Bataan after covering the passage of the last of the South Luzon Force over the Orinapi-san bridge, which was then destroyed. 17 guns had been put in action. A reorganization was effected resulting in two battalions, one under Major Canab and one under Major Babcock. Major

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Corps' Battery "I" was detached to Makpan in the
 I Corps area and was in late Jan. and fell with loss of
 all its equipment. Major Babcock's battalion accom-
 panied the 31st US Infantry to Abucay Hacienda
 where as direct support artillery it participated in
 some of the best fighting of the war, almost single
 handedly stopping a night attack on the 31st Inf. On
 the withdrawal to the reserve position on Jan. 26th,
 Major Conwell's battalion got in some very effective fire
 from the vicinity of Balanga as the Japanese tried to
 follow up.

In the final battle position, Major Babcock's batt-
 alion found itself second Moral River in general
 support of subsectors A+B and in addition defense of
 all four subsectors of II Corps. Major Conwell's battalion
 was placed on beach defense along the East River from
 Pandan to Seisiman Bay. For reasons which need not be a
 part of this brief review, these battalions found them-
 selves called the 2nd and 1st Provisional Groups, Field

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Artillery (SFM) respectively. On Jan 30th 1942, Capt. James Seabeday of the 2nd Group was killed by a bomb while conducting fire at his OP. During the last period of February and March the ^{organization was improved and the} training of these two battalions was raised to a high point, in view of the acquiring of Artillery Batteries and fire-direction centers. Long deserved promotions found both battalion commanders, Lt. Colonel, Capt. Curtis promoted to Major and virtually all battery commanders made Captains. The enemy attack of April 2d saw both groups in the thick of the fighting. Lt. Col. Rowan's batteries fighting a with drawn action in general along the East Road in support of the Philippine Division and later in with drawn actions along trails 20 and 6.

A part of Col. Rowan's battalion with some tanks of the 1940 Tank Group, checked the retreat of our forces at Linao on April 8th. Col. Rowan held this position until day light of April 9th, operating directly under orders of General King. Col. Cabacaba

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2nd Group in general was along Trail 70. At the
encounter all guns were destroyed and the ballistics
disintegrated as did all other commands.

Summarizing the SPW's feel extremely proud
of their dual role of field artillery and antitank
and like to quote General King's statement that in the
wild hunt into Putnam, no weapon performed greater
service or was more skillfully handled than the SPW's.
That an organization hastily thrown together on the
day war began should perform so creditably as to
win commendations on all sides is a matter of which
all can be proud.

— The Surrender —

by Major M.H. Hurt Jr.

April 9, 1942 - Headquarters Tuson Base - Km
 167 East Road - Balboa - Just after midnight I
 was in the R-3 Office. The information coming in
 from the front is even worse than it was at sun-
 down - some units I can't contact by any
 means. Today will undoubtedly be a rather event-
 full day and I sincerely hope that it will pre-
 vent useless slaughter for our situation is
 critical. At 1:25 AM they are to blow up the
 ammunition dump close by and we are ordered
 to be in positions at that time. All lights are out
 now and things are quiet except for the roar of
 a battery on Cerro Colorado firing on the road near
 Limay - it sounds like a freight train roaring
 overhead. Col. Williams and I have made our plans
 for our trip and are just waiting for three O'clock to
 come before taking off. The blowing up of the dump
 has been called off till 2:25 AM. Have given the Col.

~~56~~ 56

Follow my parents' advice that reassures me to
 write them and let them know what my job duty was,
 should things not go well under the white flag. The
 clock and an earthquake occur we had plenty of
 trouble without it, the damned black-out sheet seems
 about to fall apart. Two-twenty, the phone rings
 and while Tim talking, the first explosion goes, followed
 by a second - both small - time to be going to the bus
 hole. I dash out the door and a terrific explosion
 rocks the whole earth and the shack begins to crack
 up - before I can get out at the door a second ex-
 plosion comes and the wooden crates on my head
 and lumber fall all around. Rocks, stumps, concrete,
 etc begin falling all around me. Tim rather shaken
 and a bit dazed. I hear Pat Williams calling so I
 doubt that he can still be lighter than me, my
 having the hell to Ben King's agents. The way, Tim
 too shaking to make the trip but Tim determined
 to go. We sit in the darkness of the dugout until
 3:30 A. when we figure it is time to get started for

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The fight on our mission. Debris is still falling around from the recurring explosions and occasionally we hear the unmistakable ring of a shell through the trees. We can't get to our water park so we dash over and down the hill to Dept. Holden and commandeer some transportation. We say, "good-bye" to Gen. King and stall then dash over the hill stopping at my tent for my field bag and a shirt for a white flag. We continue to Dept. Ho and tell Gen. McBride and Major White our mission, grab a reconnaissance car and motorcycle escort and were off. Traffic is the heavy for a car on the East Road, the road is jammed, more explosions are heard from the drums, we abandon the car, Col. Williams climbs on the rear of the motorcycle and takes off leaving me to follow as best I can. It is about 4:00 A.M. when I start out walking through a maze of rubble, crawling, demoralized, and beaten foot soldiers retreating. Had we hence found me alone on the road, no equipment of any kind, nothing except a

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~~copy of my memorandum dated 20 May 1951,~~
 saying a few prayers, wondering what was in store
 for me in the near future, humming tunes, and a
 lot of walking. I arrived at Ltn 153 where I
 again contacted Col Williams who has commanded
 a jeep and driver to take us to the front of Ltn
 151.8. Everything is quiet now except for far away
 explosions at the dumps and the chattering teeth
 of our driver who is so scared he can't even talk, as
 we make our way forward. We find Lt Col Benhal on
 our arrival at 151.8, with small tents and two soft-
 padded seats, and a few troops; we issue instruc-
 tions for them to go to the rear and by 5:30 A.
 the three of us are alone. Shortly after daylight
 we check our instructions, it is about 6:30 A, and
 since nothing has happened we start slowly for-
 ward to make contact. Everything is deserted and
 quiet and we see or hear nothing, but we cross the
 river at Ltn 148 and start up the hill then we are
 surprised as approximately 30 Japanese started at us

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with headlights flashing and screaming something which none of us could understand. We stopped the car, raised our hands and the white flags, and wondered if the end was near. They drop their rifles as they reach us, start jabbering to each other and throwing equipment out of the car. A non-commissioned officer arrives, orders the equipment replaced, and we have a sign of relief. Col Williams shows him the letter addressed to the Japanese commander, he seems to understand and gets in the car and motions us to drive on. He turns us over to his company officer who relays us further to the rear. As we move along soldiers stare at us and do a lot of talking, probably concerning us, as they prepare for their missions of the day. We pass several 31st Inf soldiers being headed along by Japanese soldiers. A rope is tied around the left wrist of each and they spoke to us and told us they weren't being treated badly.

At 10:00 we stop and dismount and are
 scheduled to go.

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wheeled a few yards off the road to a wicker table and a couple of chairs where we were introduced to General [redacted], the Japanese Commander. This introduction made the letter and a discussion follows, between the two, and we answer quite a few questions. He wants the surrender of Corregidor also but finally consents to meet Ben King at 1518 as soon as possible. Col. Williams is kept behind while I am escorted back to contact Ben King, in the pup with a tank in front and three in the rear. We stop at the bridge at 1518 and my Japanese escort asks me when I will re-tain with Ben King and I tell him 2 to 4 hours depending on the traffic. He tells me to hurry and we shove off. After a very wild, rough, and fast ride past blown up tanks, burning tanks, gas etc., also being strafed on the way by dive bombers, we reach the CP and I report that my mission has been com-

pleted to Ben King. He is ready to leave at once but I ask for a short delay to wash up and eat and it is granted.

After reporting to Ben King that I was ready, he, his two aides, Major Wade Collins and Capt. A.C. Tisdale, Col John T. Collier (Linsen force (B-3), and I boarded a jeep and started out. We had to hit several delays on the way because of straggling dive bombers but a reconnaissance plane finally spotted us, and he gave us an OK signal and turned the dive-bombers away from us. We pass a Japanese tank, some troops, and see many of them bathing as we cross the bridge at 156.8 but are not bothered. We meet the soldier I previously left, he salutes and escorts us to a house where we find the Japanese Gen. and Col. Williams sitting at a long table. Salutes and introductions are exchanged and Ben King and the General start discussing surrender terms while the rest of us converse with some other Japanese who are present.

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so ~~correct~~ at war time the terms. Incidentally it was about 10:15 A. After having the camera snapped at us several times Gen. Xing calls Col. Collier and me and instructs us to move all American and Filipino troops south of Cabaoben and assemble them by route for the surrender and then report to Gen. Funt at Tuzon Force 240's.

We get in the pup with two Japanese. He and I start on our mission when ^{we} contact the first Filipino troops. I issue my instructions but the Japanese order them to remain where they are for he says Japanese troops will find them. We expect some kind of trouble as the Japanese continue to repeat these semi-orders to all troops we meet. We know of some 3rd Inf, 20th CA (AA) and 51st CA (AA) troops and we ask permission to move them further south but were refused. At Cabaoben a Filipino Major refuses to give up his pistol but finally consents when he is about to be shot. We meet Col. C. B. Sage and Col. H. M. Park who is issuing orders

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rations so we have something to eat. At 2:00 AM we hit a traffic jam and can go no further. We are not allowed to walk the remaining three kilometers to Luzon force so the driver requests several tickets and obtains some food and the Japanese take everything off and a soldier takes my watch and also tries to take my ring but it won't come off. The Lt. returns, we turn around and head north. We pick up Col. Sage and his staff but drop them off at Cab-caban. We rest when we again meet the Japanese General who gives us some milk candy. We again head south but get no further than before. We are very anxious to get through to carry out our instructions and to acquire some personal belongings for we have nothing at all with us but after much discussion we are refused.

We are later questioned by the Japanese Gen. in charge of Batuan forces about Corregidor but we know nothing and are finally taken to Balanga where we spend the night.

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United States Forces in the Philippines

Headquarters Luzon Force

April 8, 1942

Memorandum of instructions to: Col. E. C. Williams, FA
Chief of Field Artillery

1. You will proceed at such time or hour as you deem necessary, but in time to arrive at our front lines at daylight as an enemy of the Commanding General, Luzon Force, to the Commander of the Imperial Japanese Forces on Batan.

2. You will be accompanied by Major Marshall H. Hunt, Jr., 31st Tab. When received by the Commander of the Japanese Forces you will present my compliments and request a designation of a time and place where I may meet the Japanese Commander and discuss terms for the cessation of hostilities.

3. If the Japanese Commander should decline to receive me you will set him the terms under which he will accept the surrender of the Luzon Force on Batan.

4. In discussing terms, it is desired that you mention specifically and ask for consideration of the following:

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a. The large number of sick and wounded in the two general hospitals, particularly Hospital #2, which is dangerously close to the area wherein projectiles may be expected to fall if hostilities continue.

b. The fact that our forces are somewhat disorganized and that it will be quite difficult to assemble them. This assembling and organizing of our own forces, necessary prior to their being delivered as prisoners of war, will necessarily take some time and can be accomplished by my own staff under my direction.

c. The physical condition of the command due to long siege, during which they have been so short relieved, which will make it very difficult to move them great distances on foot.

d. In order to assist in this matter, I have issued orders directing the non-destruction of water transportation in assembling and delivering the personnel to such places as might be directed.

e. Request consideration for the vast number of civilians present at this time in Balran, most of whom have simply perished in aid whom we have had to feed and care for. The

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people are in no way connected with the American or the
Filipino forces and their presence is simply incidental
due to the circumstances under which the Bataan phase
of hostilities was precipitated

E. P. King (signed)

E. P. King (typed)

Major General, U.S. Army
Commanding

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Colonel Mori's Speech of Sunday, September 28, 1942
Camp #1. by J. F. McClure

On Sunday, Sept. 28, 1942, Col. Mori, the Japanese Commandant of Prison Camp #1, addressed assembled Americans for the second time since he assumed direct command of the camp. Mori's directness in dealing with the American prisoners was in agreeable contrast to the customary evasiveness of the Japanese, and secured for him, even before he spoke, a favorable attitude on the part of the Americans.

It was a hot sunny morning and after a half hour's wait Mori finally appeared with three Japanese soldiers. He was preceded on the platform by the four Americans whose short-time attempts of escape were to be the subject of his speech.

Each of the prisoners had a sign hung around his neck. The signs were printed at Japanese dictation and there was a grim humor

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whether the assembly was for the purpose of a public execution or not. The signs read: "Napoleon's revised dictionary - Impossible," "Escape P!" "Beal of Escape," and "Alas, I bought a return ticket."

The prisoners' hands were tied behind their backs and each was at the end of a length of rope, held at the other end by American guards. Their faces bore evidence of the punishment they had received, and which some of us had seen administered during the time they had been tied at the Japanese Guard House just outside the gate to the Camp on the main road. They had been tied there during the heat of one full day - without food or water. They had been beaten at intervals by the Japanese guards who had also impressed passing Filipinos into service as club wielders - forcing them to strike the prisoners in the face and about the body as they stood there on the

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stage their attitudes varied from dejection to that of sullen defiance.

The first part of the Japanese Colonel's speech was read in English by one of his interpreters.

The first sentence was indicative of the tone of the whole address. It was an apology for disturbing our Sunday with "gloomy" thoughts, but added that it was necessary that the futility of attempting to escape be brought to our attention.

The interpreter went on to say that Col. Mori no longer considered us as "enemies" and that he ask us not to force him to change his opinion by attempting to escape.

The Japanese, he said, had expected to win the war in the Philippines, but never thought that the prisoners taken would be so numerous. The Japanese realized that food was of first importance, that we were not getting the kind of which

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that we were not alone in our privation. Every one in the Philippines was suffering from a shortage of food, and even the Japanese soldiers were eating no better than the American prisoners.

The Col. also said he realized that sickness and disease were prevalent, and in some cases it was because of sickness that prisoners had attempted to escape. However, he asked us to be patient, to remember our weakened condition when we arrived at the camp (forgetting, no doubt, that the terrible trip to Camp O'Donnell was mainly responsible for that condition), and to recognize that sickness was decreasing. (Here again he forgot that most of the men who had been seriously ill had died).

The Japanese considered this decrease a result of the medicines with which they had furnished us, and which the Japanese Army in spite of its own pressing need were sharing with us.

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Here the Japanese Commandant reminded us that we had killed many Japanese soldiers, and ask us to consider what the reaction in Japan might be were it made known that the medicines they were producing, "Working day and night in machine factories", were being used to alleviate the suffering of men who had killed many of their compatriots.

Col. Mori now called to mind our loved ones. — "our wives and old mothers who are praying to the good God" for our safety and for our speedy return to the United States.

Here the interpreter repeated several times that anyone attempting to escape would be shot. He went on to repeat Mori's adjuration not to cause our families grief by getting shot.

The first part of the speech ended with Mori promising that our Cooperation would find its reward in increased privileges and more assignments.

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At this point Mori himself stepped forward, gestured toward the four Americans on the platform and began to speak in Japanese. His words were translated at intervals by a second interpreter, who spoke in lower voice and nervously tapped his thigh with a paper fan.

One of the prisoners, he said, had attempted to join his comrades in Camp 3. Although he had not really attempted to escape in the strict sense of the word, it was nevertheless necessary to realize that it was impossible for prisoners to choose where they would be imprisoned. He remarked that it was not customary to take prisoners of war on sightseeing trips.

The other three prisoners had said that they meant to try to rejoin American forces in the Celebes. Mori pointed out that such an attempt was futile in as much as the Celebes were under Japanese control.

He repeated his admonition to be patient.
"Don't be crazy like a baby who has lost his mother."

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Realize that escape is futile, and that the only way of insuring your return to your homeland is to stay here in the camp.

Mori then went on to say that we had accepted the conditions of imprisonment when we surrendered. He compared our treatment with that of many British and Dutch prisoners who were "abiding by the law of the Japanese." He stated further that our treatment of Japanese nationals interned in the United States was unsatisfactory.

The Japanese Commandant closed his address by having one of the interpreters read several news items. These were typical pieces of propaganda reporting the shooting down of our American bombers by Japanese fighters and the warm reception of Japanese submarines by the German people.

The assembled prisoners gravely applauded as Mori left.

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In the year 1521 an explorer, Magellan by name, sailed into the China Seas and landed near the island of Leyte on one of the 7000 or more small bodies of land in the Philippine Archipelago. Prior to this date these islands had been unvisited by other than local disturbances, and had been inhabited by Malaya, Aetas, (Negrito) and Chinese. The Spanish influence at once set into action a series of war-like encounters that have been cropping out again and again almost to the present day. Magellan brought the Portuguese in Manila Bay shortly after his first landing. Military action continued at irregular intervals throughout the known history of the islands. The entire group is of volcanic origin. It is laid on the map in the form of the head of a mule. It has been called the Archipelago of the Jackals for years. The islands

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abound in game, lumber, fruits and produce, and as a whole could be self-supporting if left to themselves. The diet of most coastal people is rice and fish. The inland and upland inhabitants adhere to the rice but vary the meat and vegetables with small amounts of stream fish. 95% of the natives are of Catholic faith and take their religion extremely serious and often fanatically.

Luzon is the most industrial of the islands at the present date. The island is cut from north to south by three mountain ranges, two coastal to the East and West, and one central running north from Amertis (one of the leading central towns). The range in the west has its origin on the Peninsula of Bataan (native tag-along name meaning "small servant"), the smallest province on Luzon.

In the approximate year of 1600, Spain sent a group of Mexican Troops under Mexican officers to the Philippine Islands. They came in ancient galleons, and made their Hd's in

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Antipollo near Manila. The influence of these troops can be seen in the Church at Antipollo today.

About 1609 the Dutch sent a small convoy against the islands, attacked the Peninsula of Bataan and settled the town of Abucay which the present war has made reknown.

Around 1615 the Dutch made a second foray and settled again on Bataan at Marivales (one of the present day small naval sub-bases in the Isles). About 1620 the Dutch made their last attempt, although partially successful but it proved too costly. They struck at Cavite on Luzon and at the island of Mindanaca and were driven off at both places. 1625 the Portuguese struck a blow again at the peninsula of Bataan, and were badly defeated. About 1650 the English with Indian Troops, took Bataan, Manila, and Taguina de Bay (near Manila and to the south). The task of turning the

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natives to their will was far too great and they too, soon left. Throughout all these years the Spanish influence remained intact on the rest of the islands. From 1650 to 1898 many things were accomplished. The College of Santo Tomas was constructed in Manila. The Catholic religion took almost complete control of all but the Mahamadan tribes. The Spanish Government blossomed into full sway and the Walled City of Manila was constructed. The Spanish also fortified the present-day fortress of Corregidor in about the year 1770. They implaced brass cannon and adobe abutments, and at the same time constructed a naval base and repair center at Cavite where our present day base was located. In the year 1898, Spain and the U.S. were at war and the Islands were again to feel the press of Military struggle. Admiral Dewey received orders to engage the Spanish fleet, at that time laying-to in Manila Bay. The Spanish were defeated with little adieu, and today on the

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beach at Anay, one can still see the wreck of one Maria Christina, the last of the Spanish Fleet. Much of the islands history is streaked with results of warfare. The Islands were named after King Philip II of Spain by Le Gaspi, second in command under Magellan. The master Magellan was killed in a native engagement at an earlier date. In the town of Cainta near Manila the influence of the 1650 invasion of India troops under British control may still be seen in the faces of the people. Many resemble the Indians perfectly. Dewey's encounter with the Spanish was on May 1, 1898. The American troops just arrived in Manila on August 13th of the same year. The natives had nearly driven the Spanish influence into submission and were greatly angered at the American attempt to take control. Under the leadership of Aguinaldo with one Mabini supplying the mental support, the natives gave vent to their feelings. A long insurrection followed and eventually ended in peace and harmony under a military government, Aguinaldo

the leader of the insurrectos, was personally captured by Gen. Funston in Palanan, Cagayan del Norte. Manuel Quezon served as a Major in the insurrecto Army in Bataan during the insurrection. He is today the President of the P.I. His vice president, Osmeña, was at that time Governor of the island of Cebu. Aguinaldo was the first president of the isles, settling up his life in Malolos, Bulacan. One Gen. Luna was the first of the insurrecto influentials to show favor to the American troops and was perforce executed. The insurrection was over in 1902 and all U.S. troops in the isles reverted to purely garrison duties. The soldiers were sent out into the barrios (small villages) to act as school teachers, neither student nor teacher knowing a common language. In 1900 the first native troops were organized under our flag and came from the Macabebe tribe in Pampanga. They were known as P.I. Scouts. The macabebes are hated to this day for this treachery to their own people. The first P.C. unit was organized in 1903 as a

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regiment was formed that same year under American
 Officers and NCOs. In 1906 a group of P.I. from
 an Igorot tribe were taken to the worlds fair at
 St. Louis, Mo as the outstanding troops in the islands.
 Col. Crispak Pataja was the first P.I. officer from
 the ranks to receive a Commission in the U.S. Army.
 He was a graduate of the Gen. Command and Staff
 school at Leavenworth, Kansas. Gen. Biciate Lim,
 Chinese Filipino, was the first P.I. West Point
 Graduate. Bataan, Luzon center of interest to all
 P.I. participants in the late American-Japanese
 War is a wooded peninsula extending into the
 western entrance of Manila Bay. It is westerly
 from Manila by slightly more than 30 miles.
 The peninsula was protected from sea attack on the
 South by the Island fortifications of Corregidor,
 Caballo, El Fraile, and Caraboa - named by Amer-
 ican - Corregidor, Ft. Hughes, Ft. Drum, and Ft.
 Frank. Corregidor and her sister isles, true to ex-

81

pectations, held out against invasion long after the fall of Bataan, and, were it not for ^{disabling weather, fire and} air tactics, would undoubtedly be intact at present. The narrow creeks of water between the islands, and leading into Manila Bay lent themselves with ease to mine defense plans. The very make-up of Bataan on the North, high mountains as a background, and open rice fields in the foreground made a natural defensive position. In the face of overpowering air forces, numerical superiority, rapidly increasing land shortages, the troops on Bataan held against invasion remarkably well. The final breakthrough came as an expected affair, accompanied by extremely heavy artillery and aerial action. Manila enjoyed a position so miles to the rear of any attempted sea invasion, and with the exception of Bataan, was the last of the cities to fall by land invasion. The transportation problems of the U.S. forces in Bataan were hampered greatly in that there were only two arterial roads in all. The East Coast road ran the length of the peninsula meeting the cross vein road

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of Bagao - Pitar in the north near the front lines. Several small coastal towns provided supply entrances via the bay on the East coast, Cabaoben, Limao, and Heemosa. The west road was of little use and extended only as far north as Alengape, and its Naval Base, Ft. Uliat, located at the center point in Subic Bay, and lying midway up the West coast at Bataan^{is} was one of the points occupied by the enemy at an early date. It proved a boomerang to our forces, being instrumental in both supplying the enemy from the sea and harboring harassing enemy vessels. The Bagao - Pitar road was one of the main bouca-at-concentration in front line activity and much of the war's activity was balanced on its crown. The town of Marikina, occupied so many times down through history was the scene of the final action in the Bataan incident. It then served as an enemy base in the destruction of the Island forts in Manila Bay. Marikina also saw the concentration of nearly all American - Filipino prisoners in the course

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of their trek to the various Japanese prison camps.
Bataan has again played her part in making the
history of the Isles.

Subscribed 1942

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Office Of The Commander,
Nipponese Headquarters,
Concentration Camp No. 1,
Cabanatuan, P.I.

July 10, 1942

The following orders of the Commander of this concentration camp will be read and displayed to all American Prisoners of War:

1. Each Platoon will be divided into approximately 10 men groups, with a leader for each.
2. In the event of any one escaping from the group, the group leader and remainder of the group will be shot to death. At the same time, the Platoon Commander and Assistant Platoon Commander will be severely punished.
3. If the missing man is a mentally defective man, he only will be punished.
4. Each Group Headquarters will furnish this headquarters a list of each group, not later than

85

the evening roll call report of July 11, 1942.

5. The regulation mentioned above is not applicable to the Hospital at the present time owing to different circumstances therein. Each group Commander and Hospital Officials will discuss among themselves the best system applicable to the Hospital and present these ideas to the undersigned.

6. In view of these orders, it is sincerely desired by the Commander that all Prisoners of War cooperate, thereby protecting all from unfairness and trouble.

Col. Mori, Imperial Japanese Forces
Commander

[Handwritten signature]
Mori

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America has a civilian Army. In times of national stress men are called from all ranks of civilian life to man the guns in the field. We men in the service know only too well that such a program brings out slackers as well as far too few who are capable and who do carry the weight. One of these valuable officers taken from the more able American business men in the Orient is Capt. R.E. Roseveare - gentleman and officer. On Dec. 19, 1941, Capt. Roseveare who holds a U.S. Army M.I. Reserve commission was called to active duty as Director of Postal and Telegraph Censorship in Manila.

Over twenty years ago as a young man, Roseveare came to the Orient in the employ of the Goodrich International Rubber Co. Service in the Co. has exposed him to much Asiatic history in the making. "The process with which China underwent some of the most radical changes in her history were gradual," says

-87

he, "so gradual that we who carried on trade continued to attend our Clubs and to remain oblivious of the extent of the progress that we ourselves were helping to bring about. American business methods, the unification, and the industrialization of China have caused a metamorphosis in the manner of carrying on business and markets there to the extent that business looks forward to untold opportunities in China which appears destined to become one of the world's greatest markets."

Ten years of business experience in Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, and Hankow, plus ten more years in Manila, and extensive travel in Japan, Manchuria, other places in the Far East, Europe, and the United States have all combined to give "Rosy" great faith in the future of the Orient. He plans to go to America after the War for a short time and then return to Manila as assistant general manager for the same company he served in China to rebuild his company's market there.

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Among other activities in China the Captain found time to serve on the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, to pull an oar in the Shanghai Rowing Club, to participate in the affairs of the Royal Air Force Club, and to play polo with Roy Chapman Andrews in the Peking Polo Club.

When the 21st Infantry arrived in Shanghai in February 1932 shortly after the Japanese occupation of the city, he was a member of the American Tropic, Shanghai Vol. Corps defending Blackhouse "B" Sector in the line that protected the international settlement.

An active business and extra-curricular career can be borne well only by an alert mind. Rosecrance's life, with the military both in the field and in the prison camp continued to show the marks of that same keen intellect that made him a success in business. In the latter part of the Bataan Campaign he was assigned to the Engineer Dept. The men who served under him are unanimous in opinion that he is an excellent officer and that service under him is a pleasure.

-89-

Captain Rosevere, who made the march from Marivales to San Fernando spends his time in the prison camp by acting as Group #1 water Officer, aiding in the morale programs, studying Spanish, matching wits with Capt. Bibee and Lieutenant Gordon, and trying to figure out a good substitute for rice. When he rejoins Mrs. Rosevere in Manila, one thing is certain says he, "we'll eat anything good besides rice."

Of Captain R. E. Rosevere it may be said that America can be proud to be represented in the Orient by excellent soldier-businessmen such as he. Let us hope that we continue to produce men like him for in such hands our future will be secure.

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Captain Herman Neville Archer, U.S.A.

On the twenty-second day of June in 1896 a sixteen year old lad signed his name, Herman Neville Archer, on United States Army enlistment papers and began a colorful army career that took him to almost every battle front on which the service has fought since '98. This soldier of the "Old Army" recalls more difficult days near Cabanatuan when forty-three years ago our forces had Aguinaldo cornered in the Sierra Madre Hills. "In those days," says he with twinkle of proud reminiscence in his eye, "we carried five days' field rations of hard-tack and salt pork, and the rainy season didn't help the hard-tack any. It was not uncommon to go out on a mission with five days' rations and remain out from fifteen to forty days foraging for food in the jungles. That caused our casualty list to swell."

Archer followed the flag to Santiago, Cuba in '98 along with a force of 18000 men out of which

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289 were killed in action, 1960 were wounded, and 6000 died of disease. February 1899 found him in the Philippines fighting the insurrectionists. In July 1900 he fought in a seven months campaign in China with Reily's Battery of the 5th Field Artillery, helping along with 25,000 other allied troops that the Empress Dowager in Peking would not decide to throw in her German trained army of 200,000 men with the Boxers. He returned to P.I. until 1901 seeing skirmishes in Batangas. Memories of barricade garrisons under an N.C.A. relaying war prisoners back to Malate Barracks in Manila still flit through the old soldier's mind. "In spite of hell," the Capt. recalls, "those Filipines would escape while going down the trails; if 20 prisoners started out, twenty prisoners, not legitimate perhaps, but twenty prisoners would be turned in at Manila while rice paddies along the line of march would go short-handed for the duration." Then there was the filibustering Campaign in Honduras in 1902. 2nd Lt. Smealley Butler,

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-92-

7.5.71. c. was there. Richard Harding Davis' book "Capt. Macklin" tells the story of that adventure using Archer as the main character. The Moro Campaign in 1905 and 6, Vera Cruz in 1914, with Pershing on the Mexican Border in 1916, France 1918, the occupation of the Rhineland in 1919, back to the Philippines in 1937, and Bataan in 1942. A service record that tells a stirring tale of American History.

In the prison camp, Capt. Archer has been a living example of the value to the man of good soldier training and discipline. Forty-seven years of service, numerous campaigns in every war since '98, and yet his soldierly bearing and conduct are unchanged. The privations of war prison camp life cause him no particular hardship other than a strong desire to enjoy an occasional week-end pass to Manila.

In the Cabanatuan War Prison Enclosure, "Pappy" as inmates call him, has made a contribution to the school of Quar Cookery known as the "Archer Stew".

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"The Archer Stew at its best," says he, "is made with the following prescription. Take three-quarters of a carton cup of mungo beans, one large can of saradines, one can of pork and beans, one-half teaspoon of Chili powder, plus pepper, salt, and garlic, water, and one meat can full of steamed rice. Then boil hell out of the concoction in a large oil can until done. With a sufficient amount of water, ten or eleven men may be served."

Looking back on his Army career, "Pappy" misses the loss of unit tradition that went out with the "Old Army" along other marks of the service known to the "Old Soldier" such as a higher regard and responsibility placed in non-commissioned officers. He believes however that great days lie ahead of us in the service and that excellent careers will be afforded those who remain.

Another side of this soldier's make-up not referred to is his literary talent. His autobiography, "Captain Archer, U.S.A. and his book of poetry "Metablations" should afford interesting reading for

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all men who follow the colors.

After the war, the Captain intends to take his wife and two young sons, Royal (named after Richard Harding Davis' character, Captain Royal Macklin) and Neville and retire in some warm climate "where there aren't any snow balls" bringing to an end an army career that rates a General's salute.

attached
8/12

95
75

Japanese Detail

A detail of 147 men and 3 officers left Camp O'Donnell on May 6, 1942 to go to Lumban, Laguna where they helped the Japanese build a bridge.

On the night of June 11 an attack was made on the Japanese guards by Philippine Guerrillas and all the guards were either killed or wounded. All the American Prisoners stayed inside the fence except one who followed the Guerrillas away.

The next day when the Japanese found that one man was missing, they shot 10 American Prisoners. There were two brothers on the detail and one of them saw the other one shot that day.

Those who lost their lives because one of their comrades deserted them were:

Sgt. Bernard Clarence Knodick A370 13007418

Sgt. Isaac Landry " 6357475

Sgt. James Lewis Turner " 62911

96

Corp. William David Alfred Rees	"	19051507
Corp. John Bernard Wiesorek	"	6288207
Pfc. Oscar Gordon	"	19154657
Pvt. Percival Hebdon Holman	"	19024697
Pvt. Wade Harrison Rodgers	"	14137539
Pvt. John Orr Darr	"	19036855

Note: Selection of doomed men was made by drawing lots. The Japanese, on paper, write an "X" or an "O" on the slip and each man drew. The above names are ones drawing an "X".

W. J. [unclear]
[unclear]

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G.S.C. Form 18. Authorized July 16, 1959
Revised Sept. 29, 1955

COUNCIL
BOOK

LAURENCE J. A.
TURNER

...
...

98

Property Purchased from

and transferred to the Fund

When Purchased	ARTICLES	Price	Disposition
	Capt Eddie Kemp		
	Albuquerque N.M.		
	4/26/42		
	Camp O'Donnell		
	Sgt Kenneth A. Campbell		
	Albuquerque N.M.		
	Died Camp O'Donnell		
	Malaria 4/30/42		
	Ft. Ciego de Avila		
	San Domingo N.M.		
	Died Camp O'Donnell		
	Malaria 5/21/42		
	Sgt Reynolds Armigo		
	812 N. 8th St.		
	Died Camp O'Donnell		
	Malaria 5/6/42		
	Sgt Frederick C. Miller		
	Buffalo Gap N.D.		
	Died O'Donnell		
	Malaria 6/5/42		

2-200

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Property Purchased from most business Fund

When Purchased	ARTICLES	Price	Disposition
	PR. JOHN GIPP 2883 EDWIN AVE DETROIT MICHIGAN HOUSTON 200 CA		
	PVT HAROLD HEDSTROM 4845 N. WINCHESTER CHICAGO ILL HOUSTON 200 CA		
	MR. ARTHUR J. HARRISON 240 ROOSEVELT AVE. FRESNO, CALIF TICAN BRIGADE		
	PR. CHESTER SPERHINDOK 2354 So. FAIRFIELD AVE CHICAGO, ILL		
	PR. ARCHIE STEVER 806 W. FARMINGTON PEORIA ILL. 2000		
	MR. WARREN N. WILSON 805 N. TYLER AMARILLO, TEXAS		
	LT. LEON JAY HOSTY, CALIF.		

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Property Purchased from

and transferred to the Fund

When Purchased	ARTICLES	Price	Disposition
X	Sgt. WILLIAM J. MCKINTOSH 7139 CHESTNUT ST. KANSAS CITY, MO. U.S. MARSHALS		
	Sgt. JOENE F. TARRAT PHYSICIAN, KANS. 2ND OBSN. SQD.		
	Pvt. NORMAN L. GILBREATH 1100 TURNER ST. WACO, TEXAS 31ST INF. INF.		
	Pfc CHARLES K. ASHCRAFT STAR RE. BOX 91 ENGLAND, ARK. 3TH " 60th C.A.		
	Pfc WAVERLY J. DUGAS VINTON, LA. 17th BOMB.		
LA A	Larry W. Wozniak 617 So. Phillips St. South Bend, Ind. 2nd C. (york) (Note: Kim's kid.)		

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7

Property Purchased from

Fund

When Purchased	ARTICLES	Price	Disposition
	P.F.C. WILLIAM S. SOUTHERLAND 109 SOUTH 7TH ST. WILLEMINGTON N.C. H8TH MAT. S.Q.		
	PVT. EVERETT E. WOODSON Box 15 TAM JPA DEWITT ARKANSAS 172 BOMB SGT.		
	Sgt. NEOMARD G. Joss Jr. 304 333 TAM JPA HOBB'S N.M. 20th PURSUIT		
	PVT. GROVER W. WILLIAMS RT. 1 Box 1740 SILSBEE TEXAS STRY H. 515th CA.		
	Sgt. Willis O. BAXTER COSBY TENN 172 BOMB SGT.		
	PVT. JUAN DE LOSA 1306 EAST ST. ALBUQUERQUE N.M. ET 34 (6) 200th CA.		

8/20/46

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Property Purchased from Fund

When Purchased	ARTICLES	Price	Disposition
EPL	Charles C. Houston Route # 4 Princeton, Tenn. 162 3rd. Spru.		
Pvt.	REGINAUD PACHECO SAN LUIS CO. D. D. M. C. DET.		
Cpt.	JIMMY K. GUYAN 1405 N. M. BTRY H 200th Cth		
Sgt.	SAM RAMERO 1405 N. M. BTRY H 200th Cth		
Sgt.	AUDEN GOODRICH 334 N. PEBBLEHART BENTON, TEX. BTRY G 69th Cth		
Pvt.	MELVIN BRINLEY 7831 HEALCO AVE MAPLEVUE 2, MISSOURI 75th Cth		

Ext
AC

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Property Purchased from

and transferred to Fund

When Purchased	ARTICLES	Price	Disposition
	Pvt. Keaton Roberts		Bty
	Fortington N.M.		H
	Box 954	200 CA.	
	Pvt. General Shelton		Btry H
	Fortington N.M.		
	200th C.A.P.		
	Sgt. Arthur H. Silvers		
	Pt. 1 Box 651	Hq 48th	
	Albuquerque N.M.		
	200th C.A.P.		
	1st Lt. Jack Erwin		
	Fortuna N.M.		
	Hq Bty 200th C.A.		
	Cpl. James J. Rossotto		
	183 Lincoln Ave.		
	Dunkirk, N.Y.	60th	
	Cpl. Dewey Smith		
	Signal Corps		
	409 Signal Corp		
	Cpl. Lathorne McCook		
	Pt. 1 Box 21	200	
	Rotam, Texas	Btry B	
	Pvt. Delbert McDaniels		
	406 East Gaynell		
	Jucumcari N.M.	200	

3

Property Purchased from Fund

When Purchased	ARTICLES	Price	Disposition
S/Sgt	FREMEN J. SPENCE 2 nd Ave. South Greyhound, Wyoming Hq. 1 st Sgd. A.F.		
Pvt.	Edwin D. Leehan 40 West 35 th St. Paris, N. J. 1 st NAT. Sgd		
PFC.	MARION E. GORDON Wagon, Kansas 16 th Bomb Sgd		
S/Sgt	William P. Six 3 rd Pursuit Sqn. 1 st Mt. M. Post Medicine Lodge, Kansas		
1st Sgt	John H. Cobb. 1 st Nat 580 Hq + Hq Sg. 27 th Bomb Gp 600 Fthol Ave Monroe, Louisiana. Phone No. 2668-U.		
Cpl	Lee F. Finch H. Co. 3 rd Bn. 4 th Marine Bde 1 st A.S. Pursuit. Post L.A. Marine Detachment Camp Pendleton, Calif OTPA Wg, Ind. 1000		

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10 CERTIFIED I certify the foregoing account of the month of **JANUARY** is true and complete statement of all receipts and expenditures and that the balance for which I am responsible is accounted for as follows:

1. Checking account deposited with **ABBOU BUE RQUE, N.M.** (bank) **ABBOU BUE RQUE, N.M.** (bank) **PARTIAL PAY**
to the credit of **ABBOU BUE RQUE, N.M.** (bank) **ABBOU BUE RQUE, N.M.** (bank) **DEBE 200**
2. Savings account deposited with **ABBOU BUE RQUE, N.M.** (bank) **ABBOU BUE RQUE, N.M.** (bank) **JAN \$2000**
to the credit of **ABBOU BUE RQUE, N.M.** (bank) **ABBOU BUE RQUE, N.M.** (bank) **MAN \$2000**
3. Cash in my possession **ABBOU BUE RQUE, N.M.** (bank) **ABBOU BUE RQUE, N.M.** (bank) **CH. TOTAL \$42.00**
4. Registered Government bonds kept **ABBOU BUE RQUE, N.M.** (bank) **ABBOU BUE RQUE, N.M.** (bank)

19

TOTAL \$ 42.00

In case of transfer to successor, make on an appropriate page the certified statement required by par. 7 of the "Instructions."

3-41a

The copy of the administration met this date and audited the foregoing account for the month of **JANUARY** 19**44**.
The council finds the account correct, approves the expenditures made, and authorizes the usual expenditures for the next month.

106

In Account with *Company Fund, Company "A."* 24th September

Year	Month	Voucher	Date	BANK SAVINGS		OTHER FUNDS	
				Receipts	Expenditures	Receipts	Expenditures
1	1						
2	1						
3	1						
4	4						
5	5						
6	6						
7	7						
8	7						
9	10						
10	12						

1 1 *Dividend, Southwick, Bill, January 8, 1924* Balance from last month 500.00
2 1 *Dividend, Southwick, Co. received Jan 15 1924* 100.00
3 1 *Agent's Office for Nat'l Old People's Association for Jan* 200.00
4 4 *Grant of Company's Bill for Jan* 10.00
5 5 *Post-Office Savings Bank for Jan* 100.00
6 6 *Post-Office Savings Bank for Jan* 7.50
7 7 *Patrol Savings for Jan* 100.00
8 7 *Comm. Sav. of Patrons* 50.00
9 10 *Dividend of 32 shares of Col. Pat. Mass.* 50.00
10 12 *Adj. Dividend of 32 shares of Col. Pat. Mass.* 2.00
 250.00

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1-2-23
 1-1-33
 1-1-33

ST. JOSEPH with JAMES F. BURNETT
 180 NORTH 11th ST.
 ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO

RAYON SAVINGS

Year	Month	Year	Month
1932	DEC	1933	DEC
1933	JAN	1933	JAN
1933	MARCH	1933	MARCH

Induce from last month

Receipts Expenditures Receipts Expenditures

20.00 20.00
 20.00 20.00
 60.00 60.00

108

2. CERTIFY that the foregoing account for the month of NOVEMBER 1942 is true and complete statement of all receipts and expenditures, and that the balance for which I am responsible is accurate for as follows:

1. Checking account deposited with BOOVER RQUE, NEW MEXICO PARTIAL PAY

2. Savings account deposited with OP. D. TO S/ST. JAN. 21 1941 (Date) NOV (Month) 20.00

3. Cash in WHEATHERS TRFD. (Name) WHEATHERS TRFD. (Name) 20.00

4. Registered Government bonds kept DIED AT O'DONNELL MAY 1942 (Witness) EXHIBITION (Witness) 20.00

As in case of transfer to successor, make on an appropriate page the certified statement required by par. 7 of the "Instructions." Commanding.

3-148
 19..... 19.....

The council of the administration met this date and audited the foregoing account for the month of 19.....
 The council finds the account correct, approves the expenditures made, and authorizes the usual expenditures for the next month.

109

3-1950 Savings with ROBERT FUND. J. DUNN'S WORTH

Year 19... 10...
 Month...
 Voucher Number...
 Date...
 Amount...
 Balance from last month...

AKBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO

Signature

RAYON SAVINGS

OTHER FUNDS

Month	Amount	Balance
DEC	20.00	20.00
JAN	20.00	40.00
FEB	20.00	60.00
MAR	20.00	80.00
TOTAL	80.00	80.00

APD. TO S/S/T. OCT 1, 1951. BALANCE
 REDUCED.

110

4. CERTAIN that the foregoing account for the month of SEPTEMBER is a true and complete statement of all receipts and expenditures, and that the balance for which I am responsible is accounted for as follows:

1. Checking account deposited with HOUSTON, TEXAS (Fund) PARISH FAY

2. Savings account deposited with BBK TO S/SGT. JAN. 201941 (Fund) Dec 20 00

3. Cash in my personal possession MICKEY SENTER TRED. 51513 ALABAMA (Fund) Jan 20.00

4. Registered Government bonds kept 51513 ALABAMA (Fund) Jan 20 00

Total Mar 20 00

19 1960 00

3-109 1960 00

In case of transfer to successor, make on an appropriate page the certified statement required by par. 7 of the "Instructions."

The council of the administration met this date and audited the foregoing account for the month of _____, 19____.

The council finds the account correct, approves the expenditures made, and authorizes the usual expenditures for the next month.

111

s-300		s-300		s-300		s-300	
Account with		Fund		RATION SAVINGS		OTHER FUNDS	
Year	10	Year	10	Year	10	Year	10
Month		Month		Month		Month	
Voucher	Date	Voucher	Date	Voucher	Date	Voucher	Date
5-15-42		SPYGLASS		FREDERICK E. MILLER			
BUFFALO GAP, SOUTH DAKOTA							
DIED AT O'DONNELL				MAY 1942			
MALARIA				Tabor a pp of this			
				6/5/42			
				Good			

Balance from last month.

112

Capt. Frank H. Trimmer
713 W. Granite 25
Albuquerque, N.M.
Died (Cabanatuan
Dysentery Oct. 1942)

Major Richard M. Riley
Albuquerque N.M.
Died (Cabanatuan
yellow jaundice
(Great Doctor))

Chaplain: Lowden
Roswell N.M.
Died at Misamis

Capt. William C. Schatz
1515 South Broadway
Albuquerque N.M.
4/22/42
Camp O'Donnell

Major James H. Hazelwood
Albuquerque N.M.
4/26/42
Camp O'Donnell

copy
A

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✓ I HEREBY certify the foregoing account for the month of DECEMBER 1950 is a true and complete statement of all receipts and expenditures, and that the balance on hand is in accordance with the same.

ABUBOUDER QUE N.M. PARTIAL PAY

- 1. Checking account deposited with to the credit of ABUBOUDER QUE N.M. (Fund) (Check) Dec 20.00
- 2. Savings account deposited with to the credit of ABUBOUDER QUE N.M. (Fund) (Check) Jan 20.00
- 3. Cash in my personal possession (Fund) (Check) Jan 20.00
- 4. Registered Government bonds kept (Fund) (Check) Total \$ 60.00

19

Commenting.

3-3129

In case of transfer to successor, make on an appropriate page the certified statement required by par. 7 of the "Instructions."

The council of the administration met this date and audited the foregoing account for the month of 19.....
The council finds the account correct, approves the expenditures made, and authorizes the usual expenditures for the next month.

115

9 **Sept** **Account** **Roberta K.**

10. **515 - E. 2ND ST.**

ABBU QUERQUE, M.M. SHAWANDA

FRI. 15 SEPT. MARCH 1 1944

RAVON SAVINGS

Year	Month	Year	Month	Receipts	Expenditures
				20 00	20 00
				20 00	20 00
				20 00	20 00
				60 00	60 00

OTHER FUNDS

Receipts: **20 00**
 Expenditures: **20 00**
20 00
20 00
60 00

116

1971 CERTIFIED true and correct copy of the foregoing report for the month of WINTER 1971 as a return made according to the requirements of the Act of October 3, 1917, Chapter 360, Section 1060, and that the same is correct for which I am responsible.

Checking account deposited with WELLS FARGO BANK (Bank) to the credit of WELLS FARGO BANK (Bank)

2. Savings account deposited with (Bank) to the credit of (Fund) Dec 8 20 00

3. Cash in my personal possession (Fund) Dec 20 00

4. Registered Government bonds kept (Value) Nov 20 00

TOTAL \$ 60.00

In case of transfer to successor, make on an appropriate page the certified statement required by par. 7 of the "Instructions."

The account of the administration met this date and notified the foregoing account for the month of 10

The account finds the account correct, approves the expenditures made, and authorizes the usual expenditures for the next month.

PARTIAL PAY

117

1943 ^{1st} ^{2nd} ^{3rd} ^{4th} ^{5th} ^{6th} ^{7th} ^{8th} ^{9th} ^{10th} ^{11th} ^{12th}
 Account with **DIKE, RICHARD H.**

Year	Month	Voucher Date	RATION SAVINGS		OTHER FUNDS	
			Receipts	Expenditures	Receipts	Expenditures
		ABUQUERQUE N.M., PRC started to CPN 6 APRIL 1942				PARTIAL NONE
		Dec 8 1941 to APRIL 8 1942 DS. PROVISIONAL FIELD ARMY				
		DIED AT CABANUTIAN				
		MARIA				

118

I certify that the foregoing receipt for the month of February 1960 is a true and complete statement of all receipts and disburseances, and that the balance for which I am responsible is accounted for as follows:

1. Checking account deposited with First Fed Bank to the credit of Office of Sandy TEXAS (Bank) (check) 20.00
2. Savings account deposited with First Fed Bank to the credit of Office of Sandy TEXAS (Bank) (check) 20.00
3. Cash in my personal possession None (Bank) (check) 20.00
4. Registered Government bonds kept None (Bank) (check) 0.00

TOTAL \$ 60.00

19.....

 Commissioning

App. In case of transfer to successor, make on an appropriate page the certified statement required by par. 7 of the "Instructions."

3-1102

The council of the administration met this date and audited the foregoing account for the month of Feb 1960.
 The council finds the account correct, approves the expenditures made, and authorizes the usual expenditures for the next month.

119

21 PR Account Book LEONARD R.
 Month TRINITY, TEXAS
 Year 19
 Voucher Date 3rd class Spd Bill Balance from last month.

EATON SAVINGS		OTHER FUNDS	
Receipts	Expenditures	Receipts	Expenditures
	<u>PAID</u>		
	<u>20.00</u>		
	<u>20.00</u>		
	<u>20.00</u>		
	<u>60.00</u>		

120
 H

22 PRO ROYD GRADY 19... is a true and complete statement of all
 RECEIPTS and the disbursements and expenditures for the month of...
 receipts and expenditures, and that the balance for which I am responsible is accounted for as follows:

1. Checking account deposited with...
 to the credit of RSWELL, New Mex,
 (Fund) (Bank)
2. Savings account deposited with...
 to the credit of 5th Ave Spl. Rating
 (Fund) (Bank)
3. Cash in my personal possession
4. Registered Government bonds kept

..... 19.....
 TOTAL \$.....
 Comprising.....

3-140
 19.....

The council of the administration met this date and audited the foregoing account for the month of...
 The council finds the account correct, approves the expenditures made, and authorizes the usual expenditures for the next month.

121

CERTIFIED that the foregoing account for the month of DECEMBER 1958 is a true and complete statement of all receipts and expenditures, and that the balance for which I am responsible is accounted for as follows:

1. Checking account deposited with GRAPPE LINE TEXAS (bank) partial payment
 to the credit of GRAPPE LINE TEXAS (fund) dec \$ 20.00
Jan \$ 20.00
2. Savings account deposited with GRAPPE LINE TEXAS (bank) Mar \$ 20.00
 to the credit of GRAPPE LINE TEXAS (fund) \$ 60.00
3. Cash in my personal possession GRAPPE LINE TEXAS (fund) \$ 0.00
4. Registered Government bonds kept GRAPPE LINE TEXAS (fund) \$ 0.00

Total \$ 100.00
 Commanding: _____ 1958

GRAPPE LINE TEXAS
 In case of transfer to successor, make on an appropriate page the certified statement required by par. 7 of the "Instructions."
 _____ 1958

The council of the administration met this date and audited the foregoing account for the month of _____ 1958.
 The council finds the account correct, approves the expenditures made, and authorizes the usual expenditures for the next month.

122

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the foregoing account for the month of 19 is a true and complete statement of all receipts and expenditures, and that the balance for which I am responsible is accounted for as follows:

CPA Dotsen No N 20
HOBBBS, NEW MEX

1. Checking account to the credit of Jan 21 1942 220.00
 to the credit of (Fund)
 Savings (Fund) 20.00
20.00

2. Cash in my personal possession (Fund) 20.00
20.00

3. Registered Government bonds kept (Warrant) 60.00
60.00

Commanding _____

4. In case of transfer to successor, make on an appropriate page the certified statement required by par. 7 of the "Instructions."

3-24b

The Council of the administration met this date and audited the foregoing account for the month of 19
 The Council finds the account correct, approves the expenditures made, and authorizes the usual expenditures for the next month. 19

CASH PAID

Dec 8, 20, 00
JAN 8, 20, 00
MAR 20, 02
TOTAL \$ 60.00

123

1500 1500 In Account with CREASE, AIMER, H.

Year 19 44

Month Jan

Yearly Date PIT. to Spl. JAN. 21 1944

Balance from last month 20.00

RATION SAVINGS		OTHER FUNDS	
Receipts	Expenditures	Receipts	Expenditures
		<u>Partial Pay</u>	<u>20.00</u>
		<u>Jan</u>	<u>20.00</u>
		<u>Mar</u>	<u>20.00</u>
			<u>69.00</u>

ALC

124

16 *W. G. B. L. H. E. R. T. A. R. A. U. L.*

I certify that the foregoing account for the month of _____ 19____ is a true and complete statement of all receipts and expenditures, and that the balance for which I am responsible is accounted for as follows:

1. Checking account deposited with to the credit of <i>BIGUE ROUE, N.Y.</i>	(Fund)	(Bank)	\$
2. Savings account deposited with _____		(Bank)	\$
to the credit of _____	(Fund)		\$
3. Cash in my personal possession _____			\$
4. Registered Government bonds kept _____	(Where)		\$
_____ 19____			
TOTAL _____			\$

W. G. B. L. H. E. R. T. A. R. A. U. L.

Committee

3-4-50

_____ 19____

The council of the administration met this date and audited the foregoing account for the month of _____ 19____. The council finds the account correct, approves the expenditures made, and authorizes the usual expenditures for the next month.

125

Year			FUND		RATION SAVINGS		OTHER FUNDS	
Year	Month	Day	Receipts	Expenditures	Receipts	Expenditures	Receipts	Expenditures
1942	APRIL	8			60.00			
					20.00			
					20.00			
					60.00			

17 CPS, Account with BATTION Fund, JOHN P.
 517 EAST SANBURY, N.Y.
 Surrendered APRIL 8 1942
 CAMP O'DONNELL APRIL 9 to
 JUNE 11 1942 MOVED to CAMP
 CABANAUEN JUNE 11 1942 MOVED
 to FISHKILL JUNCTION CAMP JUNE
 27 MOVED to FISHKILL BID PRISON
 Dec 9 1942

RECEIPTS
 RATION SAVINGS
 OTHER FUNDS

126

14700		G. L. Armstrong, ^{Flight} Major			AUGIER	
Year	18..	EATON SAVINGS			OTHER FUNDS	
Month		Expenditures	Receipts	Expenditures		
Voucher	Date	Balance from last month				
		DIED AT SABATHIAN PRISON CAMP	PARTIAL PAY			
		MAR APRIL	DEC 20.00			
		MAR APRIL 6 1942	JAN 20.00			
			APR 20.00			
			TOTAL P 60.00			

127

13 CERTIFIED by the foregoing account for and each of is a true and complete statement of all
 (over) and expenditures, and of the balance of funds and responsible is accounted for as follows:

1. Checking account deposited with

to the credit of (bank)

2. Savings account deposited with (bank)

to the credit of (bank)

3. Cash in my personal possession (bank)

4. Registered Government bonds kept (When)

19..... Total \$ 60.00

3-14a *[Signature]* In case of transfer to successor, make on an appropriate page the certified statement required by par. 7 of the "Instructions." Commanding:

The council of the administration met this date and notified the foregoing account for the month of 19.....
 The council finds the account correct, approves the expenditures made, and authorizes the usual expenditures for the next month.

PARTIAL PAY
due 1000
plus 20.00
plus 20.00

128

13-300		Account with		Fund		RAYON SAVINGS		OTHER FUNDS	
Year	Mo	Month	Year	Receipts	Expenditures	Receipts	Expenditures		
Year	Mo	Month	Year	Receipts	Expenditures	Receipts	Expenditures		
		APRIL	1942						
		MAY	1942						
		JUN	1942						
		JUL	1942						
		AUG	1942						
		SEP	1942						
		OCT	1942						
		NOV	1942						
		DEC	1942						
		TOTAL							

13-300
 Account with
 ENGINO, NEW MEX.
 Fund
 13-300

APRIL 6 1942

PRE PAID APRIL 6 1942

PARTIAL TRY
 Dec 20 00
 Jan 20 00
 Total 60 00

129

I CERTIFY that the foregoing account for the month of APRIL is a true and complete statement of all deposits and expenditures, and that the funds for which the above is rendered for a follow:

1. Checking account deposited with ABBODUVEROUE (Name) MM (Initials) PARTRATHY (Signature)
2. Savings account deposited with ABBODUVEROUE (Name) MM (Initials) PARTRATHY (Signature)
3. Cash in my personal possession APRIL 8th 1942 (Date) Dec 80.00 (Amount)
JAN 8.20.00
MAR 8.20.00
TOTAL \$ 100.00
4. Registered Government bonds kept 19 (Year) MM (Initials) PARTRATHY (Signature)

In case of transfer to successor, make on an appropriate page the certified statement required by par. 7 of the "Instructions."

The council of the administration met this date and audited the foregoing account for the month of APRIL 1942

The council finds the account correct, approves the expenditures made, and authorizes the usual expenditures for the next month. 1942

131

APPROVED
 CERTIFY that the foregoing account for the month of CHAVEZ LOUIS G.
 receipts and expenditures, and that the balance for which you responsible is accounted for as follows:

10. is a true and complete statement of all

1. Checking account deposited with First Nat. Bank to the credit of N.M. (fund) (month)
2. Savings account deposited with First Nat. Bank to the credit of Sp. Pol. Rating (fund) (month)
3. Cash in my personal possession from 200.00
4. Registered Government bonds kept from 200.00

19. TOTAL \$ 600.00

42. In case of transfer to successor, make on an appropriate page the certified statement required by par. 7 of the "Instructions."

3-2128
 19. _____

10. The council of the administration met this date and audited the foregoing account for the month of _____
 The council finds the account correct, approves the expenditures made, and authorizes the usual expenditures for the next month.

132

I, **FRANK B. BARKER**, certify that the foregoing receipts and expenditures, and that the balance for which I am responsible is accounted for as follows:

1. Checking account deposited with **FRANK B. BARKER** to the credit of **FRANK B. BARKER**, **NEW MEX.** (Fund) **FRANK B. BARKER**
2. Savings account deposited with **FRANK B. BARKER** to the credit of **FRANK B. BARKER**, **RADIO OPERATOR** (Fund) **FRANK B. BARKER**
3. Cash in my personal possession **FRANK B. BARKER** **FRANK B. BARKER**
4. Registered Government bonds kept **FRANK B. BARKER** **FRANK B. BARKER**

3-118 **FRANK B. BARKER** In case of transfer to successor, make on an appropriate page the certified statement required by par. 7 of the "Instructions." **FRANK B. BARKER**

The council of the administration met this date and audited the foregoing account for the month of **FRANK B. BARKER**, 19 **FRANK B. BARKER**.
 The council finds the account correct, approves the expenditures made, and authorizes the usual expenditures for the next month. **FRANK B. BARKER**, 19 **FRANK B. BARKER**

134

I CERTIFY that the foregoing account for the month of APRIL 1944 is True and complete statement of all

300 plus special expenditures, and that the balance is correct in accordance with the records of the office:

1. Checking account deposited with W. M. WILSON (Trust) (Trust)

to the credit of ABDU OPERATOR (Trust) (Trust)

2. Savings account deposited with ABDU OPERATOR (Trust) (Trust)

3. Cash in my personal possession None (Trust) (Trust)

4. Registered Government bonds kept None (Trust) (Trust)

..... 19.....
 Total \$ 600.00
 Consistency:

ag- In case of transfer to successor, make on an appropriate page the certified statement required by par. 7 of the "Instructions."

3-113

The council of the administration met this date and notified the foregoing account for the month of 19.....

council finds the account correct, approves the expenditures made, and authorizes the usual expenditures for the next month.

PARTIAL PAY

Dec \$ 30.00

Jan \$ 20.00

Mar \$ 20.00

Total \$ 600.00

136

I HEREBY certify that the foregoing account for the month of PROBIE 1948 is a true and complete statement of all
 this and other funds, and that the total is correct as to the amount of PROBIE as to the month of PROBIE

1. Checking account deposited with BNM, ILL (Bank)

to the credit of BNM, ILL (Bank)

2. Savings account deposited with BNM, ILL (Bank)

to the credit of BNM, ILL (Bank)

3. Cash in my personal possession Jan \$ 20.00 (Fund)

4. Registered Government bonds kept Mar \$ 20.00 (Bonds)

19 60.00

TOTAL \$ 60.00

Corrected: 19

APR In case of transfer to successor, make on an appropriate page the certified statement required by par. 7 of the "Instructions."

7-400 19

The council of the administration met this date and audited the foregoing account for the month of PROBIE 1948
 The council finds the account correct, approves the expenditures made, and authorizes the usual expenditures for the next month.

PROBIE PAY

139

I CERTIFY that the foregoing account for the month of 19 is a true and complete statement of all receipts and expenditures, and that the balance on hand I am responsible is accounted for as follows:

1. ~~Checking account deposited with~~ W. B. WARD, FRANKLIN (bank)
 - to the credit of AT BIRQUER DUE N.M. (fund)
 2. Savings ~~Account~~ disposed of (bank)
 - to the credit of W. B. WARD Sp. Rating (fund)
 3. Cash in my personal possession cash (cash)
 4. Registered Government bonds kept cash (where)
- Total \$ 60.00

In case of transfer to successor, make on an appropriate page the certified statement required by par. 7 of the "Instructions."

The council of the administration met this date and audited the foregoing account for the month of 19
 The council finds the account correct, approves the expenditures made, and authorizes the usual expenditures for the next month.

out

(H. B.)

(F. B.)

14

34 *BRG P. I. MAX LEO*
 I HEREBY state that the foregoing account for the month of _____ 19____ is a true and complete statement of all receipts and expenditures, and that the balance for which I am responsible is accounted for as follows:

1. Cheeking account deposited with _____ 19____ (check)
 - to the credit of _____ (bank)
 2. Savings account *Deposited* *for* *Sp. Rating* _____ (bank)
 - to the credit of _____ (bank)
 3. Cash in my personal possession _____ (bank)
 4. Registered Government bonds kept _____ (bonds)
- Total *P. 60.00*

_____ 19____
 Commanding.

3-3188
BRG

This council of the administration met this date and audited the foregoing account for the month of _____ 19____
 The council finds the account correct, approves the expenditures made, and authorizes the usual expenditures for the next month. _____ 19____

143

28 I CERTIFY that the foregoing report for the month of Dec 1944 is a true and complete statement of all receipts and expenditures, and that the balance for which I am responsible is accounted for as follows:

1. Checking account deposited with First National Bank, N.W. (Bank) PARTRIP'S PAY
 to the credit of SP4 H. A. CLY (Fund) Dec 20.00
 2. Savings amount deposited with First National Bank, N.W. (Bank) Jan 20.00
 to the credit of SP4 H. A. CLY (Fund) Jan 20.00
 3. Cash in my personal possession Jan 20.00 (Fund) Jan 20.00
 4. Registered Government bonds kept Jan 20.00 (Fund) Jan 20.00
- 19 1944 Commanding

3-410 In case of transfer to successor, make on an appropriate page the certified statement required by par. 7 of the "Instructions."

The council of the administration met this date and audited the foregoing account for the month of Dec 1944
 The council finds the account correct, approves the expenditures made, and authorizes the usual expenditures for the next month. 19

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 833078

39 100 ¹⁴⁵ P. M. Account with ^{Fund} DURAN, DEKHI DO.

Year 10...	Month	Voucher Date	RATION SAVINGS		OTHER FUNDS	
			Receipts	Expenditures	Receipts	Expenditures
			Balance from last month.			
						287.10
						Dec 20.00
						Jan 20.00
						Mar 20.00
						60.00

[Handwritten signature]

146

41-343 PITI In Account with FRANK CO'S, Fund GREY NAUDD D.

			RATION SAVINGS		OTHER FUNDS	
Year	19...		Receipts	Expenditures	Receipts	Expenditures
Month						
Youcher						
			Balance from last month.			

AS VEGAS, NM,

W. Fairb when New Brother
out

F.A.R.I.A. P.V.

20.00

20.00

20.00

60.00

Out

147

401 Pmt that the foregoing account for the month of EDWIN J. 10, is a true and complete statement of
receipts and expenditures, and that the balance for which I am responsible is accounted for as follows:

1. Checking account deposited with First Nat Bank to the credit of Edwin J. Kent Mich. (Fund) (Bank) Charles Cox
 2. Savings account deposited with _____ to the credit of _____ (Fund) (Bank) Dec \$20.00
 3. Cash in my personal possession _____ (Fund) Jan \$20.00
 4. Registered Government bonds kept _____ (Value) Mar \$20.00
- Total \$60.00

3-349 6/27 In case of transfer to successor, make on an appropriate page the certified statement required by par. 7 of the "Instructions." _____
Commentary: _____

The council of the administration met this date and audited the foregoing account for the month of _____ 19_____.
The council finds the account correct, approves the expenditures made, and authorizes the usual expenditures for the next month.

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 53076

148

42 I CERTIFY that the foregoing account for the month of _____, 19____, is a true and complete statement of all deposits and expenditures, and that the balance for which I am responsible is accounted for as follows:

- 1. Checking account deposited with ARCIALI, MANUELA (bank) to the credit of _____ \$ _____
- 2. Savings account deposited SOCORRO, N.M. (fund) to the credit of _____ \$ _____
- 3. Cash in my personal possession _____ \$ _____
- 4. Registered Government bonds kept _____ \$ _____

(Where) _____ \$ _____
TOTAL _____ \$ _____

Commencing _____, 19____
* In case of transfer to successor, make on an appropriate page the certified statement required by par. 7 of the "Instructions."
1-240

But
The council of the administration met this date and audited the foregoing account for the month of _____, 19____.
The council finds the account correct, approves the expenditures made, and authorizes the usual expenditures for the next month.

DECLASSIFIED
Authority NND 533076

149

48
 In Account with MOSLEY Fund, JOHN E.

Year	10	RATION SAVINGS		OTHER FUNDS	
		Receipts	Expenditures	Receipts	Expenditures
Month					
Voucher	Date				
Balance from last month					
<p><i>AVG</i> <i>10/1</i></p>					

150

I CERTIFY that the foregoing account for the month of 19..... is a true and complete statement of all receipts and expenditures, and that the balance for which I am responsible is accounted for as follows:

1. Checking account deposits of 1111 EBN RECORDED (Cash)

to the credit of \$
 2. Savings account deposited with (Fund) (Cash)

to the credit of \$
 3. Cash in my personal possession (Fund) \$

4. Registered Government bonds kept (When) \$

..... 19 TOTAL \$

..... Commanding.

..... 19

The counsel of the administration met this date and notified the foregoing account for the month of 19.....
 The counsel finds the account correct, approves the expenditures made, and authorizes the usual expenditures for the next month.

7-1420

152

I, SPRINGER, of the foregoing account, for the month of 19, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and complete statement of the account and expenditures, and that the same is correct and that I am responsible in accordance for as follows:

1. Checking account deposited with W. TOWNER (Bank) \$.....

2. Savings account deposited with W. TOWNER (Bank) \$.....

3. Cash in my personal possession W. TOWNER (Bank) \$.....

4. Registered Government bonds kept W. TOWNER (Bank) \$.....

SIGNED DEC 18 1944 BY BOMB

AT CHARK FIELD 19.....

Total..... \$.....

Commodity.....

In case of transfer to successor, make on an appropriate page the certified statement required by par. 7 of the "Instructions."

The council of the administration met this date and audited the foregoing account for the month of, 19.....

The council finds the account correct, approves the expenditures made, and authorizes the usual expenditures for the next month.

153

50 CERTIFY that the foregoing account for the month of 19..... is a true and complete statement of all

receipts and expenditures and the balance for which I am responsible is accounted for as follows:

1. Checking account deposited *AT CAMP O'DONNELL*
 to the credit of *SAN DOMINGO INN* (Fund)

2. Savings account deposited with *AT CAMP O'DONNELL* (Fund)
 to the credit of *DIED*

3. Cash in my personal possession *1942* (Fund)
DYSENTERY

4. Registered Government bonds kept (Fund)

TOTAL	\$	20.00
		20.00
		\$0.00

In case of transfer to successor, make on an appropriate page the certified statement required by par. 7 of the "Instructions."

19.....

Done
more approved on page 20 of this book.

The council of the administration met this date and audited the foregoing account for the month of 19.....
 The council finds the account correct, approves the expenditures made, and authorizes the usual expenditures for the next month.

155

I CERTIFY that the foregoing account for the month of _____, 19____, is a true and complete statement of all deposits and expenditures, and that the balance for which I am responsible is accounted for as follows:

1. Checking account deposited with MRS. MARGARET CHARLES P.
 to the credit of GONZALES, TERESA (check)

2. Savings account deposited with 502 Rialto (cash)

to the credit of _____ \$ _____ (Cash)

3. Cash in my personal possession _____ \$ _____ (Cash)

4. Registered Government bonds kept _____ \$ _____ (Bonds)

TOTAL _____ \$ _____

_____ 19____
 Commanding

3-349

407 In case of transfer to successor, make on an appropriate page the certified statement required by par. 7 of the "Instructions."

The council of the administration met this date and audited the foregoing account for the month of _____, 19____.

The council finds the account correct, approves the expenditures made, and authorizes the usual expenditures for the next month.

157

Ho I CERTIFY that the foregoing account for the month of JANUARY, 1941 is a true and complete statement of all receipts and expenditures, and that the balance for which I am responsible is accounted for as follows:

1. Checking account deposited with	(Debit)	(Credit)	\$
to the credit of	(Debit)	(Credit)	\$
2. Savings account deposited with	(Debit)	(Credit)	\$
to the credit of	(Debit)	(Credit)	\$
3. Cash in my personal possession	(Debit)	(Credit)	\$
4. Registered Government bonds kept	(Debit)	(Credit)	\$
.....			Total \$
.....			19
.....			Commanding

28- In case of transfer to successor, make on an appropriate page the certified statement required by par. 7 of the "Instructions."

3-343

The council of the administration met this date and audited the foregoing account for the month of, 19.....
 The council finds the account correct, approves the expenditures made, and authorizes the usual expenditures for the next month. 19.....

158

STATIONS. RECORD OF EVENTS

Dec 8-31	HERMOSE								
Jan 1 - April 8-42	BATAAN								
April 8	SURRENDERED								
April 9-11	WALK OUT OF BATAAN TO CAMP O'DONNELLS								
April 12 - May 12-42	LIVED O'DONNELLS								
May 12 - June 7-42	CHARGE OF A COMPANY DETAIL AT SAN FERNANDO								
June 7-27 42	LIVED AT CABANTUAN								
June 27, 1942 to	LIVED AT CLARK FIELD								

159

HEADQUARTERS BATTERY 1st BATTALION
 200th COAST ARTILLERY (AA)

April 25 1941.

SUBJECT: Soldiers Handbooks.

TO : Commanding Officer 200th CA(AA), Ft Bliss Texas.

1. The following men have been issued FM 21-100:

1st Sgt Burnett, James	Pvt. Dotson, Alonzo
1/2 Sgt McAbee, Thomas	" Duncan, Charles
3/4 Sgt Senter, Albert	" Duran, Delfido
" Whelchel, Wheeler	" Ewing, Richard
Sgt Brown, Earl	" Franco, Lorenzo
" Francis, L.B. (INO)	" Gallegos, Miguel
" Love, Johnny	" Gallegos, Reynaldo
" Miller, Frederick	" Garcia, Francisco
" Orrill, Robert	" Garcia, Manuel
Corp. Campbell, Kenneth	" Gilcrease, Arthur
" Cox, Tom	" Gilman, Harold
" Dunsworth, Robert	" Harvey, Charles
2 Harrington, Neal	" Kilwy, Milton
" Huerta, Raul	" Lujan, Leopoldo
" Leiker, William	" Maes, Robert
" Fyetski, Merrill	" Manzanares, Elias
" Schiffner, James	" Mossley, Juan
PTC. Beck, Garridon	" Ortiz, Billie
" Johns, Robert	" Patton, George ✓
" Mitchell, Lee	" Pitman, Leo ✓
" Thomas, Billy	" Quintana, Martin, JR ✓
" Updike, Richard	" Rubio, David ✓
Pvt. Analla, Santiago	" Sarracino, Frank ✓
" Anaya, Ramon	" Tenorio, Pedro ✓
" Archuleta, Salomon	" Valencia, Willie ✓
" Armstrong, Auben	
" Ashcraft, J.W. (INO)	
" Bailey, Jollie	
" Barka, Thomas	
" Boyd, Harmon	
" Brooks, Bernard	
" Calanchi, Louis	
" Carrillo, Manuel	
" Cast, Elzie	
" Castillo, Filimon	
" Chavez, Clovis	
2 Cockrell, Clifton	
" Cruz, Jose	

Frederick S. Sherman
 FREDERICK S. SHERMAN
 Captain 200th CA(AA)
 Commanding

160

HEADQUARTERS 200th COAST ARTILLERY ANTIAIRCRAFT
 1st BATTALION
 200th COAST ARTILLERY ANTIAIRCRAFT

AATO, Ft. Bliss, Texas
 May 15, 1941

SUBJECT: Request that red piping be sewed on caps.

TO: Regimental Supply Officer, 200th C.A. (AA)

Request that red piping be sewed on the following named enlisted men's caps (71):

1st Sgt.	James A. Burnett	ASN-20842573	Sgt.	J. B. Francis	ASN-20842564
S/Sgt.	Warron W. Whelshel	ASN-20842500	Sgt.	Robert K. Orrill	ASN-20842592
Sgt.	Earl R. Brown	ASN-20842561	Opl. D	Kenneth A. Campbell	ASN-20842502
Opl.	Tom C. Cox	ASN-38011445	Opl.	Robert J. Dunsworth	ASN-20842562
Sgt.	Neal J. Harrington	ASN-20842585	Opl.	Raul Huerta	ASN-20842577
Opl.	James F. Schiffner	ASN-20842597	Opl.	George H. Bollen	ASN-20842570
FFO.	Howard G. Lighty Jr.	ASN-20842605	FFO.	Frank N. Lovato	ASN-20842578
FFO.	Lee P. Mitchell	ASN-20842579	Opl.	John F. Patton	ASN-20842572
FFO.	Larry R. Sandoval	ASN-20842595	FFO. D	Billy J. Thomas	ASN-20842583
FFO. D	Richard H. Updike Jr.	ASN-20842599	Pvt.	Santiago S. Analla	ASN-38012451
Pvt.	Ramon S. Anaya	ASN-38012458	Pvt. D	Auben E. Armstrong	ASN-38012456
Pvt.	J. W. Ashcraft	ASN-38012469	S/Sgt.	Albert G. Senter	ASN-20842571
S/Sgt.	Johnny E. Love	ASN-20842576	Opl. D	Mark A. Smith	ASN-20842575
Pvt.	Amadeo Archuleta	ASN-38012407	Pvt.	Jollie Bailey	ASN-38012453
Pvt.	Thomas Barka	ASN-38012368	Pvt.	Wilson W. Begay	ASN-38012454
Pvt.	Grady Boyd	ASN-38012274	Pvt. D	Harmon E. Boyd	ASN-38012399
Pvt.	Herman C. Brown	ASN-38012052	Pvt. D	Louis B. Galanchi	ASN-38012377
Pvt.	Bob A. Campbell	ASN-38012292	Pvt.	Mamel Carrillo	ASN-38012574
Pvt.	Elsie L. Gast	ASN-38012187	Pvt. D	Filonen G. Castillo	ASN-38012440
Pvt.	Olovis G. Chavez	ASN-38012426	Pvt.	Joe D. Chavez	ASN-38012244
Pvt.	Clifton Cockrell	ASN-38012430	Pvt. D	Jose G. Cruz	ASN-38012441
Pvt.	Jose E. Dominguez	ASN-38012404	Pvt.	Alonso Dotson	ASN-38012306
Pvt.	Delfido E. Duran	ASN-38012332	Pvt.	Richard D. Swing	ASN-38012324
Pvt.	Lorenzo Franco	ASN-38012275	Pvt.	Miguel E. Gallonon	ASN-38012466
Pvt.	Reynaldo D. Callegos	ASN-38012490	Pvt.	Francisco Garcia	ASN-38012373
Pvt.	Arthur H. Gilcrease	ASN-38012436	Pvt.	Albert M. Gonzales	ASN-38012285
Pvt.	Charles D. Harvey	ASN-38012328	Pvt.	Edward H. Hein	ASN-38012300
Pvt.	Ed M. Horn	ASN-38012377	Pvt.	Jake Julian Jr.	ASN-38012460
Pvt.	Milton Kilby	ASN-38012457	Pvt. D	Jose L. Lucero	ASN-38012371
Pvt.	Leopoldo Lujan	ASN-38012481	Pvt. D	Robert J. Mass	ASN-38012478
Pvt. D	Elias Manzanares	ASN-38011849	Pvt.	Juan F. Moseley	ASN-38012479
Pvt. D	Ignacio Mares	ASN-38011240	Pvt. D	Billie Ortiz	ASN-38012454
Pvt. D	Pedro Pacheco	ASN-38011235	Pvt.	George M. Patton	ASN-38012195
Pvt. D	Lloyd G. Paulsen	ASN-38012147	Pvt.	Martin Quintana Jr.	ASN-38012433
Pvt.	Frank B. Sarracino	ASN-38012435	Pvt.	Sidney O. Stephens	ASN-38012474
Pvt.	Fédro Tenorio	ASN-38012451			

OTHO L. SHAMBLIN
 1st Lt. 200th C.A. (AA)
 Commanding

U.S. A.F.P.

161

LAST PAID - NOVEMBER 30 1941

PARTIAL PAY - DECEMBER, JANUARY

MARCH \$20.00 PER MAN

NO PARTIAL PAY Cpl. HUERTIA, Sgt. MILLER, Sgt. HARRINGTON

center
no record
partial unprocessed
period from

The check book and deposit book of the organization mentioned are to be checked against the records of the organization mentioned.

Industrious, and find it correct with the following description

200th Coast Artillery (AA) Medical Det. Dept.,

(Location will not be shown)

For month or period December 8-1941-December 31, 1941

(Give beginning and end of period, if less than a month)

COMBINED

(Here specify the command and the regiments, companies, and detachments composing it on the last day covered by the report, also the tactical division, Army corps or field Army, or the territorial corps area or department, of which it forms a part.)

Reg. Headquarters Battery	Headquarters 2nd Btn	
Hq. and Trn. 1st BTL.	Battery E	
Battery A	Battery G	Med. Det. Dept.
Battery B	Battery F	Band
Battery C	Battery H	Assigned to Philippine Coast Artillery
Battery D		Command

VARIATIONS IN COMBINED

(Show date of arrival or departure of companies, giving name of accompanying Medical Officer. The date of opening or closing of a Dispensary or similar Medical Department installation, will be shown, with name of Medical Officer assigned as Surgeon.)
 11 Medical Detachment EM, Accompanied by Richard M. Riley, Capt. MC, Julian O. Long, Capt. MC, Curtis E. Burson, 1st Lt. DC., Departed this station for assignment of duties, with provisional 200th C. A. (AA) Manila, P.I., (1) Dispensary, area, 200th C. A. (AA) closed December 12. (2) Dispensary, Bivouac area, rear of Fort Stotsenburg, opened December 12-24, 1941 (3.00 P.M.) Dec. 24-31, 1941, Dispensary, Hermos, P.I. with George T. Colvard, Major, Designated Surgeon.

REGULAR ARMY (NGC)

Officers	76	Avail	1800
W.O.	1	Phil Scouts	0
AWC	0	TOTAL:	1877

PHILIPPINE ARMY

Officers	0	Enlisted	0
TOTAL:	0		

CIVILIANS 2

PATIENT DAYS

Regular Army: 0 Philippine Army: 0 Civilians: 0

REMARKS: (Enter dates of participation in combat)

December 8 to December 22, 1941, Regiment defended Clark Field, Pampanga, Philippine Islands from enemy Air Craft. When Clark Field was uncovered, and the North Luzon Force withdrawn, the regiment displaced to the rear and covered entrance to Bataan.

1 Encl accompany this report:
 0 DMS EMT: 34 Dup EMT
 0 Field Medical Records

George T. Colvard
 GEORGE T. COLVARD, Major MC, 200th C.A. (AA) SURGEON.
 Rec'd Dept. Surg. Off. CRE. APR - 8 1942
 Examined and forwarded. *WAM*

W. P. M.

*Subscribed
 PMS*

164

200th Coast Artillery (AA) Medical Det. Dept.

(Location will not be shown)

January 1, 1941 - January 31, 1942

(Give beginning and end of period, if less than a month)

COMPANIES

Here specify the company and the regiments, companies, and detachments composing it on the last day covered by the report, also the tactical division, Army corps or field Army, or the territorial corps area or department, of which it forms a part.)

Reg. Headquarters Battery	Headquarters 2nd Btn.	
Hq. and Trn. 1st Btn.	Battery E	Med. Det. Dept.
Battery A	Battery F	Band,
Battery B	Battery G	Assigned to Philippine Coast Artillery
Battery C	Battery H	Command
Battery D		

DISPENSARIES OR CLINICS

(Show date of arrival or departure of companies, giving name of accompanying Medical Officer. The date of opening or closing of a Dispensary or similar Medical Department installation, will be shown, with name of Medical Officer assigned as Surgeon.)
 Dispensary, IX Vicinity of Limay, Bataan, P.I., opened, 11:00 P.M. December 31, 1941, Closed January 6, 1942. Dispensary, Vicinity of Bataan, Air Field, Bataan, P.I., opened Jan. 6, 1942. George T. Colvard, Lt. Col. MC Designated Surgeon.

MEAN STATEMENT OF COMRADES FOR THE MONTH

REGULAR ARMY (AGC)		PHILIPPINE ARMY	
Officers	59	Amer Enlisted	1167
W.O.	0	Phil Scouts	0
ANG	0	TOTAL:	1226
		Officers	0
		Enlisted	0
		TOTAL:	0
		CIVILIANS	0

PATIENT DAYS

Regular Army: 0 Philippine Army: 0 Civilians: 0

REMARKS: (Enter dates of participation in combat)
 December 23, 1941 - January 7, 1942, Regiment was Displaced to the rear and covered entrance to Bataan, P.I. January 7 - January 31, 1942, Defense of Bataan, Air Field, against Enemy Air Craft.

1. Kind necessary this report:
 0 Orig. ENT: 52 Dup ENT
 0 Field Medical Records

George T. Colvard
 GEORGE T. COLVARD, Lt. Col. MC SURGEON.
 200th C.A. (AA)

Rec'd Capt. Surg. Off., H.Q. APR - 8 1942

Examined and forwarded.

W.P.M.
 W. P. M.

*Approved
 P.O.*

165

200th Coast Artillery (AA) Med. Det. Dept.
 (Location will not be shown)

February 1-28, 1942
 (Date beginning and end of period, at least a month)

COMPANY

(Here specify the command and the regiments, companies, and detachments composing it on the last day covered by the report, also the tactical division, Army corps or field Army, or the territorial corps area or Department, of which it forms a part.)

Reg. Headquarters Battery	Headquarters 2nd Btn.	
Hq. and Trn. 1st Btn.	Battery E	Med. Det. Dept.
Battery A	Battery F	Band
Battery B	Battery G	Assigned to Philippine Coast Artillery
Battery C	Battery H	Command
Battery D		

VARIATIONS IN COMPANY

(Show date of arrival or departure of companies, giving name of accompanying Medical Officer. The date of opening or closing of a Dispensary or similar Medical Department installation, will be shown, with name of Medical Officer assigned as Surgeon.)

None.

MEAN STRENGTH OF COMPANY FOR THE MONTH

REGULAR ARMY (MGC)			PHILIPPINE ARMY		
Officers	59	Amer Enlisted 1132	Officers	0	Enlisted 0
W.O.	0	Phil Scouts 0	TOTAL	0	
ANG	0	TOTAL: 1191			CIVILIANS 2

PATIENT DAYS

Regular Army: 60 Philippine Army: 0 Civilians: 0

REMARKS: (Enter dates of participation in combat)

Defense of Bataan, Air Field, Feb. 1-Feb. 28, 1942.

George T. Colvard

1 Incl accompany this report
 16 Orig EMT 10 Dup EMT
 0 Field Medical Records

GEORGE T. COLVARD, Lt Col MGC
 Rec'd Capt. Surg. Off., 4th. APR - 8 1942
 U.S. ARMY SURGEON.

Examined and forwarded.

W.P.M.
 W. P. M.

166

GARZA PLUTARCO
Pfc 200 CA
ASN 38031463
A. 25 yrs
B. MAR 4, 1917
Add. HARGILL, TEXAS
BOX 395
Relative: FATHER
MR. ANDRES GARZA Sr
SAME Address
CATH.
Group 3.

167

Council Book of 200th CACAA)
Roster + death reports

Found by a member of
Wg 318th Bomb Wing APO
321. in vic. of Clark Fld.
Ltr of transmittal dated
13 Mar 45 + rec'd 18 Mar 45

169

MEDICAL DETACHMENT DEPT. TWO-HUNDREDETH COAST ARTILLERY (AA)

March 23, 1942

R-O-S-T-E-R

Commissioned Medical Department Personnel:

GEORGE T. COLVARD, O-267943, (NG)
 Lieut. Col. MC.,

VETALIS V. ANDERSON O-393995
 1st Lt. MC, Res.,

JOHN W. FARLEY, O-333944, (NG)
 Capt. DC.

WILLIAM A. BLUEMER O-425988
 1st Lt. DC, Res.,

Enlisted Medical Department Personnel

Tech/Sergeant:

Schubert, Charles A. (NG) 20842381

PRIVATE NG:

Chavez, Ralph P., 20842363

Staff/Sergeant's:

Campbell, Roger D., (NG) 20842384

Orosco, Arnold A., (NG) 20842394

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS(SS) W/Spec.

Day, Henry W., 38012432

5th. Cl. Spec.

PRIVATE (SS) With Spec.

Palasota, Sam M., 38030970

5th Cl. Specialist

Sergeant:

Barela, Pat F., (NG) 20842378

PRIVATE (SS):

Davis, Gus L. 38031019

Hasso, Charles E., 36106549

McCarty, John A., 38030929

Storts, Arthur L., 36050892

Ulrich, Ernest H., 38054475

Corporal's:

Higgins, Howard (NG) 20842391

Morris, Michael A. (NG) 20842392

PRIVATEs 1cl W/Specialist Rating:

Chavez, Horace (NG) 20842385-4th Cl. Spec.)

Chavez, Tony P., (NG) 20842388

Garcia, Abel (NG) 20842386-4th Cl.Spec.)

Garcia, Salvador J. (NG) 20842401-4th Cl.Spec.)

Garcia, Robert (NG) 20842403-5th Cl.Spec.)

Griego, Sipriano (NG) 20842361-5th Cl.Spec.)

Murphy, John J. (NG) 20842365-5th Cl.Spec.)

Padilla, Jake F. (NG) 20842395-4th Cl.Spec.)

Tixier, Foch F., (NG) 20842383-5th Cl.Spec.)

Rec'd Dept. Surg. Off. MFD. MAR 24 1942

info

170

500-4

200th Coast Artillery (AA) Med. Det. Dept. (Location will not be shown)

For month or period: March 1-31, 1942 (Date beginning and end of period, or less than a month)

COLLARD

(Here specify the command and the regiments, companies, and detachments composing it on the last day covered by the report, also the tactical division, Army corps or field army, or the territorial corps area or department, of which it forms a part.)

Reg. Headquarters Battery- Batterys A-H, Incl. and
Hq. Battery, 1st Btn. Med. Det. Dept.
Hq. Battery 2nd Btn. 200th Coast Artillery (AA) assigned to Luzon Force.

VARIATIONS IN COLLARD

(Show date of arrival or departure of companies, giving name of accompanying Medical Officer. The date of opening or closing of a Dispensary or similar Medical Department installation, will be shown, with name of Medical Officer assigned as Surgeon.)

None.

MEAN STRENGTH OF COLLARD FOR THE MONTH

REGULAR ARMY (NG) & (S.S.)		PHILIPPINE ARMY	
Officers 59	Amer Enlisted 1132	Officers 0	Enlisted 0
W.O. 0	Phil Scouts 0	TOTAL: 0	CIVILIANS 2
AND 0	TOTAL: 1190		

PATIENT DAYS

Regular Army (NG) (55) 261 Philippine Army: 0 Civilians: 0

EVENTS (Under dates of participation in combat)

K Defense of Bataan, Air Field, March 1-31, 1942, Incl.

George T. Colvard

GEORGE T. COLVARD, LT. COL. MC, 200th C. S.

Rec'd Dept. Surg. Off., Hqs. APR - 3 1942

Rec'd Dept. Surg. Off., Hqs. APR - 8 1942
Examined and forwarded.

W. P. ...

extracted

Form 51. 10

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Authority NND533078

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Authority **NND532876**

Box 1
Dept. of Justice
History of South C.A.

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Authority RND53279