

P.O. W/C.I. - C.L. Mueller

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ARCHIVES FILE NUMBER 999-2-84 \_ \_ \_

TITLE DIARY OF CLARA L. MUELLE R \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

ORIGIN CLARA L. MUELLE \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

DATES \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

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

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Upon arriving in the Philippines July 20, 1940 we (Sue Downing Juanita Redmond, Madeline Ulloa, Ethel Thor, Adele Foreman & 2) were met at the pier by Miss Messener, chief nurse of Sternberg General Hospital. Corsages were pinned on us & we were driven to the Army & Navy club for cocktails. Transport day was always a big day. Old friends met again & new ones were made.

Duty at SGH was comparatively easy a six hour work day, 12 hr. night duty however. I was assigned to the Contagious ward (wd 5) mostly cases of Dengue Fever, Naso-pharyngitis, malaria, dysentery etc. An epidemic of Dengue was raging so we were kept busy & also a new ward was opened. Capt B. M. Williams was ward Surgeon of wd 5 with duty on the Surgical ward. Medical ward & officers ward plus a few night duties there is nothing of importance to relate.

Ethel Thor had a car & often three of us went out into the country. The rice was being planted & natives made a colorful picture in the rice paddies. The miles of green fields then were beautiful to behold. A trip to the bat caves and the bats at dusk (6:00 PM) flying out from the caves in a wave like formation of a ribbon was interesting to see as was also the hot weaving at Balintawak. At Los Baños we saw the Agriculture School & School of Forestry & mud springs, at Pagsanjan we took a banca up the rapids. A visit to the source of Manilas Water Supply Ipo Dam, & Balara Filters, to a rope making factory, cigar factory (Bacalera), San Miguel Brewery, Malacanán & grounds across the Pasig, to the old churches in the Walled City, Guadalupe ruins near Ft McKinley Church in Las Pinas where we saw the bamboo organ, to Antipolo & its church the virgin in a jewel studded gown were all worth while. In a 10 or 15¢ taxi we were in town on the "Escolta" in a few minutes for 15 or 20 centavos. Heacock's & Hamilton Brown were modern air conditioned stores where one could buy mostly American made goods. In Air conditioned moves we saw the latest American pictures. Botica Boie & Escolta Drug were typical American drugstores. On the "Echague" were many Chinese. Also some Japanese stores. Many yard goods stores. American Hardware on the "Escolta" & Parson's Hardware on the "Echague" were the two hardware stores where most of our shopping was done. Band concerts were held on the Luneta by the Philippine Constabulary Band. Symphony Concerts at the Metropolitan Theatre. Shops on M. H. Del Pilar & Mabini sold Baguio goods, linens, chinelas, purses, luncheon sets made from abaca & pina. Beautiful embroidery work was done at a reasonable price. At China Drawn & China Lace & other Chinese stores one could buy all sorts of Chinese goods, such as carved chests & ivory, linens & cloisonne.

An interesting trip we took was the one up to the northern coast of Luzon. Our first night we stopped at Bauang, La Union in a cottage on the beach. Upon awaking in the night & looking out the window the stars appeared so close & large like jewels suspended in the air right about us. The trip up the coastline seeing the natives harvest rice & placing the golden grain neatly in bunches side by side women washing clothes in shallow water bare from the waist up, on the extreme north the rugged coastline the one way highway & finally the rain a regular deluge & not being able to cross the Pamplona River as the ferry would not run, the water river being too swollen. We turned back & spent the night in a rest house, niparocof, bejuca beds. No bath room facilities. We slept with our clothes on. The next morning it being Sunday the McGuire's went to church in Pamplona. We observed the Pamplona River, very wide & deep.

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We turned back & spent the next night in Vigan, Ilocos Sur at the New Vigan Hotel. Down the coast line until we met the road which by way of Cerbantes brought us to the Baguio, Bontoc Road. Reaching Bontoc at 5:00 PM, seeing the Igorotes with the G strings & small hats & on our way to Banawe where we arrived at 8:00 PM. It was dark & misty. The one way road slick. In the morning we saw the beautiful rice terraces. At that time there were only small patches of green rice, waiting to be transplanted. The McGuires took many movies. Igorote or Ifugao huts could be seen among the terraces here & there. Igorotes begging for matches (machez') chewing gum & candy along the road. Back to Bontoc & then on to Baguio the same day Dec 31, 1940 & arriving in the evening. Misser Filgard & Bragon on duty at Camp John Hay. Back to Manila Jan 1. Next day on our way by train to Legaspi. Air conditioned 12 hr ride. Stayed at a hotel in Legaspi seen by Manila Hotel. Took into trip. Hemp drying hanging over fences. Up to side of Mt. Mayon most perfect cone shaped volcano in world. Half way up but cloudy Good view farther down of coast line. To springs, natives carrying water in bamboo pole. Ride back on train very tiresome.

Another interesting trip Ethel Thor, Madeline Ullom & 2 took was a 5 day one. Viewing of Taal Lake & Volcano from Tagaytay Down the road to Nasugbu & viewing a Sugar Central in action. Passed Nasugbu to Wawa a fishing village of nipa shocks on the China sea. Walking thru deep sand to the water where we engaged a banca with brown colored sail & two boatman who took us to lonely white sand beach. Put on our bathing suits. Had a grand swim, got nicely burnt. Ate our picnic lunch, rested & then on our way again. Stopped at a fish hatching on Lake Taal. At Taal went into helfry of an old church & viewed surrounding country. By way of Lipa then we arrived a Baleta on Lake Taal where we spent the night in a Hotel. The next morning we took a motor boat across Lake Taal to the volcano. Hiking up hill with a guide through tall grass we reached the rim of the crater where looking down we saw the blue color lake a small island off on the side. It looked more like a large rock. Believe it or not Ripley "is to have called it "An island within a lake within an island within a lake within an island" Back to the Hotel & on our way to Lipa where we walked among the citrus fruit trees at the Government Experiment Station. The wife of the manager picked oranges and tangerines from the trees for us. We also bought some. At 2 believe it was either Aya or Talisay on Lake Taal we saw pictures of the last eruption of the crater at the Weather Bureau Bldg. We also went inside a Nipa hut. Up bamboo steps. The floor being of bamboo steps, and very shiny. One pot of small fish cooking on the stove. The other of rice already cooked. The other of rice already cooked. The Filipino girl offering "Do you want to eat".

Some impressions: Suddenly raining & not having to sun. Close windows. Old Filipino women in their mestiza costumes. The crowded "Escolta". Many churches in walled city. The walled city with its Gral Luna, Quartel de Espana, chinese stores on The Bohague, Oriente Hotel, San Juan de Dios & St Paul's Hospital. Tea c sisters at the latter. The lovely apartment & its paiting of plants etc, opposite St. Paul's.

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On June 1st, 1941 Miss O'Neill, chief nurse from Ft. Stotsenberg Frances Nash & 2 from Sternberg were ordered to Ft Wm McKinley for duty up to that time from about 1932 on there had been no nurses there. Six Filipino nurses also were employed thru the Philippine Red Cross. We went out that Sunday morning with a truck with our luggage & a sewing machine preceding us. The first thing we did was straighten up a clean up over quarters. To make them livables. Peggy arrived a little later from Stostenberg Frances & 2 were in one quarters & Peggy next door which was also to be our mess. Frances & Miss Barrera (Filipino nurse) were assigned to the O Pur. & found that many supplies were needed. There were no tape sponges, masks, lop sheets, spinal sheets, Drs Cops, Stockinette cuffs on sleeves of gowns etc. Therefore, for the first week the remaining 5 Filipino nurses & 2 turned our screened front porch into a sewing unit & with the aid of our sewing machine we turned out all the articles needed in the linen line to start an O Pur. Miss O'Neill was busy getting the nurses mess ready. For 15 days we ate in the hospital mess after the enlisted men & patients had been served. The Filipino Sergeant in charge fed us well & waited on us himself always with a smile but we were happy when our own mess opened. The second we went on ward duty. I was assigned to instruct the Filipino nurses in the Army way of running a ward. Miss Ylanan a Chinese Filipino from Cebu was very quick to learn & well liked by our Amer. doctors. Our quarters overlooked the golf course and as the rainy season started the grass soon became beautifully green. We had a tall hibiscus hedge around the house & a comfortable swing on our porch which made it a delightful place to sit. An old mattress was used as a pad & 2 covered it c a blue material.

Ten days detached service was granted to me July 22nd to 31st inc. 2 which was spent in Baguio Ruby Prudley & B Chambers on duty at hospital in Camp John Hay. Ruby was especially nice to me. Cocktail party, dinner, walking about golf course & over mountain trails, bowling chinese dinner, Monday club ten at Brent School. Sat. night steak fry. Cenas? native dance on a Sunday morning. Bowling at conty club c B & S K .

Miss O'Neill was taken to SGH as a patient. Stayed there about 6 wks. Returned Sept. 27. I was acting chief nurse during that time. Col Duckworth C.O. & very nice Peggy had high blood pressure & then reaction from Lumical which they had given her. Col Adams used Peggy's car and we drove down to Sternberg frequently.

From time to time new wards were opened. The number of operations performed & unesthetics given increased greatly. As transports arrived our nursing staff increased so that by the time the ward started on Dec 5 we had 22 Amer. nurses & still 6 Filipino nurses Miss Adarus Red Cross. We had 9 quarters for nurses (1 vacant).

Misses Brantley & Allen arrived June 24 Fellmuth (from Corregidor) July 1st, Wimberly, McDonald, (last transports to arrive c nurses were the Scott & coolidge. Mary Reppals, Namey Gillehan, Whitlow & A. Williams) Oberst, Summers, & Lewery July 10, Brees Sept 1, Kennedy, Basterling, Meyer, Burris, Corns, Habu, Zwicker, Gates, Warts & Wilson from SGH Oct 30 having arrived on transport Oct 23rd.

Sports enjoyed on the post by nurses were golf, tennis, horsebackriding swimming & bowling. 2 myself went down to A & N Club to bowl & swim, dancing in the evening & to air conditioned movies & out for rides & picnics

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in the country.

Sunday Dec 7 R & 2 went to Los Banos in car Took supper. Hicked to Look out point. Back to Ft McK. Thor & Peggy O'neill were there. 11 went home & returned & we all played chinese checkers. Took Ethel home. Next day Dec 8 Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor.

We had at that time 22 American nurses & 2 believe 6 Filipino nurses. Some Filipino nurses were sent to Ft. Stotsenburg & we employed new ones until 2 believe we had 15. 2 was in charge of them & got them all outfitted c gas masks & helmets & also fingerprinted etc.

Dec 8, 1941 woke early & listened to news on Radio, Pearl Harbor had been attacked. We were at war c Japan. Peggy & 2 rode to PX Finance. Drew 200.00 from bank & had it connected into a government check. At Finance office we listened to radio & heard that Clark Field & Baguio had been bombed. Gas masks & helmets were issued to all nurses. Also identification tags which were worn at all times. Previously a demonstration had been given in the field by Capt R. M. William so that we would be able to recognize the various kinds of gases. Gas Masks & helmets were carried with us always & helmets were worn during air raids. Dec 9 around 3:30 AM first casualties were brought in from Nichols Field which had been bombed. For two nights Dec 8 & 9 there was no sleep for me. When siren went off & planes were heard we got up (having slept in our clothes & donned helmets & put on gas masks around our shoulders. There was shooting (by our ground forces) well earned later) flares were dropped & the house creaked when the bombs were dropped at Nichols Field. Later in the day we went ones to the rear of Hqtrs & viewed an empty gas shell that the Japanese had dropped. The last two nights at Ft McK. all nurses slept in basement of hospital. Six operating rooms & surgical teams had been set up.

Dec 13 most of the doctors, all nurses & most of the ward attendants & all patients except GU cases were evacuated to Sternberg Genl Hosp. 2 had packed all my belongings ( except uniforms & underwear & one civilian silk jersey flowered dress) in my trunk & 2 wooden boxes & hat box & Col Worthington saw to it that they were taken to the warehouse. This we discovered later was not a wise thing. The rest of my things in were put in Army locker large & small suit case & taken c me. Arriving at SGH most of nurses were sent to Normal Hall, 3rd Floor (Amer. & Filipinos) which was used temporarily as a nurses dormitory. Filipino doctors were already on duty there but no patients to date. 2 was assigned to duty in office of the chief nurse at SGH until Dec 17 when 2 was sent to Holy Ghost College to relieve Ruth Stroub as chief Nurse. At Sternberg they had a hectic time. Casualties from Cavite & Nichols Field filled the hospital. Estado Mayor barracks had also been opened as a hospital. Civilian women came into the office & volunteered to do anything. Some were employed as nurses helpers. During air raids we were all told to go outside. Usually the Jap bombers flew in formation over us about noon time. All of us had gas masks & helmets on. In the dining room cafeteria style was started.

At Holy Ghost there were about 18 or 21 T.B. patients in the bldg. which had been a music hall. The Sisters of the College, there were about fifty, were employed as nurses helpers, seamstresses, cooks, laundresses etc. The seamstresses helped in making supplies for the operating room. Others were busy clearing out class rooms which were to be used as wards. Beds

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were set up, 417 in all & an operating room which had formerly been a kitchen was gotten ready. A wooden building in which had been held the Home Economics Classes were used as nurses quarters. Book cases made excellent medicine cabinets. Two navy nurses, Misses Chapman & Harrington were in O. Fur. also Letha McHole (Army) until Dec 22 when she was transferred to St Paul's novitiate. Lucy Wilson (Army) until 24th when she & Misses Desamito and Sister Milagros R. N. from Holy Ghost. Mrs. Guerrero a British nurse name Miss Turner were employed Dec 25.

A few patients (not casualties) such as PO appendix, hemorrhoids etc. arrived about Dec 23 or 24.

Dec 25 Red Cross bands were given to all medical personnel & 11 a.m. we were given a short talk by Capt Fox our C. O. on how to conduct ourselves in the event that we should be taken prisoners. At 3:00 p.m. Capt Fox & 2 received orders to evacuate. The remainder of personnel stayed. We were driven to ~~SGH~~ luggage & all about 5:00 p.m. where I waited with other nurses, in nurses qtrs put on size 42 coveralls in the dark for evacuation orders. Twenty nurses doctors & ward men were ordered to Bataan that evening. We did not learn of our destruction until we arrived at the pier. We waited on pier until 11:50 p.m. when we embarked on Harbor Boat Gen'l Mr. Hyle. A boat was on fire in Manila Bay over to in the direction of Cavite. Cavite itself appeared to be on fire Huge fire in that direction. On boat we put on life belts. Slept tried to in their after arriving at Corregidor Pier about 2 A.M. Boat left again 7:30 a.m. for Lamac, Bataan (eastern coast) arriving there we disembarked & during air raids scattered about & hid in fox holes & bushes. Some outfit there fed us sardines & crackers for breakfast. Capt. Lemire from Limay Hospital called for us on bus & we were driven to K. 143 where 12th Med Regt. was encamped Lt Waters C. O. Frances Nash was taken to Limay Hosp #1 by Capt Lemire, to start operating room. Other nineteen nurses remained. Capt Rader made C.O. of 12th Med Regt. that day. Here we hid in various places during air raids. Fed lunch & supper Filipino Sgt from Ft Mck Hospital kitchen in charge of mess. Cots were set up for us under huge mango trees, mosquito nets tied on to sticks & that night we spent in the open for the first time. The next day Dec 27th had flap jacks for breakfast. Were ordered to scatter around in 2's & 3's. Japanese bombers were overhead frequently. Whistle 3x for air raid warning & we hid in foxholes. Target that day seemed to be ships in Manila Bay. Lt Col Swartz & Col Sullivan watched the bombs drop & glisten in the sun. At 3 p.m. bus arrived & we were driven to K. 162.5 Phil. Med. Depot Maj. Pete Kepf, C.O. Maj. Drummond came there to see Col Vanderbogot who was to be C.O. walked down to middle side where Maj Wm North was in charge. He had been clearing out areas for words had supper there. Borrowed messkit from one of soldiers. Walked on farther down hill where beds were set up under bamboo trees. Here Field Hospital #2 was to be set up in the open bathed in creek for first time (guards on either side for few times) & there after daily until our evacuation April 8. Creaking of bamboo at night, placing blanket over mosquito net so dried branches from trees wouldnot be noticed falling using and door latrines, covering up with sand, Curly arriving with supplies, pants, shirts, socks, handkerchiefs & food halogna etc. were some of first highlights. Dec 28 50 beds made up by nurses & covered c blankets. Col Field D. C. took over as C.O. Dec 29th. At meeting after

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breakfast in mess hall (under bamboo trees) assigned all officers & nurses to detail. Nurses were to take care of mess. Dishes were to be washed & some serving to be done quinine was given out at meal time. Our first mess was in lovely cleared place under arches of bamboo bamboo table. Second mess opposite wards 4 & 5 also for patients, officers, nurses & ward attendants our third mess was near nurses qtrs & was only for med. officers & nurses & later for officer patients. Dec 29th was the day many Jap bombers flew over head their target being Corregidor.

Medical officers & men cleared out underbrush & one ward after another was gotten ready. Large trees, many bamboos were left standing which provided shade as well as camouflage. There were 19 wards in all when Bataan fell. Ward 19 was the convalescent ward. Three white crosses made of sheets were placed on 3 sides (one on each) of the hospital so that this area would be easily detected from the air. However, we still kept everything inside the crosses camouflaged as much as possible.

As spaces were cleared for wards beds were set up & numbered. Fire pits for heating hot water for dressings, washing, hot H2O bags bathing etc. were set up. Hole was dug. Rocks placed. Wood & paper used for fire. Boxes of all sorts were used at first for med. cabinets for dishes linen etc. Later many things were made of bamboo by Filipino civilian employees. Tables, desks, benches, linen cabinets, bed pan & urinal racks fences. Water for general use was obtained from creek. For drinking water we had a small water purification system. This water was delivered to wards by truck & poured into Lyster bags. We had one in nurses qtrs., also. About Dec 30 or 31 we moved from under bamboo trees to another location between trees creeks. This was our quarters until we evacuated. Here there were large trees & other smaller trees but not so much bamboo. We were fairly comfortable with bucket. Our washing and daily bath was all taken care of in the creek. We sat on a boulder & went to it. Crawfish nibbled on our toes. Occasionally our soap slipped out of our hands & went on down the creek & me after it. Branches of trees hanging over creek very pretty. When bombers came over while we were bathing & anti aircraft let loose we scrambled out quickly. Farther down the creek & partitioned off by wall was the enlisted men's bathing section. The creek opposite ours was the doctors. After a busy day on the ward when we were tired & dusty a bath in creek was recreational & refreshing. We hung our clothes on lines about our bed. At 7 p.m. we had to get under a net on account of the malaria mosquito though girls frequently gathered together at the stone. Sue Downing made delishes claur chowder a number of times. Candy was made by some nurses when they could obtain sugar. New Years eve 1941 Red Gallagher came to see Sue & brought Champagne & sparkling burgundy & ice. We sat around in the dark. The sample was good.

Jan 1st Miss Nesbit arrived from Corregidor as cl. nurse 2 had been acting cl. until that time. She immediately got busy & strung burlop up by the officers creek to give us more privacy. Our entrance also was of burlop. With a bell hanging outside for callers to attract our attention. Later a nipa shack, bamboo floor was built. There we had a radio where we received USAFFE news "Voice of Freedom", Manila also could be heard "Dome News" & music. Entertained visitors.

Nurses frequently went to other camps in Bataan. Airfield, close by

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motor pool, Little Baguio, to prison stockade. Lonely large trees there. Creek running three center of stockade. Barbed wire on outside. Some Japanese prisoners there. To Corregidor during the lull in air raids. There the food was much better. We got the boat at CabCaben, a nipa hut village later bombed with incendiary bombs & burned up almost completely.

Mr. & Mrs Jacoby "Life & Time Magazine" came from Corregidor to take pictures of our hospital. Pictures of wards, Japanese prisoners nurses quarters bathing in creek, hiding in for holes, sitting on bamboos etc.

At first we dried all our own laundry. Later Filipino women were employed to wash our uniforms which consisted mostly of khaki pants, shirts, coveralls, same khaki skirts & some blue uniforms.

Bed on ground mosquito net, shelter half khaki blanket & luggage (one foot locker, one suit case) beside bed & wooden shelf & box under bed made comfortable living. Some nurses took pride in area around them. Kept leaves raked. Had bamboo floor to step on. One even had closet for hanging clothes made of bamboo.

Our outdoor latrines applying method of covering up c sand filled up rapidly & new ones were dug always a little farther out. Two enclosed places were erected, one for Filipino nurses & one for Amer. nurses. We then used a mixture containing kerosene & then burning in these we had covered seats.

Our diet consisted mostly of rice, corn beef hash, carabao meat, horse meat, salmon & occasionally a very little canned fruit mixed c rice as a pudding. Bread. Two meals a day 7:45 a.m. & 4:30 p.m. were our meal hours. After a while Miss Nesbit usually had either coffee or cocoa for lunch. A number of times she was able to get enough flour etc. together for hot cakes. One a piece for each nurse who appeared. There were around 80 of us.

Jan 2 or 3rd 1942 2 was assigned to duty to open ward 5. Men set up beds. We then numbered them. These were 58 to begin with but toward the last more brush was cleared away & we had over a hundred. Some wards had around 300 beds. Curs was one of the smaller ones. It was on this ward that 2 stayed except for one month of night duty on ward 3 & Rec. Ward. Pvt Summers Pfc Wheaton, Sgt Tray, two Filipinos & Pvt Washburn were on duty as ward attendants. At first we had minor Surgery. Later our ward was the brain spinal cord & nerve injury ward. Lt Bertram in charge. Before that Capt Grider (public health) Bustop used for nurses office. Two tents erected for wards.

Patients could be made fairly comfortable out in the open. It being the dry season there was no rain, Each patient had a mosquito net & shelter half. Toward the last however, when we had around 6,000 patients many were without nets, shelter half's, Some then slept on mattresses on the ground, while some were on beds on springs with no mattresses, just a blanket.

Patients who were able went to mess hall across street from wd 5. Later Filipino patients had a separate mess. One army amputations were allowed but leg amputation who already used crutches were not allowed. Each patient had to wash his own dishes. Two large galvanized G2 cans were placed over fire. One with soapy water, one with plain. The dishes were first dipped in soapy water, then plain;

Food for bed patients was brought to the ward in white enamel buckets by ward attendants. We had small food carriers for special diets. Patients

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and wardmen dug fox holes but on ward 5 we had difficulty on account of the large bolders. When bombers were overhead & anti aircraft shrapnel would whistle aircraft shrapnel would whistle around us we put on our helmets & fell flat on the ground. Up to about Feb! everyday from around 11:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. the bombers came & dropped their bombs on Corregidor & Bataan, objectives near us were CabCaban Air Field, Supply Depot. You could hear the swish & then the thumping. Around Mar. 24 bombing started again in earnest. Pigg in kitchen opposite ward 5 was killed by supposedly an anti aircraft dud went thru chest while he was flat on ground. Another person was killed in mess #1 by shrapnel while others had injuries. Shell from plane in "dog fight" went thru mattress & into ground. Patient had just gotten up & walked over to another patients bed.

At first all dressings were done by ward doctor & nurse who came to each ward with tray. Later each ward had its own tray. Miss McKay was dressing nurse. Then when only Miss Dulay & 2 were left Pfc Wheaton took care of dressings while nurses gave bed care & medicines to pts. quinine was given as a pro-phylactic dose daily. Filipino patient on ward made bamboo applicators.

After we were on Bataan a month or more the fly situation became very bad. They were on dressings on food, the mess hall table thick c large green ones. With one's wat quite a number could be killed. When Maj Berry came to take over the sanitation the change the latrine system as mentioned above & fly traps were made of screening & before we left the flies were considerably reduced.

We had four open air kitchens & mess halls. Night duty had its difficulties. Blue glass lanterns & flashlights c blue cellophane were all the light we had. On ward 3 we had a nipa shack with bamboo floor for nurses office. Sitting on floor there in the dark rats could be seen running around right in front of us. There was a herd of wild carabao which would run close the ward & patients beds at night. Malaria & dysentery were most of the diseases on this ward.

Night man would make coffee & sandwiches one a piece were sent over from kitchen.

Snakes were frequently seen even under patients beds & killed by attendants.

There were two chapels at #2 one catholic & one protestant. Bamboo benches etc. were made Red Cross Miss Nan & Mr Gray, heal provided with aid of personnel, patients & some civilians entertainment for patient those who were able to attend.

Deaths were taken care of by "Grave Detail" who would come c truck & collect the bodies. A cemetery was located on top of hill.

These was a hell in bombing from about Feb. 1 to Mar 24 Tues. 2. During that time we took trips to Little Baguie "Hospital #1" & Corregidor. 2 went to Little Baguie c Miss Davison Feb. 10. Saw all girls Nash, Levey Zwicklen Meyer. Also Col Duckworth C. O. Had lunch there. Miss Schacklette from #2 reported that day as chief of #1.

Came off night duty Mar 10 & that evening went by boat from CabCaban to Corregidor. Thru Vivian Leissblatt got ride up to topside & saw destruction of buildings. Saw Charles, Peggy Madeline & others. Drew \$20.00 March 11 from

Finance. Had home address of father put on dog tags. Good lunch. To post exchange on bottom side. Not much left for sale. Returned to Bataan that evening after returning from Corregidor Miss Nesbit insisted on Kimball Nan & 2 to have blood smears taken for malaria as she said we all looked as though we had

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symptoms. They were all 3 positive for P. vivax & so we were off duty & put on atabrine. Then quinine Three of us were in a row.

2 Atabrine tabs for 5 days

111

1 Quinine gr xxx for 3 days

3 Then quinine gr x for one month quinine gave me cramp & diarrhea so 2 switched one to Atabrine 1 tab daily for one month. Finished the course while in the tunnel. Skin was very yellow. On Mar 31 & April 7 Little Baguio hospital was bombed. Two nurses, Misses Hozen & Faliner had shrapnel wounds minor injuries. Sgt. Spielhofer lost one leg (or foot?) we wondered when they might be bombed #2.

At another bombing Col. Vanderboget was injured & Capt Kloskey was killed.

The last few days in Bataan there were many admissions of malaria & some dysentery. Surgical wards were one crowded with medical cases. A few more nurses arrived from Corregidor. The evening of April 8 after having bathed in creek, washed my hair & all my clothes & lying in bed listening to the very loud gun going off repeatedly from Corregidor, hearing the missile overhead & the artillery fire on the other side. It seemed that something surely would happen that night. And at 8:05 p.m. heard someone call "Miss Nesbit", "Miss Nesbit" come quick. We were then informed that all nurses were to leave for Corregidor & to take only what we could carry in our hands. Wrapping some things in my cape 2 dashed out. As others were not ready 2 ran back several times & grabbed a few more articles that 2 might need. Capt. Bye was there & handed out some tomatoe juice & also some barracks bags. We waited in the dark in front of Headquarters. There seemed a delay. O. R. nurses who lived on other end went back for some belongings. Col Gillespie was impatient. He wanted us to get started. Called out "what is the delay". We finally got off about 9:50 p.m. in closed truck. There were a number of conveyances. We was on open air truck. Our baggage was in another truck. Our destination was mariveles. A ride which ordinarily takes 45 min. to 1 hr. took us from 9:50 p.m. to 6:20 a.m. We had wasted too much time in getting started. Before we arrived at Little Baguio (K 169) an M.P. told us that they were going to blow up the ammunition dumps & it would take 3 or 4 hours. Before we could continue. The traffic was very thick & up to that time moved very slowly. Streams of soldiers, American & Filipino were on the road. One American told us he had been instructed to proceed to K 180 & a new line would be formed there. They were a pitiful sight. Rose Rieper, Myra Burris other American & Filipino nurses were packed in this one truck. It was very hot. Perspiration poured off my body. The driver of the truck Pvt Stuart came around to the back & opened the door frequently so that we could get some air we were very grateful. This was refreshing but for me not as good as it gave me a bad cold which took weeks in the tunnel to final ly cure. Miss Burris & 2 finally got out & found another truck, behind us. This truck carried only small amount of baggage & besides the driver only one other medical department soldier. They invited us to join them. Here we were more comfortable. We took turns in riding in the front seat & sitting on baggage in the back.

The dumps exploded one after the other. First a light flash could be seen. Then the sound of the explosion could be heard. The burning & explosions continued. It was sad. 2 could hardly believe that 2 could ever have been a witness to such an event. When we were finally allowed to continue the small fires of the various dumps could still be seen, along the either side of the

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road. Arriving at the dock of Mariveles at 6:20 a.m. We were 5 min. too late. The boat had left for Corregidor at 6:15 a.m. Some one said go to the Navy Tunnel". This we did & when we arrived there discovered that it had been blown up. We learned there that Bataan was surrendering at 6:00 a.m. What to do? Miss Nesbit, Thayne Poster, Sere Downing & others were driven back by corpsman to Little Baguio where they telephoned to Col. Gillespie who in turn telephoned to Corregidor & then back to L. B. & said to return to pier & that Corregidor would send boat. While there they had breakfast. We who were left behind discovered cans of corned beef peaches & tomatoes & made a breakfast out of that. Looking around at the nurses they all looked washed out. A plane soon was discovered overhead. It apparently was an observation plane as it flew back & forth. We tried to hide. Leaning against the hill sides & hiding under trucks. Some of the girls tried to get across the bay in a yacht that was at the pier. Finally a boat arrived. We first boarded a smaller one. But then had to get off. When we started on the larger one some were already on when a plane came overhead. All of us having on khaki pants & helmets we could easily be mistaken for a group of soldiers. We fell flat on the pier & nothing happened. In the meantime however the boat had left the pier & we thought it was already on its way but it had taken off to Corregidor because it is less easy to hit when not at pier. So when it came back all of us got on. My barracks bag after 2 finally found it on the truck dragged it over to the pier & 2 was fortunate to have someone put it on the boat. Some of girls baggage never did get on the boat. Once out in the bay planes were around. We could see the dive bombers on Bataan swoop down & raise cloud of dust where the bomb had been dropped. As planes came near us we were continually told by boat crew to cover up. We crouched near inside of racking & huddled together under canvas. When we came near Corregidor there was an air raid on there so we stayed out in the bay. When the air raid was over we docked & with Rose Rieper who had malaria hanging on my arm we ran to waiting truck & were hurried to tunnel arriving there exactly at 12:00 noon in time for soup. We were a sorry looking bunch of nurses. We slept at first two in a bed. 2 was in the lateral with the civilians. Mrs Beuley & daughter Geril Seak wife & others. The cold & cough 2 developed was very annoying.

There was no more news from Bataan Gen'l King who surrendered to the Japanese was not again heard from. Later at Sta Tomas we learned from Domei news reporter he & other generals & colonels were taken to Taiwan (Formosa).

We were all sorry to have left our patients in Bataan but as it turned out it made no difference as the Japanese separated us when we came to Manila the patients & doctors being taken to Bilibid & we to Sta Tomas.

In the tunnel we were not so busy we admitted cases of shell & bomb fragment injuries. We had some malarial men who had been in Bataan.

2 did two weeks night duty as night supervision. One Apr 25 night the Japanese got a direct hit on the C entrance to the tunnel. Men had been out there smoking & getting fresh air. Sitting opposite clinic you could tell that the hit was very close & soon the casualties were brought in arms torn off. Legs just hanging on. Nurses were called from qtrs. to assist. Tourniquets had already been applied & M/Sgt given to all pts. operating & dressing room were busy doing amputations, suturing & dressings 40 were admitted & about 19 others were killed.

After that 2 never went outside to stay any length of times. Just a few seconds now & then for a breath of fresh air. One could never tell when a shell might get a direct hit. With bombing we usually had air raid warnings.

(Continued)

& we'd all hurry inside. Even then many times the planes could be heard before the warning. Col Parker was killed that way when a dive bomber swooped down & dropped a bomb before any warning was sounded & cover could be taken.

When we heard the shelling on the outside usually directed at the batteries we would soon receive the casualties. Bombs dropping on the Malinta Hill above the tunnel sounded as though they might crash right through. Electric fan would stop & sometimes mirrors etc. would drop from the wall. Once a bomb dropped right in front of entrance (w) & left a large crater, which had to be filled in. The netting c green ribbons as camouflage above the entrance was finally all destroyed. April 17 order came thru by radio for my promotion to 1st Lt. Took oath April 21st in Gen'l Seak office.

Chaplain Wilcox desk outside civilian lateral. Playing 500 Puniny with Helen Hennessy, Catherine Nan. Conrado, little Filipino boy from Mariveles Miss Nan's charge. Walking to main tunnel to QMC Col. Sims to Finance office. Sitting outside under camouflage before things got too bad. Then standing with crowd just inside entrance for fresh air. Crowd quickly getting in when air raid warning was sounded or when shelling began. Red light for air raid warning. Men sleeping everywhere in dimly lighted tunnel. In bunks on either side of main lateral, on top of shelf or on floor. USAFFE mess at entrance wondering who will be on list go to Australia. The excitement & good-byes they left by plane April 29 & by submarine May 4. Would any more go? Rumor had it that a sub would take remaining nurses. But bombing & shelling became much worse. It seemed as though the planes were over us most of the time. You could hear the awful chumpery of the bombs dropping. Many casualties came in. The evening of May 5 we were all told to get dressed, that the Japanese were already on the island. All Army nurses slept in one lateral that night while civilian women in another. O r gas masks beside us. Nothing happened in tunnel however. The next morning May 6 bombing & shelling continued. I was assisting Dr. Nelson (Navy) to do dressings. The tunnel became filled with either dust or smoke. At 10:00 a.m. in pharmacy radio heard USAFFE broadcast to Commander-in-Chief of Imperial Japanese Forces that Gen'l Jonathan Wainwright would surrender at 12:00 noon, that a white flag would be placed at a certain point. Any one hearing this broadcast to please deliver message to Japanese Commander in Chief. Men layed down their arms. At around 3:00 p.m. we saw the first Japanese in our hospital lateral & from then on streams of them. At 5:00 p.m. Miss Nan & 2 went to entrance of main lateral. Saw all the soldiers lined up. Arms laying in front of them. Japanese guard also empty tine cans. An officer (Amer) came up to us & said "Better not stay here. This thing is still hot on the trigger".

Japanese came thru over quarters then day & night. Started to take wrist watches-jewelry off both Americans & Filipinos. One took a watch c second hand from Filipino nurse. When we were informed that visiting Japanese dignitaries were making an inspection patients had to be covered. We were told not to look at these visitors. However, they never came thru the ward on which 2 was on duty.

Mosquitos became bad in tunnel & we started to make nets out of gouze. and gave her small cheap ladies watch in place of it. This was of no use to her of course. Photographers took pictures. We were instructed to rise for all Japanese & give them the right of way. Food was scarce. No clean sheets for pta. until finally laundry was started. Very little clothing for pts.

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Shorts (underwear) or a bath towel was all they had.

On May 9 Japanese put note in Japanese writing on curtain of nurses lateral evidently saying to "kepp out" but still Japanese would come in and at night also would look around. So on May 10 another note went up. This was more effectual.

Japanese soldiers would sometimes give cans of peaches to Filipino nurses. Some to be for Amer. also. They seemed to want to make friends with Filipino nurses.

We had to fill out papers. "What sports do you like?" "What do you think of the war? What are you thinking." "Where is your home". What sports do you like? What do you want to do now", & many others. Reporters frequently called Miss Davison & other nurses for interviews.

Our food consisted of cracked wheat, which was supposed to have gone to China "From the Amer. Red Cross", but was waylaged on account of war, rice, corned beef hash, tomatoes, coffee made from cracked wheat. Some rolls one a piece once a day. Later we got milk for our cereal for breakfast. But two meals a day & later soup, at noon kept us hungry all of the time. The corned beef was mixed with cracked wheat for supper. We had no milk fruit, vegetable or coffee. Rice tomatoes & water completed the evening meal. Sometimes we each a roll. There was still corned beef hash in the U.M. lateral as we discovered when we looted but somehow over diet department could not get the Japanese to hand any over.

The soldiers were all sleeping in the 92nd garage area. Sanitation was poor. Many were brought in as patients. Head exhaustion, dysentery, malaria May 23rd 7,000 were evacuated from Corregidor May 29th we were not allowed out of tunnel due to misbehavior of 2n. May 31st were allowed out from 6-7 p.m. Men from 6-40 p.m. After that we nurses were allowed out from 6 am to 7 pm. Before that time we had been allowed for a few days to use entrance to tunnel. Electric fan under a roof did not however take care of all the many flies. This were very bad after fall. Also heat. There was no shade. We sat in the sun & keeping arms in motion constantly to show off the flies. The area visible outside of tunnel was pulverized. We were allowed to walk only 57 feet on either side of entrance not allowed to talk to me. Only professionally. Men could sit on one side, we on the other. May 31st the Japanese Tunnel Commander ordered the nurses moved to lateral in main Tunnel. Here there were three decker beds. The air was much better. 2 had a whole section to myself. Filipino nurses were in another lateral. Japanese would occasionally come thru & we would be counted. We dressed to go to bathroom as Japs were nearly always around. June 1st we were allowed to get canned goods from U.M. lateral, milk, tomatoes, corned beef, 1 can vienna sausage & one can peas. Later we went of our own accord sun in thru bathroom & got cases of corned beef & some tomatoes. We made pattos out of corned beef. They were delicious. Mrs. Lolf & others made hot cakes out of flour they looted. June 25 we were ordered to move to topside. We walked up early in a.m. with Col Cooper. Nurses occupied part of 2nd floor of hospital. Much had been destroyed. Very little on Corregidor had been untouched by either shells or bombs. Even part of roof in room we occupied was damaged & leaked & was to be repaired. Fts. had been moved ahead of us & were in basement & 2nd floor. Mess hall damaged but was being used. Dr. Nelson one of officers in charge. Mosquitoes were very bad. 2 was in charge of making mosquito nets for patients. Before we left every patient had net & there were a few over which were turned over to medical supply. It is Jan 29, 1943 now & 2 am still using same net.

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Gardenias, a number of bushes on grounds in front of hospital were in bloom. We would take walks on road around hospital. That is as far as we were allowed to go. Barbed enclosure. The view from here was beautiful. The surrounding craters & islands, the gorgeous sunrise, sunsets & moonlight were enjoyed and we would close our eyes to the ruins about us. Commander Hayes started to organized some forms of amusement, classes etc. Col Olympia (Filipino Medico) started a class in Japanese.

Then very suddenly on July 1st about 1 p.m. we were told to pack everything we were leaving at 4 p.m. Later we were told that nurses were not to leave until 6 am the next morning. We were given a can of salmon that evening for our Breakfast in the morning. We gave all our corned beef that we had looted to the soldiers who were standing in crowds at foot of stairs. That night few of us slept. Filipino nurses who had packed their sheets slept with paper under their heads & every time they moved which seemed almost constant the paper would rattle. Such a time others would tell them to be quiet. But it kept up all night.

So July 2nd 5:30 a.m. we left topside & walked in group down to pier. We got in small boat while took us to large one. We were on top deck & at 7:30 a.m. sailed for Manila Japanese on boat served us tea & cakes. A sat and talked to Col. Cooper, Miss Davison & others. When we arrived in Manila we had to wait on boat until most of other passengers were off. Many many Filipino Patients were being taken off like freight. We stood in line on pier. Our musette bag or hard luggage by our side & were finally loaded on 3 trucks and all American women were taken to Sta Tomas Internment Camp. Filipino nurses were taken to Bilibid we learned later.

At Sta Tomas our luggage was searched by the Japanese. Flashlights Cameras, Maps, & personal papers etc. were removed. Months later some of these personal things were returned. We were fed. All of us were very hungry. Stew, noodles, cocoa, pineapple Internees generous then brought us bananas, papaya cigaretts etc. We were told we had to leave & we were put on bus & taken to Sta Catalina Girls Dormitory next block from Sta Tomas. Here we were all in one room 68 of us. For beds we had iron ones with bejuca frames. No mattresses. A few days later 2 got a petate. Some, a very few got mattresses. We had a nice large bathroom & dining room downstairs where we ate, played bridge or other games had parties served (a sewing machines was sent to us by sewing unit of Sta Tomas). We were of course locked in. There were Catholic Sisters in another part of the building who were not allowed to talk to us. We were in comunicado with everyone. Even the men who brought our food from Sta Tomas twice a day the Japanese guard came & let us out in the yard two hours in the morning & two hours in the afternoon 5:30 to 7:30 p.m. we were counted in & out by Jap guard. Internees in Sta Tomas were very generous & sent us much food. Candy cookies, fruit etc. Also some articles of clothing. Mrs. Hube come to see us & started sending us food twice a week. Also flowers at times. Bread sugar margarine cookies, fruit, once seven small pigs.

I was assigned from very beginning to make out work assignment cleaning of bedroom, bathroom & dining room & also serving 3 meals a day. We were still eating cracked wheat for breakfast, coffee, bananas. For lunch we

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had noodles & some meat stock & cocoa. Sometimes beans or rice & meat. Evening meal we had stew, bananas, tea, always rice. After cracked wheat was used up we got cornmeal mush & are still getting it. Then sometimes we had chicken, duck eggs & hamburgers, limes & pudding.

Mrs. Roth, civilian nurse married to an army officer was taken at night to Philippine Gen'l Hosp. where she was delivered of baby boy July 28, 1942. After days she returned & several nurses were put on special with her until we were transferred to Sta Tomas, & she went to Holy Ghost College.

Made a dress out of a blue uniform. Also made a bra out of white shirt tail. In the tunnel had made a bra & panties 2 pr. out of some pink rayon curtain material that Mrs. Wingate gave me. Learned from Miss Lewey how to Italian hemstitch & made a red tray cloth for sick nurses tray. We always had a number of nurses who needed tray service.

Saturday evenings we had parties, sometimes dances. Once a play-school scene.

Dr. Whitalser came over a number of times to see sick nurses.

And so 7 wks. passed. Miss Lee, Falls Brown & Atkinson (Civ) were sent to FGH for treatment. A barricade was put up & completed Aug 19. We were allowed to walk on sidewalk. Aug 20 gates to Sta Tomas were opened & we were permitted to walk on grounds. Aug 24th we moved into what had been the hospital. The pts. were all moved to Sta Catalina. This was then the hospital & our nurses were put on duty. 4 on night duty. Day duty was 4 or 6 hours. 2 was the room monitors for the nurses in the old hospital which was then called the "Dormitory". Roll call every night at 9 p.m. Started going to lectures & classes. Miss Nan was building monitor. Later Mrs. Wingate was elected. We had desk duty & bathroom duty to do in the building. Nurses were in two rooms. Civilians were in E. Mrs. Hube came to see us here.

Sept. 9 Ten nurses from Davao arrived. Plane had accident in taking off before surrender & they were left in Mindanao until Japanese brought them to Manila in freighter.

Here at Sta. Tomas individual internees had put up nipa shacks where they families could stay in the day time & prepare meals on charcoal stoves & otherwise occupy themselves. Some were very attractive with plants flowers morning glories etc. There were four markets run by Filipinos where one could buy anything from can openers, bakias, eggs, fruits, vegetables to bright colored chairs. These chairs were carried all over the camp. To lectures, for reading, observing sports, etc. opposite these markets Japanese had store where canned goods & cigarettes & tobacco was sold at forbidding prices. There was another Jap store where watery ice cream, cakes, cold cuts etc was sold.

In the "Fathers Garden" church services & lectures were held. This was one spot where a little quiet could also be found.

Rumors flew around. It wouldn't be long & we'd all be out of this.

Over the loud speaker one day it was announced that a Japanese who had been an internee in the states would talk to internees here. In short time "Fathers Garden" was parked. Mr. Esowa accompanied by Mr. Kodashi chief of department of External affairs in the Philippines & Mr. Koruda acting Commandant was introduced by Mr. Grinnall Chairman of Executive Committee.

Mr. Esowa had been in diplomatic service in Panama. Was taken to White Sulphur Springs in large hotel there. Rice, potatoes, no sugar. To Japan in Amer. uniform nothing else. No paper, cruel treatment. Jap nationals

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evacuated from coast 40 mi. inland. Snowing, nor fire to cook. Given 40¢ a day for maintenance. Called "evacuation camps". Jap government protested at hardship we should cooperate with Jap until end of war. Jap from Hawaii to mainland Building camp in Texas for Axis Powers. Given land to cultivate which had never been cultivated before. Missionary taking care of women & children Exchange of nationals in progress. Left US June 18th.

Domei news reporter once called nurses for interview had been in Taiwan & seen some of our generals & colonels was on his way south. Several days later articles appeared in the paper interviews with the above.

We find eggs, bacon, made sandy, calamancie juice on our hot plate in baggage rooms. Mess Davison brought over bacon eggs, bananas or oranges for the peny ones.

Epidemic of Dengue Fever brought one after another of nurses to camp hospital. Some had recurrent malaria.

What was once a city garbage dump was transformed by internees into a beautiful vegetable garden. Talinum is one of the main vegetables. There are also tomatoes, kangkong (used as salads) okra, eggplant, onions, lettuce, carrots.

Sto Tomas under the Japanese Commandant has a democratic form of government, the members of the Executive Committee being elected by the internees. There is also an S & H (Sanitation & Health) Department, a "committee on order".

Oct 31st Completed course of cholera, Typhoid, Dysentery vaccination (3 shots, one week apart)

Mon. Dec 14 Frances Nash took over my job as room monitor & 2 took a vacation. Tues. Dec 15 waited 1½ hr in vain in front of commandants office for transportation to FGH where I was to have an Xray of chest taken. Next day finally did go in ambulance. San Fails & Brown. Had tray in Fail's room for lunch-Spinach, Cole slow, rice soup camote, cookie, bean sprouts, meat. Xray negative fine of us came back to Sto Tomas in Gelesa as ambulance was busy, for 60 centavos. Skinny horse could not make it up hill on bridge so we all got out & walked. City was quiet. Taft Ave. now Daitca was also marked in Japanese. There were few autos. People used calesas for conveyance. One store I noticed had printed above window "Drink Ice Cold Japanese Beer" & above this Japanese printing. Several Japanese soldiers on street. Estoda Mayor which had been laid flat by bombings now had many drums stored on it.

I was now eating at the hospital at noon. Usually had boiled beef, Talinum squash rice, gravy puto fixed as cinnamon toast.

Dec 20 up 7:25 a.m. Fried 2 pcs of bacon, scrambled 2 eggs in plate on hot plate. To line for coffee, banana & sugar. Skipped corn meal mush. As usual got sugar in "Star Margarine" can c handle. Ate breakfast on table under tree in front of Dorm. Then put bacon sugar & coconut & water on hot plates to make candy. Sugar & coconut was saved from breakfast. When boiled enough let coal & meat & then poured into lid of tin candy box.

Dec 19 150 internees from Cebu arrived. Priests; long white gowns, men women & children.

Programs during Christmas week arranged by Religious Committee.

Dec 20 Sun. "Christmas Story" a pageant by Sunday School children. Mary, babe, 3wise men c gifts shepherded c shepherded crooks, little girl:

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as angels c blue wings & long white dresser, girls chorus & choir.  
Dec 23 Comfort kits from S. Africa for "British War Prisoners" one shared between two per order commandant. (Peggy & I) also 4 this corned beef. Kits contained Bacon - 1 can chocolates, sweet, 1 bar, cheese, one small can, Tea 1 pkg 1/4 lb Service Biscuits 8 z can, Beef & vegetables, one can, Nestles condensed milk (full cream) one 8 oz can, 2 bars sugar, one can apple pudding, Finest Golden syrup 1 can (6 oz) Margarine 1/2 lb, Tomatoes 10 oz can, creamed rice (Arosia) 1 can, Meat roll (Harris) one can, Jan 6 Ration kits from Canadian Red Cross Klim 1 lb can, Maple leaf butter, 1 lb can, Sugar 1/2 lb salt & pepper, Luncheon meat 10 1/2 oz, Canadian sardines 3 1/2 oz, Kipperd snocks, 31/4 oz. Black tea 1/4 lb, raisins 1 pkg, prunes 1 pkg, apple & peach jam, 1 lb tin, Biscuits 1 can (large round) chocolate 1 bar, corned beef 12 oz.

Dec 21 Mon. Lecture. Charlemagne by Dr. Don Halter Starts 7:00 pm Mr McCarthy.

Dec 23 Wed. Movies First since war for me. Japanese "The Younger Generation". & "The Feminine Touch" c Rosalind Russell, Kay Francis & Don Ameche. Dec 24 Nurses Christmas Party 5:00 pm in rear of Dormitory. Chicken, string beans, squash, potato nuts, ice cream cake, oranges. Table decorated c paper from Mrs. Hube. Ca. received purse sent by Mrs. Hube (Ice Cream & cake bought from money from men on Correg.) 8:00 pm Dickens Christmas Carol read by Rev Darby Downs on stage in front of main building. Dec 25 childrens christmas party in pm. Toys made by Camp internees distributed. They were placed on mess tables extending out from large christmas tree Toys were placed according to age of children. There were dolls, beds, Chairs (siesta Chairs) for girls. For boys scooters, stilts, wheel barrow bean bags & maps.

At noon we had Mrs. Habes supplies. Turkey, gravy, cranberry sauce. Huge fruit cakes c icing (Blessings for Merry Christmas & Happy New Year) decoration.

Philippine nurses assn. had sent us in the day before chicken, 11, string beans, papaya & peanuts. Mr Rock Standard Oil also gave us 12 chickens. These were fried in D. K. by Madeline, Ethel Ruby & Anne - for party night before.

Dec 27 Girls soft ball game.

Dec 28 Lecture in "Fathers Garden" by Dr Don Halter on "Abelard".

Jan 6 1943 when we received ration kits Pegg & I stood in line from 10:20 am to 11:45 am started in front of Main building & were given out at gymnasium. Passed under large trees in front of Fathers Building.

Jan 11 about 26 men were taken from Sto Tomas. They had been or were credited with having been on active duty with the USAFFE. Later 4 returned. The others were given 60 days confinement & are then to be sent to a war prison camp.

Jan 12 one package cigarettes issued to ea. person over 18 yrs. of age. Some tobacco to men. The were Lucky Strikes, Chesterfields, Camels, Sweet Coporals. We drew & I received Lucky Strikes.

Jan 15 After much tadoo moved from Dormitory to Main Building Room 13-42 Room 13-A-22. Room 13-A is a long hall way. Our windows look out into shacks & Ratio. Peggy & I are next to ea. other. Room 13 has chow lines passing by Inside in hallway & also outside. There was much criticism both pro & con in regards to the stand the nurses took in not wanting to move.

Jan 18 went on night duty in womens ward at Sta Catalina. During that

(Continued)

time we had 4 tonslectomies, one mental case & one baby & mother to take care of. Delivery was about 10 days previous. We averaged about 35 patients. Madeline Ullcm & I worked together & alternated 9-12 & 1-5:45 for sleeping at night.

Jan 19 on account of a number of prenancies the commandant issued an order that shacks are not allowed to be used. The pregnant women are to go to Hospitio de San Jose & the men to the camp jail for 30 days. One man got 90 days.

Jan 28 Shanties may be occupied again. This makes it nicer of everyone even those who have move on account of more free space in front of the buildings. It was a sight. In every little bit of shade there were tables & chairs & charcoal stoves where internees prepared their noon meal & otherwise occupied themselves. Internees some lie around on petatis (grass mats). The new rule now is that no one may lie on a petati or be in a recling position after 6:00 p.m. Finished bookmark for B.W. (STIC-1942) blue & brown Indian head c gold embroidery.

We still listen in the evening from 7:15 to 8:45 to music in front of buildings which comes over loud speakers. Go to lectures nearly every evening at 6:00 p.m

Jan 29 Stage show take off from a radio studio c Don Bell announcing & also going news from "No News Agency". Baseball games continue to provide entertainment for many. There is also boxing, basket ball. Volley ball, croquet, football. Last week Jan 31 to Feb 6 inc. did one hour (7 to 8 p.m.) bathroom duty. It requires constant mopping with so many women using it.

Feb 2 Cold Stores opened. Bought 20 centavos worth of liver sausage. Mr. A. Kodaki chief of Department of External affairs in the Philippines, Japanese Military Administration gave a talk from stage in front of main building at 7:30 p.m. to internees. Disciplinary measures had to be taken because of a few bad people. Referring to shanties, was going to Tokyo. Would asked about repatriation. Feb 3 Bought 2 slices of liver 65¢, 3¢ worth of onion. Fried in comfort kit (Canadian) butter on hot plate. Started to pull threads in large handkerchief which was finished today.

Feb 8 Bought ink for 20¢ after Camp Canteen opened in rear of main building.

Feb 13 Started to work in Dormitory kitchen peeling sweet potatoes (camotes) Upo, eggplant & cleaning rice from 8 to 11 am for which I am allowed to eat in amex Kitchen at Noon. Had beef candrid sweet potatoes, upo, puto & calamancie juice & banana. Feb 14 Feeled squash, tomatoes, chayotes & cleaned rice. Feb 15 washed pechay, shucked corn cleaned rice. Bread made from rice flour now being sold 40¢ large size loaf.

LINES AT STO TOMAS

- 1 Chow
- 2 Dishwashing
- 3 Canteen-cigarettes, toilet articles fruit cold stores, etc, rope
- 4 Tita caramels (for short time)
- 5 Bathroom (sink, toilet or shower)
- 6 Hot water for gen'l use
- 7 Hot water for tea
- 8 Comfort kits
- 9 Library
- 10 Laundry soap 40¢ bar
- 11 Toilet paper
- 12 Lard
- 13 Ice
- 14 Coconut milk
- 15 Sugar Apr. 2-43 10 per lb.
- 16 Package
- 17 Ice water
- 18 Carabao milk
- 19 Peanut butter
- 20 Vegetable market
- 21 Corn Beef

PRICE LIST FEBRUARY 1943

Kleenex 500 - ~~£2/85~~  
 Kleenex 200 - 1. 10 - 1.40  
 Hinds Honey & Almond ~~£4.00~~  
 Gillete Razor blades (thin 5) ~~£1.50~~  
 Ponds Cold Cream 2.54 oz ~~£5.00~~  
 Woodburys 3.6oz ~~£4.50~~  
 Butter 1 lb ~~£2.10~~  
 Paring Knife ~~£.75~~  
 Indian Head 1 meter ~~£3.50~~  
 Vitnose 12 oz can ~~£2.20~~  
 Coats 6 cord cotton thread 200 yds ~~£1.50~~  
 Laundry soap 3½ - 2½ - 1½ ~~£.40~~

JULY 1943

Kleenex - 500 - ~~£7~~  
 Kleenex - 200 - 3  
 Formerly .02 Matches 1 box .40

NOVEMBER 1943

Carabao milk - ~~£.75~~ pint  
 Tangee lipstick ~~£12.00~~

DECEMBER 1943

Eggs (1) - ~~£.85~~

(Continued)

Sugar (brown) - 4.50 kilo  
Alpine milk - 5.00  
Tangee Lip Stick ₱80.00  
Carabao, milk ₱1.00

FEBRUARY 1944

Nylon Hose ₱27.50  
EGGS ea. ₱.70  
Cucumber 2.20  
Carabao milk 1/2 pt 1.10  
Klim 150.00  
one tomato (sm) .30

ANNEXES TO STERNBERG GEN'L HOSPITAL

Jai Alai  
Sta Scholastica + Miss Henshaw  
Phil. Womens U. Eleanor O'Neill  
Holy Ghost ✓ Ruth Straub then Clara Mueller  
Normal Hall ✓ Edith Shacklette  
La Salle College  
St. Pauls Novitiate Mary Reppak

HOLY GHOST COLLEGE - ANNEX

Ruth Straub ✓ )  
Lucy Wilson ✓ )  
Filipino Nurses )  
Chan ) Arrived Holy Ghost from SGH  
Espejo ) December 13  
Desmito )  
Letha McHale Dec 18  
Clara Mueller Dec 17  
Chapman ✓ ) NAVY Dec 17  
Harrington ✓ )  
Mrs Guerrero ✓ Dec 25  
British nurse Miss Turner Dec 25  
Sister Milagros Dec 18 (from Holy Ghost)

DEPARTED

Ruth Straub to SGH Dec 17  
Letha Mc Hale to St Pauls Novitiate Dec 22  
Lucy Wilson ) ✓ to Bataan (Limay) Dec 24  
Misses Chan & Espejo )

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P.O. W/C.I. - C.L. Mueller

Folder 4



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