

File: 500-8-1

Title: U.I.F HISTORY AND PERSONNEL ROSTERS.

Origin: General Hospital No. 2

Date: Dec 41 to June 42 Classification:

Authenticity: Duplicates unsigned.

Source: Unknown

Extracted by \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_ Microfilmed \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

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ARCHIVES FILE NUMBER 500-8-1 \_\_\_\_\_

TITLE UNIT HISTORY & PERSONNEL ROSTERS. \_\_\_\_\_

ORIGIN GENERAL HOSPITAL NO. 2 \_\_\_\_\_

DATES DEC 41 to JUNE 42 \_\_\_\_\_

AUTHENTICITY DUPLICATES UNSIGNED \_\_\_\_\_

SOURCE UNKNOWN \_\_\_\_\_

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Lt Col William R Craig, MC: 1191 N. E. Cleveland St., Clearwater, Fla.  
Lt Col James G Gillespie, MC: 645 Clarkson St., Denver, Colo.  
Lt Col Albert Fields, DC: 920 Hobart Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.  
Lt Col William D North, MC: 112 N. Palm Way, Lake Worth, Fla.  
Lt Col Jack V Schwartz, MC: c/o Colonel F. O. Wickham, Ft. Benning, Ga.  
Major Wilbur C Berry, MC: 5635 Richard St., Dallas, Texas.  
Major Stephen C. Sitter, MC: 1238 S. 26th St., Milwaukee, Wis.  
Captain Ernest W. Eye, MAC: Overland Park, Kansas, c/o Mrs Frank T. Loul  
Captain Robert B Lewis, MC: 24 8th St., South Portland, Maine.  
Lt Col James M Sullivan, Med-Res: 2224 Lake St., San Francisco, Calif.  
Major James H Bahrenburg, Med-Res: 817 Cleveland Ave., Canton, Ohio.  
Major Calvin C. Jackson, Med-Res:  
Major Clinton S Maupin, Med-Res: Mauraika, Ohio.  
Major James C Rinaman, Med-Res: 427 N. E. 72nd St., Miami, Fla.  
Major Robert W Schott, Dent-Res: What Cheer, Iowa.  
Major Clarence J Strand, Med-Res: 239 Missgr Ave., San Antonio, Texas.  
Major Michael C Sult, Dent-Res: 740 E. 15th St., Eugene, Oregon.  
Major Willard H Waterous, Med-Res: 212 Elm St., North Hampton, Mass; Villa Nueva,  
Manila, P. I.

Captain Robert L Ayers, Med-Res: 291 Broadway St., Placerville, Calif.  
Captain John R. Bumgarner, Med-Res: Wilkesboro, North Carolina.  
Captain Harold F Bertram, Med-Res: 2315 W. 30th St., Oklahoma City, Okla.  
Captain James E Bruce, Med-Res: 2741 Fulton St., Berkeley, Calif.  
Captain Jack A Comstock, 1603 4th St., Boulder, Colorado  
Captain James H De Long, Dent-Res: Hotel Whitman, Savannah, Ga.  
Captain Martin W Evans, 61 E. 182nd St., Apt 43, Bronx, N. Y.  
Captain Russell W Genung, Dent-Res: 1013 St Charles Ave., N. E. Atlanta, Ga.  
Captain Charles J Katz, Med-Res: 133 N. Secville Ave., Oak Park, Ill.  
Captain Harold W Keachner, Med-Res: 461 West 8nd Ave., N. Y. City, N. Y.  
Captain William L Metcalfe, Dent-Res: 3910 N. 17th St., Omaha, Nebraska.  
Captain Paul S. Roland, Med-Res: ~~xxxxxxx~~ 52 Riverside Drive, N. Y. City.  
Captain Robert K Whiteley, Med-Res: 571 Hamilton St., Palo Alto, Calif.  
1st Lt Francis M Lunnie, MAC-Res: Concord, Vt.  
1st Lt Arnold J O'Donnell, Dent-Res: 28 George St., Attleboro, Mass.  
2d Lt Henry E Sigrist, MAC-Res: 56 Grand Ave., Long Branch, New Jersey.  
Major William Dawson, Ch-Res: Bellevue, Clay County, Texas.  
Captain Albert D Talbot, Ch-Res: Fall River, Mass.

Captain V Jackson Dorset, US PHS: Warrenton, Virginia.  
Captain James A Grider, Jr, US PHS: c/o J. L. De Guire, Fredericktown, Missouri.  
1st Lt Albert N Sarwood, US PHS: 5900 Steadmen Ave., Dearborn, Michigan.

Dr. Ruff E. Hiltz, Ashtabula, Iowa  
Capt. Julius C. Bierger, York, So. Carolina  
Maj. Oscar Kowalski, Anondola, Minnesota (or) Stewart, Minn.  
Maj. Harry Hoffmeyer, 3928 Palms St., St. Louis Missouri  
Maj. Joseph Hughes, 65 Rosewood St., Methuen Mass. (Bk. 3787)  
Lt. Elwood E. Rodwick, 3175 Washington Ave., Fresno, Calif.  
Lt. Harry U. Lumlai, c/o Mrs. Stewart N. Muenberg, 2106 Jackson St. (apartment 3) San Francisco, Calif.  
Capt. Garnet P. Francis, 1

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Master Sergeant Wayne E. Hathaway,  
Hooperfield, Nebraska.

Technical Sergeant George Distell,  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

Technical Sergeant George J. Gavin,  
1206 1/2 Iowa St., Dubuque, Iowa.

Technical Sergeant Darwin O. Patrick,  
102 E. 2nd St., Hummelstown, Pennsylvania.

Technical Sergeant Maxin B. Watt,  
952 47th St., Brooklyn, New York.

Staff Sergeant Milo J. Edson,  
1988 Asbury Road, Dubuque, Iowa.

Staff Sergeant William Gage Jr.,  
120 S. Oak St., Hillboro, Illinois.

Staff Sergeant Harold E. Gay,  
214 N. 2nd St., St. Joseph, Missouri.

Staff Sergeant Michael D. Hubans,  
238 Indiana Ave., Monessen, Pennsylvania.

Staff Sergeant Charles H. Kennedy,  
RFD #1, Richland, Oregon.

Staff Sergeant Edward Z. Miller,  
U. S. Army. (No Permanent Address).

Staff Sergeant Michael A. Sedlak,  
12 Lawrence St., Yonkers, New York.

Staff Sergeant Hassell M. Short,  
RFD #3, Whitesboro, Texas.

Staff Sergeant Harry J. Staples,  
32 William St., Binghamton, New York.

Staff Sergeant Leon A. Tice, Jr.,  
Valley Road, Mahwah, New Jersey.

Staff Sergeant Gerald W. Wagner,  
212 9th St., Rapid City, S. Dakota.

Staff Sergeant Dennis M. Wilks,  
Route #1, Telephone, Texas.

Sergeant Harold M. Amos,  
Hilton, Iowa.

Sergeant Bruce D. Broxson,  
15 Franklin St., Red Bluff, California.

Sergeant Julius D. Farrell,  
20 Broadway, San Diego, California.

Sergeant Benjamin A. Fenton,  
Pawnee, Oklahoma.

Sergeant William G. Gadberrry,  
RR #3, Sullivan, Indiana.

Sergeant Benjamin B. Grosse,  
217 Pennoyer Ave., Grand Haven, Michigan.

Sergeant Troy W. Handshew,  
Star Route, Carlisle, Pennsylvania.

Sergeant Gilbert L. Jackson,  
3114 Cookrell St., Fort Worth, Texas.

Sergeant Harry Kornfeld,  
5466 Ingleside Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

Sergeant John Lanning,  
144 5th St., Beloit, Wisconsin.

Sergeant Arthur McColley,  
Route #3, Tacoma, Washington.

Sergeant Elmer J. Peadley,  
PO Box 246, Hanna, Oklahoma.

Sergeant James T. Phillips,  
601 N. Pennsylvania St., Webb City, Mo.

Sergeant John M. Suarez,  
32 Linda St., Tucson, Arizona.

Sergeant Clement Troy,  
130 Britan Ave., Pitscairn, Pennsylvania.

Sergeant William E. Zimmermann, Jr.,  
104-43 88th Ave., Richmond Hill, Long  
Island, New York.

Corporal Jack L. Andrews,  
Box 230, Modesto, California.

Corporal Earl M. Clark,  
98 E. 2nd South St., American Fork, Utah.

Corporal William L. Horton,  
Holland, Texas.

Corporal Norman Keft,  
187 VanBuren St., Brooklyn, New York.

Corporal Harry R. Lane,  
416 Park Ave., Hamilton, Ohio.

Corporal Harold E. Larson,  
2129 Riverside, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

Corporal Norman L. Miller,  
24 5th St., Woodlawn, New York.

Corporal Paul H. Murray,  
PO Box 612, Shelby, Montana.

Corporal Elvin W. Nygaard,  
Medicine Lake, Montana.

Corporal Almus Polk,  
RFD #1, Baskin, Louisiana.

Corporal Frank C. Potyraj,  
320 Lane Ave., Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Corporal George W. Snyder,  
Lakeside, Washington.

Corporal Carl E. Stuart,  
Walthill, Nebraska.

Corporal Earl D. Toboy,  
Hixon, Nevada.

Corporal Richard D. Westergard,  
17213 Dalton Ave., Gardena, California.

Corporal Albert M. Willis,  
93 Flavel St., Astoria, Oregon.

Private First Class Gilbert D. Abeyta,  
Gen. Del. Alcalde, New Mexico.

Private First Class John D. Agnew,  
2217 Veteran Ave., Los Angeles, California.

Private First Class James J. Allyn,  
Clifton, Arizona.

Private First Class Dall C. Birch,  
Wilsall Route, Livingston, Montana.

Private First Class Anthony J. Bunk,  
1309 Freida St., Dickson City, Pa.

Private First Class George C. Capes,  
10765 Farralons, Chatsworth, ~~XXXX~~ Calif.

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→ Corporal James H. Berry  
7048 Ave N., Houston, Texas.

2

Ext 806

Private Harry R. Browning,  
 Gen. Del., Tupelo, Arkansas  
 Private Eugene Castle,  
 Route #1, Saltito, Texas  
 Private Wallace Casto,  
 Rt. #1, North Little Rock, Ark.  
 Private Henry T. Chamberlain,  
 203 S. 25th St., Omaha, Nebraska  
 Private Ernest D. Collingsworth,  
 San Clemente, California  
 Private Doyle F. Collins,  
 Route 9, Box 662, Houston, Texas  
 Private Charles G. Crupper,  
 Tyro, Kansas  
 Private Raymond N. DeCloss  
 1077 1/2 Bluffside Drive, Hollywood Cal.  
 Private John Edward Dempsey,  
 326 N. Austin Blvd. Chicago, Ill.  
 Private John G. Denver,  
 321 Monterey St. Salinas, Cal.  
 Private Samuel H. Dorr,  
 117 North West St., Anaheim, Cal.  
 Private Henry H. Dyer,  
 Gen. Del. Oceano, California  
 Private Albert W. Everett,  
 425 University Ave., San Diego, Cal.  
 Private Austin Everett,  
 Rt. #1, Mendenhall, Miss.  
 Private Eugene H. Evers,  
 725 E. DeWitt St., Dyersville, Iowa  
 Private Malcolm G. Fitch,  
 2521 State St., Milwaukee, Wis.  
 Private Donald L. Fitzgerald,  
 220 Castro St., Mountain View, Cal.  
 Private Richard W. Freeman,  
 3625 Vine St., Cincinnati, Ohio  
 Private Alvin L. Fry,  
 Rt. #3, Box 248A, Hood River, Oregon  
 Private Robert E. Galbraith,  
 1455 Gaty Ave., East St. Louis, Ill.  
 Private Douglas H. Graham,  
 Rt. #1, Emmet, Idaho  
 Private Woodrow M. Haines,  
 14 S. Richill St., Waynesburg, Pa.  
 Private Loyd E. Harvill,  
 Rt. #1, Huntington, Texas  
 Private Garry J. Havlichek,  
 Branch, Wisconsin  
 Private Burchard A. Hays,  
 Motley, Minnesota  
 Private Reinold M. Hoem,  
 1624 E. 27th St., Tacoma, Washington  
 Private William L. Hubrecht,  
 285 Shipley St., San Francisco, Cal.  
 Private Bernard F. Humphreys,  
 RFD #1, Imperial, Nebraska  
 Private Phillip J. Hurley,  
 1021, 7th Ave., Oakland, California.  
 Private Frederick P. Jenkins,  
 Conway Springs, Kansas.

Private Joseph R. Jenson, Jr.,  
 45 West 2nd North St., Logan, Utah.  
 Private Robert C. Jones,  
 RFD #1, Ringgold, Va.  
 Private Alfred Jolley,  
 2943 Sacramento St., San Francisco, Cal.  
 Private Leonard P. Kaczorowski,  
 4515 Richmond St., Chicago, Ill.  
 Private Arthur H. Kelder,  
 Rt. #2, Virginia St. Crystal Lake, McHenry, Ill.  
 Private Richard C. Kellogg,  
 51 Maple St., Apt. #1, Salinas, Cal.  
 Private George J. Kusek,  
 605 N. 10th St., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma  
 Private Zachary Kush,  
 Elbert W. Va.  
 Private Junior Ladd,  
 Rt #1, Belling, Arkansas  
 Private Walter A. Laffoon,  
 Rt. #1, Warner, Oklahoma.  
 Private James E. Martin,  
 1132 C-7th St., Santa Monica, California  
 Private George H. Morris,  
 275 6th St., Oakland, California  
 Private Ernest O. Norquist  
 RFD #34, Dayton's Bluff, St. Paul, Minn.  
 Private Robert C. O'Donnell,  
 256 W. 60th St., Chicago Ill.  
 Private Ernest Ouellette,  
 RFD #6, Concord, New Hampshire  
 Private James A. Patterson  
 8432 Magnolia Ave., Riverside, California  
 Private James L. Peyton  
 726 Parade St., Erie, Pa.  
 Private Robert E. Ross  
 1217 West 1st St., Coffeyville, Kansas.  
 Private Clyde E. Samson  
 RR #6, North Vernon, Indiana  
 Private Everett H. Schneeweis,  
 181 Albert Place, Costa Mesa, California  
 Private Marrell Schultz  
 244 Glenwood Ave., Ludlow, Kentucky  
 Private James W. Simmons,  
 1507 S. Jennings St., Ft. Worth, Texas  
 Private Ray R. Small,  
 86 Adams St., Rochester New York.  
 Private William G. Strong,  
 Huntington, Utah  
 Private Darrell W. Summers,  
 Gen. Del. Fort Towson, Oklahoma  
 Private Elbert L. Tempelton  
 Gen. Del., Group, Texas  
 Private Robert W. T. Trafford,  
 Glidden, Iowa  
 Private Clifford G. Vose,  
 Main Street, Wilton, N. H.  
 Private Robert E. Ward  
 Gen. Del. Norton, Kansas  
 Private Lowell L. Washburn,  
 8th St., Colby, Kansas  
 Private Joseph W. Wolf,  
 Star Route, St. Mary, Mo.

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Private First Class James R. Caldwell,  
 RFD #1, Portageville, Missouri.

Private First Class Allison J. Carrington,  
 Cropp, Virginia.

Private First Class Harold W. Conroy,  
 1814 South Street, Knoxville, Iowa.

Private First Class John M. Cook, Jr.,  
 Route #2, Buda, Texas.

Private First Class Edward H. Danczo,  
 2447 N. Oakway St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Private First Class Leo N. Davis,  
 2639 Caroline Ave., St. Louis, Missouri.

Private First Class Anthony M. Falotta,  
 938 Agriando Ave., Pueblo, Colorado.

Private First Class Walter Coddard,  
 Gen. Del. El Rito, New Mexico.

Private First Class Franklin W. Green,  
 943 Summit Ave., Los Angeles, California.

Private First Class John Horvat Jr.,  
 21 South First St., Troceno, Utah.

Private First Class Virgil Hillard,  
 R.R. #2, Hagerstown, Indiana.

Private First Class Hurel L. Hopkins,  
 RFD #1, Spokane, Washington.

Private First Class Joseph A. Horan,  
 809 East Fourth St., S. Beaton, Mass.

Private First Class Harmon A. Hulsey,  
 Box 44, Lequire, Oklahoma.

Private Class Lonnie M. Johnson Jr.,  
 1519 Marfa St., Dallas Texas.

Private First Class Adam Kellin, Jr.,  
 Route #3, Shattuck, Oklahoma.

Private First Class John M. Keve,  
 1811 Belmont, Parson, Kansas.

Private First Class Leo J. Killian,  
 431 Knoff St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Private First Class Francis L. LaVelle,  
 56 Cedar St., Framingham, Mass.

Private First Class Harley E. Liebert,  
 Grandview, Missouri.

Private First Class Edward S. Lisman,  
 Troup, Texas.

Private First Class Charles F. Mayes,  
 Route #2, Gedden, Alabama.

Private First Class Wilbur W. McEntire,  
 Route #1, Orth, Texas.

Private First Class William L. Moore,  
 Route #1, Jinkinsville, South Carolina.

Private First Class Anthony M. Musco,  
 2208 - 15th Ave., Tampa, Florida.

Private Joseph D. Nelson,  
 691 South Bonnie Brae St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Private First Class Henderson B. Norris,  
 Gen. Del. Grove, Oklahoma.

Private First Class George J. Russo,  
 9740 Ivy St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Private First Class James J. C'Keefe,  
 2023 Broad St., Altoona, Pa.

Private First Class George B. Purvis,  
 RFD #3, Box 115 Grants Pass, Oregon.

Private First Class Charles A. Ray,  
 Gen. Del., Broken Arrow, Oklahoma.

Private First Class Clarence C. Reaves,  
 Route #4, Mills Point, Texas.

Private First Class Morris Rifkin,  
 578 E. 165th St., New York City, New York.

Private First Class Clifford E. Roberts,  
 508 E. 11th St., Long Beach, California.

Private First Class Norman W. Roberts,  
 Route #2, Stevensville, Montana.

Private First Class John B. Russell,  
 Route #2, Portales, New Mexico.

Private First Class Paul R. Sandovyl,  
 Flagstaff, Arizona.

Private First Class Paul L. Sarno,  
 4111 W. Congress St., Chicago, Illinois.

Private First Class Philip L. Scheurer,  
 1110 W. Chestnut St., Walla Walla, Wash.

Private First Class George A. Shadwick, Jr.,  
 Gen. Del., Chillicothe, Missouri.

Private First Class Gaylor R. Shores,  
 1115 Miami Ave., Kansas City, Kansas.

Private First Class Andrew J. Sible Jr.,  
 164 South Lafayette St., Denver, Colorado.

Private First Class Valentin Shippley,  
 Bon Carbo, Colorado.

Private First Class Peter H. Stackhouse,  
 646 N. 22nd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Private First Class Joseph B. C. Thibeault,  
 57 Maple Ave., North Andover, Mass.

Private First Class Henry A. Thomas,  
 Gen. Del., Quinsault, Washington.

Private First Class Charles S. Thornton,  
 Wewoka, Oklahoma.

Private First Class Bernard T. Troharn,  
 RFD #1, Box 164, Miles, Ohio.

Private First Class Louis J. Voros,  
 4011 Woodbine Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

Private First Class Charlie Writebol,  
 Washington, Kansas.

Private First Class Glen C. Wheaton,  
 224 1st Ave., West, Kalispell, Montana.

Private First Class Sam Younger,  
 10601 Bryant Ave., Cleveland, Ohio.

Private Darrel D. Beal,  
 1408 S. W. 25th St., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma.

Private Jules L. Beasley,  
 Box 15, Burton, Washington.

Private Bill R. Black,  
 217 S.E. 21st St., Oklahoma City, Okla.

Private Perry Boyer,  
 162 Alvarado Ave., Pomona, California

Private Edmund R. Bremer,  
 Rt. 2, Roby, Texas

Private Bruno E. Brooks,  
 Rt. 2, Box 11, Moren, Texas

with

Q. M. Det., Bataan General Hospital N

Sergeant Arthur Allison,  
64 San Jose St., Barrio San Jose, P. I.  
Private Frederick Neefe,  
109 Princeton St., East Boston, Mass.  
Private Harry Warner Rapp, Jr.,  
RR #2, Elkville, Mo.

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OFFICER PERSONNEL, GENERAL HOSPITAL No. 2 of FORTIAS, P.I.

Name, Rank and Branch of Service	Date departed	Home address
Luckhold, Wilbert A., 1st Lt., MC	2-11-42	
North, William B., Lt. Col., MC	2-10-42	
Postrom, Clarence, 1st Lt., MC	2-10-42	
Reynolds, Ernest W., Capt., MC	rejoined 4-9-42	
Craig, William R., Lt. Col., MC	9-8-42	
Delano, Cyrus W., Capt., MC		Live Oak, Florida
Dorset, V. Jackson, Capt., MC (USPHS)		USPHS
Evans, Martin W., Capt., MC	9-25-42	61 E. 182 St., Apt 43, Bronx, N.Y.
Grider, James A., Capt., MC (USPHS)		USPHS
Hoyt, William S., 2nd Lt. Inf.	7-5-42	Wormer Co., Gaile, P.I.
McDonnell, Alton J., 1st Lt. MC	9-25-42	24 George St., Attleboro, Mass.
Merzold, Albert W., 1st Lt., MC (USPHS)		USPHS
Schwartz, Jack A., Lt. Col., MC		
Sigrist, Henry B., 1st Lt., MC		56 Grand Ave., Long Branch, N.J.
Sullivan, James W., Lt. Col., MC		2224 Lake St., San Francisco, California
Sult, Michael C., Maj., MC		Lakeview, Oregon
Wheeler, Albert, Lt. Col., MC	Joined December 25, 1941	
Cummings, William, 1st Lt., MC	2-10-42	Sanila, P.I.
Dawson, William, Maj. Ch.	10-27-42	Bellevue, Clay Co., Texas
Fensterboget, Carlton L., Col., MC	3-3-42	
Graybeal, Harold, Red Cross Director	7-6-42	American Red Cross
Genung, Russell W., Capt., MC	Joined January 1, 1942	1013 St. Charles Ave., N. E. Atlanta, Georgia
Hubbard, Ralph W., Maj., MC	9-5-42-- <b>925</b>	
Reichner, Harold W., Capt., MC	rejoined 4-9-42	1501 E. 11, Oklahoma City, Okla.
Lewis, Robert B., Capt., MC		451 West End Ave., New York, N.Y.
Lunnie, Francis L., 1st Lt., MC		
Martin, Clinton G., Maj., MC		Concord, Vermont
McCallie, William L., Capt., MC	9-25-42	Taurika, Okla.
Roderick, Elwood L., 1st Lt., MC	3-3-42	9010A, 17 St. Omaha, Neb.
Suterous, Willard L., Maj., MC		23 Miller, San Juan, Sanila, P.I.
Strand, Clarence J., Maj., MC	Joined January 2, 1942	Shelton, Nebraska
Teters, Robert L., Capt., MC	Joined January 3, 1942	Penn Grove, Okla.
Tetz, Charles J., Capt., MC		133 N. Scoville Ave., Oklahoma City
Trotter, Harold J., Capt., MC	Joined January 24, 1942	Dr. F. J. Trotter, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Woods, James S., Capt., MC		20 Maple St., Springfield, Mass.
Woolner, John J., Capt., MC		North Illinois, N.Y.
Wootch, Wade, Capt., MC		1029, 4th St., Boulder, Colo.
Wolcott, Charles, Capt., MC	1-25-42	
Wright, James G., Capt., MC		127 E. 75 St., Miami, Fla.
Poland, Frank W., Capt., MC	1-27-42	1414 E. 15th St., New York, N.Y.
Wright, Robert W., Capt., MC	Joined January 29, 1942	1171 Wilson St., San Mateo, Cal.
Reynolds, James, Maj., MC	Joined January 16, 1942	117 Glenview Ave., East, Ill.
Wright, Albert, Capt., MC		300 Chicago St., All Rivers, Ill.
Wright, David, Capt., MC		1000 W. 10th St., Kenton, Ohio

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...	...	...
... Baker, L...	...	...
... Bonifant, ...	...	...
... Boyd, John ...	...	...
... C...	6-8-42	...
... D...	...	...
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... F...	...	...
... G...	11-6-42	...
... H...	9-25-42	...
... I...	...	...
... J...	...	...
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... M...	8-8-42	...
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Clayman, Sigmund J., Capt., MC  
 Sabin, Howard S., Capt., MC  
 Vandevelde, Joseph H., Capt., MC  
 Jacobs, Eugene C., Maj., MC  
 Leavitt, Harry, 1st Lt., MC  
 Noel, Livingston L. Jr., Capt., MC  
 Schneider, Leon, Capt., MC

(cont'd)  
 761 Grand Concourse,  
 Bronx, N. Y.  
 4074 Monticello Ave., S. W. C.  
 1276 S. 16th St., Cleveland, Ohio  
 n60  
 1050 No. Cedar Drive,  
 Hollywood, California  
 500 Laurel St., Newport, Ark.  
 336 S.W. College St., Portland,  
 Oregon

1/4/43  
~~7/7/43~~

Joined Dec

1942

1. Wilson, Warren, Maj MC
2. Cogg, Edward, Maj MC
3. Hill, Ralph

1224 East  
 Ave, Oklawaha, Fla

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*W.P.*

CHANGES IN LISTED PERSONNEL OF DETACHMENT MEDICAL DEPARTMENT,  
General Hospital No. 2, Bataan.  
Medical Casual Camp, Little Baguio, Bataan.  
Hospital, Cabanatuan Prison Camp No. 1, Cabanatuan.

DETACHMENT MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, GENERAL HOSPITAL NO. 2, BATAAN, P.I. as of April 7th, 1942.

(U. S. Army Personnel)

M/Sgt.	HATHAWAY, Wayne E.	Corp.	WILLIS, Albert M.	Pfc.	SANDOVAL, Paul R.
T/Sgt.	DISTELL, George	Pfc.	ABEYTA, Gilbert O.	"	SCHURER, Phillip L.
"	GAVIN, George J.	"	AGNEW, John D.	"	SHADWICK, George A., Jr.
"	PATRICK, Darvin O.	"	ALLEN, James J.	"	SHIPLEY, Valentin
"	WATT, Maxin B.	"	ANDREWS, Graham H.	"	SHORES, Gaylord R.
S/Sgt.	FOLSOM, Milo J.	"	BIRCH, Dall C.	"	SIBLE, Andrew J., Jr.
"	GAGE, William, Jr.	"	BAILEY, Harvey E.	"	STACKHOUSE, Peter H.
"	GAY, Harold E.	"	BEVAN, Richard C.	"	THIBEAULT, Joseph D. C.
"	HUBANS, Michael D.	"	BUNK, Anthony J.	"	THOMAS, Henry A.
"	KENNEDY, Charles H.	"	CALDWELL, James R.	"	THORNTON, Charles S.
"	MILLER, Edward Z.	"	CARRINGTON, Allison J.	"	TREHARN, Bernard T.
"	SEDLAK, Michael A.	"	CONREY, Harold W.	"	VOROS, Louis J.
"	SHORT, Bassell M.	"	DACENZO, Edward H.	"	WHEATON, Glen C.
"	STAPLES, Harry J.	"	DAVIS, Leo N.	"	WHITBOL, Charlie
"	TICE, Leon A., Jr.	"	FALLETTA, Anthony M.	"	YOUNGER, Sam
"	WAGNER, Gerald W.	"	DENVER, John G.	Pvt.	ANDERSON, Don R.
"	WILKS, Dennis M.	"	GODDARD, Walter	"	BEAL, Darrell D.
Sgt.	AMCG, Harold M.	"	GREEN, Franklin W.	"	BEASLEY, Robert L.
"	BROXSON, Bruce D.	"	HERVAT, John, Jr.	"	BELL, Jules O.
"	FARRELL, Julius D.	"	HILLARD, Virgil	"	BLACK, Bill R.
"	FENTON, Benjamin A.	"	HOPKINS, Hurel L.	"	BOYER, Perry
"	GADSBERRY, William O.	"	HORAN, Joseph A.	"	BRUMER, Edmund R.
"	GROSSE, Benjamin B.	"	HULSEY, Harmon A.	"	BROOKS, Bruno E.
"	GROVER, Kenneth	"	JOHNSON, Lonnie M., Jr.	"	BROWER, Charles W.
"	HANDSHEN, Troy W.	"	JONES, Raymond U.	"	BROWNING, Harry R.
"	HOUSTON, Thomas W.	"	KELIN, Adam, Jr.	"	CAPES, George C.
"	JACKSON, Gilbert L.	"	KEVE, John M.	"	CASTLE, Eugene
"	KORNFELD, Harry	"	KILLIAN, Leo J.	"	CASTO, Wallace
"	LANNING, John L.	"	KIRKSON, Edward P.	"	CHAMBERLAIN, Henry T.
"	McCOLLEY, Arthur C.	"	LAWRENCE, Raymond P.	"	COLLINGSWORTH, Ernest D.
"	FENDLEY, Elmer J.	"	LAVELLE, Francis L.	"	COLLINS, Doyle F.
"	PHILLIPS, James T.	"	LIEBERT, Harley E.	"	CRUPPER, Charles G.
"	SUAREZ, John M.	"	LILLARD, Lex L.	"	DIMPSEY, John E.
"	TROY, Clement	"	LISMAN, Edward S.	"	DECLOSS, Raymond W.
"	ZIMMERMAN, Wm. E., Jr.	"	MAYES, Charles F.	"	DEER, Samuel H.
Corp.	ANAYA, Abel	"	MAYFIELD, Jack W.	"	DEYER, Henry E.
"	ANDREWS, Jack L.	"	McENTIRE, Wilbur W.	"	EVERETT, Albert W.
"	BERRY, James H.	"	MOORE, William L.	"	EVERETT, Austin
"	CLARK, Earl M.	"	MUSSO, Anthony	"	FITCH, Malcolm D.
"	HORTON, William L.	"	NEILSON, Joseph D.	"	EVERS, Eugene H.
"	JOLLY, Roy H.	"	NORRIS, Henderson B.	"	FITZGERALD, Donald L.
"	KOFT, Norman	"	NUZZO, George J.	"	FREEMAN, Richard W.
"	LANE, Harry R.	"	B'KEEFE, James J.	"	FRY, Alvin L.
"	LARSON, Harold E.	"	POSTEL, Louis E.	"	GRANAM, Douglas H.
"	LIGHT, William L.	"	PURVIS, George B.	"	GRAY, Billie B.
"	MILLER, Norman L.	"	RAY, Charles A.	"	HAINES, Woodrow M.
"	MURRAY, Paul H.	"	REEVES, Clarence C.	"	HARVILL, Loyd E.
"	POLK, Almas	"	RICES, Donovan D.	"	HAVLICHEK, Garly J.
"	POTYRAJ, Frank C.	"	RIPKIN, Morris	"	HAYS, Burchard A.
"	SNYDER, George W.	"	ROBERTS, Clifford E.	"	HOEM, Reinold M.
"	STUART, Carl E.	"	ROBERTS, Norman W.	"	HILTON, Patrick G.
"	TOBEY, Karl D.	"	RUSSELL, John B.	"	HUBBRECHT, William L.
"	WESTERGARD, Richard D.	"	SARNO, Paul L.	"	HUMPHREYS, Bernard P.

Pvt. HURLEY, Philip J.	Pvt. McHENRY, James F.	Pvt. SIMMONS, James W.
" JENKINS, Frederick P.	" MORRIS, George H.	" SNELL, Jay R.
" JENSON, Joseph R., Jr.	" NORQUIST, Ernest O.	" STRONG, William G.
" JOLLEY, Alfred	" O'DONNELL, Robert E.	" SUNDERS, Darrell W.
" JONES, Robert C.	" QUELLETTE, Ernest	" TEMPLETON, Elbert L.
" KACZCROWSKI, Leonard P.	" GWENNY, Clifford W.	" TRAFFORD, Robert W. T.
" KELDER, Arthur H.	" PATTERSON, James A.	" VAN HORN, Walter E.
" KILLOGG, Richard C.	" PEYTON, James J.	" VOSE, Clifford G.
" KUSEK, George J.	" FROMOVOST, Dean O.	" WALLER, Kenneth L.
" KUSH, Zachary	" REPIKOFF, John	" WARD, Robert E.
" LADD, Junior	" ROSS, Robert E.	" WASHBURN, Lowell L.
" LAFON, Claud C.	" SAMPSON, Clyde E.	" WILSON, Robert
" LAFFOON, Walter A.	" SCHNEEWELLS, Everett H.	" WOLF, Joseph W.
" LOFTIN, Jewel E.	" SHULTZ, Merrell	
" MARTIN, James E.	" SCHULZ, Henry E.	

(Philippine Scout Personnel)

M/Sgt. MONTE, Ruperto	Pfc. DELANTAR, Hilarion	Pvt. DILOLOA, Gerardo
S/Sgt. MONTALBAN, Jose	" LEGAYO, Nemesio	" ENDONILLA, Benito
" PURI, Ananias P.	" RONQUILLO, Cipriano	" FRANCISCO, Alfredo
" TANGONAN, Moises	" SOLISTA, Flaviano	" ILLARME, Alfredo
Sgt. CADELINA, Luis D.	" SUBAIA, Isabelo M.	" MARAYA, Andres
" GUERRERO, Romo S.	" TORRES, Vincent	" MAURE, Pacifico
" HOSAIN, Pacifico	" VARGAS, Juan	" MUSCA, Rosendo E.
" MAFILL, Melchor	Pvt. BACUS, Eulogio	" PENSONA, Ruffo
" TOMINES, Andres	" BARROGA, Andres	" RANESSES, Nicolas V.
" VIRAY, Emilio	" BRITANAN, Mauricio	" RIGUERA, Fidel
Corp. COMBULO, Maximino	" CABANDO, Fortunato	" ROMERO, Desiderio D.
" CALUB, Eugenio	" CADIGAL, Numeriano	" SHERA, Jose S.
Pfc. AQUINO, Jose	" CALAUNAN, Catalino	" TIUSEN, Jovito
" CABIGAS, Rodrigo C.	" DELORIA, Miguel G.	

(Philippine Army Personnel)

M/Sgt. BACANI, Felipe	Corp. LAMPITOC, Agapito	Pvt. JACULINA, Serafin
" CASUGA, Clemente	" LLANES, Enrique	" JARO, Ely
T/Sgt. GALUNA, Julian	" LOZANO, Leodesgario	" LOMIVES, Simon
" RAMERIEZ, Francisco	" BEDIWONTE, Celestino	" OCILLADA, Ismael
" REYES, Simplicio	" MAJADUCH, Martin	" PEDRO, Gabriel
Sgt. CASTILLO, Eleodor H.	" ROSTATE, Conrado	" PELCABELLO, Bonifacio V.
" DELONEY, Estanislao D.	" TIBBAL, Natalio	" PEN, Maximo
" delos SANTOS, Florentine	Pvt. ABEJUELA, Bernardino	" RINGOR, Benito L.
" ESPANOL, Hermogenes	" ALIN, Estanislao	" RIVERO, Nemesio R.
" LABTANG, Patrocenio	" ARGUELLES, Silvestre A.	" ROCABERTS, Alejandro
" LACUATA, Eulalio T.	" AGUSTIN, Pedro	" RABAGO, Marcelino
Corp. ABACA, Restituto	" ARANAS, Francisco	" SAN JOSE, Manuel A.
" BORJA, Alfredo	" AMAR, Isidoro B.	" SEVILLA, Desiderio S.
" CUNTAPEY, Eduardo B.	" AGUINALDO, Lorenzo	" TRAJICO, Jose
" DANGA, Pedro	" BARROGA, Agripino	" TUMANENG, Laureano
" DAYAP, Sebastian D.	" GALICIA, Abundio	" UMPANOCO, Glorioso
" DUGANG, Pileteo	" GOMEZ, Eleuterio	" VALEZA, Florentino
" GUTIERRES, Carlos	" GUMATICO, Narciso	
" IGARTA, Pedro A.	" JACOLO, Vicente	

(Attached Personnel)

Sgt. ALLISON, Arthur (USA)	Pfc. COHAN, Edward A. (USA)	Pvt. MASHBURN, William C. (USA)
Pvt. KEEFE, Frederick (USA)	Pvt. POTTER, Richard A. (USA)	Pfc. SEBALLOS, Leoncio (PS)
" RAPP, Harry W., Jr. (USA)	Corp. DAGUON, Estitan (PS)	" de la CRUZ, Alfredo (PS)
Pfc. LONMIRE, Richard L. (USA)	" SILVESTRE, Vicente M. (PS)	

MEDICAL MED ATTACHED FROM MEDICAL DEPOT AND VARIOUS LINE MEDICAL DETACHMENTS:- April 7 - 9th, 1942:

M/Sgt.	ADDINGTON, Ermon R.	Pfc.	MORGAN, George E.	Pvt.	RHODES, Alvin R.
S/Sgt.	BISH, Seth G.	"	NOYES, Stanley E.	"	RODRIGUEZ, Ernest D.
"	BRADSHAW, Vance A.	"	PROCHOWNIK, William F.	"	ROBINSON, Ernest L.
"	OWEN, Jimmie V.	"	WALTENBAUGH, Arthur L.	"	ANDERSON, Don R.
"	SCOEY, Marion L.	"	AGNE, George W.	"	WYATT, Rufus J.
"	WALLS, William J.	"	BAILEY, Elliott E.	"	HENNESSEY, Patrick L.
Sgt.	KININSON, Logan V.	Pvt.	BENNETT, George L.	"	WAYNES, Raymond C.
Pfc.	BOOD, Stewart A.	"	BOND, Stanford A.	"	WOOD, Bryan D.
"	HOUSEKNECHT, James E.	"	O'BRYAN, Thomas A.	"	POTTS, Clifford L.
"	JONES, Donald E.	"	PARRA, Rudolfo B.	"	JOHNSON, Lewis
"	KING, Starling O.	"	PEAK, Jack D.	"	NEILSON, Arvid K.
"	McMINI, George V.	"	QUALIS, Lawrence L.		

MEN DESERTING ORGANIZATION AT TIME OF - OR RIGHT AFTER - SURRENDER:- April 10th, 1942:

Sgt.	GROSSE, Benjamin B.	Pfc.	ANDREWS, Graham H.	Pvt.	MOHENRY, James F.
"	SUAREZ, John M.	"	HENWAT, John, Jr.	"	REPIKOFF, John
"	ZIMMERMANN, Wm. E., Jr.	"	LILLARD, Lex L.	"	VAN HORN, Walter E.
Corp.	LANE, Harry R.	Pvt.	CASTO, Wallace	"	WOOD, Bryan D.

MEN COMMANDEERED TO DRIVE FOR THE JAPANESE FORCES:- April 11th, 1942:

Sgt.	FENDLEY, Elmer	Pfc.	MAYES, Charles F.	Pvt.	KELDER, Arthur H.
Corp.	POLK, Almas	"	McENTIRE, Wilbur W.	"	SNELL, Jay R.
Pfc.	DENVER, John G.	"	THORNTON, Charles S.	"	SCHULTZ, Merrell
"	HILLARD, Virgil	Pvt.	JENSON, Joseph R., Jr.		

(Note: General Hospital No. 2 Medical Personnel moved to Medical Casual Camp near Little Baguio, Bataan, P. I., May 13th, 1942).

MEN ON DETACHED SERVICE AT GENERAL HOSPITAL NO. 2:- May 13th, 1942:

S/Sgt.	SCOEY, Marion	Pfc.	ALLYN, James J.	Pfc.	NUZZO, George J.
Corp.	JOLLY, Roy H.	"	GODDARD, Walter	"	THEBAULT, Joseph B. C.
"	SNYDER, George W.	"	LIBBERT, Harley E.	"	TREHARN, Bernard T.
"	TOBEY, Karl D.	"	O'KEEFE, James J.	Pvt.	CHAMBERLAIN, Henry T.

MEN AWOL FROM ORGANIZATION AT TIME OF LEAVING C.C. FOR BILIBID:- May 25th, 1942:

Pvt.	BOYER, Perry	Pvt.	BROWER, Charles W.
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MEN REMAINING AT GEN. HOSP. #1 WHEN ORG. TRANSFERRED TO BILIBID:- May 26th, 1942:

S/Sgt.	GAGE, William, Jr.	Pfc.	KILLIAN, Leo J.	Pvt.	CAFES, George C.
"	MILLER, Edward Z.	"	JOYCE, Thomas S.	"	COLLINGSWORTH, Ernest D.
Sgt.	AMOS, Harold M.	"	VOROS, Louis J.	"	FREEMAN, Richard W.
"	FARRELL, Julius D.	"	MORGAN, George E.	"	O'DONNELL, Robert E.
"	FENTON, Benjamin A.	Pvt.	BEASLEY, Jules L.	"	HORN, Reinold H.
Corp.	CLARK, Earl H.	"	SIMMONS, James W.	"	DEMPSEY, John E.
"	LIGHT, William L.	"	PATTERSON, James A.	"	FITCH, Malcolm C.
Pfc.	DAVIS, Leo N.	"	MARTIN, James E.	"	HUBBRECHT, William L.
"	PROCHOWNIK, William F.	"	GALERAITH, Robert E.	"	DECLLOSS, Raymond W.
"	HILSEY, Harmon A.	"	WARD, Robert E.	"	WOLF, Joseph W.

MEN ATTACHED TO ORGANIZATION AT BILIBID PRISON:- May 29th, 1942:

Pvt.	SPALL, Leo E.	Pvt.	BIER, Jesse	SK3/c	HAMILTON, Claude O., USNavy
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(Note: Arrival of organization at Cabanatuan Prison Camp No. 1 of June 1st, 1942 and the establishment of a Hospital for said Camp.).

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ATTACHED TO ORGANIZATION FROM CAMP O'DONNELL:- June 23rd, 1942:

S/Sgt. BURNS, Virgil P.	Pfc.	PADILLA, Jake B.	Pvt.	KIEYOOMIA, Joe L. *
" CAMPBELL, Roger D.	"	PITT, Clarence W.	"	KURVERS, Harold G.
Sgt. BASE, Frank L.	"	ROHALL, Adrin *	"	LINSE, Wilbur E.
Corp. HERR, Clifford E.	"	SPENCER, James C.	"	PEDEN, Thomas J.
" KIRK, Peter W.	"	WATSON, Donald J.	"	ROLFE, Jesse J.
" TERRELL, Bishop W.	Pvt.	BAKER, Ernest E.	"	SCHET, Ardell O.
" WEBER, Edward B.	"	BARTON, Clayton C.	"	SMITH, Charlie R.
Pfc. DEWBERRY, Claude A.	"	COCKRELL, Clifton *	"	WHITE, Allen J. *
" HENSON, Louis H.	"	HARGROVE, Jack		
" MACHI, Mario J.				
" MYERS, Olin E.				

\* - Later found to be non-medical Personnel.

TRANSFERRED TO GROUP II GUARDHOUSE FOR 6 MONTHS:- August 12th, 1942:

Pfc. McMINN, George V. Pfc. REEVES, Clarence C.

DETAIL TO JAPAN AS ORDERLY FOR COL. GILLESPIE:- August 31st, 1942:

Pvt. BROWNING, Harry R.

JOINED ORGANIZATION FROM MAIN CAMP:- October 4th, 1942:

Sgt. BRUMFIELD, David W.

JOINED ORGANIZATION FROM MAIN CAMP:- October 5th, 1942:

Pfc. STONE, Robert A.

DEPARTED ON DETAIL (assumed destination Japan):- October 6th, 1942:

S/Sgt. WALLS, William J.	Pfc.	CALDWELL, James R.	Pvt.	PEYTON, James J.
Sgt. LANNING, John L.	"	MAYES, Charles F.	"	OUELLETTE, Ernest
Corp. SULLIVAN, Murray M.	"	BROWN, Robert A.	"	DRR, Samuel H.
Pfc. LIEBERT, Harley E.	Pvt.	FITZGERALD, Donald L.	"	BUTLER, Frank W.
" NUZZO, George J.	"	KING, Starling O.	"	GRAP, Albert J.

ATTACHED TO ORGANIZATION FROM MAIN CAMP:- October 11th, 1942:

Sgt. BROWN, Chester J.	Pfc.	ENCINAS, Alejandro	Pvt.	COCCATELLO, Albert A.
Corp. BENNETT, Milford L.	"	ERICKSON, George H.	"	GARCIA, Robert
" BLACK, Odie C.	"	JEWELL, Ralph	"	GARCIA, Salvador J.
" REEVES, William C.	"	KINGEN, Harold	"	GRIEGO, Sipriano
" WILLIAMS, Frank R.	"	LEHNE, Melvin J.	"	HALLAS, Vernon I.
Pfc. AHSCHWEDE, William C.	"	SNYDER, Wilbourn L.R.	"	MCCORMICK, Robert N.
" BARKER, William H.	"	TEXIER, Ferdinand F.	"	MCCROCKEY, Adam M.
" BERLIN, Lewis E.	"	UPTON, Joseph B.	"	RODRIGUEZ, Ralph
" BROWNING, Paul M.	Pvt.	CHAVEZ, Ralph P.	"	SHNEIDER, Joe
" DAGNER, Reynolds A.	"	CHAVEZ, Tony P.	"	TURNER, Ralph J.

JOINED ORGANIZATION FROM MAIN CAMP:- October 12th, 1942:

Pfc. DELAPP, George H. Pfc. McENTIRE, Wilbur W.

DEPARTED ON DETAIL (assumed destination Davao):- October 26th, 1942:

S/Sgt. BRADSHAW, Vance A.	Sgt.	McCOLLEY, Arthur C.	Corp.	ANAYA, Abel
Sgt. JACKSON, Gilbert L.				

DEPARTED ON DETAIL (assumed destination Davao):\* October 27th, 1942:

Corp. LARSON, Harold E.	Pfc.	LAVELLE, Francis L.	Pfc.	MUSSO, Anthony
Pfc. DEWBERRY, Claude A.	"	HENSON, Louis H.	"	KRENSON, Edward P.
Pvt. BIER, Jesse	Pvt.	HENNESSEY, Patrick	Pvt.	MOORE, Samuel B.
" PRONOVOST, Dean O.	"	SMITH, Jimmie T.		

JOINED ORGANIZATION FROM GROUP II GUARDHOUSE:- October 29th, 1942:  
Pfc. McILHIN, George V. Pfc. REEVES, Clarence C.

TRANSFERRED TO GROUP II GUARDHOUSE:- November 1st, 1942:  
Corp. BLACK, Odis C.

JOINED ORGANIZATION FROM HOSPITAL (Patient):- November 6th, 1942:  
Sgt. PROSPERO, Dominic N.

DEPARTED ON DETAIL (assumed destination Japan):- November 6th, 1942:  
S/Sgt. HUBANS, Michael D. Pfc. MOORE, William L. Pfc. SNYDER, Wilbour L.R.  
Corp. WESTERGARD, Richard D. " SANDOWAL, Paul R. Pvt. O'BRYAN, Thomas A.  
" HORTON, William L. " DAGNER, Reynolds A. " SUMMERS, Darrell W.  
" JOLLY, Roy D. " McENTIRE, Wilbur W. " LAFON, Claude C.  
Pfc. AGNEW, John D. " LEHUE, Melvin J. " SPALL, Leo J.

JOINED ORGANIZATION FROM MAIN CAMP:- November 22nd, 1942:  
S/Sgt. DANZENZA, Victor A. Pfc. TROSTERS, Robert V.D. Pvt. SPRINGER, Dewey E.  
" SEUBERT, Alphonse A. " WILDERMUTH, Loren B. " THOMPSON, Arthur L., Jr.  
Corp. AHERN, Jerry W. Pvt. CHAIRES, Miguel H. " VAN HORN, Walter E.  
" KOENIG, Raymond W. " ESPINOZA, Alfred C. " VEQUIST, Woodrow W.  
Pfc. BRAKEBILL, Roy F. " MARTINEZ, Gavino B.  
" JOHNSON, James R. " NOLAN, Connie D.

TRANSFERRED TO MAIN CAMP:- December 7th, 1942:  
Pvt. DACENZO, Edward H.

JOINED ORGANIZATION FROM GROUP II GUARDHOUSE:- December 8th, 1942:  
Corp. BLACK, Odis C.

DEPARTED ON DETAIL (assumed destination Iipa):- December 12, 1942:  
Pvt. COLLINS, Doyle F. Pvt. KELLOGG, Richard C. Pvt. BARTON, Clayton E.

JOINED ORGANIZATION FROM CORREGIDOR:- December 17th, 1942:  
M/Sgt. GULLFOYLE, Imcien Pfc. HERVAT, John, Jr. Pvt. HULLING, Orall L.  
Sgt. LAMBERT, William H. Pvt. GUNTER, George M. " KELLOGG, George S.  
Corp. RUSH, Benjamin A. " GREEN, William E. " SOROCHAY, Charles  
Pfc. ANDREWS, Graham H. " DAY, Roy L., Jr. " ZIMPFER, Fred W.  
" CULLEN, Lawrence A.

JOINED ORGANIZATION FROM MAIN CAMP:- December 20th, 1942:  
T/Sgt. WALKER, Charles B. Pfc. DOUGLAS, Fred A. Pvt. JACKSON, Loyd A.  
S/Sgt. CHAVEZ, David A. " FOREMAN, Charles C. " MAESTAS, Napoleon  
Sgt. MARTIN, Walter J. " JENSEN, Charles C. " MCCARTY, John A.  
Corp. McELROY, William E. Pvt. COCHRAN, William R., Jr. " MORRIS, James H.  
" PACKARD, Ernest G. " DAVIS, Gus L. " MORGAN, Ira C.  
" WILLIAMS, Cecil H. " FOUTS, Paul W. " VOSE, Clifford G.  
Pfc. DECKER, Paul E. " WOLF, Lawrence L.

DEPARTED ON DETAIL (assumed destination Bataan):- January 4th, 1943:  
Pvt. MAESTAS, Napoleon

TRANSFERRED TO GROUP II, MAIN CAMP:- January 14th, 1943:  
Pvt. WOOD, Byron D.

DEPARTED ON DETAIL (assumed destination Bataan):- January 16th, 1943:  
Pvt. JOHNSON, Lewis Pvt. LALLY, John G.

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JOINED ORGANIZATION FROM MAIN CAMP:- January 28th, 1943:

Pfc. LIPSCY, James W. Pvt. FOSTER, Benjamin

JOINED ORGANIZATION FROM CAMP O'DONNELL:- January 28th, 1943:

M/Sgt. PHILLIPS, George B.	Corp.	MATHE, Arthur E.	Pfc.	NORRIS, Donald C.
S/Sgt. BRENNAN, Henry	"	MAYER, Frank H.	"	ROBERTSON, Don E.
" CHAVEZ, Edward E.	"	McINTOSH, James R.	"	RUBY, James C.
" FRISBY, James L.	"	NYGAARD, Elvin W.	"	SIDEBOTTOM, Arthur R.
" GATEWOOD, Roy A.	"	REED, Gareth J.	"	TERRY, Harry L.
" JONES, James F.	"	ROGERS, Charles D.	"	THURMAN, Clarence F.
" LEWIS, William S.	Pfc.	BARNES, Richard H.	"	VELASQUEZ, Edward
Sgt. AMOS, Harold M.	"	CABREIRA, Benjamin F.	"	WILBOURN, Henry W., Jr.
" FREY, Harold F.	"	COLLINS, Ples	"	WRIGHT, Thomas R.
" MILLER, Harold L.	"	COX, Lorne B.	Pvt.	BEASLEY, Jules L.
" BENDLEY, Elmer J.	"	GOLDBACH, Ralph G.	"	BURT, Charles L.
" TOSH, Nathaniel J.	"	GREGORICH, Mathew J.	"	DUNCAN, Robert C.
Corp. HARRIS, Hozie M.	"	HALE, Kenneth R.	"	JOHNSON, Edward
" HOFME, Frederick D.	"	LEV, Norman J.	"	LOTSPECH, Gene
" HUMPHREY, George C.	"	McHALE, George	"	ROGERS, Harry W.
			"	TURNERY, Everett G.

JOINED ORGANIZATION FROM CAMP III:- January 29th, 1943:

M/Sgt. GASTON, Fred C.	Corp.	CLARK, Earl M.	Pfc.	IVEY, Martin T.
T/Sgt. CLAXTON, William C.	"	LIGHT, William L.	"	JACKSON, Paul N.
" COMBS, Cullen I.	"	LOWE, Plumer P.	"	JOHNSON, Arthur W.
" GUTH, Frederick W.	"	MANORUM, Max R.	"	LIBERT, Arthur J.
" YUNKERS, Harold G.	"	MIRANDA, Fred T.	"	MOORES, John A.
S/Sgt. HULL, William C.	"	RUDELL, Robert W.	"	ODOM, Robert
" MATOUZZI, Robert E.	"	WALKER, Myron D.	"	PANKRATZ, Walter P.
" MILLER, Edward Z.	"	WASILEWSKI, Walter J.	"	PORCHE, Clyde E.
" MILLER, Fredrick	Pfc.	BLACK, William D.	"	VACCA, Nicholas A.
" REIDER, Leo	"	CHAVEZ, Horace	"	VITEK, Lester P.
Sgt. BARELA, Pat F.	"	CLARK, Eugene C.	"	WALDRON, Guy L.
" BURNS, Edward A.	"	COOK, John M., Jr.	"	WILSON, Richard W.
" CLAMTON, Thomas I.	"	COTNER, Gilbert G.	Pvt.	CHISCHILLY, Levi
" CLARK, Robert B.	"	EBERLY, Earl J.	"	JOHNSON, Wilbourn D.
" DICK, John B.	"	GREEN, Carl	"	O'DONNELL, Robert E.
" DURN, George O.	"	GREGSON, Charles E.	"	SEAMAN, George J., Jr.
" GROSSE, Benjamin B.	"	HARBELL, Nathan D.	"	VAN ALDYSTINE, Harold E.
Corp. ARQUILLA, Frank S.	"	HLAVINKA, Edward F.	"	WARD, Robert E.
" CAMPBELL, Francis A.	"	HORAN, Joseph A.		

TRANSFERRED TO CAMP III:- January 31st, 1943:

M/Sgt. GUILFOYLE, Lucien	Corp.	KIRK, Peter W.	Pvt.	ESPINOZA, Alfred C.
T/Sgt. WATT, Maxim B.	Pfc.	BEVAN, Richard G.	"	GARCIA, Salvador J.
Sgt. GROVER, Kenneth	"	HERVAT, John, Jr.	"	GREN, William E.
" HANBUSH, Troy W.	"	RICKS, Donovan D.	"	HALLAS, Vernon I.
" HOLLINGSWORTH, Robert	"	WATSON, Donald J.	"	HAYNES, Raymond C.
" LAMBERT, William L.	"	WHEATON, Glenn C.	"	LADD, Junior
" WRIGHT, Joseph W.	Pvt.	BLACK, Bill R.	"	MARTINEZ, Gavino B.
Corp. ANDREWS, Jack L.	"	CHAMBERLAIN, Henry T.	"	MORRIS, George H.
" BLACK, Odis C.	"	DOUGLAS, Fred A.	"	THOMPSON, Arthur L., Jr.
			"	VAN HORN, Walter E.

TRANSFERRED TO MAIN CAMP:- February 5th, 1943:

Sgt. TOSH, Nathaniel J. Pfc. GREGSON, Charles E.

JOINED ORGANIZATION FROM HOSPITAL (Patient status):- February 6th, 1943:

M/Sgt. MILLER, Walter A.	Pfc.	WILLIAMS, John W.	Pvt.	RATCLIFF, Fred E.
Sgt. BRYAN, Carl F.	"	YOUNG, Horace W.	"	McCAFFERY, Richard
Corp. HUNT, Bertlan F.	"	ADAMS, Robert M.	"	BOHN, John H.
" RYAN, Robert J.	"	COX, Walter J.	"	WOLF, Joseph W.
" SIGMORRELL, Peter V.	Pvt.	HUBRECHT, William L.	"	SHAW, Jerry E.
" MILLER, Rufus J.	"	JAEGER, Marvin W.	"	ELLIOTT, Frank
" SHRAWDER, Willard J.	"	KAPLAN, Mick	"	BUTLER, Edwin J.
Pfc. VOROS, Louis J.	"	HILL, Harry		

JOINED ORGANIZATION FROM MAIN CAMP:- February 8th, 1943:

Pvt. WOOD, Byron D.

JOINED ORGANIZATION FROM COLREGIDOR:- February 10th, 1943:

1st.Sgt. JOHNSON, James W.	Pfc.	BURNS, Robert T.	Pvt.	TRACY, John D.
Sgt. KIND, Irving D.	"	CAMPBELL, James B.	"	WALKER, Floyd E.
" MCKINLAY, Paul S.	"	THURSON, Arthur R., Jr.	CPM	DIXON, George R., USNavy
Corp. CHISHOLM, Frank K.	Pvt.	HASSO, Charles E.	PM1/c	MacBAIN, Arthur G., USNavy
" GOBER, Elvin J.	"	HENRICKSON, Herschell E.	PM2/c	NELSON, Harold R., USNavy
" WHITLOCK, Claude M.	"	SCARBOROUGH, Edgar M.		

TRANSFERRED TO MAIN CAMP:- February 16th, 1943:

Corp. PACKARD, Ernest G.	Pfc.	YOUNGER, Sam	Pvt.	HASSO, Charles E.
Pfc. BURNS, Robert T.				

JOINED ORGANIZATION FROM MAIN CAMP:- February 16th, 1943:

Sgt. FENTON, Benjamin A.	Corp.	McDIARMID, William G.	Pfc.	THING, Robert N.
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TRANSFERRED TO CAMP III:- February 17th, 1943:

M/Sgt. PHILLIPS, George B.	S/Sgt.	JONES, James F.	Pfc.	GOLDBACH, Ralph G.
T/Sgt. CLAXTON, William C.	"	LEWIS, William S.	"	GREGORICH, Mathew J.
" COMBS, Cullen I.	Sgt.	AMOS, Harold M.	"	HATE, Kenneth R.
S/Sgt. BRENNAN, Henry	Pfc.	CABREIRA, Benjamin F.	"	LEV, Norman J.
" CHAVEZ, Edward E.	"	COLLINS, Plas	"	McHAIE, George
" FRISBY, James L.	"	BARNES, Richard H.	Pvt.	BEASLEY, Jules L.
" GATEWOOD, Roy A.	"	COX, Loren B.		

TRANSFERRED TO CAMP III:- February 18th, 1943:

Sgt. BARBIA, Pat F.	Corp.	McINTOSH, James R.	Pfc.	TERRY, Harry L.
" FREY, Harold P.	"	MYGAARD, Elvin W.	"	THURMAN, Clarence F.
" MILLER, Harold L.	"	REED, Gareth J.	"	WELASQUEZ, Edward
" FENDLEY, Elmer J.	"	ROGERS, Charles D.	"	WILBOURN, Henry W., Jr.
Corp. HARRIS, Hozie M.	Pfc.	MORRIS, Donald C.	"	WRIGHT, Thomas R.
" HORNE, Frederick D.	"	ROBERTSON, Don E.	Pvt.	BURT, Charles L.
" HUMPHREY, George C.	"	ROGERS, Harry W.	"	DUNCAN, Robert C.
" MATIE, Arthur E.	"	RUBY, James C.	"	JOHNSON, Edward
" MATER, Frank H.	"	SIDEBOTTOM, Arthur R.	"	LOTSPECH, Gene
			"	TURNERY, Everett G.

JOINED ORGANIZATION FROM CAMP III:- February 18th, 1943:

M/Sgt. GUILFOYLE, Lucien	Sgt.	GROVER, Kenneth	Corp.	ANDRENS, Jack L.
T/Sgt. WATT, Maxim B.	Sgt.	HANDBREW, Troy W.	Corp.	BLACK, Odie C.
Sgt. HOLLINGSWORTH, Robert	Sgt.	LAMBERT, William L.	Corp.	KIRK, Peter W.
Sgt. WRIGHT, Joseph W.	Pfc.	BEVAN, Richard C.	Pfc.	HERVAT, John, Jr.
Sgt. RIGGS, Donovan D.	"	WATSON, Donald J.	"	WHEATON, Glenn C.
Pfc. BLACK, Bill R.	Pvt.	CHAMBERLAIN, Henry T.	Pvt.	DOUGLAS, Fred A.
" ESPINOZA, Alfred C.	"	GARCIA, Salvador J.	"	GREEN, William E.
" HALLAS, Vernon I.	"	HAYNES, Raymond C.	"	LADD, Junior
" MARTINEZ, Gavino B.	"	MORRIS, George H.	"	THOMPSON, Arthur L., Jr.
			"	VAN HORN, Walter E.

JOINED ORGANIZATION FROM HOSPITAL (Patient Status):- February 27th, 1943:  
 S/Sgt. THOMAS, Ike

JOINED ORGANIZATION FROM HOSPITAL (Patient Status):- March 1st, 1943:  
 Pfc. VROMAN, Grandison H.

TRANSFERRED TO GROUP II, MAIN CAMP:- March 4th, 1943:  
 Pfc. MYERS, Clin E.

TRANSFERRED TO GROUP II, MAIN CAMP:- March 9th, 1943:  
 Pfc. JACKSON, Paul N. Pvt. MARTINEZ, Gavino B. Pvt. KELLOGG, George S.  
 Pvt. HALLAS, Vernon I. " McCORMICK, Robert N.

JOINED ORGANIZATION FROM BATAAN DETAIL:- April 19th, 1943:  
 Pvt. JOHNSON, Lewis Pvt. LALLY, John G.

JOINED ORGANIZATION FROM MAIN CAMP:- May 11th, 1943:  
 Pvt. McCORMICK, Robert N.

JOINED ORGANIZATION FROM CAMP III:- May 23rd, 1943:  
 Corp. HORNE, Frederick D. Corp. HUMPHREY, George C.

TRANSFERRED TO MAIN CAMP:- May 24rd, 1943:  
 Pvt. McCORMICK, Robert N.

TRANSFERRED TO CAMP III:- May 24th, 1943:  
 Corp. AHERN, Jerry W. Corp. SHRAWDER, Willard J.

TRANSFERRED TO GROUP II GUARDHOUSE:- May 27th, 1943:  
 Corp. HORNE, Frederick D. Corp. HUMPHREY, George C.

JOINED ORGANIZATION FROM GROUP II GUARDHOUSE: June 3rd, 1943:  
 Corp. HORNE, Frederick D. Corp. HUMPHREY, George C.

JOINED ORGANIZATION FROM MAIN CAMP:- June 13th, 1943:  
 Pfc. SMITH, Earl W. Pvt. ARCHIBEQUE, Esperidion Pvt. JACKSON, Loyd A.

TRANSFERRED TO MAIN CAMP:- June 13th, 1943:  
 Pfc. CULLEN, Lawrence A. ChPM DIXON, George R. PFM 2/c NELSON, Harold.

JOINED ORGANIZATION FROM CORREGIDOR:- June 30th, 1943:  
 S/Sgt. RABIN, Frederick Corp. OLSEN, Eric Pfc. SAUERS, Loran

JOINED ORGANIZATION FROM MAIN CAMP:- July 3rd, 1943:  
 Pfc. GREGSON, Charles E.

JOINED ORGANIZATION FROM CORREGIDOR: July 19th, 1943:  
 Sgt. HUNT, Hugh D. Corp. McGARRY, Wendell H. Pfc. TOWNE, Charles P.

DEPARTED ON DETAIL (assumed destination Japan):- July 23rd, 1943:  
 Pvt. HUBBRIGHT, William L.

JOINED ORGANIZATION FROM MAIN CAMP:- July 30th, 1943:  
 T/Sgt. WALLACE, Stanley F. Corp. PACKARD, Ernest G. Pfc. PLUCHINO, Angelo P.  
 Pfc. ELLIS, Burton C. Pfc. HUGON, Donald J. " YOUNGER, Sam  
 " WOODMANSEE, Cecil S. Pvt. ALLEN, Floyd T. Pvt. BOYER, Perry

TRANSFERRED TO GROUP II, MAIN CAMP (found to be non-medical):- July 30th, 1943:  
 Corp. McGARRY, Wendell H.

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TRANSFERRED TO BILIBID PRISON HOSPITAL:- August 12th, 1943:  
Pvt. WALKER, Floyd E.

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TRANSFERRED TO GROUP II, MAIN CAMP:- September 16th, 1943:  
Pvt. HILTON, Patrick G.

DEPARTED ON DETAIL (assumed destination Japan):- September 18th, 1943:  
1st.Sgt. JOHNSON, James W. Pvt. LALLY, John Pvt. DYER, Henry H.  
Sgt. WRIGHT, Joseph R. " SCARBOROUGH, Edger M. " ELLIOTT, Frank  
Corp. McELROY, William E. " JOHNSON, Lewis " BEAL, Darrell D.

DEPARTED ON DETAIL (assumed destination Bataan):- September 19th, 1943:  
Pvt. HARVILL, Loyd R. Pvt. THOMPSON, Arthur L., Jr. Pfc. BRAKEBILL, Roy F.  
Pfc. SMITH, Earl W. Pfc. HIAVINKA, Edward F.

TRANSFERRED TO GROUP I, MAIN CAMP:- September 25th, 1943:  
Corp. BLACK, Odis C. Pfc. FREEMAN, Richard W.

JOINED ORGANIZATION FROM GROUP I, MAIN CAMP: September 25th, 1943:  
Pvt. KELLOGG, George S. Pvt. PATTERSON, James A.

TRANSFERRED TO GROUP II, MAIN CAMP:- October 21st, 1943:  
Sgt. FENTON, Benjamin A. Pfc. JOYCE, Thomas S. Pvt. CRUPPER, Charles G.  
Corp. LIGHT, William L. " LISMAN, Edward S. " HULLIN, Oral L.  
Pfc. BERLIN, L.E. " NORRIS, Henderson B. " FOSTER, Benjamin F.  
" EBERLY, H. J. " TOWNE, Charles P. " DECKER, Paul E.  
" " " GREGSON, Charles E.

JOINED ORGANIZATION FROM GROUP II, MAIN CAMP:- October 21st, 1943:  
Sgt. HANENKRAL, Arda Pfc. HALL, Lawrence C. Pvt. McKINNEY, Ernest L.  
Pfc. BULLOCK, Odell " LESNER, Leon W. Pfc. NELSON, Harold R.  
" CULLEN, Lawrence A. " TRUEBLOOD, Harrod E.

TRANSFERRED TO GROUP II, MAIN CAMP:- October 23rd, 1943:  
S/Sgt. SCOOBY, Marion L. Pfc. ROBERTS, Clifford E. Pvt. JOHNSON, Wilbourn D.  
Corp. RYAN, Robert J. " ROBERTS, Norman W. " MILLER, J. B.  
" TERRELL, Bishop W.

TRANSFERRED TO GROUP I, MAIN CAMP:- October 23rd, 1943:  
M/Sgt. GASTON, Fred C. Pfc. BAILEY, Elliot E. Pfc. THWING, Robert N.  
T/Sgt. DISTELL, George " BAILEY, Harvey E. " TRUEBLOOD, Harrod E.  
" GUTH, Frederick W. " COTNER, Gilbert G. " VACCA, Nicholas A.  
S/Sgt. KENNEDY, Charles N. " GCK, Walter J. " WILSON, Richard W.  
Sgt. BROXSON, Bruce D. " CULLEN, Lawrence A. Pvt. ALLEN, Floyd T.  
" BRYAN, Karl F. " ELLIS, Burton C. " BROOKS, Bruno E.  
" CLANTON, Thomas I. " HARRELL, Nathan D. " CHISCHILLY, Levi  
Sgt. DICK, John B. " IVEY, Martin T. " HAYNES, Raymond C.  
" McKINLAY, Paul S. " JOHNSON, Arthur W. " HENDRICKSON, Herschell E.  
Corp. CHISHOLM, Frank K. " KELLN, Adam, Jr. " KAPLAN, Nick  
" KOFT, Norman " KINGEN, Harold " KUSH, Zachary  
" McDIARMID, William G. " LESNER, Leon W. " LADD, Junior  
" MILLER, Rufus J. " LIBERT, Arthur J. " McKINNEY, Ernest L.  
" PACKARD, Ernest G. " FITT, Clarence N. " MORGAN, Ira C.  
" RUSH, Benjamin A. " POTTS, Clifford L. " ROLFE, Jesse  
" SIGNORELLI, Peter V. " RICKS, Donovan D. " WARD, Robert E.  
" SNYDER, George W. " SIBLE, Andrew J. " WOOD, Byron D.  
" WILLIAMS, Cecil H. " THULSON, Arthur R., Jr.

TRANSFERRED TO GROUP I, MAIN CAMP:- October 31st, 1943:

S/Sgt.	MATOUZZI, Robert E.	Pfc.	DELAFF, George H.	Pvt.	GRAHAM, Douglas H.
Sgt.	HOLLINGSWORTH, Robert H.	"	JOHNSON, James R.	"	McCAFFERY, Richard E.
Corp.	ANDREWS, Jack L.	"	LOCKHART, John F.	"	MORRIS, George H.
"	ARQUILLA, Frank S.	"	MACHL, Mario J.	"	O'DONNELL, Robert E.
"	HERR, Clifford E.	"	MAYFIELD, Jack W.	"	PEDEN, Thomas J.
"	IOWE, Flumer P.	"	RAY, Charles A.	"	RODRIGUEZ, Ernest E.
"	OLSEN, Eric	"	SHADWICK, George A.	"	ROSS, Robert E.
"	RUDELL, Robert W.	"	STACKHOUSE, Peter A.	"	SHAW, Jerry E.
"	WHITTOCK, Claude M.	"	THOMAS, Henry A.	"	TRACY, John D.
Pfc.	AGNE, George W.	"	UPTON, Joseph B.	"	TURNER, Ralph J.
"	BULLOCK, Odell	"	WATSON, Donald J.	"	VEQUIST, Woodrow W.
"	CAMPBELL, James B.	"	WHEATON, Glen C.	"	VOSE, Clifford G.
"	CARRINGTON, Allison J.	Pvt.	BENNETT, George L.	"	WALLER, Kenneth L.
"	CONREY, Harold W.	"	BLACK, Bill R.		

TRANSFERRED TO GROUP II, MAIN CAMP:- October 31st, 1943:

Pfc.	GODDARD, Walter	Pvt.	BOHN, John H.	Pvt.	LINEE, Wilbur E.
"	HORAN, Joseph A.	"	BOND, Stanford A.	"	QUALLS, Lawrence L.
"	VOROS, Louis J.	"	EVERETT, Austin		

TRANSFERRED TO GROUP I, MAIN CAMP:- December 13th, 1943:

T/Sgt.	WATT, Maxin B.	Pfc.	FLUGHINO, Angelo P.	Pvt.	IOFTIN, Jewel E.
Sgt.	GROVER, Kenneth	"	STONE, Robert A.	"	NORQUIST, Ernest O.
Corp.	CAMPBELL, Francis A.	Pvt.	BOYLE, Parry	"	SCROCHTEY, Charles
"	WALKER, Myron D.	"	DAY, Roy L., Jr.	"	SPRINGER, Dewey E.
Pfc.	MCHLIN, George V.	"	HAYS, Burchard A.	"	TRAFFORD, Robert W. T.
"	NELSON, Joseph D.	"	HUMPHREYS, Bernard F.	"	WOLF, Lawrence L.
"	ODCH, Robert	"	HURLEY, Phillip J.		

TRANSFERRED TO GROUP I, MAIN CAMP:- January 3rd, 1944:

S/Sgt.	SEDLAK, Michael A.	Sgt.	MARTIN, Walter H.	Pfc.	BUNK, Anthony J.
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JOINED ORGANIZATION FROM MAIN CAMP:- January 3rd, 1944:

S/Sgt.	GATEWOOD, Roy A.	Sgt.	MCS, Harold M.	Corp.	MAYER, Frank H.
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TRANSFERRED TO GROUP I, MAIN CAMP:- January 4th, 1944:

Corp.	BENNETT, Milford L.	Pfc.	BOOG, Stewart A.	Pvt.	DOUGLAS, Frank A.
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JOINED ORGANIZATION FROM MAIN CAMP:- January 4th, 1944:

Pfc.	CABREIRA, Benjamin F.	Pfc.	THURMAN, Clarence F.	Pvt.	DUNCAN, Robert C.
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TRANSFERRED TO GROUP I, MAIN CAMP:- February 24th, 1944:

Pvt.	DUNCAN, Robert C.
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JOINED ORGANIZATION FROM HOSPITAL (Patient Status):- March 12th, 1944:

Corp.	HUNT, Bertlan P.
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TRANSFERRED TO GROUP I, MAIN CAMP:- March 15th, 1944:

S/Sgt.	BISH, Seth G.	Pfc.	BEVAN, Richard C.	Pfc.	FOREMAN, Charles C.
Sgt.	HANENKAT, Arda M.	Pfc.	HOUSEKMECHT, James E.	"	HUGON, Donald J.
"	HUNT, Hugh D.	"	JENSEN, Charles C.	"	JEWELL, Ralph
Corp.	MANGRUM, Max R.	"	JONES, Raymond U.	"	PORCHE, Clyde E.
Pfc.	SHIPLEY, Valentin	"	TURNER, Harry L.	Pvt.	CASTLE, Eugene
Pvt.	CHAVEZ, Ralph P.	Pvt.	COCCATELLO, Albert A.	"	FOUTS, Paul W.
"	HARGROVE, Jack	"	LAPPOON, Walter A.	"	MCCROSKEY, Adam M.
"	OWENBY, Clifford W.	"	ROBINSON, Ernest L.	"	VAN ALYSTYNE, Harold E.
"	VAN HORN, Walter W.	"	WHEELER, Earl H.	"	ZIMMER, Fred W.
				PhM/c	NELSON, Harold R.

TRANSFERRED TO GROUP I, MAIN CAMP:- March 16th, 1944:

S/Sgt. BURNS, Virgil P.	Pfc. GREEN, Carl	Pvt. ARCHIBBQUE, Esperidion
Corp. CLARK, Earl M.	" PURVIS, George B.	" CHAIRES, Miguel H.
" GOBER, Elvis J.	" SCHEURER, Philip L.	" GREEN, William E.
" KIRK, Peter W.	" SHAW, Carl E.	" GRIEGO, Sipriano
Pfc. BROWNING, Paul M.	" SPENCER, James C.	" HEAD, Joseph T.

TRANSFERRED TO GROUP I, MAIN CAMP:- March 22nd, 1944:

S/Sgt. TICE, Leon A., Jr.	Sgt. PROSPERO, Dominic H.	Pfc. WILLIAMS, John W.
Sgt. KIDD, Irving D.	Corp. MIRANDA, Fred T.	Pvt. RHODES, Alvin R.

TRANSFERRED TO MAIN CAMP (Casual, sick in Hospital):- March 31st, 1944:

S/Sgt. MILLER, Edward Z.

JOINED ORGANIZATION FROM MAIN CAMP:- March 31st, 1944:

Sgt. BARELA, Pat F.

JOINED ORGANIZATION FROM MAIN CAMP:- April 26th, 1944:

Pfc. JEWELL, Ralph	Pvt. HEAD, Joseph T.	Pvt. VAN ALYSTYNE, Harold E.
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TAKEN INTO JAPANESE CUSTODY:- May 10th, 1944:

T/Sgt. PATRICK, Darvin O.

JOINED ORGANIZATION FROM MAIN CAMP:- May 16th, 1944:

S/Sgt. TICE, Leon A., Jr.

JOINED ORGANIZATION FROM JAPANESE CUSTODY:- May 25th, 1944:

T/Sgt. PATRICK, Darvin O.

TRANSFERRED TO GROUP I, MAIN CAMP:- May 25th, 1944:

Pfc. JEWELL, Ralph

TRANSFERRED TO GROUP I, MAIN CAMP (Casual, sick in Hospital):- June 9th, 1944:

Sgt. KINILSON, Logan V.	Pvt. GUNTER, George H.
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JOINED ORGANIZATION FROM MAIN CAMP:- June 9th, 1944:

S/Sgt. THOMAS, Ike	Pfc. PURVIS, George B.
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JOINED ORGANIZATION FROM MAIN CAMP:- June 14th, 1944:

Corp. ROGERS, Charles D.	Pfc. LEV, Norman J.	Pvt. RHODES, Alvin R.
Pfc. BLACK, Kenneth C.	" McHALE, George	" JOHNSON, Edward

JOINED ORGANIZATION FROM MAIN CAMP:- June 21st, 1944:

Pfc. ROBERTSON, Don E.

TRANSFERRED TO MAIN CAMP (Casual, sick in Hospital):- June 21st, 1944:

T/Sgt. WALKER, Charles B.

JOINED ORGANIZATION FROM MAIN CAMP:- June 22nd, 1944:

Sgt. HUNT, Hugh D.	Pfc. HUGON, Donald J.	Pfc. VOROS, Louis J.
Corp. CLARK, Earl M.	" GREEN, Carl	" MURPHY, John J.
Pfc. SHIPLEY, Valentin	" BARNES, Richard H.	Pvt. McCROGKEY, Adam H.
" SPENCER, James C.	" MACHI, Mario J.	" ARCHIBBQUE, Esperidion
" JENSEN, Charles C.	" ODQM, Robert	" GREEN, William E.

TRANSFERRED TO MAIN CAMP:- June 22nd, 1944:

S/Sgt. WILKS, Dennis M.	Pfc.	WHITEBOL, Charlie	Pvt.	COCHRAN, William R., Jr.
Corp. LECLAIR, John H.	"	SARNO, Paul L.	"	JENKINS, Frederick P.
Pfc. ALLYN, James J.	"	CHAVEZ, Horace	"	SIMONS, James H.
" FALLETTA, Anthony M.	"	NOYES, Stanley E.	"	WASHBURN, Lowell L.
" REEVES, Clarence C.	"	HERVAT, John R.	"	WOLF, Joseph W.

TRANSFERRED TO MAIN CAMP:- July 5th, 1944:

S/Sgt. REIDER, Leo	Corp.	WARFEL, Emmett A.	Pfc.	THURMAN, Clarence F.
" SHOEMAKER, Herbert H.	"	WILLIS, Albert M.	"	VITEK, Lester P.
Sgt. HUNT, Hugh D.	Pfc.	BARKER, William H.	"	WOODMANSEE, Cecil S.
" KORNFIELD, Harry	"	BLACK, Kenneth C.	Pvt.	CARRIZALES, Raymond G.
" PHILLIPS, James T.	"	LIPSOY, James W.	"	HEAD, Joseph T.
" TROY, Clement	"	O'KEEFE, James J.	"	KURVIERS, Harold G.
Corp. MAYER, Frank H.	"	RIFKIN, Morris.	"	RATCLIFF, Fred E.

TRANSFERRED TO MAIN CAMP (Casual, sick in Hospital):- July 10th, 1944:  
Corp. ROGERS, Charles D.

JOINED ORGANIZATION FROM HOSPITAL (Patient Status):- July 11th, 1944:  
Sgt. KORNFIELD, Harry

JOINED ORGANIZATION FROM MAIN CAMP:- July 20th, 1944:  
S/Sgt. KENNEDY, Charles H. Pfc. GOLDBACK, Ralph G. Pfc. WILLIAMS, John W.  
Corp. KIRK, Peter W. " KELLN, Adam, Jr. Pvt. HILL, Harry  
" MILLER, Rufus J. " TURNER, Harry L. " TURNEY, Everett G.  
Pfc. BROWNING, Paul M. " WILBOURN, Henry W., Jr.

TRANSFERRED TO MAIN CAMP (Casual, sick in Hospital):- July 21st, 1944:  
S/Sgt. STAPLES, Harry J.

TRANSFERRED TO MAIN CAMP:- July 23rd, 1944:  
Pvt. TEMPLETON, Elbert L.

JOINED ORGANIZATION FROM HOSPITAL (Patient Status):- July 24th, 1944:  
S/Sgt. QUIRK, Martin E. S/Sgt. REIDER, Leo

TRANSFERRED TO MAIN CAMP:- August 2nd, 1944:  
Pfc. ENCINAS, Alejandro Z.

JOINED ORGANIZATION FROM MAIN CAMP:- August 3rd, 1944:  
T/Sgt. COMBS, Cullen I.

TRANSFERRED TO MAIN CAMP (Casual, sick in Hospital):- August 21st, 1944:  
Corp. TOBEY, Karl D. Pfc. SAUERS, Loran Pvt. LEDUC, Lloyd E.  
Pfc. BARNES, Richard H.

TRANSFERRED TO MAIN CAMP:- August 25th, 1944:  
Pvt. KUSEK, George J.

JOINED ORGANIZATION FROM HOSPITAL (Patient Status):- August 28th, 1944:  
T/Sgt. WALKER, Charles B.

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CORPORALS CONT'D

Borja, Alfredo, 103357  
 Cuntapay, Eduardo B., 99941  
 Danga, Pedro,  
 Dayap, Sebastian D., 98781  
 Dugang, Fileteo, 98598  
 Cutierres, Carlos, 98749  
 Igarta, Pedro A., 100802  
 Lampitoo, Agapito, 100135  
 Llanes, Enrique, 95137  
 Lozano, Eedeogario, 99474  
 Belmonte, Celestino, 100877  
 Majaducun, Martin, 98463  
 Rostata, Conrado, 103337  
 Tinbal, Natalio, 104418

PRIVATEES

Abejuela, Bernardion, 103338  
 Alin, Estanislao, 103335  
 Arguelles, Silvestre, A., 101373  
 Agustin, Pedro, 103373  
 Aranas, Francisco, 104801  
 Amar, Isidoro B., 105461  
 Aguinaldo, Lorenzo, 100143  
 Barroga, Agripino, 103806  
 Calicia, Abundio, 104180  
 Gomez, Eleuterio, 100922  
 Gulmatico, Narciso, 106885  
 Jacolo, Vincente, 104430  
 Jaculina, Sarafin, 106142  
 Jarc, Ely  
 Lomives, Simon, 105150  
 Ocillada, Ismael, 102248  
 Pedro, Gabriel, 99999  
 Palchallo, Benifacio V., 99016  
 Pen, Maximo, 103356  
 Ringer, Benito L., 98848  
 Rivero, Nemesio R., 103813  
 Rocaberte, Alejandro, 103340  
 Rabago, Marcelino, 99769  
 San Jose, Manuel A., 103363  
 Sevilla, Desiderio S., 103812  
 Trafico, Jose, 105411  
 Tunaneng, Laureano, 99560  
 Umpangee, Glorioso, 105152  
 Valeza, Florentine, 103374

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HOSPITAL NUMBER "2", BATAAN, P.I.

When the war started on December 8, 1941, it was at once obvious that more hospital beds than were then available would be needed for the Philippine Department. For some time hospital expansion had been going on at Sternberg, McKinley, etc., and the Philippine Army was building several station hospitals of 250 bed capacity but these were not yet available. As a result of this acute need for hospital expansion the Manila Hospital Center was activated on December 12, 1941. Colonel Percy J. Carroll, M.C., was in charge of the Center with headquarters at the Jai Alai Building. Various annexes were begun to be established in Manila and by December 25th, there were patients, in addition to Sternberg, in the following annexes: Estado Mayor, Philippine Womens University, San Escolastica School, Normal College, Holy Ghost College and Jai Alai. Jai Alai was prepared to do a large volume of Surgery and accommodate several patients. In addition, Hospital No. 1 at Limay had been established at Limay on December 23, 1941. The Station Hospital at Ft. McKinley had closed December 12th as had the Station Hospital at Ft. Stotsenburg.

On December 25th it had been decided to abandon further development on the Manila Hospital Center and to enlarge the hospital facilities in Bataan. On December 25th, as a result of the above decision, a group of Doctors, Nurses and Enlisted Men who had been with the Manila Hospital Center were sent to Bataan. The undersigned was in charge of the group with instructions to report to Colonel A. L. Vanderboget, M.C., upon arrival in Bataan and Colonel Vanderboget would assign the group to duty. Certain hospital equipment, as beds, mattresses, etc., were sent with the group.

The hospital group left Manila on the S.S. McHyde during the night of December 25th and spent the night in the main Corregidor post. During the transit from Manila to Corregidor, there was excellent undesired illumination because of a large fire at Cavite.

About sunup on December 26, 1941, the McHyde left Corregidor for Bataan and docked at Lamao, Bataan about 9:00 AM. The trip was uneventful. Due to communication difficulties, no knowledge of the arrival of the party was imparted to the Bataan authorities so the hospital party found itself stranded in Bataan not knowing where to go or where any installations were. There was no transportation. We found one stranded company of the 31st Infantry at Lamao and from them secured some coffee. (We had taken no food and water in canteens only), but they could give no information as to where to go. I got on the highway and soon located Colonel Vanderboget and Major Manning and was instructed to have the hospital group temporarily quartered with the Collecting Company of the 12th Medical Regiment at Kilometer post 143.5. I accosted a passing truck for a ride to hospital No. 1 at Limay where another truck was

obtained to transfer the personnel from Lamao to Km Post 143.5 which was accomplished about 11:00 AM.

The S.S. McHyde was unable to go all the way in to dock at Lamao so that it was necessary to unload the passengers and hospital equipment on to smaller boats and then unload these on the Lamao dock. The personnel was readily unloaded and the equipment unloading was beginning as soon as possible. Several loads for the tugs were on the S.S. McHyde and the transfer of the equipment went on all day long. Beginning about 11:00 AM the enemy began bombing in Manila Bat. Ten enlisted men and I remained at Lamao to unload the equipment. When the bombing started the S.S. McHyde pulled out in the bay and returned to the dock only to reload the tugs. The McHyde had several narrow escapes during the day. Several bombing parties visited us during the day but no serious damage was done. However, about 4:00 P.M., we had a narrow escape from some high bombers and decided to abandon the unloading until after dark. The unloading was especially precarious in presence of bombing because, among other things, there was a large amount of ammunition and gasoline on the Lamao pier.

The unloading crew was taken to Km 143.5 and a new crew was sent down after dark and the equipment removed from the dock. However it is believed that much of the equipment loaded on the McHyde was never removed from it, since it was sunk shortly afterwards. Of the beds removed, head ends far exceeded the foot ends. It is also understood that the McHyde had considerable crew difficulties after a few bombings.

The hospital group with consisted of 17 officers, about 20 nurses and about 30 enlisted men remained at Km 143.5 until evening of December 26th when it was transferred to Km post 162.5. We messed with the Philippine Medical Depot for one day; we camped on the banks of the Real River which site was to be the location of General Hospital No. 2. A description of this area follows:

The area located on the Real River approximately 2 kilometers west of Cabocabin and about the same distance south of the Cabocabin Air field. The real is a good size stream with good swift flow of clear water. It was generally on the north side of the area. National Highway No. 6 was about 1 Km to the south. The soil was a sandy loam and drained well. The area was covered with bamboo or other trees of various kinds, some being very large. Two small streams flowed into the Real River within the hospital area from the south side. These two small streams were sluggish and muddy areas bordered them in some locations. One headed in the hospital area from a Carabao wallow. The trees, bamboo and vines afforded excellent cover. There was but one bare area near the lower end, which had been a rice patty. There were no roads; one carabao trail, ending blindly, extended into the area from the national highway at

Cabcabin, crossing the Real River near the lower end of the area. One foot path crossed the area from the south. Several Filipino houses were located to the north-east of the area. There were open fields to the south, west, north-west and north-east of the area. The hospital area was approximately 2 Km X 1/2 Km in size.

Lt. Colonel North, M.C. and Lt. Buckhold had arrived on December 23rd and surveyed the area. The Sternberg group arrived about 4:00 P.M., December 27th. The following officers formed the group:

Lt. Colonel James M. Sullivan, MC, 1st Lt. Alton J. O'Donnell, DC, Major William R. Craig, MC, 1st Lt. C. W. DeLong, DC, Major Jack W. Schwartz, MC, 1st Lt. Ernest W. Bye, MAC, Major Michael A. Sult, DC, 1st Lt. William D. Horan, Inf., Capt. Martin W. Evans, DC, 2nd Lt. Henry W. Sigrist, MAC, Capt. James G. Bruce, MC, James A. Grider, USPH, Capt. John R. Bungarner, MC, Albert W. Sorewald, USPH, Capt. Harold F. Bertram, MC, V. Jackson, Dorset, USPH, Capt. Robert K. Whiteley, MC.

There were 23 Nurses, the senior being Miss Mueller; 30 enlisted men, the senior being Sgt. Patterson. A road from the national highway had been chopped thru the brush for about half the distance to the hospital area and trucks can go to this point where baggage and personnel were unloaded. From this point foot lockers and some bedding were carried into the area late December 27, 1941. The following day location for all personnel, one mess, one ward, operating room and headquarters was selected.

On December 28th, after a few hurried plans, it was decided that first of all we must have something to work with if a hospital was to be built in the jungle. These tasks must be accomplished. These were at once outlined and every officer and enlisted man given something to do; we had nothing. No supplies. We did not have as much as a hammer or saw. We had no transportation; no messing facilities for our personnel. We had no food. There were no roads into the area and certainly no utility service of any kind. To some, the construction of a hospital here was hopeless but others felt different and all worked hard and long at whatever task was assigned them. The three important tasks to accomplish on this day then, were: (1) There had to be a road into the hospital. (2) Tools to work with and transportation must be obtained, and (3) mess must be established to take care of our working people.

The Engineers were contacted by Major Manning and they came to us at once. On December 29th a road was plotted into the area and on the 30th actual grading began. It had seemed at first that it would be impossible to build a road in so short a time but one bulldozer accomplished the task in 2 days and by January 1st, 1942 ambulances could bring patients to the hospital with ease over a one way road. In all fairness it must be admitted that the weather gods were on our side for even a light rain would make the road impassible. All the time that

Hospital No. 2 was in operation, there was not a single day of inclement weather.

As previously stated the group messed with the Philippine Medical Depot for dinner Dec. 27th and all day the 28th. This mess was located at the end of the out road above referred to which was about midway between the hospital area and the Philippine Medical Depot moved its mess to a nearer location and let the hospital have the equipment of the old depot mess. This equipment was moved to hospital area after dinner Dec. 28th and the hospital mess No. 1 opened for breakfast Dec. 29th. In this connection it is appropriate to mention that the Depot turned over sufficient food to operate for a few days as yet the group had received no supplies from the Quartermaster. It is also to be noted that only two meals per day were served throughout the operation of Hospital No. 2. There was neither time nor available personnel to prepare more. Breakfast was served at 8:30 AM and dinner at 4:30 PM. Two meals a day was common throughout Bataan. There were some exceptions.

On December 29th construction began in earnest. We had obtained a few tools from the Medical Depot. In addition to an establish Mess No. 1, one group was assigned to clearing out for a ward, another for headquarters and operating room, and third group prepared an area for supplies. We were visited by a representative of the Department Surgeon and advised to prepare to accommodate as many as 1,000 patients. A request was made to the engineers for a water and light plant and Captain Huffman of that corps reported to us and a site for each was selected and the water plant was brought in. Lt. Colonel Albert Field, D.C., reported as the Commanding Officer. Colonel C. L. Vanderboget, M.C., senior medical officer in Bataan was present for breakfast and made some helpful suggestions. A staff was appointed by Lt. Col. Fields, as follows:

- Executive Officer, Major W. R. Craig, M.C.
- Adjutant Captain Michael Sult, D.C.
- Chief of Professional Services, Lt. Col. Sullivan, M.C.
- Chief of Surgical Service, Major J. W. Schwartz, M.C.
- Det. Commander and Medical Supply, 1st Lt. E. W. Bye, M.C.
- Mess Officer, 2nd Lt. Horan, Inf.
- Subsistence and transportation, Captain Evans, D.C.
- Chief Nurse Miss Mueller, First Sgt Tech Sgt. Patterson.

While breakfast was being served we were visited by another individual who proved to be of inestimable value throughout our stay in Bataan and was of untold assistance to us. This was Mr. Calimbas, a Filipino, who lived nearby. This man is one of the most remarkable men I have ever met and a history of Hospital No. 2 would be incomplete without his inclusion therein. Without his assistance, advice, information, loyalty and cooperation the problems of constructing and operation of the hospital would have been made more difficult. He was the leader of the community and a farmer by occupation. He knew Bataan as well as a rancher knew his ranch. He knew all the people living in Bataan and he knew what type of work each could do

and he knew whether or not the people were dependable. He was a rare judge of humanity and all the other Filipinos accepted him as their leader. To this man we looked for civilian help as well as advise in many other ways and he never once failed us. If we needed extra help for any type of skilled or unskilled labor we merely had to tell Calimba our needs. He never failed to get what we wanted. If a man did not work, he fired him. He rarely fired a woman worker. He said they worked harder, had more endurance and were more dependable than Filipino men and I found he was correct. As a matter of fact I never found him wrong about anything. He was truly a remarkable man. His personal sacrifice during the war has had no official sanction, but this much I know: He had large banana plantations destroyed; his cocoanut grove near Cababin was practically ruined; he lost 20 odd carabao and barbed wire which he said cost him \$1,000.00 was removed from his plantation. For this he received no reimbursement. In addition, many hundred bamboo poles were cut from his farm but for this he was at least partially paid.

Early December 28th it was realized that we needed operating room supplies, so 4 trucks were obtained from the Medical Depot and Captain Bye went to Manila for that purpose. Captain Bye made the round trip, returning late at night with 4 trucks loaded with supplies - two loads for the Depot, the other two containing largely operating room supplies of various kinds. On Dec. 29th he again returned to Manila with two trucks. On this trip more difficulties were encountered. He was bombed going and coming. He obtained supplies at Sternberg and made several purchases in Manila. He was given two power trucks by Colonel Carroll and returned about 11:00 PM Dec. 30th. The bridges were destroyed just behind him. He obtained surgical supplies, medicines, all kinds of utilities tools and supplies, a safe and some food. One large truck broke down on the way back but was pulled in by the other. This was our last trip to Manila.

On December 28, 1941, Captain Evans obtained a 2 1/2 ton truck from the Philippine Medical Depot and went to Manila with 5 drivers. He obtained from Colonel Carroll a 4x4 truck and two panel trucks and returned on Dec. 29th with all trucks loaded largely with subsistence supplies.

On Dec. 29th Major North secured a 2 1/2 ton truck and went to Ft. Stotsenburg for surgical supplies but mainly for a field sterilizer. This trip was made with only semi-official consent since it was felt that considerable danger was involved, but Lt. Colonel North returned with the sterilizer in the late afternoon. This proved to be a wise thing to do for the sterilizer proved to be invaluable to the hospital since it operated perfectly and was the only sterilizer the hospital had during the existence of the hospital and was the only practical type sterilizer for such an installation. Lt. Col. North is entitled to a lot of credit for this foresight. Another day possibly would have been too late.

On December 30, 1941, Colonel C. L. Vanderboget came to Hospital No. 2 as the Commanding Officer. There was no immediate changes in any other position. By this time work was well under way. On Jan. 1, 1942 the first ward was opened up. This was later designated as Ward No. 3. Some patients were received from a bombing in the region of Cababin. There were no soldiers in the group. On Jan. 2nd one of the civilians died, this being our first death. He was buried in the rice patty near the lower end of the area but was later removed to an established cemetery. At this time there was no Graves Registration Service but this service was soon established.

On January 5, 1942 the first major operation was performed. The patient was Colonel Eddie Modk. He had a shrapnel wound of the left chest and abdomen with a laceration of the liver. This patient recovered. The fact that within 6 days time this small group of Doctors, nurses and enlisted men had cut a hospital from the jungles so that major surgery could be performed indicated that every one was working. On December 28, 1941, there was an area designated as hospital No. 2, and now on Jan. 3, 1942, roads had been built, mess opened up, supply and transportation established, a light plant put in, a water plant put in operation, a ward opened up, operating room built and a major operation successfully performed; Headquarters and quarters for all personnel had been established. On Dec. 28th there was not an aspirin, or saw or axe in the hospital but on January 3, 1942 a hospital was in operation capable of doing anything except certain laboratory work. As was noted by January 3, the hospital had been developed to the point of performance of successful major surgery. From this time on it was a question of expansion and improvement. Some new installations were made but the main problem was that of growth to care for the ever, and at times, rapid increase of patients. This hospital group had but one thing in mind and that object was: Whenever a patient or patients, without regard to number, were to be admitted, there must be a bed for him, something to eat and professional attention available. To this end all worked and since it was never known how many patients were to be received we endeavored to keep on hand a few hundred beds. At times this was very difficult and on several occasions we felt our heads were above water we would suddenly receive enough patients to practically fill all available beds. But in so far as I know at no time were we caught short except on the morning of the capitulation, when during the night between 1,500 and 2,000 patients were received; there was not enough beds to go around, but professional attention and some nourishment was available.

As stated previously, the hospital area bordered the beautiful Real River. This provided ample water for all hospital needs. When Capt. Hoffman of the Engineer Corps reported to us on December 29th a site was selected for the

water purification plant. No convenient central location was apparent but this was solved by diverting about half of the river through a new channel and on the diversion was an ideal place for the plant. We agreed to have water in the new channel by the time Capt. Hoffman could get the plant established. A dam of large, loose stones and brush was constructed that day and the water came through during the night - and there was more than enough water for all our needs. (By this diversion an island of about 2 Km was formed, and on this island the nurses were quartered). ON December 30th the plant was put in operation. The plant was high pressure filtration - chlorination type with 3,000 gallon capacity. It supplied all the water needed for drinking purposes for the hospital and worked perfectly. The water was hauled in a panel truck to all the wards and emptied in Lyster bags. The boiling required the services of a three man crew working at least 16 hours per day.

Our first operating room was located near the center of the area near the road. It consisted of a hospital ward tent on a frame 4 feet high at the sides. The floor was made of split bamboo. (There was no available lumber for flooring). With Filipino aid an excellent job of splitting the bamboo was done so the floor was reasonably smooth and easily washed. However, the heavy operating room furniture was too much for it and there was considerable wavering and some breakage on the strips. (This floor was replaced by a good wooden floor about a month later). The surgical tents were occupied and began functioning on January 2nd with Major Schwartz as the Chief of Surgical Service which position he held throughout the war. A light plant had been installed on December 30th and the surgical tent wired and camouflaged so surgery could be performed at night. The inadequacy of this tent could be seen by the time it was started. Only about two operating tables could be installed in it and we ~~were~~ were dead certain that much more would be needed so a second was started on January 2. It was better planned, having 6 feet side walls, a substantial floor of 2"x6" and covered with black paper. This would accommodate 4 operating tables and was a great improvement over the first one which was converted into a dental clinic. It was completed about January 10th. These surgical tents were constructed as rapidly as possible as an emergency project. When conditions warranted and material could be secured an improved surgical setup was constructed in a new location. The first location was selected because it was accessible for incoming vehicles but as the hospital developed this location proved to be too accessible; there was much traffic, dust and noise. The third location was selected near the west end of the hospital area beneath several large trees which gave perfect concealment. It was off the road and only operating room traffic was allowed. This pavilion was 2"x60' with galvanized roof and covered with black paper. The windows and doors had black paper shutters for night work. There was room for 8 operating

tables, 4 of which were being used a large part of the time. There was ample lights and an abundance of surgical instruments and supplies. A store room was attached to one end and a dark room for X-Ray development at the other. The large field sterilizer on the outside was highly efficient and supplied all the necessary sterilization except for a medium sized electric instrument sterilizer in the operating room. A portable X-ray with its own power plant was located just outside the operating room. Three large wards were near the operating room, accomodating more than 600 patients. The operating room personnel, with Lt. Colonel J.W. Schwartz, MC in charge, were quartered just across the river from the operating room. This surgical setup was ample and complete and served the hospital well. The location was ideal and in order to make it available a hundred yard road and a heavy duty bridge had to be constructed. This was excellently done by Colonel North. There were 5 complete operating teams and much splendid work was done here. During the latter part of February and most of March not a great many ~~new~~ new cases were received and this period was used for corrective operative procedure as reamputation and removal of foreign bodies. This operating setup was about 1200 yards from hospital headquarters and the original surgical tents. A small tent 50 ~~yard~~ yards from the main operating room pavilion was completely equipped for operating on gas gangrene cases and they were largely treated by multiple incision. There were but two deaths reported from this cause. A large tent (A large QMC tarpaulin) was erected for the care of these patients and it separated them from other patients. There was never more than 6 such cases in the hospital at one time. This was evidently due to extensive careful debridement of wounds as early as possible and packing same with sulfa powders or vaseline. The death rate too was very highly complimentary. While no specific statistical data are available, it is known that there was a total of only 303 deaths from all causes among more than 15,000 admissions to the hospital.

The Eye Ear Nose and Throat service was conducted in a small tent adjacent to the original surgical tent. This service was conducted by Major Harry Watrous, MC-Res. in a highly satisfactory manner. The equipment was not as complete as the general surgical setup but was adequate. Major Watrous succeeded in constructing many pairs of glasses from a trial lense case. Several officers who had their glasses broken or would have been greatly handicapped or completely incapacitated in their work had not Major Watrous' ingenuity resulted in the construction of a highly satisfactory, even though some were clumsy, pair of glasses from this trial lense case.

The Dental Laboratory, run by Lt. Colonel Albert Field, DC, was prepared to do any type of dental work. This clinic occupied all the hospital tent which served as the original operating room. Much reconstruction work had been done or was about to be done, when the war ended.



SUPPLY: Upon arrival in Bataan we had no supplies. However the Philippine Medical Depot had moved to Bataan prior to the arrival of the hospital group. This organization had a large quantity of supplies, general medical, and it gave the hospital whole hearted support and untiring efforts to supply us. To this organization and its commanding officer, Major O. V. Kempf, M.A.C., the hospital gives credit and praise for these efforts. While its stock was large the hospital requirements proved in many instances to be larger and many articles were needed which the depot did not have, so that many supplies had to be obtained elsewhere, largely thru the depot, but in some instances independently.

The initial subsistence was given us by the depot. As previously stated transportation from the depot on Dec. 28th went to Manila and more food was obtained. Other subsistence was picked up at various food dumps until an issue Quartermaster dump was established and after January 6th all subsistence was obtained from this source, except bread which was obtained from the Quartermaster Bakery at Km 164 until the supply of flour was exhausted and carabao meat which was obtained from the Veterinary slaughter house near Lemso.

Much of our operating room supplies and surgical equipment was brought from Manila by Captain Bye on Dec 28th and 30th as well as our supply of utilities tools. Many carpenter tools were also brought along by Capt. Bye. From the medical depot we obtained 10,000 blankets, and equal number of sheets; 3,500 beds and mattresses, pajamas, pillows, medicines, etc., in quantities great enough for our needs generally. However, a few items were more difficult to secure. For example, Lyster bags were a rare item and it was necessary that we have at least one for each ward. There seemed to be none available. We had two or three. The depot or QMC had none; we found two or three at Cababin. Commander Layman of the Navy brought us 6 or 8, a few more were obtained from Corregidor so that by the time ward was opened there generally was a Lyster bag available. Another item we had difficulty in securing was stoves for cooking. Our messes were of necessity very large so that equipment had to be of such type as would turn out a large volume of food. We tried the new type gasoline field range but found it inadequate. Finally for 5 messes we had 8 stoves including 3 old type field ranges. This was supplemented by various devices such as oil drums, galvanized iron cans (Which were also very scarce), etc. The hotel type ranges were obtained from corregidor. Many more could have been used.

Hospital furniture proved to be a problem. We picked up about 4 chairs, found out in the brush and one of the Chaplains was given a chair by the QMC. We received 8 electric refrigerators. There were about 30 QMC and Medical Department mess and serving tables. There was no other furniture. There was however, a large grove of bamboo around the hospital area and Calimbes with his filipino workers were able to make

almost anything we needed. We were also able to obtain some lumber and construct many things from it, but bamboo was our mainstay for furniture. Some of the equipment made from bamboo was, mess and dining tables, medicine cabinets and nurses desks, chairs, beds, desk trays, brooms, fly swatters, laundry baskets, waste baskets, serving spoons, urinal troughs, storage cabinets, benches, linen closets, ward offices, ash trays, floor mats, etc. Beds were made of bamboo and mattress covers filled with rice straw are surprisingly comfortable. In the beginning the various articles of bamboo were made indiscriminately all over the hospital area but later an area was set aside as a furniture shop and all articles were made here and distributed throughout the hospital. Filipinos especially qualified for furniture construction were assigned to this shop.

On December 31, 1941, the remainder of our old Sternberg Hospital was directed to Bataan and Join hospital No. 2. Some 17 trucks were loaded with various supplies but mostly food was started for Bataan about midnight. Sgt Page was in charge of the convoy, which was hazardous due to the heavy traffic, lack of lights and wreckage along the way. This convoy never reached hospital No. 2, but was detained in Bataan. Most of the personnel arrived on January 3. We needed the personnel more than we needed the supplies. To our great surprise, patients who had been left at Sternberg were also dispatched to Bataan and arrived at Hospital No. 2 January 1st. There were 152 of these patients. They came via boat through Mari-veles and 9 medical department officers from Corregidor and Sternberg arrived same day.

Another item which proved surprisingly scarce in Bataan was the shelter half. In as much as a rain may occur most any time in Bataan the hospital felt compelled to provide shelter of some kind for all bed patients. The shelter half seemed the simplest solution, if not the only one. They were hard to find. Each soldier was supposed to have one but when admitted to the hospital generally there was no shelter half, so we were compelled to find some. Our first allotment of 300 came from the casual camp; some were with the patients while a few more were obtained from the QMC and Medical Department here and on Corregidor so that by April 1st we had about 3,000, but it hasn't rained yet. As a matter of record it never rained except for one light shower while the hospital was in operation and other climatic conditions were equally as favorable.

At a later date considerable second hand furniture was purchased for our use from Cababin. Included in this conglomerate mess was several chairs, desks, cabinets, sewing machines, some mirrors and a motor boat. Much of this furniture was not used since the war ended before it was all repaired. Two of the sewing machines (Singer) were put to

constant use in repairing linens and operating room supplies.

The lighting system for the hospital at first was a 10 K.W. generator which was installed near the operating tent. Later a 50 K.W. generator was installed and proved very satisfactory. It supplied power for the ice boxes, lights for operating room and power for a medium sized instrument sterilizer, lights for headquarters and dental clinic tent and two radios. The radios were used only when the power was on for other reasons and the voice of Freedom at 12:30 PM and daily and KGEI at 8:00 P.M., daily.

MESSES: Our first mess opened for breakfast December 29, 1941. At this time there were no patients and all personnel ate at this mess. The organization at first was poor and so was the service. However this smoothed out rather rapidly and by January 1st was going very well. However, there was one factor connected with the messing which was never corrected as long as we were in Batasan. The hospital was trying to remain camouflaged and when 200 - 400 people lined up for a mess it is difficult to conceal them this number increased to 1,000 or more, concealment was about impossible and we always heard strafing by the enemy. Since no fires were allowed at night the line up for all meals was of necessity in daylight. The mess line was never strafed to our great joy.

Mess No. 1 soon became overcrowded and mess No. 2 was opened on January 5th. The duty and patient officers and nurses were served in this mess, it being located between hospital headquarters and the officers ward (No. 6). The detachment continued to eat in Mess No. 1 all during the war. Shortly after mess No. 2 was too crowded and mess No. 3 was opened in the upper area of the camp. On January 27th Mess No. 4 was opened; this mess then being utilized to serve the duty officers and nurses. Up to this time we had messed without patients. About March 10 the convalescent officer patients were allowed to eat in this mess to which I objected. About this time mess No. 5 was opened, it being our final mess.

Messing equipment was one type of supplies we never had enough of. When it became evident that a new mess would need to be opened we never had equipment on hand to work with and it was secured with difficulty, generally coming from some Corregidor after considerable effort. As a rule when a mess was to be opened we robbed the messes already established out of part of their equipment, most of which was never replaced. The shortage of mess equipment was difficult to understand since there seemed to have been plenty in the department. There was also a shortage of mess sergeants and cooks. At no time did we have enough of them. Mess No. 3 was rather typical of the messes. It had for a mess sergeant, Pvt. Ross, a who was a trained X-Ray technician at Sternberg and a good soldier. He had had some experience in a mess as a cook, and had executive ability; was made mess sergeant because no one else seemed better qualified to do it.

His equipment for cooking was one large and one small hotel type range, supplemented by two oil drums for cooking rice. He had approximately 25 men helping him. His mess had as many as 2,000 patients in each day. The lineup for this mess resembles a regimental pay day assembly. Sgt Ross managed to have something for every one to eat twice daily. The dining area of this mess, like all others, was bamboo benches or wooden benches beneath the trees. This constituted no discomfort particularly. There was one mess officer for all of the messes. Food for bed patients was carried from the various messes to the wards where it was served to the patients by the nurses. This was quite a problem and it appeared that the bed patients, at times, did not get as well fed as the ambulant patients which brought down the wrath of the nurses on all concerned. The diet in the hospital left much to be desired. Two meals per day was about the limit. Serving for breakfast was rarely finished before 10:00 AM. The evening meal had to be finished in time to clean up the equipment before dark since lights were not allowed. The equipment and personnel were always inadequate and for special diets there was not much to offer. A good supply of fruit juice, especially pineapple and canned milk was available after a few weeks and this was used to a great advantage. The diet at the front, I have been reliably informed, was far inferior to that which was available at the hospital and rear areas, while I never had an opportunity to make any personal observation. I do know that by April 9 (and before), there were food deficiency diseases being admitted to the hospital. After April 9th all of our fruit juice and canned milk as well as meat were no more. The diet from April 9 to May 13 was very largely rice and by this time there were many cases of leg and facial edema and the diagnosis of deficiency diseases was being made.

Mess No. 5 in Ward 19 deserves special mention. By February 15 it became evident that soon be well but not fit for duty, as those with impaired vision, one arm or leg off, etc. There was no place to which these incapacitated soldiers could be sent (Later, Feb. 18/42, 50 were sent to the southern islands) and it was obvious that they would constitute a problem. It was decided to open a large area for them. This area was to be self contained except probably one of our own officers who would act as a supervisor. A site on the south side of the hospital area was selected. It was well covered sloped rather abruptly and was large enough for up to 2,000 men, depending on how much was developed. Bamboo beds were built in rows, up and down the hillside after the underbrush had been cleared. It was estimated that each bed would accommodate 6 filipinos but it was found that 7 or 8 could sleep comfortably on them. It was originally planned to construct 167 of these beds to accommodate 1,000 disabled patients, but only 100 were finished when the war ended. This ward was opened up about March 1, 1942 with 100 patients. Major James Rinhamin was in charge with a Scout Corporal assisting him. All cooks,

kitchen police and other ward help was obtained from the group. Most of the help was scouts and a swell job was performed under the guidance of Major Rinamin. This relieved the wards of many patients who no longer needed to be treated. Almost daily more patients were sent to Ward 19 so that on April 9 there were 539 patients in this ward. The wisdom of establishing such a ward was generally admitted and the smooth manner in which it functioned is ~~with~~ a personal tribute to Major Rinamin since the entire administration was entrusted to him. The original idea of a disabled ward was converted to that of a convalescing and disabled ward. The scouts were enthusiastic about the idea and brought about many improvements about the area and many were preparing covers for the rainy season. By April 9 the mess they operated was efficient and its appearance was a standard for the other messes to hope to attain. The equipment supplied them was little more than an ice box, a large stove, hotel type, and 1 blanket for each man, and several oil drums.

A description of some of the various installations and equipment is necessary to get a clear picture of the hospital and its problems. From the beginning it was the intention of the hospital administration to camouflage the hospital. As was previously stated the hospital area was covered with bamboo, vines and trees. This enabled us to put every thing under cover except the roads and many of the paths that were soon made throughout the area and it is surprising how many such paths will develop in such a short time and how impossible it is to prevent people from walking in the same place between two given points. Within a fortnight the open areas are criss-crossed in every direction with paths which showed plainly and unmistakably from the air. This was of some concern to us at first but I learned from the American pilots that all of Bataan flat lands were just as much marked and the area in the hospital was no more conspicuous than many other areas. I asked these pilots to check our area for installations and was told that nothing but roads and paths could be seen from the air. However, the commanding officer was soon convinced that the enemy was respecting hospitals and camouflage became more and more questionable due to the great increase of activity within the hospital so about the middle of January 1942 a large white cross was placed in the field at the east end of the hospital area. At a later date a new one was constructed of metal pipe roofing to the south and of sheets to the west. The American pilots advised me that all of these crosses could be seen from the air. They were examined almost daily and kept in good condition. At no time during the existence of the hospital did the enemy bomb dangerously close to the hospital. It will be recalled however that army installations in general included most places in Bataan so that some of these were closer to the hospital than was desirable and the

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bombing of these areas were very unpleasant and disconcerting to the hospital staff and patients but the Japanese respected our crosses at all times. With the display of crosses the attempt to camouflage did not cease however.

The wards were without buildings. A convenient and suitable area was selected and the underbrush was cut away, being careful not to destroy the vines and brush which afforded cover. The idea of conservation of cover was a little difficult to control and often a vine with no leaves near the ground but with beautiful foliage high up in the trees would be clipped. As soon as the leaves dried the cover was destroyed and the installation bared. Those in charge of this work had to watch for such acts constantly. This underbrush was very heavy, tough and resistant to the efforts of man to remove it but it did yield to the constant attack of filipinos and their bolos. The size of the ward was generally limited by the amount of suitable terrain and cover. An area was selected usually that would accommodate about 200 beds. Few were smaller. The brush would be cleared away, and beds moved and arranged to the best advantage and a ward office established. In a short time we had shelter for the ward office which was within a bamboo hut or tent. A storage area was also prepared for each ward but these were not generally covered. Not only the size but the shape of the wards was controlled by the cover available. Some were more or less rectangular, some oval, some long and narrow and others very irregular with arms jutting off into a clump of trees or bamboo at various points. They ranged in size from 100 to 700 beds with most of them well over 200 beds. On April 7th 14 wards had 200 patients; 1 390, 1 500 and 1 had one 100 patients with a gain of 682 patients for that day. They were really hospitals within a hospital group and each ward would contain a variety of cases, many having more patients than Sternberg had before the war. This unusual condition resulted from the fact that we were putting up beds for men who were already sick or wounded some where up front and when these men came to us they occupied the beds available. In so far as possible these patients were segregated according to disease or injury as soon as possible but no real segregation was possible until some time in late February or early March when activities were much less marked. There was, as a rule, considerable space left between wards. This separated the wards from one another and left some space in trees and bamboo for a latrine. Each ward had from 1 to 3 latrines which were at first open pits but later were changed to box latrines, more or less fly proof. The ward installations and equipment consisted of a medicine cabinet, a ward office, a storage place, a Lyster bag, a dressing tent and from 1 to 4 tents for patients. The patient-tents were for the more serious patients in the event of rain and there were sufficient tents in all wards to accommodate approximately 300 patients. There was a total of 19 wards with No. 13

omitted. The ward personnel was 1 to 3 doctors, 2 to 4 nurses and 2 to 4 enlisted men. In the latter days two civilians were assigned to each ward, so it happened that from 3 to 11 ward personnel were caring for 200 to 250 sick and wounded. Large enough for a good sized hospital which would certainly have a much more impressive staff. When a ward was occupied, it was by no means complete; we could not wait. Generally the ward was occupied when the area was cleaned away and beds put up it was occupied. After the ward was expanded to twice its original size. Ward offices, storage facilities, medicine cabinets, desks, etc., were usually constructed after the ward had been occupied.

The number of patients increased rapidly and it was necessary to open up new wards to accommodate them. By January 15th three wards were prepared for occupancy. There were 177 patients including 152 from Sternberg. On January 17 there were ten wards ready with a capacity for about 1,500 patients. There were 1,000 patients in the hospital with patients in 27 wards. On January 25th there were 2160 patients in the hospital with 14 wards occupied and on February 5th, 2,411 patients. About January 20th the construction crew began to feel that they were far enough ahead with beds to have a safe margin. We had probably 500 beds unoccupied. A period for a much needed relaxation seemed to be in the offing. But to our great surprise and disappointment just after a dinner on January 23rd, while enjoying the cool of the day, we were informed that all the patients from Hospital No. 1 would be sent to us during the night. There was no time to be wasted. The incoming patients must have a bed. Consequently Corporal Stuart and a crew of privates worked practically all night long and managed to keep abreast of the incoming patients, but next day there were but few empty beds and 682 patients had been received in the last 24 hours.

Originally patients were received at the surgical tent where an area was prepared for the temporary keeping of them. Here they were examined and those who did not need surgery were transferred to the various wards. This plan was cumbersome but worked very well when there were 25 to 50 patients daily, but when patients were admitted in larger numbers this system was more than cumbersome. In addition it brought receiving activities to the operating area. It was decided to move the operating and receiving activities to new and more appropriate locations. The surgical change has been described previously. It was decided to open a receiving ward at a site selected near the road entry to the hospital. The site was convenient and well covered. This was opened on Jan. 25th with Lt. Colonel W.D. North, M.C., in charge, assisted by Captain Comstock. The ward had 150 cots; it also had a receiving section which was equipped to do minor surgery and dressings. It was lighter for night work, equipped with an ice box and served hot drinks. More of the patients were received at nights and

those who did not need immediate surgery were kept in the receiving ward during the night and then sent to the proper wards in the morning. Colonel North was kept advised of the number of empty beds in each ward and therefore knew which wards to send the patients to. Patients who required immediate surgery were sent to the operating area where both waiting and operating facilities were available. During the day the receiving ward was cleared of all patients ready for the reception of more patients at night. Some days it was cleared 2, 3 or 4 times.

A new one way road was constructed into the receiving ward and it was well marked with signs and arrows but it was not possible to keep forbidden traffic out of the area so a guard was posted at the entrance to keep out all unauthorized nurses and enlisted men were assigned to duty here. Staff Sgt. Folsom was in charge of the enlisted men and his work was superior. This receiving ward operated in a highly efficient manner from its inception. Its location on the opposite side of the hospital from the operating room permitted the operating room to escape all the noise and crowd which is an undesirable but necessary part of a receiving ward of this size. The arrangement of the ward was in accordance with Colonel North's idea and its high operating efficiency was due, more than to any other factor or factors, to this officer's energy and enthusiasm for any task assigned him in Bataan.

The records department of the hospital grew out of a state of confusion into an orderly institution. 2nd Lt. Henry A. Sigrist, M.A.O., was the Registrar from the beginning to the end. His office like the receiving office was transferred from the original operating tent area to a site adjacent to the receiving ward and on the same date. He was assigned a staff of typists including Miss Betty Broadfield, civilian employee of the ordnance corps and who proved to be of great value to Lt. Sigrist. The location of the Registrar's office was correct since it obtained the records as the patient was admitted and in a short time the office was well organized and the records in good order. The fact that these fine records were lost does not in any way detract from the excellent work performed by Lt. Sigrist and his staff. Lt. Sigrist was also custodian of the Patient Trust Fund; he was able to return the money and valuables to patients after the capitulation of Bataan on April 9th.

When patients were received they were divested of all government property and given hospital clothing. This was in accordance with instructions from higher authority and caused a few arguments especially in the earlier part of the war. Many patients were loath to give up their equipment. All their equipment was collected and daily turned over to the quartermaster or ordnance. When patients were discharged they were taken to the casual center where they were equipped again and taken to their respective organization. The casual command would return our hospital convalescent clothes to us.

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Some patients were incensed about leaving the hospital in convalescent clothing but the hospital had no choice and no equipment. I personally believe it was handled in the best way. The requirement by a casual center I believe to be correct. Some patients were allowed to get to the front in hospital clothing and the hospital was criticized by front line commanders for it but this was not our responsibility.

In early April a great change was noted in the attitude of the incoming patients and he had no hesitation in departing with his trusted rifle. A large/accumulated. Our suspicions were confirmed on April 9th when a large office ammunition dump was turned over to the enemy.

From about February 15 to the 10th of March the hospital population remained fairly constant. This period gave us an opportunity to improve the area and to settle our personnel in some fashion of comfort. U. to Feb. but no one had an opportunity to take the leaves from around his bunk and adjutant his living conditions. Personal comfort and needs had been entirely ignored for the simple reason that there was no opportunity to indulge in such trivials. We all slept in a bed beneath the trees with our scout personnel belonging placed beneath it or hung on trees nearby. This was no hardship. During this time several people provided themselves with some type of chair; beds were made more comfortable, electric wires were put up to the offices and nurses areas for radio installation and some officers even put some kind of improvised cover over their beds.

A need for some way to wash hospital linen developed almost immediately. With the large number of operations and dressings which soiled bed linen a large amount of soiled linens, convalescent clothes and towels accumulated almost overnight. There were two wives of marine enlisted men who had been sent to the hospital from Corregidor and they, seeing the need for laundry service, volunteered their services for this purpose. This was the beginning of the hospital's own laundry. They offered to work without pay and for a few days Mrs. Hedges and Mrs. Gould were out sole dependence for clean laundry except for a few articles which the operating room personnel found time to wash. In the mean time laundry needs became pressing.

We were about to employ Filipina women to do laundry when 12 Chinese from Corregidor reported to the hospital on January 9th and wanted to do any kind of work without compensation. Immediately they were employed to do laundry. An area 1 Km below the hospital was selected; several oil drums installed for boiling, brush cleared away beneath good cover and several hundred feet of wire strung up for clothes line and the laundry began. These men turned out a large amount of laundry daily and it dried very rapidly. It

was then folded and hauled back to the hospital area for distribution. Shortly 16 more chinese reported and we had a laundry staff of 28. The manager, John, saw that every one did a fair amount of work. With the rapid increase of patients the 28 chinese could not keep up with the laundry so about February 1st a Filipino laundry was established and 23 Filipinos, mostly women, because of Calimbas instructions, were employed. This laundry was just above the chinese and was also well covered. There developed a healthy competitive spirit between these two laundries. A daily comparison by bundles was made by the medical department corporal who was in charge of both laundries. A bundle constituted a days soiling of linen and filled a small panel truck. When the filipino laundry started we were about 20 days behind but this was gradually cleared up so that by March 15th the laundry was all cleaned up. About this time the supply of soap was exhausted for laundry purposes which again complicated the situation. After this time hospital linen was boiled and washed without soap. It was not too repulsive in appearance but of course was unsatisfactory.

A third laundry was put in operation in February. This was located nearer the river from the nurses quarters and was for the sole use of the nurses. Up to this time the nurses were doing their own laundry when they could find time to do so.

A standard rate of ₱1.00 per day for all people working in the laundry was established so that the hospital laundry cost ₱51.00 per day. The officers and enlisted men either did their own laundry or employed civilians to do it by the piece. Some of the local people who performed laundry services for the officers wanted to charge ₱1.00 for a slack suit of khaki but the hospital believed this rate to be excessive and ruled that no more than 50 centavos could be charged for this service and other articles in proportion.

PERSONNEL: Almost from the beginning hospital No. 1 was undermanned. When the group left Manila it consisted of 17 officers about 20 nurses and 30 enlisted men. Upon arrival in Bataan most of them were assigned to the Philippine Medical Depot. During the first day one nurse and 4 officers were called for by hospital No. 1. (The Officers returned to us on January 24th). So when the group arrived at hospital No. 2 it consisted of 13 officers, 19 nurses and 4 non commissioned officers (1 of which was appointed 1st Lt. M.A.G. Dec. 27/41. For the time being the nurses were in excess but on Dec. 29th they were assigned to the mess to supervise and to wash dishes etc. This activity for them was of very short duration and they followed their usual work. Lt. Colonel (Major) North and Lt. Buckhold and 30 enlisted men were already on location when we arrived.

On December 27th we had 15 officers; one enlisted man

was promoted and one officer joined us on Dec. 29th and 3 more joined Dec. 30th, including Colonel Vanderboget to be the commanding officer. On January 1st nine officers representing most of the officers left at Sternberg, joined. There was an addition on Jan. ~~3rd~~ 2nd and two joined on Jan 3rd and on Jan 24th 8 officers joined including the 4 officers originally attached to hospital No.1. On Jan. 24th there were 43 officers including 2 chaplains, 7 dental officers, 4 MAC officers, 1 Infantry officer and 1 red cross worker and there were 1205 patients in the hospital. From time to time officers were assigned to the hospital as follows: Jan. 29, 1; Feb. 16, 1; Feb. 26, 1; March 2, 2; March 3, 1; March 8, 1; April 1, 1; April 6, 4; April 9, 18. In addition there were about 18 Filipino Army Medical Officers assigned to hospital No. 2 and in the meantime 8 officers had been transferred away so that on April 6th, 1942 there were in the hospital approximately 47 American and 20 Filipino officers. The surgeon's morning report on April 7th showed 5129 patients.

Approximately 20 nurses were in the original hospital group. This was augmented from time to time by American, civilian and Filipino nurses so that on April 6, 1942 there were approximately 53 American and 30 Filipino nurses.

Of the 30 original enlisted men who left Sternberg, Sergeants Watts, Bostrom, Gavin and Patrick arrived. Colonel North had about 30 already there. This number was increased by small numbers from time to time, including the remains of the Sternberg group on Jan. 3rd. Several scouts were assigned so that there were about 250 enlisted men on duty at the hospital. Upon the departure of the scouts on April 10 there were 187 American enlisted men remaining.

Civilian employees (Filipino) began working at the hospital on December 29 and continued to work there until April 8 when all contacts with Filipinos was ceased. During this period up to 200 Filipinos were employed. Their foreman, Calimbas, has been referred to previously. Their work consisted of laundry work, kitchen police, clearing brush, building furniture, making roads, paths and bridges and ward work. One seamstress was employed in the operating room and several were employed as barbers.

The Filipinos were at first employed from the population and the barrio. As the war progressed and the normal living in Bataan became non-existent, the army established certain refugee camps for civilians. The refugees were largely Filipinos but an occasional American was among them. One such camp was established near the hospital and from this camp most of the civilians help was obtained. Shortly the hospital was allowed to maintain a refugee camp just outside of the hospital area. This camp was called the hospital work camp and all civilians who worked at the hospital lived in the camp.

The hospital was charged with the sanitation of this camp and drew rations for all the refugees in it. There were about 840 people living in the camp. Calimba was the natural leader of the camp. It was established on his plantation. A board of 3 appointed by Calimba distributed the food which the hospital obtained for the camp. The refugees lived in temporary huts, all well covered. There were no disorders in the camp and it benefitted the hospital considerably by enabling us to secure sufficient civilian help. It also acted as a buffer between tehman's refugee camp, with several thousand inhabitants, and the hospital. Prior to the establishment of the work camp, the refugee camp had begun to encroach on the hospital area considerably and had begun to be a considerable sanitary problem. Fortunately the refugee camp and work camp were below the hospital.

Picture, if you can, a hospital of from 3,000 to 5,000 patients with a maximum of 57 officers, 83 nurses, 250 enlisted men and 200 civilian employees and it will be readily understood that many problems were involved. This personnel performed practically all the hospital functions, including professional and administrative both general and medical, supply, securing of rations and fuel, laundry, messing, roads and bridge building, hospital and furniture construction and all hospital utilities. Of the 600 people employed in the hospital 280 filipinos were employed in construction and laundry functions that a hospital is not ordinarily concerned with requiring more than 25% of the hospital employees. Fuel for the messes and laundries was obtained locally. None was provided for the hospital. Wood and charcoal were used. Charcoal was more satisfactory and was burned by the hospital. It was obtained about 1 1/2 km from the hospital and hauled in 40 - 60 sacks at a time. It produced much heat and made but little smoke that could be observed by the enemy. Sufficient charcoal could not be obtained for the hospital and was supplemented by wood. Considerable dense bamboo was in the hospital area and this was used up. It could not be used alone, however, because it created too much smoke and was short lived. Our main fuel supply was wood which was cut some distance outside the hospital and hauled in by truck. Trees within the hospital area could not be used for this purpose because of the destruction of shade and cover. A constant wood detail was kept busy. On one occasion the hospital was highly indignant when another organization had hauled away some of our wood. The nearest organization was accused but pleaded not guilty. After this incident the wood was hauled when cut. After the capitulation, we were confined to the hospital area and had to use what ever was available for fuel, as lumber, furniture, etc.

The sanitation of hospital No. 2 was a serious problem. When 4,000 - 5,000 people live in one small community in which there is no sewer system a problem is encountered which is difficult, especially when you are dealing with people

with

many of whom have no personal or general interest or knowledge of sanitation as applied to groups.

As previously stated the original sanitary installation was the open pit latrine, which is everything except a sanitary device. The soil was that of a sandy loam and naturally would be well suited for latrine drainage but here the water level was not very deep and when the latrines were over 4 feet deep water came in. There was in the beginning nothing to spray them with so that our only means of treatment was by throwing in leaves and burning them which was quite unsatisfactory. We were also handicapped by not having an officer trained in sanitation who could be spared from other duties long enough to do justice to the important problem of sanitation. Consequently the one greatest defect of the hospital functions soon was that of poor sanitation and flies became numerous.

Beginning in February the open pit began to be replaced by a box latrine provided by the 603rd Engineers. This brought about some improvements but the hospital was still without an energetic sanitary officer. On March 2 Major Wilbur Berry, M.C., was transferred to the hospital and made sanitary officer with no other duties. The improvement which he brought about was almost magic. Very shortly the fly problem was under control, the open latrines were all covered with boxes provided by the Engineers or the hospital and diarrhea among the hospital personnel reduced from a moderately high rate to almost nothing. This satisfactory condition prevailed until after the capitulation when circumstances beyond our control again appeared with many flies which persisted until the hospital was abandoned. A Graves Registration officer reported to the hospital for duty on January 2, 1942 and a cemetery was established on the hill south-east of the hospital. Other officers joined him later on. This service moved to their own location in early March. The cemetery was well planned and beautified and at the time of the capitulation was in excellent shape but during the Corregidor bombing the cemetery was struck with some shells and extreme damage was done. After the capitulation of Bataan the original cemetery was out of bounds for the hospital and we had no Graves Registration Service. A new cemetery was established within the hospital and 72 people are buried in this area. It is well worked and in good condition on May 13, 1942.

For the first time in our history during the war in Bataan female nurses were utilized so near the front lines. Hospital No. 1 was about 7 Km from the front lines. Nurses were on duty at this hospital until January 23 when the hospital was evacuated. Hospital No. 2 was 24 Km from the front lines. However, Hospital No. 2 was only 2 Km from Cabcabin and Cabcabin air field and 4 Km from Bataan air field, all enemy objectives so that hospital No. 2 witnesses numerous bombings and some dog fights. Enemy planes bombing Corregidor were

clearly visible from No. 2 hospital as well as the anti aircraft fire from Corregidor so hospital No. 2 was very close, too close to the front lines and other enemy objectives.

When hospital No. 2 group went to Bataan about 20 nurses were included in this group. Miss Mueller was made Chief Nurse for a few days when Miss J. Nesbit joined and was made Chief Nurse which position she retained until the nurses were evacuated to Corregidor on April 8, 1942. Under the guidance of Miss Nesbit the nurses at Hospital No. 2 did excellent and heroic work during the battle of Bataan. In general their moral was on a par with the officers. Their bravery was exemplary and an expression of fear was rarely manifested. There was notable harmony among the group. The filipino nurses also performed their duties in a highly satisfactory manner. The comfort of the nurses was similar to that of the officers but there were ~~intense~~ but few complaints. The nurses at hospital No. 1 and Corregidor were far more comfortable than those at hospital No. 2 but requests for transfer to these hospitals were conspicuous by being practically totally absent. b6

When on April 8, 1942 the end of the Bataan battle was obviously near at hand and it was decided by higher authority to transfer the nurses to Corregidor, they went with considerable reluctance. Miss Nesbit expressed a very strong desire to remain at her post of duty and expressed her intention to do so as long as any other nurse was left in Bataan. They all left together about 9:00 PM on April 8th, arrived at Corregidor in PM of April 9th, after a harrasing experience. Barring the necessary prolonged trip due to congestion of traffic there were no untoward incidents enroute and all of them arrived safely at Corregidor.

There were several cases of dysentery and malaria among the nurses and two of them were injured when bombs struck hospital No. 1. There were no injuries at No. 2 hospital although several slugs of shrapnel fell in their quarters.

Shortly after April 1st it was obvious to hospital No. 2 that all was not well and that something unpleasant may be expected at any time. Patients received from the front were discouraged and in a poor state of nourishment. Many expressed doubts that USAFMC could hold out much longer. Many had chronic malaria. They all looked tired and the number increased daily. Very few objected to giving up their firearms but simply threw them on the pile at the receiving ward which was rapidly growing larger.

On April 9th it was estimated that there were 7,000 patients in the hospital. We had heard that there was a surrender. We were not able to contact any organization. All night long we had heard constant traffic on the National Highway. However we had not seen any fighting soldiers.

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be the wisest policy. Prisoners of war are not in a very favorable position for demanding. The Americans had never before been prisoners of war and had a little difficulty in adjusting themselves to this new state of affairs and several officer patients felt that the officers of the hospital could be better served by their management and frankly told us so. The senior patient, Lt. Colonel Brady, commanding officer of the 31st Infantry, (RA) felt different and the hospital staff felt that our commanding officer, Colonel J. O. Giddespie, MC handled the unpleasant affair well with the Japanese. To him they displayed many courtesies

Prior to the time when it became obvious that the battle of Bataan was about over, serious consideration had been given to moving Hospital No. 2 to a new location. With the approach of the rainy season, our position on the banks of the river and with no cover to speak of, would soon be untenable. A new location had been selected, to which location I was very much opposed, at little Baguio and work had actually started when the area was bombed, in March. Construction abruptly ceased. After the capitulation we were concerned with getting the seriously ill and wounded under cover before the rains appeared, and this concern was imparted to the Japanese on the first and all subsequent visits to the hospital. We were assured that by the wet season we would be moved to a new location with shelter. However, the transfer was delayed and generally the reason given was the failure of Corregidor to surrender. This seemed to tie up transportation and caused road congestion both of which were not conducive to moving us.

On one occasion we were advised that all patients who had recovered would be removed to another location. Many patients had recovered and were anxious to get out of Bataan. They did not know how things were with the prisoners of war who had left Bataan. The hospital had many requests for permission to leave. These were always refused but of course we had no way of detaining any one who wanted to go and for about 2 weeks there were no Japanese guards around the hospital so any one could at least start to leave but the chances of getting very far would have been nil since there were many Japanese in Bataan at this time. The patients seemed to think if they could get away and possibly to Manila that all would be well. We explained to them that there were no Americans loose in Manila and that a Japanese medical officer had told us that 40-50 Americans and many more Filipinos were dying daily at O'Donnell. I'm certain a few did leave but most of them remained until they were officially transferred by the Japanese on May 26th. In so doing they escaped a terrific ordeal as any can tell who marched out of Bataan and remained at O'Donnell for several weeks.

When we were told that we would move as above referred

American or Japanese, in the hospital although it was in the direct line of the withdrawal and to the end there was no soldier who came into the hospital except as a patient. I believe this fact to be a high tribute to the fairmindedness of both the American and Japanese commanders. The commanding officer of the hospital, Colonel Gillespie, MC, had feared, due to the hospital location, that fighting might more or less, near or possibly within the hospital area may be a possibility and had discussed the situation with General King via telephone. General King assured Col Gillespie that this would not happen and stated that he would if possible, he would make the locations of the hospitals known to the enemy. This he must have accomplished for the natural route for both the enemy and friendly troops would have been directly through the hospital and we were happy that it never occurred. About 9:00 AM April 9, 1942 we were convinced that fighting had ceased and there was a great display of enemy air activities, flying low but holding their fire.

No Japanese came to the hospital until about 9:00 PM April 9th when a detachment of 10 or 12 Japanese soldiers came to the hospital and remained during the night leaving next day when several Japanese officers and men were seen including a Japanese Medical Officer. Many questions were asked, reports called for but no untoward events occurred except all Filipino patients and doctors were advised to leave the hospital. All except about 100 Filipino bed patients left. Throughout the day there was a constant procession of Filipinos going thru the hospital. Many were from the refugee centers, others patients. There were thousands of them carrying almost every conceivable objects, furniture, food, small children, etc. Almost all patients who left the hospital took a blanket with him and most of them were hospital clothing.

On April 11 we had a personnel group of about 280 (Officers and enlisted men) and about 1,400 patients. This status did not change except by deaths until the hospital was abandoned on May 13th. During this period our activity was considerably curtailed. Very few people left the hospital for any purpose and we had no contacts with any other group. We were confronted with considerable annoyances from various sources, including our own American personnel and patients. Obviously the food situation became acute with the loss of our milk and fruit juice and meat supply. We had little to eat except rice, and there were many patients who were seriously ill. Some of the American officers insisted that the commanding officer demand of the Japanese that they give us more food but the commanding officer felt that we were not in a position to be very demanding and also felt that the Japanese had problems of their own and that the supply of food was limited and therefore difficult to obtain. When the Japanese visited us they were told what we needed and asked that they get it for us if possible. The commanding officer felt that our problems could best be solved in this manner and I believe it to



to we were also told that we would be compelled to provide our own transportation and gasoline. After April 9th we had lost several pieces of transportation - all we had - and all of our gasoline. However, in early March a plan had been framed whereby several busses to be brought into the nurses area and to be used as quarters for the nurses. The plan never fully materialized but 12 of the busses were brought. Most of them were not in too good a condition, there being several 1926 - 1928 Dodges in the group. These were well hidden back in the woods and most of the trucks had gasoline in them - some were full - and had good tires. The plan was to move the busses and nurses living therein when the hospital moved - if it ever did - to a new location. There was also 3 drums of gasoline hidden in the brush which we knew about so we told the Japanese medical officer that we could provide the transportation for the move and how we could do it. He liked this plan and advised us to keep the busses and gasoline under cover which we did.

Among the well patients we had some good mechanics (Air Corps) and we put them to work on the motors and in a few days all were in good running order. Another crew began to double deck the busses. On each floor a layer of good mattresses was placed, with pillows, sheets and blankets and a bed pan in each bus. We could haul 300 patients in all the busses and in 2 trips we would haul all patients who could not walk, and haul their baggage on top of the busses. By April 25th all was ready for the move but no authority came thru the change of artillery fire between Bataan and Corregidor. Daily this occurred and daily pieces of shell fell through out the hospital. Large numbers of Japanese ammunition and other trucks were seen daily. We were constantly in fear that a shell or shells from Corregidor might fall into some of our wards for we were not certain that Corregidor knew the hospital was still in Bataan and shells were landing uncomfortably close to us. Finally on April 22nd several 155 shells from one of the islands landed in the hospital, killing 4, 1 died next day, and injuring 12 others. On April 29 there was, we thought, a terrific artillery bombardment of Corregidor and we could hear the firing very easily. But this was nothing to what we were to hear on May 3rd and again on May 5th. It was almost like rifle fire and we were certain that every thing on Corregidor had been destroyed. We were warned of the attack on May 3rd and 5th.

After the fall of Corregidor on May 6th we felt certain that we would soon move from Bataan. Shortly we were visited by Japanese Officers and were told that all our personnel and patients who were not well would be moved to Little Baguio and those who were well would remain at hospital No. 2 until arrangements could be made for their transfer elsewhere. Our busses having prepared and a loading schedule which showed exactly what bus each patient was to go in all having been

previously prepared, the move was easily organized. On May 11th some patients were sent to Hospital No. 1 at Little Baguio. We had been advised by the commanding officer of hospital No. 1 that the personnel at hospital No. 2 would not come to Hospital No. 1, but would be quartered in the ordnance area near the hospital. We had been told by the Japanese that this move was temporary and that our group would be moved from Little Baguio to some other place to operate a hospital. On May 11th I went with the first group of patients to Little Baguio and never returned to Hospital No. 2 but remained at Little Baguio to prepare for the rest of the group.

The remainder of the patients were transferred to Hospital No. 1 on May 12th and 13th and on the latter day the remainder of hospital No. 2 personnel came too. Little Baguio site and this area was converted into a prisoner of war camp from May 13th to May 26th when they were transferred to Bilibid in Manila. 646 patients were left at hospital No. 2 and 550 patients transferred to hospital No. 1. Three medical officers, 1 dental officer and 8 enlisted men remained at hospital No. 2 to care for any one who became ill. One dental chest, one foot locker filled with surgical instruments, enough messing equipment to operate a mess for our personnel and all personal equipment was taken to Little Baguio. All other supplies remained at the old hospital site. The medical personnel left at hospital No. 2 rejoined the group at Bilibid on May 27th, arriving with the well patients on that day. At Little Baguio we were advised that our group was to be separate and distinct and no visiting was to be permitted between hospital No. 1 and hospital No. 2 groups. The patients received at No. 1 from No. 2 were given an opportunity to express grievances and complaints relative to their treatment at No. 2 before a board of officers.

With the final transfer to Little Baguio on May 13th, most of us turned our backs, with mixed emotions, on hospital No. 2 forever. Many of us felt that the best work of our lives had been done here. That this small group in less than 3 1/2 months had built and operated hospital facilities for 16,000 patients is we believe a truly remarkable record. And a total of only 303 deaths is also an enviable record. Probably 1/3 of those were dead upon arrival at the hospital. Here I desire to express my appreciation of the harmony and good feeling which existed among the hospital personnel. I have never seen the equal of it. The doctors, nurses and enlisted men all worked to accomplish as much as possible for those who needed our professional care. I heard not a single complaint about long hours and I cannot recall a single instance where there was any personal grievances among the officers, nurses or enlisted men. Chaplains Lawson and Talbot administered to the spiritual needs of our people in a most satisfactory way. They were busy at all times helping some one,

Mr. Graybeal, the Red Cross Director, was of great assistance, but could not accomplish a great deal in his own particular field due to lack of supplies. He brought a truck load with him but of course this amount would not last long among so many needy people.

The hospital group moved into ordnance bodagoes on May 13th and for the first time since December 8th, relaxed. We were all under roof and had an extra bodagao for messing. We had no idea how long we would be here so preparations were begun for a short or long stay. We had a cover for everything except a mess hall and preparations were started on May 15th for building one. Material plans and work began as soon as we were settled which required most of the 14th because of the large amount of dirt, trash, etc., in the bodagoes.

An operating room had been started, this being the proposed location of hospital No. 2. On this foundation a mess hall was begun. Lumber, roofing, nails and all kinds of carpenter tools were available. If a new tool was needed it could always be found around some previous installation and great numbers of various tools were carried in. The mess hall was not finished but by the time we were moved on May 26th we were about ready to put the roof on.

At Little Baguio we were not guarded. While we had no specific duties to perform every one was given work to do. Besides building a mess hall there was a group cutting wood and storing it under large tents; another group was assigned as a sanitary squad. Some were repairing buildings, making new water connections. Another group under Colonel North was acting as a salvage group. This group searched for food, clothing, nails, carpenter tools, etc. No food had been given us but we did all right and found enough food within some to spare especially rice which we turned over to Hospital No. 1. Flour, bacon, field rations, canned milk, rice, etc., were among the items found. Some cigarettes (Not American) were also found. We had a carabao permit and killed some of them. So by the time we left Little Baguio the pangs of hunger had been driven away (Temporarily) and every man had new clothes and new shoes (Much clothing and shoes were among the items collected).

On May 26, 1942 we were ordered to move. Each officer was allowed a barracks bag and a foot locker. In addition a dental chest and a foot locker filled with surgical instruments and some medicine, especially quinine, were also loaded. Many fine typewriters, much clothing, shoes, tools, etc., were left behind. (All hospital records had been left at Hospital No. 2 hospital, with a large quantity of medical supplies.) We loaded in trucks along with several patients from hospital No. 1 and left Bataan. We arrived at Bilibid prison about 10:00 PM May 26th where we remained until May 30th.

On May 27th the well patients we had left at hospital No. 2 plus the medical personnel left there joined us at Bilibid.

There was nothing particular happened at Bilibid. We were led to believe that we might run a hospital there but on May 30, 1942 we started for we knew not where. There was at this time 63 officers and 187 enlisted men. We rode in box cars to Cabanatuan where the night was spent. The following day we marched 16 Km to what is now called Camp No. 2. Here we found 1,500 - 1,600 prisoners, including the group originally left at No. 2 hospital. This group had arrived on the previous day. Food and water were both hauled into this camp. The following day we marched back 7 Km to Camp No. 1 where on June 10th a hospital was established and called "The attached Hospital Camp No. 1".

While at Bilibid Colonel Gillespie was approached by a navy warrant officer Gooding. Warrant Officer Gooding had been in Manila during the time we were in Bataan and had been connected with the hospital operated in Manila by the Navy, altho he was not in the Navy Medical Department. He was informed. He had assumed or had been given some measure of importance around the hospital. He told Colonel Gillespie that he had been informed that we had a dental chest, and that the Navy dental corps needed a chest and requested Colonel Gillespie to turn same over to him. Colonel Gillespie informed Mr. Gooding that we had been advised that we were to operate a hospital some where and that upon this advice the dental officers of our group had with great care packed the chest and that it would be badly needed wherever we went. In view of this, and in view of the fact that dental supplies would be much more easily obtained in Manila than where we would be, Colonel Gillespie told Mr. Gooding he felt he could not release the dental chest. Mr. Gooding was very much disappointed at the refusal and stated that he could probably make it pretty hard on us by reporting the incident to the Japanese, which he of course would not do. Colonel Gillespie insisted that we would keep our dental chest but when we arrived in Cabanatuan there was no dental chest and we had no dental supplies for several months.

During the time we were in Bataan and while enroute from Bataan to Cabanatuan we suffered no loss of personnel except Pvt. Frank Pigg who was killed by a anti aircraft shell on January 14, 1941. When we left Bilibid our group was mostly all in excellent health. There was some chronic malaria and one officer had amoebic dysentery and two were recovering from jaundice. so with 5 or 6 exceptions the group stood the march very well and all arrived at camp No. 2. Some had not thrown enough personal possessions and tried

to carry too much. Some of these discarded practically every thing before arrival at Camp No. 2. One enlisted man, Pvt Schultz, had an attack of cerebral malaria at Cabanatuan but succeeded in making the march but succumbed to the disease at Camp No. 1 early in June.

With the establishment of the attached hospital at Camp No. 1 near Cabanatuan on ~~July~~ June 9, 1942 Hospital No. 2 lost its identity but in the main the group who had served so well and harmoniously at hospital No 1 continued to function as a nucleus of this hospital.

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UNUSUAL INCIDENTS.

Hospital No. 2 had a peculiar and uncomfortable location. It is probably the first Army hospital of such size located near installations that were constantly being bombed. It was certainly in the zone of action. When the enemy air ships approached these installations they almost invariably did so directly over the hospital. This was disconcerting for two reasons: (1) It always drew fire from our anti aircraft guns. Fragments of shells were constantly falling in the hospital area. Fifty calibre bullets also fell in the hospital area. (2) We were never certain that an enemy bomb, by accident, might not fall in one of the wards. On one occasion a 50 calibre bullet went through the only empty bed in one ward. Another 50 calibre bullet went through the head of a civilian kitchen police and the foot of one of our soldiers. One of our cooks heard the anti aircraft guns begin firing, jumped from his cot and fell flat on the ground 3 feet away just in time for an unexploded 3 inch shell to go through his chest and 3 feet into the ground. Various sizes of shrapnel and or shell fragments fell in every mess and ward and twice in the dental clinic and in our quarters. Only the operating room escaped. Several 155 shells fell in one mess, killing 5 and injuring 12 other persons. Every ward was riddled with fox holes which the men often used. This was hard on the poor bed patients who could not get out of bed.

On January 26, 1942 a Filipino baby was born in Hospital No. 2. About the middle of February some carabao meat was received which our food inspector condemned because he stated that ~~it had~~ maggots had been working in the meat. The quartermaster was contacted and stated they did not want the meat returned and it was disposed of by burial. The veterinarian who issued the meat was highly indignant and recommended that our inspector be forced to pay for the meat. As a result of this recommendation the inspector looked into the matter and did not concur in the veterinarians recommendation but did recommend that the hospital be compelled to dig up the carabao so the pieces could be counted. Someone in ~~the~~ higher authority stopped the procedure after Colonel Vanderbogt protested. We felt that the count could have been made before burial as we were ordered to bury it. The hospital was too busy trying to take care of patients to be indulging in such activities. It was a waste of man power and this hospital was just as interested in the conservation of food as any other organization. The incident was finally dropped when our inspecting officer and mess officer were reprimanded.

Patients ready for duty were collected in a designated area and buses from the casual center transported them to

STERNBERG LAVERGNE

the center where they were ~~re~~ reequipped and taken to their proper organizations. This transfer to the casual center usually occurred early (Day light) before enemy air planes began to appear. The hospital made an effort to discharge patients as soon as they were able to go ~~away~~ because it was felt that soldiers were needed at the front and the hospital needed the room for incoming patients. We had no difficulty with the first commanding officer of the center but during February and March a new commanding officer was appointed and he felt that many patients were not able to return to duty and many would be returned to us ~~30 or more~~ more per day. To prevent sick and wounded from being discharged who should not be the chief of professional service and the officer of the day were directed to examine ~~every~~ every man the day he was returned to duty. This procedure reduced considerably the number who were returned from the center but many still returned and that problem of discharging patients became more complicated. This demonstrated the need of a convalescent hospital and having none Hospital No. 2 soon became taxed with patients who really were no longer in need of treatment but could not be returned to a full duty status. This condition was one reason for the establishment of ward No. 19, previously referred to ~~as~~ as ~~for~~ for when on May 13th we had completed the transfer of ~~of~~ of patients to No. 1 an inquiry was made by that hospital ~~if~~ if all the patients had been received from hospital No. 2. This inquiry, it appears, was for the purpose of determining patients complaint. The result of this inquiry was made known to the officers of hospital No. 2.

When officers from hospital No. 2 wanted the Ordnance area in Little Baguio on May 26th, a board of officers was appointed by Hospital No. 1 to inspect and report on the condition of the buildings which we had vacated. We do not know the result of this investigation but we do know that we had no time to police up the area when we were ordered to move. I doubt if much policing would have been done. Had there been time, because under the circumstances there was not much inducement to do so. In any event the buildings were in much better condition upon our departure than when we arrived.

The fact that patients were evacuated from Manila and Corregidor to Hospital No. 2, in other words toward the front lines, occurred to us to be most unusual. This included general run of patients from Sternberg, tuberculosis and mental cases from Corregidor. The shell shocked cases did not react any too well to the infrequent bombing parties which visited, and the mental cases could not be confined.

STERNBERG  
LAVERGNE

We had no P. T. services at the hospital but there was a patient, a marine, who was recovering from infantile paralysis and was in need of physiotherapy, which was available at Corregidor. A request was made to have the patient transferred to Corregidor where he could get proper treatment. The request was returned with an indorsement on it stating that the physio therapy aid at Corregidor was being transferred to No. 2 hospital to treat patient in question.

On February 7, at 3:00 am I was awake on my bunk listening to an air plane, first over head and then over Cabcabin field and there again apparently over the east end of the hospital area. Suddenly, there was a loud noise and instantly a flash of light. I was out of bed immediately and looked at my watch, pulled on a few clothes and ran in the direction of the fire. I believed the crash was within the hospital and feared much damage or loss of life. I arrived at the site of the crash at 3:15 am. It was just outside of the hospital and burning so you could not get near. Shortly machine gun ammunition began to go off and we backed away, we learned from some air corps personnel who had arrived from Cabcabin Field that Lt. Baker had been the pilot of the P-40 and all were much concerned over his unfortunate demise. When I returned to the hospital lights were on in the operating room and I went in to see what was going on, when I found they were dressing rather severe but not very likely fatal burns on the hands and face of a patient. I inquired who the patient was and was told it was Lt. Baker from the crashed P-40. No one ever knew how Lt. Baker got out of the crashed plane. He in some way, had located the ambulance which the hospital had dispatched to the scene of the crash. It is assumed that he was thrown from the plane during the crash and unconsciously crawled away from the burning plane and accidentally went in the direction of the ambulance.

Extracted  
W.G.J.



ADDENDA NO. 1  
 ROSTER OF OFFICERS  
 HOSPITAL NO. 2  
 BATAAN, P.I.

*file 21  
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Name, Rank, and Branch of Service	Date Joined	Date Departed
Buckhold, Wilbert W., 1st Lt. MC	12-25-41	2 - 11-42
North, William D., Lt.Col., MC	12-25-41	
Bostrom, Clarence, 1st Lt., MAC	12-27-41	2-10-42
Bostrom, Clarence, 1st Lt., MAC	rejoined 4 -9-42	
Bye, Ernest W., Capt., MAC	12-27-41	
Craig, William R., Lt.Col., MC	12-27-41	
DeLong, Cyrus W., Capt., DC	12-27-41	
Dorset, V. Jackson, Capt., MC (USPHS)	12-27-41	
Evans, Martin M., Capt., DC	12-27-41	
Grider, James A., Capt., MC (USPHS)	12-27-41	
Horan, William D., 2nd Lt., Inf.	12-27-41	3-5-42
O'Donnell, Alton J., 1st Lt. DC	12-27-41	
Sarwold, Albert N., 1st Lt., MC, (USPHS)	12-27-41	
Schwartz, Jack W., Lt. Col., MC	12-27-41	
Sigrist, Henry E., 2nd Lt. MAC	12-27-41	
Sullivan, James M., Lt.Col., MC	12-27-41	
Sult, Michael C., Major, DC	12-27-41	
Fields, Albert, Lt.Col., DC	12-29-41	
Cummings, William, 1st Lt., Ch.	12-30-41	2-16-42
Dawson, William, Major, Ch.	12-30-41	
Vanderboget, Carlton L., Col., MC	12-30-41	3- 3-42
Graybeal, Harold, Red Cross Director	12-31-41	
Genung, Russell W., Capt., DC	1- 1-42	
Hubbard, Ralph W., Major, MC	1 -1-42	3 -5-42
Hubbard, Ralph W., Major, MC	rejoined 4 -9-42	
Keschner, Harold W., Capt., MC	1- 1-42	
Lewis, Robert B., Capt., MC	1- 1-42	
Lunnie, Francis M., 1st Lt., MAC	1- 1-42	
Maupin, Clinton S., Major, MC	1- 1-42	
Metcalf, William L., Capt., DC	1- 1-42	
Roderick, Elwood L., 1st Lt., MAC	1- 1-42	3 -3-42
Watercous, Willard H., Major, MC	1- 1-42	
Strand, Clarence J., Major, MC	1- 2-42	
Ayers, Robert L., Capt., MC	1- 3-42	
Katz, Charles J., Capt., MC	1- 3-42	
Bertram, Harold F., Capt., MC	1-24-42	
Bruce, James G., Capt., MC	1-24-42	
Bumgarner, John R., Capt., MC	1-24-42	
Comstock, Jack A., Capt., MC	1-24-42	
Folsom, Charles, Capt., MC	1-24-42	1-26-42
Rinaman, James C., Major, MC	1-24-42	
Roland, Paul S., Capt., MC	1-24-42	
Whitely, Robert K., Capt., MC	1-24-42	
Behrenburg, James H., Major, MC	1-29-42	

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Name, Rank, and Branch of Service	Date Joined	Date Departed
Talbot, Albert D., Capt., Ch.	2-16-42	
Jackson, Calvin G., Major, MC	2-26-42	
Berry, Wilbur C., Major, MC	3 -2-42	5-26-42
Sitter, Stephen C., Major, MC	3 -2-42	
Gilleppie, James O., Col., MC	3 -3-42	
Shott, Robert W., Major, DC	3 -8-42	
Kowalske, Oscar C., Major, DC	4 -1-42	
Langdon, Benjamin B., Lt., MC, Navy	4 -6-42	
Nardini, John E., Lt., MC, Navy	4 -6-42	
Rose, William D., 1st Lt., MC	4 -6-42	
Swanson, Wendell F., Major, MC	4 -6-42	
Bennett, John E., Major, MC	4 -9-42	
Bodine, Roy L. Jr., Major, DC	4 -9-42	
Burge, Julius C., Capt., MC	4 -9-42	
Francis, Garnet P., Capt., DC	4 -9-42	
Gard, Harold L., Capt., MAC	4 -9-42	
Goldberg, Harold M., 2nd Lt., MAC	4 -9-42	
Hockman, David, 1st Lt., MAC	4 -9-42	
Johnston, Melvin D., 1st Lt., MAC	4 -9-42	
Kauffmann, Nelson N., Capt., MC	4 -9-42	
Lentz, Emmert C., Major, MC	4 -9-42	
Marsico, John, Capt., MD	4 -9-42	
Ranson, Kenneth E., Capt., MAC	4 -9-42	
Schultz, Elsie, 1st Lt., MC	4 -9-42	
Shaw, Vaughn, A., Capt., MC	4 -9-42	
Taylor, Robert P., Capt., Ch.	4 -9-42	
Wernitznig, Edward R., Major, MC	4 -9-42	
Zerfas, Mathias, Capt., Ch.	4 -9-42	
Zimmerman, Leslie F., Capt., Ch.	4 -9-42	
Bloom, Samuel M., Capt., MC	5-27-42	
Carberry, Richard E., Capt., Ch	5-27-42	
Friedman, Howard W., Capt., DC	5-27-42	

FILIPINO MEDICAL OFFICERS

Gonzales, Capt., MC  
 Albino, 1st Lt., MC  
 Diaz, 1st Lt., MC  
 Ampario, 1st Lt., MC  
 David, 1st Lt., MC  
 Katindig, 1st Lt., MC  
 Pelayo, 1st Lt., MC  
 Cerino, 1st Lt., MC  
 Arreglado, 1st Lt., MC  
 Angeles, 1st Lt., MC  
 Gomez, 1st Lt., MC  
 Borrromeo, 1st Lt., MC  
 Dimaguila, 1st Lt., MC  
 Denoga, 1st Lt., MC  
 Largoza, 1st Lt., MC  
 Argosino, 1st Lt., MC  
 Verdotte, 1st Lt., DC  
 Medina, 1st Lt., MC

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ADDENDA NO. 2

List of nurses and female employees at Hospital No. 2,  
 Bataan.

NAME	DATE JOINED
<u>UNITED STATES ARMY NURSE CORPS</u>	
Kimbell, Blanche	December 27, 1941.
Mueller, Clara L.	December 27, 1941.
Schacklette, Edithe M.	December 27, 1941.
Hatchit, Eunice	December 27, 1941.
Dollason, Kathryn L.	December 27, 1941.
Lohr, Mary G.	December 27, 1941.
Kehoe, Doris C.	December 27, 1941.
Breese, Minnie L.	December 27, 1941.
Durrett, Sally	December 27, 1941.
Oberst, Mary Jo.	December 27, 1941.
Downing, Susan K.	December 27, 1941.
Thor, Ethel M.	December 27, 1941.
Lee, Eleanor O.	December 27, 1941.
Bickford, Clara Mae	December 27, 1941.
Foreman, Adele F.	December 27, 1941.
Reppak, May J.	December 27, 1941.
Williams, Anne E.	December 27, 1941.
Blaine, Ethel L.	December 27, 1941.
Hahn, Alice J.	December 27, 1941.
Nesbit, Josephine	January 1, 1942.
Putnam, Beulah, M.	January 17, 1942.
Henshaw, Gwendolyn L.	January 17, 1942.
McKay, Hortense	January 17, 1942.
Lee, Harriet G.	January 17, 1942.
Hennessey, Helen M.	January 17, 1942.
Arnold, Phyllis	January 18, 1942.
Daley, Dorothea M.	January 23, 1942.
Allen, Earleen	January 23, 1942.
Hallman, Grace D.	January 23, 1942.
Summers, Helen L.	January 23, 1942.
Gastinger, Leona	January 23, 1942.
Corns, Edith M.	January 23, 1942.
Veley, Beth Alta	January 23, 1942.
Wilson, Lucy L.	January 23, 1942.
Kennedy, Imogene	January 23, 1942.
Jenkins, Geneva	January 23, 1942.
Jenkins, Ressa	January 23, 1942.
Wurst, Anne B.	January 23, 1942.
Moultrie, Mary Lucy	January 23, 1942.

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Rieper, Rose E.	January 27, 1942.
Scholl, Dorothy B.	January 27, 1942.
Whitlow, Evelyn D.	January 27, 1942.
Gillahan, Nancy J.	January 27, 1942.
Garen, Eleanor	February 1, 1942.
Straub, Ruth M.	February 5, 1942.
Delton, Mildred	February 5, 1942.
Burris, Myra V.	February 5, 1942.
Palmer, Rita C.	February 5, 1942.
Lewey, Frankie T.	March 12, 1942.
Greenwalt, Beulah, M.*	March 6, 1942.
Stevens, Mabel V.*	March 6, 1942.
Anschick, Louise M.	April 6, 1942.
Ludlow, Dorothy L.	April 6, 1942.
Peterson, Mollie A.	April 6, 1942.
Dworsky, Bertha N.	April 6, 1942.
Corns, Catherine M.	April 6, 1942.

NOTE: Rita Palmer transferred to Hospital No. 1, March 12, 1942.  
 Helen Summers transferred to Ft. Mills, March 6, 1942.  
 Imogene Kennedy transferred to Ft. Mills, March 16, 1942.  
 \* Began ten (10) day temporary tour of duty on March 6, 1942,  
 permanently assigned to Hospital No. 2, April 6, 1942.

CIVILIAN NURSE

Mrs. Maude Williams (Denny) January 10, 1942.

FEMALE EMPLOYEES

Miss Catharine Nau - Red Cross Field Director	January 1, 1942.
Miss Ruby Motley - Dietician	March 7, 1942.
Mrs. Vivian Weissblatt - Dietician	January 1, 1942.
Miss Brunetta Kuehlthau - P.T. Aide	February 5, 1942.
Mrs. Fontaine Porter	January 2, 1942.
Mrs. Edith Hedges	January 3, 1942.
Mrs. Marie Gould	January 3, 1942.
Miss Elizabeth (Betty) Brodfield Ord. Emp.	January 8, 1942.
Mrs. Margaret Folsom - Wife of M.C. Officer	January 23, 1942.
Mrs. Rita Johnson	February 5, 1942.

NOTE: Miss Motley from Ft. Mills exchanged assignments with  
 Mrs. Weissblatt on March 9, 1942.

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FILIPINO NURSES

Dulay, Cleopatra Q.	January 8, 1942.
Chan, Felisa N.	January 8, 1942.
Villauera, Marina	January 8, 1942.
Tolentino, Catalina N.	January 8, 1942.
Gempesaw, Bagongsilang	January 8, 1942.
Ranada, Juana C.	January 8, 1942.
Garcia, Federica M.	January 8, 1942.
Espejo, Herminia D.	January 8, 1942.
Maria, Pura Santa	January 19, 1942.
Valido, Esperanza W.	January 19, 1942.
Profetana, Anita C.	January 19, 1942.
Ona, Esperanza (now dead)	January 19, 1942.
Lara, Genovera	January 19, 1942.
Quintos, Perfecta B.	January 19, 1942.
Garcia, Adelaida T.	January 22, 1942.
Budano, Paula B.	January 22, 1942.
Macasa, Leda V.	January 22, 1942.
Singsong, Caridad N.	January 22, 1942.
Gacayan, Florencia M.	January 22, 1942.
Barrera, Lucila	January 23, 1942.
Cruz, Lumen B.	January 23, 1942.
Go, Salustiana F.	February 5, 1942.
Salvacion, Rebecca J.	February 5, 1942.
Davis, Maureen N.	April 6, 1942.
Lorenzana, Sustines A.	April 6, 1942.
Sarmiento, Beatriz	April 6, 1942.

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NUMBER NO. 3

ENLISTED PERSONNEL  
GENERAL HOSPITAL NUMBER TWO

MASTER SERGEANT

Hathaway, Wayne E., 6352335

TECHNICAL SERGEANTS

Distell, George, R-2337338  
Gavin, George J., 6931581  
Patrick, Darvino O., 7020985  
Watt, Maxim B., 6696191

STAFF SERGEANTS

Folsom, Milo J., 6860987  
Gage, William Jr., 6268699  
Gay, Harold E., 6859751  
Hubans, Michael D., 6910154  
Kennedy, Charles A., 6579747  
Miller, Edward Z., 6808389  
Sedlak, Michael A., 6708121  
Short, Russell M., 6284255  
Staples, Harry J., 6907109  
Tice, Leon A. Jr., 6979131  
Wagner, Gerald W., 6580865  
Wilks, Dennis M., 6286538

SERGEANTS

Amos, Harold M., 6939439  
Broxton, Bruce D., 19000131  
Ferrell, Julius, 19013522  
Fenton, Benjamin A., 6274307  
Gadberry, William C., 6668671  
Grosse, Benjamin L., 19000033  
Grover, Kenneth, 6823793  
Handshew, Troy W., 6893264  
Houston, Thomas W., 6521289  
Jackson, Gilbert L., 38038936  
Kornfeld, Harry, 6551768  
Lanning, John L., 16005232  
McColley, Arthur C., 6547904  
Pendley, Elmer J., 6273019  
Phillips, James P., 6560788  
Suarez, John M., 6296817  
Troy, Clement, 6066109  
Zimmerman, William E. Jr., 6978893

CORPORALS

Anaya, Abel, 6296822  
Andrews, Jack L., 19052291  
Berry, James R., 18009483  
Clark, Earl M., 19100438  
Horton, William L., 38027385

*ser. 1000  
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CORPORALS CONT'D

Jolly, Roy H., 6821160  
 Koft, Norman, 12024674  
 Lane, Harry H., 6653898  
 Larson, Harold E., 17018049  
 Light, William L., 6281898  
 Miller, Norman L., 6580743  
 Murray, Paul H., 641516  
 Folk, Almus, 6924539  
 Potyrnj, Frank C., 6910580  
 Snyder, George W., 19017108  
 Stuart, Carl E., 7060419  
 Tobey, Karl D., 19045529  
 Westergard, Richard D., 6580814  
 Willis, Albert M., 6566143

PRIVATE FIRST CLASS

Abeyta, Gilbert O., 18016081  
 Agnew, John D., 6562524  
 Allen, James J., 38002549  
 Andrews, Graham H., 6933454  
 Birch, Ball C., 19054481  
 Bailey, Harvey E., 6943232  
 Bevan, Richard C., 12024939  
 Bunk, Anthony J., 13004879  
 Caldwell, James A., 19052384  
 Carrington, Allison, J., 13017769  
 Conroy, Harold W., 19038018  
 Daccazo, Edward H., 13027840  
 Davis, Leo H., 17015781  
 Falletta, Anthony M., 38008183  
 Denver, John G., 19042165  
 Goddard, Walter, 18016623  
 Green, Franklin W., 6522748  
 Hervat, John Jr., 19019449  
 Hillard, Virgil, 15081939  
 Hopkins, Harel L., 19032578  
 Moran, Joseph A., 11020502  
 Hulse, Harmon A., 18062438  
 Johnson, Lennie M. Jr., 18063145  
 Jones, Raymond U., 18038771  
 Kelln, Adam Jr., 18003430  
 Keys, John H., 17002287  
 Killian, Leo J., 13029108  
 Krewson, Edward F., 6912105  
 Lawrence, Raymond F., 6794076  
 LaVelle, Francis L., 11007363  
 Liebert, Harley, M., 19043540  
 Lillard, Lex L., 18043887  
 Lissan, Edward G., 18063215  
 Mayes, Charles F., 19050129  
 Mayfield, Jack W., 19052221  
 McEntire, Wilbur W., 6296210

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PRIVATEES FIRST CLASS CONT'D

Moore, William L., 6313024  
 Nassif, Anthony, 6634775  
 Nelson, Joseph L., 6582986  
 Norris, Henderson L., 18031557  
 Nuzzo, George J., 6583199  
 O'Keefe, James J., 6895483  
 Postal, Louis B., 12008390  
 Purvis, George B., 19015171  
 Ray, Charles A., 18020432  
 Reeves, Clarence C., 18006594  
 Ricks, Donovan, 6587374  
 Ripkin, Morris, 6980175  
 Roberts, Clifford E., 6580660  
 Roberts, Norman W., 19017255  
 Russell, John B., 6296846  
 Sarno, Paul L., 38016364  
 Sandoval, Paul R., 18017146  
 Scheurer, Philip L., 6569675  
 Shadwick, George A. Jr., 19045982  
 Shipley, Valentin, 3807509  
 Shores, Gaylord R., 6865284  
 Sible, Andrew J. Jr., 38007530  
 Stackhouse, Peter H., 6997837  
 Thibault, Joseph B.S., 11007723  
 Thomas, Henry A., 19017269  
 Thornton, Charles G., 19002800  
 Treharn, Bernard T., 6579655  
 Voros, Louis J., 6296772  
 Wheaton, Glen C., 19019151  
 Whitebol, Charli, 6579285  
 Younger, Sam, 7031221

PRIVATEES

Anderson, Don A., 20948698  
 Beal, Darrel D., 18052620  
 Beasley, Jules L., 19017630  
 Bell, Robert C., 19017765  
 Black, Bill R., 18003419  
 Boyer, Perry, 19050270  
 Bremer, Edmund R., 38066640  
 Brooks, Bruno E., 18020957  
 Brower, Charles W., 19050297  
 Browning, Harry R., 6287686  
 Capes, George C., 6583623  
 Castle, Eugene, 6295894  
 Casto, Wallace, 17014333  
 Chamberlain, Henry T., 17011542  
 Collingsworth, Ernest D., 19003092  
 Collins, Doyle F., 18080102  
 Crupper, Charles G., 19010415  
 Lemsey, John E., 19021073  
 De Goss, Raymond W., 20900700

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 Dep of Pass  
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PRIVATE'S CONT'D

Lorr, Samuel H., 18046438  
 Lyster, Henry H., 19051229  
 Everett, Albert W., 20920576  
 Everett, Austin, 14060770  
 Fitch, Malcolm C., 19015292  
 Evers, Eugene H., 37041807  
 Fitzgerald, Donald L., 19053149  
 Freeman, Richard W., 15067955  
 Fry, Alvin L., 19020905  
 Graham, Douglas A., 19020931  
 Gray, Billy B., 14042417  
 Haines, Woodrow W., 13037208  
 Harvill, Loyd E., 18030836  
 Havlicek, Gary J., 19017306  
 Hays, Burchard A., 17026391  
 Hoop, Reinold M., 19052456  
 Hilton, Patrick G., 35206576  
 Hubrecht, William L., 19053137  
 Humphreys, Bernard F., 17024117  
 Hurlay, Phillip J., 19053124  
 Jenkins, Frederick P., 17002391  
 Jenson, Joseph R., Jr., 19010625  
 Jolley, Alfred, 19052940  
 Jones, Robert C., 6720360  
 Kaczorowski, Leonard L., 36018430  
 Kelder, Arthur H., 36018623  
 Kellog, Richard C., 19003751  
 Kusek, George J., 18003438  
 Kush, Zachary, 38002616  
 Ladd, Junior, 19013280  
 La Fon, Claud C., 19054731  
 Laffoon, Walter A., 18052341  
 Loftin, Jewel E., 6285231  
 Martin, James E., 19051290  
 McHenry, James F., 17029503  
 Morris, George H., 19013277  
 Norquist, Ernest P., 37091097  
 O'Donnell, Robert E., 16001973  
 Ouellette, Ernest, 11023658  
 Owenby, Clifford W., 14047688  
 Patterson, James A., 19038364  
 Peyton, James J., 6890324  
 Pronovost, Dean C., 19054491  
 Repikoff, John, R-1169287  
 Ross, Robert E., 6566740  
 Sampson, Clyde E., 15081802  
 Scheweis, Everett H., 6583433  
 Schultz, Merrell, 15067954  
 Schuls, Henry E., 30916287  
 Simmons, James W., 18063204  
 Snell, Jay R., 6982183  
 Strong, William C., 19010310

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ADDENDA NO. 3

ENLISTED PERSONNEL  
GENERAL HOSPITAL NUMBER TWO

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MASTER SERGEANT

D, Hathaway, Wayne E., 6352335

TECHNICAL SERGEANTS

Distell, George, R-2337338  
Gavin, George J., 6931581  
Patrick, Darvino O., 7020985  
Watt, Maxim B., 6696191

STAFF SERGEANTS

Folson, Milo J., 6860987  
Gage, William Jr., 6268699  
Gay, Harold E., 6859751  
Hubans, Michael D., 6916154  
Kennedy, Charles N., 6579747  
Miller, Edward Z., 6808389  
Sedlak, Michael A., 6708121  
Short, Hassell M., 6284255  
Staples, Harry J., 6907109  
Tice, Leon A. Jr., 6979131  
Wagner, Gerald W., 6580865  
Wilks, Dennis M., 6286538

SERGEANTS

Amos, Harold M., 6939439  
Bronson, Bruce D., 19000131  
Farrell, Julius, 19013522  
Fenton, Benjamin A., 6274307  
Gadberry, William O., 6668671  
Grosve, Benjamin B., 19000033  
Grover, Kenneth, 6823793  
Handshew, Troy W., 6893264  
Houston, Thomas W., 6521289  
Jackson, Gilbert L., 38038936  
Kornfeld, Harry, 6551768  
Lanning, John L., 16005232  
McColley, Arthur C., 6547904  
Pendley, Elmer J., 6273019  
Phillips, James T., 6560788  
Suarez, John M., 6296817  
Troy, Clement, 6066103  
Zimmerman, William E. Jr., 6973893

CORPORALS

Anaya, Abel, 6296822  
Andrews, Jack L., 19052291  
Berry, James H., 18009483  
Clark, Earl M., 19100438  
Horton, William L., 38027385

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CORPORALS CONT'D

Jolly, Roy H., 6821160  
Koft, Norman, 12024674  
Lane, Harry R., 6653898  
Larson, Harold E., 17018049  
Light, William L., 6281898  
Miller, Norman L., 6580743  
Murray, Paul H., 641516  
Folk, Almas, 6924539  
Potyraj, Frank C., 6910580  
Snyder, George W., 19017108  
Stuart, Carl E., 7060419  
Tobey, Karl D., 19045529  
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Kelln, Adam Jr., 18003430  
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Lisman, Edward S., 18063215  
Mayer, Charles F., 19050129  
Mayfield, Jack W., 19052221  
McEntire, Wilbur W., 6296210

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PRIVATES FIRST CLASS CONT'D

- Moore, William L., 6343024
- Musso, Anthony, 6834775
- Nelson, Joseph D., 6582986
- Norris, Henderson B., 18031557
- Nuzzo, George J., 6583199
- O'Keefe, James J., 6895483
- Postel, Louis E., 12008390
- Purvis, George B., 19015171
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- Rifkin, Morris, 6980175
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- Scheurer, Philip L., 6569675
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- Voros, Louis J., 6296772
- Wheaton, Glen C., 19019151
- Whitebol, Charlie, 6579885
- Younger, Sam, 7031221

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- Brower, Charles, W., 19050297
- Browning, Harry R., 6287686
- Capes, George C., 6583623
- Castle, Eugene, 6295894
- Casto, Wallace, 17014333
- Chamberlain, Henry T., 17011542
- Collingsworth, Ernest D., 19003092
- Collins, Doyle F., 18080102
- Crupper, Charles G., 19010415
- Dempsey, John W., 19021073
- De Gless, Raymond W., 20900700

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PRIVATES CONT'D

Dorr, Samuel H., 18046438  
 Dyer, Henry H., 19051229  
 Everett, Albert W., 20920576  
 Everett, Austin, 14060770  
 Fitch, Malcolm C., 19015292  
 Evers, Eugene H., 37041807  
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 Graham, Douglas H., 19020931  
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 Harvill, Loyd E., 18030836  
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 Hoem, Reinold M., 19052456  
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 Humphreys, Bernard F., 17024117  
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 Kellog, Richard C., 19003751  
 Kusek, George J., 18003438  
 Kush, Zachary, 38002616  
 Ladd, Junior, 19013280  
 La Fon, Claud C., 19054731  
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 Loftin, Jewel E., 6285231  
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 McHenry, James F., 17029503  
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 Patterson, James A., 19038364  
 Peyton, James J., 6890320  
 Pronovost, Dean O., 19054491  
 Repikoff, John, R-1169287  
 Ross, Robert E., 6566740  
 Sampson, Clyde E., 15081802  
 Scheeweis, Everett, H., 6583433  
 Schultz, Merrell, 15067954  
 Schulz, Henry E., 30916287  
 Simmons, James W., 18063204  
 Snell, Jay R., 6982183  
 Strong, William G., 19010310

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PRIVATEES CONT'D

Summers, Darrell, W., 18003358  
Templeton, Elbert L., 18053214  
Trafford, Robert W.T., 17029281  
Van Horn, Walter E., 37049584  
Vose, Clifford G., 11914526  
Waller, Kenneth L., 19003731  
Ward, Robert E., 19050224  
Washburn, Lowell L., 19051700  
Wilson, Robert, 15067913  
Wolf, Joseph W., 37055973

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DET. MD (PS)

MASTER SERGEANT

Monte, Ruperto, R-318110

STAFF SERGEANT

Mentalban, Jose, R-3292586  
Puri, Ananias P., 6614357  
Tangonan, Moises, 6736585

SERGEANTS

Uadelina, Luis S., 6865996  
Guerreo, Romio S., 6739709  
Hosain, Pacifico, 6738817  
Mapali, Melchor, 6736122  
Tomines, Andres, 6739702  
Virey, Emilio, 6736005

TO

DET. MD (PA)

MASTER SERGEANT

Bacani, Felipe, 98461  
Casuga, Clemente, 99439

TECHNICAL SERGEANTS

Galura, Julian, 99730  
Kameriez, Francisco, 98777  
Reyes, Simplicio, 98854

SERGEANTS

Castillo, Eleodoro P., 99553  
Daloney, Estanilao D., 98462  
delos, Santos, Florentine, 98756  
Españel, Hermogenes, 99791  
Labtang, Patrocino, 98883  
Lacusta, Eulalio T., 99948

CORPORALS

Abaca, Restituto, 101354

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