

P.O.W./C.I. - Wm. J. Priestly

Book 17

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Cabanatuan

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F O R G O T T E N

February 21st, 1945
Ithaca, New York.

On that day when you fell into the enemy's hands, a curtain dropped, shutting out the world you had known and loved. You crossed off the days, one by one. Time slurred into a gray and miserable monotony. You wondered dismally whether you had been forgotten -- whether you would ever again see familiar faces, hear voices you had once loved.

Then one day the curtain lifted, for a thrilling moment, when a parcel from home with a Red Cross on it was placed in your hands. You opened it with trembling fingers. Out poured things you had not seen or tasted for months -- American Foods you had dreamed about, all those hungry nights. American tobacco such as you never hoped to enjoy again and other thoughtful comforts to make life a little more easier.

THANK GOD YOU WERE NOT FORGOTTEN.

From that day on you resolved to live thru this. In the new strength of knowing that you were not forgotten, whatever happened you would endure.

Note: The above article appeared with a picture of a man looking through a barbed-wire fence.

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** AMERICAN RED CROSS
*** PRISONER OF WAR
***** INVALID FOOD PACKAGE
** NO. 1
** FOR DISTRIBUTION THROUGH
INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS COMMITTEE

POWDERED MILK - American Milko - Powdered Whole Milk - 1 pound - Packed by American Food products Co., New York, N. Y., U.S.A. (1-can)

JAM - Weich's Grapelside - Grape Jam - Net Wt. 6 Ozs. - Packed by The Weich Grape Juice Co. Westfield, N. Y., U.S.A. (1-can)

PREM - A Swift's Premium Brand Meat containing Chopped pork, salt, sugar, sodium nitrate and sodium nitrite. - Packed by Swift and Company - General office - Chicago, Ill. Net contents including juices 12 Ozs. (1-can)

CORNERED BEEF - Bovril Corned Beef - Product of Argentina - Ingredients: Cooked Beef, Salt, Sodium Nitrite - Net weight 12 ozs. - Manufactured for Bovril Ltd. - London and Montreal. (1-can)

ROSE HILL PÂTE - Artificially Flavored - Ingredients: Whole fresh milk, chopped whole fresh pork livers, pork fat, stoneground whole wheat with added wheat germ, dry skim milk, fresh onions, soyb meal, fine cut oat meal, dried yeast, salt and spices, hydrolyzed plant protein (artificial flavoring) - Prepared by Stahl-Meyer, Inc. for Planned Foods Inc. 370 Lexington Ave., New York - Net Wt. 6ozs. Avd. (1-can)

CORNERED PORK LOAF - with carrots and apple flakes - U. S. Army Field Ration "K" - Ingredients: cooked pork, shoppea carrots, broth, corn flour, salt, dehydrated apple flakes, rice flour, sodium nitrite, sodium nitrate. - Packed by Burnham & Merrill Co., Portland, Maine. - Net Wt. 5-5/4 ozs. - (3-cans)

CHOPPED HAM AND EGGS - U. S. Army Field Ration K - Ingredients: Chopped ham, eggs and pepper - Net Wt. 5-1/2 ozs (Packer not given) (2-cans)

COFFEE - Kup Krissy - A ready coffee product - containing Pure coffee extract with Dextrins, Maltose, and Dextrose, and corn syrup solids. - Packed by American Metals Company, Inc., Yonkers, N. Y. - (2-cans) - 4 ozs.

BUTTER - Preserved butter - Army spread - 5-5/4 ozs. Manufactured Exclusively for the Armed Forces by Kraft Cheese Company, Chicago, Ill. (3-cans)

Handwritten:
Total 10

CHEESE - Kraft American Pasteurized Process Cheese - weight 1/2 pound -
Manufactured by Kraft Cheese Company, Chicago, Ill. - (1-pkg.)

PRUNES - 60-70 Grade C or better Type 1 Dried Prunes - Net Wt. 1 pound -
packed by California Prune and Apricot Growers Ass'n. San Jose, Calif.
(1-pkg.)

SALMON - Bluebird Salmon - Salt and high grade salmon oil added - Net
contents 7-3/4 ozs - Packed by Columbia River Packers Ass'n. Astoria,
Oregon - (1-can)

CIGARETTES - Camels, Chesterfields, Old Golds, Approximately 10 pkgs.
per box.

CHOCOLATE - Emergency Ration D. - To be eaten slowly (in about a half hour).
Can be dissolved by crumbling into a cup of boiling water, if desired as
a beverage. Ingredients: Chocolate, Sugar, Skim Milk powder, Cocoa
Fat, Oat flour, Artificial Flavoring, 0.45 mg. Vitamin B-1 (Thiamin
hydrochloride.) 4 Ounces Net. - 600 Calories - Packed by Walter Baker
and Company, Inc., Worcester, Mass. - (2-Bars)

BOUILLON POWDER - Net weight 10 Gms. - Ingredients - A Vegetative Protein
derivative (Artificial Flavor), Salt, Spices, Flavorings, Colorings.
Dissolve contents in 1 pint (16ounces) hot or cold water and stir well.
Packaged by Walter Baker and Company, Inc., Worcester, Mass. (8-pkgs).

ASCORBIC ACID - Vitamin C. - 12 Tablets - 25 mg. each - This is soluble
Ascorbic Acid (Vitamin C) a substitute for about three ounces of orange
juice. One tablet each day dissolved in liquid (milk, water or chocolate)
will meet your nutritional requirement for this essential vitamin. Packed
by Ivers-Lee Company 216 Central Avenue, Newark, N. J. (1-Pkg)

SUGAR - Domino Cane Sugar - Dots - American Sugar Refining Company, New
York, N. Y. 1/2 lb. Net wt. - (1-box).

SOAP - Swan Pure White Floating Soap - Lever Brothers Company, Cambridge
Mass. - (2-Bars).

The majority of the No. 1 boxes contained the above items, however
some contained the alternate items listed below.

BISCUITS - Improved K-2 Biscuits, squares. - Ingredients: Flour, Short-
ening, Sugar, Invert Sugar, Powdered Skim milk, Molasses, Dried Yeast,
Salt Leavening. Net Weight 6 ozs. Packed by Loose-Wiles Biscuit Company
New York, N.Y. (- 1-box)

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with 2-1/2 cups of water to prepare a thick soup. Bring to a boil and serve. More water may be added if thinner soup is desired. - Food Distribution Administration United States Department of Agriculture. - Net Wt. 2-1/2 oz. (4-packages)

ORANGE JUICE - Sunfilled Brand Pure concentrated orange juice -- Contents 4-1/2 Fluid Ozs. or 0.15 Liters. Will make 24 ozs Juice. Packed by Citrus Concentrates Inc., Dunedin, Fla., U.S.A. - (1-can)

COCOA - Baker's Cocoa Beverage Powder - Ingredients: Cane Sugar, Non-fat milk solids, Cocoa, salt, stabilizer, vanillin -- an artificial flavor. Manufactured by Walter Baker and Co. Inc. Dorchester, Mass. 12 ounces - (1-can)

In the alternate package there was only one can of coffee, no corned beef, Preen, or Salmon and no chocolate bars. All other items were the same.

4/28/48

Misguided Elements Urged to Forget Past, Start Anew
 President Issues Stirring Appeal, Asks Political Dissenters to Return Home to Share the Joys of Their Loved Ones.

(From the Tribune - December 16, 1945)

In a stirring appeal to all Filipinos still engaged in guerrilla activities, President Jose P. Laurel yesterday urged them to grasp the opportunity given by the General Amnesty Proclamation to return to the fold of peaceful citizens for the sake of Filipino unity and of peace and order so necessary for the success and perpetuation of independence which is the common ideal of all Filipinos regardless of whatever other differences they may have.

President Laurel's message as given through the press and the radio follows in full:

"To my beloved countrymen:

"It is now two months that we have been blessed with the ineffable boon of independence and liberty. Like manna from heaven, it has come to appease our craving hunger for freedom, giving new life to our people as a nation, redressing grievances that rankled in our breast through centuries of suppression, vindicating our unalienable right to live in and rule over these isles, and consecrating the dearest ideals and aspirations of our heroes and martyrs. At last we have made peace with the spirit of our ancestors, the spirit which has flogged us on to achieve our goal, demanding the consummation of a dream that has haunted and troubled even their immortal sleep and given them no peace in eternity.

Are We at Peace?

"Now we should be at peace with our conscience, for we have proved ourselves true to our own selves and to our native soul. But are we at peace? Are we at peace with one another, are we at peace to live and prosper, to work and progress, to love and labor as we ought to?

"The tragedy is that we are not. In our midst there are many who misunderstand us, many who disdain their brothers, many who are stragglers that break our massive ranks as we march forward to our destiny. In the hinterlands of our country, in the deep recesses of our woodlands, many are there who walk forlorn in the shadow of a fatal delusion, many who stumble in the dark of ignorance and fear—men and women who refuse to see or are afraid of the light that illumines our people, who refuse or are afraid to come out in the open to claim the place that we anxiously keep for them in our midst.

"Many is the time that we have beckoned them, assuring them that no harm would come to them. Many is the time that we have beseeched them to forsake their unwarranted refuge, for we do not consider them refugees from society or fugitives from law and order. Many is the time that we have offered them the same security that we enjoy under this regime of peace, justice and liberty, guaranteeing them immunity from the persecution that they imagine and immunity from the want and misery that they must be experiencing.

Return to Fold

"While many have responded and are now partaking of the blessings

hearts-- until all of our brethren that have left their accustomed homes, return to the fold, ther to resume their communion with their countrymen and help in the perfection of our unity for the sake of our independence and all that it holds for us, now and hereafter.

"But our faith in these our countrymen who have not yet responded still remains unshaken. We have no quarrel with them. Fundamentally, we have common cause. We have been separated from one another because we all love our freedom more than anything else. They want to keep that freedom in the way they believe is honorable and patriotic. And so do we. But it is clear now beyond argument that this freedom is here within the pale of law and order, where it is real, tangible and fruitful and not where they think it is, for it is only the ghost of liberty and freedom that walks with them in their solitary exile.

Forget Past

"Because of this faith, and because I feel myself one with our people in their deep anxiety and brooding concern for our countrymen who are estranged from us, I have issued a proclamation granting amnesty and pardon to all citizens of the Philippines who have committed crimes and offenses of a political nature. Again, I earnestly invite all those who could benefit by this proclamation to come forward and stretch our hand in a firm handshake of reconciliation. I invite them to have the same faith in us that we have in them, so that, fused into one, our faith may triumph over all personal differences or political creeds, over remorse and recrimination, over all the bitter memories of the past and the hardships of the present.

"I appeal to all my countrymen all over the land to help bring them back to be conferred with the title that we now proudly hold high, that of free citizens of the Independent Philippines. I appeal to all mothers, fathers, children, wives, husbands, sweethearts, brothers and friends of these last remaining dissenters to use their reason, their love and their patriotism -- unsparingly -- to persuade them to take full advantage of this offer within the prescribed period.

"For the guidance and benefit of all concerned, the text of my proclamation is given in full hereunder:

PROCLAMATION NO. 2

GRANTING A GENERAL AMNESTY AND PARDON TO ALL CITIZENS OF THE PHILIPPINES WHO HAVE COMMITTED CRIMES AND OFFENSES OF POLITICAL NATURE.

WHEREAS, prior to the inauguration of the Republic of the Philippines, crimes and offenses political in nature, such as sedition, illicit associations, engaging in guerrilla activities or hiding and abetting those so engaged, and spreading false rumors with respect to the Greater East Asia War, had been committed in the Philippines; and

WHEREAS, it is deemed wise and humane and conducive to the establishment of peace and order in the country, and would inspire loyalty among them, that the citizens responsible for such crimes and offenses, who have not yet suffered punishment therefor, shall not be subjected to prosecution, or if already finally convicted by the civil courts shall be relieved from punishment, through a general amnesty and pardon;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it known that I, JOSE P. LAUREL, President of the Republic of the Philippines, by virtue of the power and authority vested in
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...of the Constitution, do not provide and desire, without reservation or condition except as hereinafter provided, a general amnesty to all citizens of the Philippines responsible for the crimes and offenses of sedition, illicit association, engaging in guerrilla activities or aiding and abetting those so engaged, or spreading false rumors and for all crimes and offenses political in nature, committed against the laws of the Philippines prior to the promulgation of this Proclamation, and a full and complete pardon to all those citizens finally convicted by the civil courts and now undergoing punishment for crimes and offenses of the same category.

The benefits of the present Amnesty may be availed of within a period of sixty days after its promulgation which is hereby set for the 25th day of November, nineteen hundred and forty-three, except in the cities, municipalities and municipal districts of the Visayas, Mindanao and Sulu where this Proclamation shall be deemed promulgated as of the date copies hereof are actually received by the respective mayors of the aforesaid cities, municipalities and municipal districts.

Every person who shall seek to avail himself of the benefits of this Proclamation shall take and subscribe to the following oath in triplicate, before an officer authorized to administer oaths, which shall be exempt from the documentary stamp tax as well as from any and legal fees whatsoever.

"I,....., do hereby solemnly swear (or affirm) that I recognize and accept the supreme authority of the Republic of the Philippines and will maintain true faith and allegiance thereto; that I will support and defend the Constitution of the Republic of the Philippines and will obey the laws, legal orders, and decrees promulgated by the duly constituted authorities; that I will conduct myself at all times as a law-abiding citizen of the Philippines; and that I impose this obligation upon myself voluntarily, without mental reservation or purpose of evasion. So help me God."

(In case of affirmation, the last sentence will be omitted.)

It shall be the duty of the officer administering the foregoing oath to keep one copy thereof for his record, furnish another copy to the affiant and forward the original copy as soon as practicable to the Governor of the province or Mayor of the city, municipality or municipal district where the oath was administered, for the purpose of registration.

Given under my hand in the City of Manila, this 14th day of October in the year of Our Lord, nineteen hundred and forty-three, and of the Republic of the Philippines, the first.

(Sgd.) JOSE P. LAUREL
President of the Republic of the Philippines.

"May this period of grace I have set see many happy reunions among families and loved ones throughout the Philippines and may such reunions result in the imperishable union of the Filipino people in the bonds of peace, happiness, progress and prosperity?"

Handwritten initials or signature.

(From Tribune, 12/16/48)

All political offenders who give themselves up to the proper authorities in accordance with the General Amnesty Proclamation issued by President Jose P. Laurel will be released immediately after they take the oath to uphold the Constitution of the Republic of the Philippines.

Furthermore, arrangements have been made for the relief and employment of guerrilla members who surrender and are found to be indigent, it was disclosed yesterday by authoritative sources.

Heeding the call of the President, many guerrillas have already taken advantage of the opportunity given them by the Amnesty Proclamation to return to their families and homes and help build the New Philippines. Already freed, these men are now engaged with the rest of the Filipino people in making the Republic a success.

Complete Unity

Promulgated by President Laurel because of his sincere and fatherly concern for the welfare of all Filipinos including those still in hiding in mountain fastnesses, the amnesty proclamation will ultimately result in the achievement of complete unity among the Filipinos as, with the return of all those still outside the fold now, all the 18-million Filipinos without exception will literally be engaged as one man in the great task ahead of them to make the Philippines worthy of the independence and statehood she has already achieved.

Effective as of last November 25, the Amnesty Proclamation, in accordance with its provisions, may be availed of by any citizen who has committed offenses of political nature within 60 days. The expiration date is January. It was stressed that the opportunity given by the proclamation will never be repeated and that those who fail to heed it will thereafter be branded forever as outcasts and traitors to the nation.

It was also disclosed that those who have surrendered to the Imperial Japanese Forces will be turned over to the Philippine authorities in line with the policy of the Japanese Army to support President Laurel's Amnesty Proclamation. Those captured in punitive operations and those who continue their activities against the Japanese forces will be treated strictly in accordance with military law as in the past.

Drastic Action

However, following the expiration of the period granted by the Amnesty Proclamation, drastic action will be taken and the mailed fist will be used in dealing with guerrillas.

It was reiterated that political offenders wishing to take advantage of the amnesty may give themselves up to the Japanese military police, any Nippon garrison, the provincial governor or town mayor, the Constabulary, or any other duly constituted authority.

The oath of allegiance may be administered by Cabinet Ministers or Vice-ministers, department and bureau chiefs, judges and fiscals.

(From Tribune 12/16/43)

With the warning that in the event of any food shortage in Manila only bonafide residents of the city will be given preference in the distribution of prime commodities, Mayor Leon G. Quintó in a conference with the different districts chiefs disclosed that the city administration is taking steps toward the sending back of provincianos who are without any visible means of livelihood here.

The plan to repatriate people from the provinces who flocked to Manila as war refugees at the beginning of the occupation has been discussed with the district chiefs in a similar conference with the Mayor. Yesterday the district officials were urged to expedite the revision of the census of each neighborhood association with a view to ascertaining how many non-residents of the city are still living in each neighborhood and whether these transients are with a definite source of income.

Only Solution

The Mayor explained that there is no effective measure against the present economic situation except the sending home of provincianos who have no visible means of livelihood in the city.

"In the first place," the Mayor pointed out, "the jobless transients eventually will become public charges, and in the second place, there is immediate need for their return to the farms that have been laid waste and are now idle."

The Mayor also disclosed that provincial governors and assemblymen now in Manila are eager to have their constituents sent back to their home towns.

For those who are without means to go home, the Mayor will make arrangements for their passage, it was announced.

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE AMERICAN.....

(From The Tribune- 12/16/43)

(Note: The first part of this article was not available)

mically, as well as racially. They, therefore, began to reexamine the United States and the Americans from entirely new angles and directions; it was only then when they succeeded to unearth many things which prove that the sugar-coated, delicious confectionery used to be doled out to them by the Americans in the past was in many cases really deadly narcotics.

Happy Awakening

In the course of their reexamination the people of the New Republic began to notice that the aggregate population of the Southern Regions now completely liberated from the brutal grip and heartless exploitation of the Anglo-Saxon powers and Holland, is as big as that of Japan, an empire of 100 million population. The Filipinos were tremendously frightened, as though awakened from a bad dream, when they realized that there are in India 365 million Hindus -- three times bigger than the population of the United States of America -- still agonizing under the devilish yoke of the British Empire, which has been so now for fully 200 years. But this

now being avenged, and all India now in the dawn of liberation is marching in a crusade under the formidable armed forces from the East which threaten to put an end to the vile dream of the British Empire.

The Filipinos were also tremendously astounded when they discovered an immeasurably wide gap between the real Japan and the illusion created about Japan in the past through various antagonisms and accusations intentionally fabricated by the Americans.

The Japanese have not merely wiped out instantly the gigantic armed strength of the Anglo American and Dutch powers which had thus far looked like the giant Goliath in the vast area of the Southern Regions, but they have also successfully crippled every attempt and every effort on the part of the enemies at counter-offensive in the remote Pacific and Indian Ocean fronts.

In short, the Filipinos have witnessed in titanic scale the historic campaign waged by Genghis Khan 600 years ago in the present campaign of liberation gallantly launched in this 20th century by the invincible Armed Forces of the Japanese Empire.

Japan's Achievement

Japan's achievement in the present war is already great and imposing as it is. Japan has successfully reconstructed the Chinese Republic to a full-fledged independent power, which is worthy of the name, by a bold surgical operation to incise the undue privilege and malicious influence of the Anglo-Americans in China which had so far been considered as an everlasting, incurable cancer. Japan also generously granted independence to Burma and the Philippines, abandoning all her legal rights and privileges as a victor.

But among the most outstanding achievements of Japan during Greater East Asia War, there is one which she can be most proud of and for which the Filipinos will always hold in grateful remembrance of her. Japan by her great exploits liberated the Philippines from the evil influence of America; the Philippines has been freed from economic serfdom and oppressive trade relations with her and is now on the way to complete economic self-sufficiency; the Filipinos have awakened to their responsibilities as citizens of the New Republic and as worthy members of Greater East Asia. This is a new boon for which the Philippines owes Japan a debt of everlasting gratitude.

Japan's advice to the Filipinos is rather bitter like a dose of quinine, for it is never coated with sugar; but the most necessary thing for the Filipinos in these days is this kind of sincere encouragement from the heart of a true friend and not any allopathic pain-killer like cocaine or morphine. This same sincerity and absolute frankness characterize Japan in all she does that is the reason why the Daihon-ai communiques are highly appreciated and fully trusted in the Philippines like anywhere else as a true record of victory accomplished. The reason is very simple: the Daihon-ai announcement is victory itself expressed in letters. But this is getting a little far from the beginning, and let us return to our preface and reconsider the Anglo-American tendency to always indulge in or conspire to do something which has nothing to do with the main war efforts, and their proclivity to blow their own trumpet.

Frequent Conferences
If the war were actually going on smoothly for the Anglo Americans they would never have held military conferences so often in one year and they don't

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used to concoct time and again new plans for the war, so the Filipinos think of the anti-Axis activity. Indeed, we have never been informed yet that Premier General Toyo of Japan met Fuhrer Hitler of Germany and Il Duce Mussolini of Italy to reconsider their war plans. This is an un-failing proof that things go well in the Axis camp, that the Axis let well enough alone.

While the Washington Government is busy broadcasting its plans and wishes the Tokyo Government conservatively announces its achievements. We don't find any necessity for comment on this point, for our appetite can never be appeased by merely looking at the menu. On the contrary, the stomach always requires something solid and substantial to please it.

The Filipinos have noted with alarm the nasty intention of the Anglo-Americans in the decisions reached at the Cairo conference, intention which is an outcrop of the Anglo-American imperialistic ambition to recapture the Southern Regions they lost two years ago. In the name of Justice and Humanity we have to accuse and condemn the war leaders of the United States from the President down who, revealing their natural brand of hypocrisy dispatched a considerable number of the American expeditionary forces under the command of General Joseph Stilwell to India for the very purpose of inheriting the most enviable portion of the British Empire. We must relentlessly condemn the Washington Government for its insolent challenge against the Filipinos by organizing the Filipino Volunteer Corps in California and establishing a puppet government in Washington with such intention to recapture the Philippines which has already attained her long-cherished independence through Japan's generosity and high sense of justice.

Filipinos Offer Blood

The Americans must bear this one thing in mind: the last drop of Filipino blood for America has already been shed in vain on the battlefield of Bataan. Although it was not sacrificed for her cause the Japanese Empire was willing to respect and redeem that blood shed because the Japanese respected it as the blood of brother Orientals that by force of circumstances American imperialism deliberately utilized to promote its evil ends.

We would never allow the United States to ridicule the Philippine Republic and its 18 million Islanders anymore than we would allow the Americans to expect our service for them. The Washington Government has been constantly harping on an impudent theme of recapturing the Philippines under the Stars and Stripes for the last two years. They also played up the story that the commander-in-chief of the potential invaders will be Douglas MacArthur.

As the people of an independent nation we can never overlook such insults and mockery being foisted before us. The Philippines belongs to the Filipinos but not to the war mongers of Washington. Besides, the said hero Douglas MacArthur is the most disgraceful fellow who fled from the battlefield in the most crucial moment of the war, abandoning his responsibility to defend the Philippines. We really cannot help slighting a man, like Douglas MacArthur, who shamelessly attained the rare rank of a full General at the expense of the Filipino blood, and also a man like President Roosevelt who was unscrupulous enough to arrange a poli-

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failure.

The Washington leaders must remember that any attempt or plot of theirs on the Philippines would immediately be considered a hostile act against the independent Philippine Republic, that, as Filipinos we hereby clearly make manifest our firm determination to treat the Americans as enemies if they threaten one more to disturb the security and peace of our shores, and that we hereby make a firm resolve that the Philippines is our free and independent country, and we are determined to protect it as such from any encroachment from America.

THE FALL OF BATAAN

How the Imperial Japanese Forces Brought about the Collapse of the USAFFE Lines

(From Shin Seiki - May 1945)

On March 22, 1942, two dive-bombers with the emblems of the red sun on their wings flew over the ridge of Cabanun at an altitude of some 5,000 feet, playing hide and seek among some low-flying clouds. Suddenly, one of the planes tilted and in a few seconds half a dozen tiny missiles plummeted earthward.

We were on top of that ridge, at the periphery of a dense undergrowth of scrub bamboos and jungle vegetation, carrying a double-barreled shotgun with some birdshot shells in search of wild chickens that had chosen that spot for their abode. It was in the middle of the afternoon, and for over an hour we had not even glimpsed the ornished copper feathers of a Labuyo, although we were well hidden behind a clump of bushes and had sat as still as death waiting for our intended prey.

"Bombs, sir!" warned my companion, a corporal.

Instinctively, we ducked. However, the absence of any hissing, which invariably accompanies falling bombs as they hurtle through the air, prompted us to glance upwards. Instead of bombs, we saw tiny white cylindrical objects tied to long and narrow silk streamers, red and white in color, falling rapidly to the ground. We were able to pick up a couple of these, which were all addressed to "His Excellency, Lieutenant General Jonathan M. Wainwright," directing the finder to please turn over the contents of the can (for such these objects proved to be) to the Commander-in-Chief of the U.S.A.F.P.F. forces. Our Division Commander Major General Guillermo B. Francisco, promptly forwarded one of these cans to Corregidor.

These cans had been utilized to carry a message from the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Japanese Forces to General Wainwright. Briefly, the message stated that the Japanese were now in a position either to starve or annihilate the Filamerican troops, but actuated by the noble sentiments of the Bushido they demanded our unconditional surrender to spare further unnecessary bloodshed.

"They're bluffing," commented a young staff officer of our division. "Not this time," observed a major, "they have had all the time to receive reinforcements."

"Unless our reinforcements arrive in a week -- a our colonel left his

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The discussion centered on the message. How could it be taken as a bona fide message from the supreme military commander of the enemy forces, it was argued, when it was merely a printed sheet of paper without signature or seal to prove its' validity? I could very well be a ruse, a propaganda trick! Of course, at that time we did not know that the message was genuine, for the Japanese did not allow the name of their Commander-in-Chief to be taken lightly or used to cover a deception.

At any rate, the Corregidor radio announced the following evening that the message had been received, and "no answer given because none was needed."

About a week later, the threatened offensive started with an intensive aerial attack on Corregidor. Japanese planes, two-motored bombers as well as single-engined dive-bombers, buzzed like a swarm of angry bees over the tadpole-shaped island fortress. A few days later, they shifted their attention to the southern tip of Bataan peninsula and subjected us to an incessant bombing. For defense, our troops in the peninsula proper had only two anti-aircraft batteries of five 3-inch guns each, one near Mariveles and the other at Lamao; but the Japanese planes came from so many unexpected angles, and remained overhead for such a comparatively short time, that they came through almost unscathed. Our forces held the southern half of the peninsula, occupying an area of approximately 500 square kilometers; flying from one end to another in the speedy modern war planes was only a matter of a couple of minutes at the most.

Meanwhile, during the preceding weeks before the big push, our intelligence patrols had reported that the Japanese were quietly preparing something. Corps headquarters must have been informed of these movements, but probably preferred to ignore them on the ground that the ammunition supply for our artillery -- which has so effectively checked our opponents during those months of January and February -- was running low. At any rate, the Japanese were able to complete their preparations undisturbed and on April 5, 1942, they unleashed their long-awaited offensive that resulted six days later in the surrender of Bataan.

On that day in April, the anniversary of Zimmu Tenno-Sai, the Japanese laid down an artillery barrage never heretofore witnessed in the Philippines. It was the most intensive and devastating concentration of artillery fire seen during the Philippine campaign in this war, while the writer does not pretend to have had access to the official records, or knowledge thereof, yet the information gathered from several different sources joined together gives a pretty clear picture of what occurred.

The Japanese artillery smashed an opening in the Filamerican defense lines just east of Mount Samat, the central pivot of the U.S.A.F.F.E. lines which extended west to the coast at the town of Bagac, and east to Manila Bay at the town of Pilar, between Bataan and Orion. This section was defended by the pick of the Philippine troops under Brigadier General Vincente Lim of the 41st Division and Marco Espinosa of the 21st. The point of attack was delivered approximately at the junction of the 21st and 41st Divisions. I am not sure whether a psychological

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reason for picking this point. Both divisions had fought bravely doggedly further north in the peninsula during those first hectic weeks of January. Their collapse, therefore, presaged the Fall of Bataan itself.

CONCENTRATED FIRE

The Japanese concentrated their artillery fire on an area about a kilometer wide by two kilometers deep. Starting at sunrise of April 8th, Wednesday of Holy Week, the Japanese big guns poured an unceasing stream of shells on that small area. A Filipino officer recalled having personally seen at least 17 flashes of fire -- denoting at least 17 enemy batteries visible to the naked eye. This meant at least 64 cannons whose blasts he could notice, and there must have been at least that same number which were hidden from view, especially high mortars and howitzers whose curved trajectory permits them to be hidden from enemy view behind hammocks and hills. The artillery barrage, he noticed, started from the rear or reserve lines of the Filamerican forces, and worked to the front contrary to the usual barrage of working from the front to the rear. Had the barrage been laid in the ordinary manner, there would have been an avenue of escape by retreat. But in the manner planned by the Japanese artillery command, there lay only death and annihilation.

The area picked for the break-through was so thoroughly and intensively shelled that, afterwards, it resembled the desolated and barren scene of No Man's Land in World War No. 1, for the former green vegetation and trees of the jungle had been burned to a crisp, and only the charred stumps and trunks of trees remained in mute testimony to the severity of the barrage. It was said that out of a battalion of around 450 men and officers trapped in that area, only 150 were able to crawl out to their foxholes and dug-outs to make a feeble attempt of resisting the advancing enemy.

Preceded by medium and light tanks, which smashed the remaining machine-gun or anti-tank emplacements, Japanese infantrymen poured through the breach, widening the gap, thrusting deep into our lines, then turning left on our flanks towards Orion. Our artillery vainly tried to stem the advance, but was greatly handicapped by the Nippon warbirds who recklessly swooped down to bomb the gun emplacements. From dawn to sunset, these dive-bombers continually patrolled the skies just above Mount Samat to the eastern terminus, on watch for the tall-tale puffs of smoke from our artillery batteries. Furthermore, on that fateful day, the Japanese floated an observation balloon beyond the reach of any of our guns to direct their artillery fire, which proved highly and effectively accurate thereby.

TOO LATE

Reserves were rushed by the U.S.A.F.P.E. Corps Commander to close the gap, but they came too late; furthermore, Japanese dive-bombers must have been instructed to attack Filamerican forces going to the scene of the break-through, for all reports state that incoming troops and trucks were bombed and strafed, so that they were either unable to reach their destination or greatly delayed. And against these dive-bombers, the Filamerican troops had no defense except their rifles and whatever Browning machine-guns they could mount on the roofs to trucks.

STIFF RESISTANCE

That the Japanese advance met with stiff resistance is related by Masahiro Hino, soldier-writer, in his book "Flowering of Racial Spirit" as follows: "The enemy forces obstinately resisted without retreating. Still our unit had to repeat many attacks with great difficulties. Moreover, many soldiers fell dead on the way of our advance, and decisive battles were repeated among the mountain fastnesses."

The Filamerican troops fought doggedly, bitterly. They formed little islands of resistance, which held back the intrepid Nippon infantrymen, but these dissolved like sand before flood waters whenever Japanese tanks nosed them out. The U.S.A.F.F.E. line had been pierced, a mortal blow delivered, and it was only a matter of time to mop up all resistance. Our soldiers withered before the severity of the combined airplane-artillery-tank-infantry attack, and by "Sabado de Gloria" disorganized groups began filtering back on trails in ever increasing numbers. In vain, commanders exhorted the men to reorganize and form units fit for combat. But the men were too tired, sick, and weak to fight any longer. The aid of reinforcements, so long promised to them, never materialized. For three months they had held out, and during all that time received not a single gun, not a single airplane, or morsel of food from abroad. They were in their foxholes all that time, without relief or replacement, or time out for a brief rest.

By Easter Sunday, artillery shells were falling on Second Corps Headquarters in Zamboanga, and on the following day, the eighth of April the Command Post was transferred to Little Baguio, at the southern tip of the peninsula. To the last, Corps headquarters refused to admit defeat in the face of the facts. A third line of defense was planned, to extend from Mount Mariveles to the eastern coast at Zamboanga, but as reports piled in, the hopelessness of the situation became apparent.

Some time in the evening of April 8th, the high command of the U.S.A.F.F.E. must have decided on the unconditional surrender of the forces in Batavia. For at about midnight, the ammunition depots in Little Baguio were purposely set on fire, and early in the morning of the 9th, the message came through the telephone wire: "General King has surrendered — cease all firing, except in self-defense." These were the last words from the higher echelon, for thereafter all communications between units ceased.

Bataan had fallen ---#

December 17, 1943.

Last night (Thursday, Dec. 16, 1943) between 8:00 and 9:00 P.M., before a group of some fifteen officers, including Lt. Col. Shreve, Murley, Canahl, Peoples, Swira, Babcock, Brady, and others -- largely senior officers, at the instigation of Col. Brady, Lt. Comdr. Albert Heady, Executive officer of the submarine tender Canopus and graduate of the United States Naval Academy and the Naval Command and General Staff School, gave an excellent talk on the Asiatic Fleet and its action during the Philippine war, and the strategy involved in the present offensive by the Pacific Fleet. Comdr. Heady is an extremely capable officer, is meticulous in speech and habits and was cited for gallantry during the bombing of the Canopus. His presence in camp after a prolonged stay in Bilibid about fifteen months is to the good fortune of the camp, but disadvantageous to the Navy whose tremendous expansion calls for trained men -- many of them!

Regarding the Asiatic Fleet, Comdr. Heady explained -- The Fleet consisted of -- 1 Heavy Cruiser (Houston), 1 obsolete light cruiser (Marblehead), 13 world war "four stacker" destroyers, 29 submarines (new "S" boats and old "W" class) sub-tender Otis and older sub-tender Canopus and an aircraft tender "Langley" which serviced the 30 old P.B.Y.'s in the Naval Air Patrol Arm). This fleet unit is entirely inadequate for to cover the exigencies of the time, and its size and composition was limited by the lack of adequate bases, Hawaii being the westernmost base to serve vice a larger unit than the Asiatic Fleet. Dewey dry dock at Olongopo was overworked and provided insufficient repairs for the complement of ships stationed in the islands. The cleaning of the drydock itself was far behind schedule, and the three month period usually required of every eighteen months for overhaul of Naval craft was abbreviated.

The strategy involved for employment of the Asiatic fleet involved the withdrawal of the units to the southern bases and to harass the enemy to the utmost in their surface and undersea operation. This plan was carried into effect at the outbreak of hostilities, the destroyers and cruisers withdrawing to the south immediately and cooperating with the small Dutch and British units there. Heavy damage was inflicted on the enemy, but with the consequent elimination of almost the entire Asiatic Fleet units. The submarine units were best prepared for action, but practically all naval officers here were disappointed in results achieved. At the time of the outbreak, units were operating between Taiwan and Luzon and in the China Sea, and after December 8th further dispositions to meet the situation were made. Two obstacles contributed to the uniform lack of effectiveness of Subron Five as the unit was called -- (1) The faulty depth regulating mechanism of the torpedoes which caused them to be propelled at a depth some seven feet deeper than the setting, thus causing many misses and (2) the use of extremely accurate sound devices on small destroyers. These devices had apparently been obtained by Japan thru Germany which in turn had acquired them from British submarines (or destroyers) captured intact at Norway during that action. Prior to the present war, those

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sound devices were close secrets of the American and British navies. The ending depth charges themselves, were considered relatively ineffective -- as one sub-cmd'r. reported having been depth charged somewhat over 100 times without damage to his sub. (Cmd'r Heady did not explain why the defective torpedoes were not corrected or why they were not set at such a depth as to overcome the faulty mechanism, or why, if the enemy was ineffective with its depth charges, our tactics were not more aggressive in the vicinity of the islands where the enemy transports operated with practically no opposition. Nor were losses to Subron Five made mention of.) (After landings were effected Subron Five apparently was ordered South due to the lack of facilities for refueling or repair. The Canopus remained in Mariveles initially to handle emergency repairs and later because the Commander-in-Chief A static Fleet felt the running of the enemy blockade too much risk, but few subs were serviced at Mariveles. The Otis escaped from the islands the day Cavite was bombed, Dec. 16th and returned to the United States to complete its conversion from a new freighter to a tender.

Regarding present operations of the Pacific Fleet, Cmd'r Heady said he felt it was following the old Orange. He pointed out the difficulties of long range operation of fleet units, and the impossibility of the engaging of the enemy fleet in its own waters due to its excessive distance of 3,400 miles from Hawaii -- the range of operations of a battle fleet being 2,700 miles. He also pointed out the two types of bases necessary for fleet action: main fleet base with complete facilities for servicing and fueling and with shore quarters and recreational facilities for all personnel, and "advanced fleet base" with temporary facilities for emergency repairs to all types of ships, as well as being a refueling and supply base. His ideas as to the planned location of this advanced base were that it would be in the Davao Gulf or a Chinese Coastal port. He had previously ^{thought} possibilities of fleet bases in the Philippines -- Manila Bay, Davao Gulf and Mambatal (?) Sound.

Cmd'r. Heady admitted that, based more or less on wishful thinking, he had wagered the war would be terminated by January 1, 1944, but that now, faced with the realities of the situation he felt that, in execution of the orange plan, six months would be required to clear the Mandates and that it would be a year before contact would be made with the enemy battle fleet. He named Truk as the key to the defenses of the Mandates, it being a Coral atoll with circular coral reefs, (edges of an old volcanic crater some forty miles in diameter and with a sheltered harbor large enough to hold the entire enemy fleet.) He discounted the importance of other islands such as Palau, Yap and Selan (except for their bases and that all efforts are now ~~not~~ directed with the capture of the Gilberts and removal capture of Marshalls, the American forces are still a distance of 1000 miles from Truk, with the possible exception to one island of the Marshall group which is said to be 700 miles from Truk. American forces are now, without doubt, constructing air fields for land based planes so that wherever the fleet operates in the Mandates it will have complete air superiority. Admiral ^{Heady} stated he had 40 carriers in that action and it is said that there will be 69 carriers completed by the end of this year.

In accord with the Washington Conference the United States reports its naval construction under the S(U)-5(GS) and 3(J) ratio. When this treaty

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abrogated in 1936 by Japan, provided the United States fleet behind in certain ships. President Roosevelt, however advocated a large fleet and upon taking office he bent efforts toward that end, however at the outbreak of the war our fleet was approximately on parity with Japan's. The Navy's offensive plans counted on a two to one superiority over Japan based on the belief that an offensive against the bases in the Mandates, having been under construction for some twenty years, would be so costly that upon clearing them and consolidating its own forces for a further final aggressive action against the Japanese fleet in home waters -- 50% of the U. S. Navy would have been expended and that the Japanese battle fleet would then be engaged on equality (which precludes that ship to ship and man to man the U. S. Fleet would be superior and gain eventual victory.)

Other factors may enter into the war to accelerate the offensive due to the fact that the aforementioned orange plan was based on the idea of the U. S. "going in alone" Russia may decide she desires to share the spoils and commit her "subs" from Valivostok and open that base and air fields in Siberia to the U. S., an offensive via China may bring Chiang Kai Shek forces to the seacoast and planes from China isolate the South China Sea from Japan, Units of the British Fleet, Free French fleet or Italian Fleet might be added to the Pacific fleet to speed the sea war along, and a collapse of Germany might bring the full impact of United Nations power to bear of Japan. Comdr. Heady expressed the opinion that whatever happened Japan would not commit her battle fleet to action against that of the U. S. except in the home waters of Japan which would be limited by the range of land based bombers from Japan proper.

In an open forum discussion following this excellent expression of naval facts and strategy some of the following answers were given by Comdr Heady to questions by the Army officers in attendance.

Admiral Halsey probably has a combined force of 200 ships including carriers destroyers and cruisers but no capital ships, and that his efforts are probably not only directed toward reducing the Bismark Archipelago but toward coordination with the mandate force in capturing Truck and advancing northward. That the Philippines may be bypassed, if Allied action from China is effective enough, and a supply line will then be run to the China coast. The use of Singapore to the U. S. Pacif Fleet had been offered to U. S., That the Marsipita was probably sent on to Bramerton for repairs because of the vulnerability of Singapore (this hindsight on Comdr. Heady's part.) Col. Shreve at this juncture pointed out that formerly confidential information regarding the defences of Singapore were starting and revealed its appalling weakness -- 2-15" guns both pointing to sea, a number of 6", 8" and 10" guns -- about 1/4 of the number, on Corregidor, and that the total number of 75 mm guns in Malaya was 36! The alternatives of a strong British, India based fleet would be none. (Indications are, according to Japan newspapers, that large British naval units are in India -- what of an offensive pointed or Johore for the fleet to obtain a route to the the China Sea?) The average lay man or expert non naval individual overestimates the effectiveness of submarines -- they do not ordinarily accompany a battle fleet, they depend on their invisibility for protection, and they are extremely vulnerable when once attacked. The qualification of Lord Montbatten are self evident from the importance of his assignment -- he formerly commanded the "Illustrious"

in the Battle of Crete. Col. Shreve again added a tid bit—that 90% of the large number of casualties on the "Illustrious" were caused by flying rivets (welding now the thing). The Bonin Islands and Taiwan are not formidable bases and not as important to the Japanese battle fleet as is commonly thought. (An interesting note — the total area of the Mandates is 1500 sq. miles — the of Bougainville alone is 5500 sq. miles). Battleships, no doubt, have had large amounts of A.A. guns added to their decks but that planes will always keep all of A.A. That torpedo planes are most vulnerable due to fact they must fly low and level off — presenting a good target. Definitely, no units of the German Navy have been dispatched to the Pacific. Only recently a U-boat campaign was conducted against convoys in the Atlantic but that it was smashed by allied counter efforts. There is no possibility of an offensive vs. Japan from the Aleutians due to the extremely adverse weather conditions in Alaska the year round. The Japanese action vs. the Aleutians was of double purpose — to deny the use of the islands to the U. S. and to give Japan access to them (some-what vague?) Midway is too small to serve as an offensive base except for possibly one squadron of B-17's (information gained from a B-17 flight engineer indicated several sqdns. of bombers and fighters might be based there. The Carolines will be the next offensive objective (Truck, off course, is in the Carolines.) The Marianas must be neutralized but not necessarily taken.

Comdr Heady also described units of the fleet whose main object is to bring the fire of its battle line to bear on the battle line (battleships) of the enemy. The battleships the juggernaut of the fleet and the functions of the other units are for its protection and guidance into battle. The cruisers in formation outside the battleships are to deal with enemy cruisers and prevent their coming into range of the battleships with their heavy guns and torpedoes and the destroyer screen is designed to attack enemy destroyers and prevent their breakthrough to launch torpedoes at battleships. (Readers Digest called them most expendable and average life in a fleet engagement -- 15 minutes) Mr. Heady said, that though the ultimate objective of the Pacific Fleet was to engage and destroy the fleet of the enemy, he doubted that this would ever take place due to the elusive nature of the enemy fleet, and that the war will end before this great battle could be brought about.

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PROVINCE OF NUEVA ECUIJA)

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS)

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Personally appeared before me, the undersigned, duly authorized by law to administer oaths in cases of this character, Captain Arthur E. Huff, O-285187, Coast Artillery Corps, who, after being duly sworn, deposes and says as follows, to wit:

That he knows Captain John J. Coughlin, Army Serial No. O-890128, Ordnance Dept., and has known him for some time; that prior to his appointment to that grade, the said Captain Coughlin was a civilian employee of the Ordnance Dept., and that both before and after his said appointment he was superintendent of the Ordnance Machine Shop at Fort Mills, P. I., which served all the coast artillery forts of the Harbor Defenses of Manila and Subic Bays, and, as such, had charge of the repair and maintenance of all coast artillery guns and ordnance equipment of said Harbor Defenses; that because of his said capacity as such superintendent, the said Captain Coughlin knew the location, condition, nomenclature of, and all things whatsoever as to, such guns and equipment; and that, by reason thereof, the position of the said Captain Coughlin at, and his relation to, said Harbor Defenses and the United States were those of confidence and trust.

That affiant was among the forces at Fort Mills, P. I., which capitulated to the Japanese on May 6, 1942, and which were thereafter taken to a concentration camp near Cabanatuan, Province of Nueva Ecija, P. I.; that on or about June 7, 1942, he was brought back to Fort Mills by the Japanese, together with a party of about seventy-three officers, enlisted men and civilians, including the said Captain Coughlin; and that from about August 14 to about December 15th, 1942, affiant occupied the same room with the said Captain Coughlin in the former Station Hospital of Fort Mills, only the two of them living in such room during that period.

That on or about September 1, 1942, in a conference of American-commissioned officers in Concentration Camp No. 9 at Fort Mills, including the said Captain Coughlin and affiant, Lt. Colonel Lewis S. Kirkpatrick, CAC now deceased, then commanding officer of said camp under the Japanese, reminded all such officers of their duty to their country, pointing out to them that, as prisoners of war of the Japanese, they were bound to perform such labor as the Japanese required them to perform but that they were not obliged to apply the special skill and knowledge they had acquired as a result of their training and experience as commissioned officers of the Army of the United States to use and benefit of the Japanese and that, their so doing might constitute an offense against the United States; whereupon, the said Captain Coughlin replied substantially as follows: "The Japanese have given me the job of repairing the guns and ordnance equipment and I am going to do it."

That during the period from about June 10, 1942, to about December 15, 1942, the said Captain Coughlin, apparently without any coercion or duress on the part of the Japanese or any reluctance or hesitancy on his part, had the direct, supervision and control of the repair and reconditioning of

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all coast artillery guns and ordnance equipment of said Harbor Defenses on behalf and for the use and benefit of the Japanese, applying thereto all the skill, knowledge and experience he had acquired by virtue of his employment by, and connection with, said Ordnance Dept.; that, in the discharge of those functions, the said Captain Coughlin performed the following acts, all of which are within the personal knowledge of affiant by reason of his having witnessed the performance thereof either from time to time or during the entire course of such performance, to wit:

(a) Through Japanese interpreters, he had numerous conferences on various occasions during said period, in the presence of affiant and in the room wherein the two of them lived as aforesaid, with a Japanese sergeant who appeared to be the custodian and supervisor of the person and activities of the said Captain Coughlin, concerning the reparability and reconditioning of such guns and equipment.

(b) On August 8, 1942, in company with said Japanese sergeant and affiant, he visited Fort Frank, one of the forts of said Harbor Defenses, inspected the guns thereon to ascertain their reparability, returned to Fort Mills on the following day and, in the afternoon thereof, advised the Japanese officials thereof the result of his said inspection, whereafter he told affiant that he had advised the Japanese which guns at Fort Frank could be repaired.

(c) On August 11, 1942, again with said Japanese sergeant and affiant, he visited Fort Drum, also one of the forts of said Harbor Defenses, to inspect condition and reparability of the guns thereon and, returning to Fort Mills on the same date, advised the Japanese officials thereof concerning the same.

(d) On October 9, 1942, accompanied by a Japanese warrant officer and a Japanese interpreter, he visited Fort Wint, another fort of said Harbor Defenses, to inspect the reparability of the guns thereon and, returning to Fort Mills on the following day, told affiant of his findings as to such guns and also told him of a visit on the previous night in company with the Japanese, from said Fort Wint to a cabaret at a nearby Olongapo where he had greatly enjoyed himself.

(e) During the last few days of July and the first part of August, 1942, having under his direction and control a group of American commissioned officers, including affiant, the said Captain Coughlin conducted a systematic search of Fort Mills for tools suitable in the discharge of his said functions, which tools he caused to be collected, as they were found, and thereafter to be applied and used in the performance thereof.

(f) On August 14, 1942, with the said Japanese sergeant and affiant, he went to former Warehouse No. 30-S at Fort Mills, containing parts of guns and other ordnance supplies and equipment, and there pointed out to such sergeant any such parts which could be used in repairing the said guns or other guns captured by the Japanese at the various forts of said Harbor Defenses and removed by them to Manila and other places in the vicinity of that city, whereupon the said sergeant marked such parts accordingly.

(g) On August 16, 1942, he caused a new barrel for a three-inch gun to be brought by a group of American commissioned officers, including affiant, from said former Warehouse No. 30-S to former Battery Hanna at Fort Mills for the repair of one of the guns thereat.

(h) About the first part of August, 1942, he showed affiant a list of names of trained and skilled Filipinos, formerly employed by the Ordnance Department in its functions at said Harbor Defenses, and pointed out to him the names, each of which had a check-mark before it, of those he, the said Captain Coughlin, desired brought back to Fort Mills for employment by the Japanese in the capacities in which they had previously been employed by said Ordnance Dept. Thereafter, in one of the above-mentioned conferences in the aforesaid room occupied by affiant and himself, had on September 26, 1942, he told the said Japanese sergeant, through a Japanese interpreter, what additional supplies and material were needed to be brought to Fort Mills from Manila for the repair of some of said guns, and such sergeant then informed him, the said Captain Coughlin, that the Japanese were unable to secure all of such former Filipino employees.

(i) On September 18, 1942, in company with affiant, he inspected a secret tunnel of said Ordnance Dept. located on what was known as "Sultan Hill" at Fort Mills, which had apparently not as yet been discovered by the Japanese, and on September 25, 1942, he sent affiant to such tunnel, in charge of a group of American commissioned officers and civilians, with instructions to secure therefrom all recoil and lubricating oils and grease therein stored for use in the repair and reconditioning of such guns, which affiant accomplished, turning such oils and grease, comprising two two-ton truck loads, over to the said Captain Coughlin. On or About September 27, 1942, at a meeting of the group of American-commissioned officers employed under the direction and control of the said Captain Coughlin, including Captain Herman H. Hauck, CAC, affiant and others, the said Captain Hauck asked the said Captain Coughlin substantially the following question: "Why did you tell the Japanese about the recoil and lubricating oils and grease in the secret tunnel on Sultan Hill?", to which the said Captain Coughlin replied substantially as follows: "You have to do certain things for the Japanese in order to be given certain special privileges and favors".

(j) Between the middle of July and the middle of September, 1942, having under his direction, supervision and control a group of American commissioned officers thereto detailed by the Japanese, he caused to be repaired and to be placed in good order, condition and operation the former Ordnance Machine Shop, located at what was known as the Hospital Level at Fort Mills, having previously caused to be brought thereto from other parts of said post such machines and material as were needed for that purpose, including a set of an electric motor generator from the Middleside Tunnel and an electric motor from the Engineer Tunnel.

(k) During the month of November, 1942, having discovered that two new firing mechanisms were needed for the repair and reconditioning of two six-inch guns at former Battery Ramsey, and the Japanese being unable to procure such new mechanisms, he made a complete and accurate diagrammatic sketch thereof and turned the same over to the Japanese for the purpose of manufacturing such mechanisms elsewhere.

(l) Having under his direction, supervision and control a group of American commissioned officers thereto detailed by the Japanese, he caused to be repaired and to be placed in good condition for use the following guns at Fort Mills; Between about July 25 and about September 1, 1942, two three

inch guns at former Battery Keys, two such guns at former Battery ...
ing, two guns of that caliber at former Battery Hanna, and one such gun
at former Battery James; from about September 2 to about October 11, 1942,
three six-inch guns on disappearing carriages at former Battery Ramsey; be-
tween about October 12 and about November 1, 1942, one twelve-inch gun moun-
ed on a disappearing carriage at former Battery Crockett; from about Nov-
ember 2 to about November 15, 1942, one twelve-inch gun mounted on a dis-
appearing carriage at former Battery Cheney; and between about November
16 and about December 15, 1942, one ten-inch gun mounted on a disappearing
carriage at former Battery Grubbs.

(Signed) Arthur E. Huff

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 21st day of August, 1943, at
Military Prison Camp No. 1 of the Philippine Islands, Cabanatuan,
Province of Nueva Ecija, Philippine Islands.

(Signed) Peter Koster
PETER KOSTER
Major, J.A.G.D.

PROVINCE OF NUEVA ECIJA)

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS)

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Personally appeared before me, the undersigned, duly authorized by law to administer oaths in cases of this character, MAX D. WAIT who, after being duly sworn, deposes and says as follows, to wit:

That he is a civilian employee of the Ordnance Dept., U. S. Army, and, as such, was employed on the Island of Corregidor of Fort Mills, P. I., just prior to the capitulation of that post to the Japanese on May 6, 1942; that he knows, and has known for more than one and one-half years, Captain John J. Coughlin, O-890128, Ordnance Dept., who was formerly a civilian employee of that Department; and that following the capitulation of said post, affiant was taken with the surrendered forces to a concentration camp near Gabanatuan, Province of Nueva Ecija, P. I.

That thereafter he was taken with a party of about seventy-three officers and enlisted men, including the said Captain Coughlin, to the said Island of Corregidor, where they arrived on or about June 7, 1942; that on or about June 10, 1942, affiant and a number of officers were taken to a building on said island, located at what is known as the Engineer Level thereon, for questioning; that while affiant was waiting on the porch of said building, he heard the said Captain Coughlin, who was at the time in a room adjoining said porch, say to the Japanese therein substantially as follows: "I can get two or three wrecked guns and make one good gun;" and that about ten minutes thereafter some Japanese officers and the said Captain Coughlin went away from said building in an automobile.

That about two or three days thereafter he saw the said Captain Coughlin visit the quarters of the Japanese officers having charge of ordnance on said Island of Corregidor; that the day following this visit, affiant saw the said Captain Coughlin again visit such quarters; that on his return from such last visit, the said Captain Coughlin told affiant substantially the following: "I am going to repair the guns; I want you to be the outside foreman. I am going to have the Filipinos who used to work for the Ordnance here brought back to this island; do you know their names?" that affiant replied that he would not repair any guns and did not know the full names of such Filipinos; and that on various occasions thereafter affiant observed various guns on said Island of Corregidor being repaired under the direction and supervision of the said Captain Coughlin, and also observed the recognized four Filipinos, formerly employees of said Ordnance Dept. on said Island of Corregidor, back on said island engaged in ordnance work under the Japanese.

(Signed) Max D. Wait
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 9th day of July 1943, at Military Prison Camp No. 1 of the Philippine Islands, Gabanatuan, Nueva Ecija, PI

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including Captains Arthur E. Huff and James R. Holmes, both C.A.C., and others, affiant asked the said Captain Coughlin substantially the following question: "Why did you tell the Japanese about the recoil and lubricating oils and grease in the secret tunnel on Sultan Hill?" to which the said Captain Coughlin replied substantially as follows: "You have to do certain things for the Japanese in order to be given certain special privileges and favors."

(f) Between the middle of July and the middle of September, 1942, having under his direction, supervision and control a group of American officers thereto detailed by the Japanese, he caused to be repaired and to be placed in good order, condition and operation for the use and benefit of the Japanese, the said Ordnance Machine Shop, having previously caused to be brought thereto from other parts of Fort Mills such machine and material as were needed for that purpose, including a set of an electric motor generator from the Middleside Tunnel and an electric motor from the Engineer Tunnel.

(g) Having under his direction, supervision and control a group of American commissioned officers thereto detailed by the Japanese, he caused to be repaired and to be placed in good order and condition for use by the Japanese the following guns at Fort Mills: Between about July 25, 1942, and September 1, 1942, two three-inch guns at former Battery Keys, two guns of that caliber at former Battery Cushing, two such guns at former Battery Hanna, and one such gun at former Battery James; from about September 2 to about October 11, 1942, three six-inch guns on disappearing carriages at former Battery Ramsey; between about October 12, and about November 1, 1942, one twelve-inch gun on a disappearing carriage at former Battery Crockett; from about November 2 to about November 15, 1942, one twelve-inch gun on a disappearing carriage at former Battery Cheney; between about November 16 and December 15, 1942, one ten-inch gun on a disappearing carriage at former Battery Grubbs; and from about December 16, 1942, to about February 6, 1943, he was engaged in repairing one twelve-inch gun on a Barbette carriage at former Battery Hearne.

(Signed) Herman H. Hauck

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 22nd day of July, 1943, at Military Prison Camp No. 1 of the Philippine Islands, Cabanatuan, Province of Nueva Ecija, Philippine Islands.

(Signed) Peter Koster
PETER KOSTER
Major, J.A.G.D.

direction, supervision and control of the repair and reconditioning of coast artillery guns and ordnance equipment of said Harbor Defenses on [redacted] and for the use and benefit of the Japanese, then at war with the United States; that, in the discharge of those functions, the said Captain Coughlin performed the following acts, all of which are within the personal knowledge of affiant by reason of his having witnessed the performance of the same either from time to time or during the entire course of such performance or of the same either from time to time or during the entire course of such performance, to wit:

(a) About the first part of August, 1942, the said Captain Coughlin told a group of American commissioned officers employed under his direction and control, including affiant, that he, the said Captain Coughlin, had asked the Japanese to bring back to Fort Mills certain skilled and trained Filipinos, who were formerly employed by the Ordnance Department at that post, for use and employment in repairing said guns and equipment. Some time thereafter affiant saw one of such Filipinos back at Fort Mills working under the said Captain Coughlin.

(b) During the last few days of July and the first part of August, 1942, having under his direction and control a group of American commissioned officers thereto detailed by the Japanese, including affiant, the said Captain Coughlin conducted a systematic search of Fort Mills for tools suitable in the discharge of his said functions, which he caused to be collected, as they were found, and thereafter to be applied and used in the performance thereof.

(c) On August 16, 1942, he caused a new barrel for a three inch gun to be brought by a group of American commissioned officers, including affiant, from former Warehouse No. 50 - S to former Battery Hanna at Fort Mills for use in repairing one of the guns thereof.

(d) On or about the middle of August, 1942, the said Captain Coughlin directed 1st Lieut. George Sense, Army Serial No. O-325095, CAC, and affiant to accompany him and, in a truck driven by an American enlisted man, took them to a point on a hill at Fort Mills known as "Morrison Hill", had the truck stop, and directed the said 1st Lieut. Sense and affiant to dig out a 55-gallon drum full of gasoline, which was buried for the purpose of bringing the same to the Ordnance Machine Shop, located upon what was known as the Hospital Level at Fort Mills, for use in connection with the repairs then being made therein for the use and benefit of the Japanese. On affiant's protesting that if gasoline was needed the Japanese should furnish it, the said Captain Coughlin replied substantially as follows: "The gasoline is needed in the work being done at the machine shop; the Japanese are not furnishing any, so go ahead and load it on the truck. I am running things."

(e) On or about September 25, 1942, the said Captain Coughlin sent a group of American commissioned officers, including affiant, to a secret tunnel on a hill at Fort Mills known as "Sultan Hill", which tunnel apparently had not as yet been discovered by the Japanese, to secure therefrom all repair coil and lubricating oils and grease, therein stored, for use in the repair and reconditioning of such guns and equipment, which was accomplished, such oils and grease being then turned over to the said Captain Coughlin. On or about September 27, 1942, at a meeting of the group of American commissioned officers employed under the direction and control of the said Captain Coughlin,

PROVINCE OF NUEVA ECIJA)

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PHILIPPINE ISLANDS)

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned, duly authorized by law administer oaths in cases of this character, Captain Herman Hauck, Army Serial No. O-21555, Coast Artillery Corps, who, after being duly sworn, deposes and says as follows, to wit :

That he was stationed and performing duty at Fort Mills, P. I., on November 1, 1940, when John J. Coughlin arrived hereat from the United States for duty as a civilian employee of the Ordnance Dept.; that thereafter the said John J. Coughlin was assigned to duty as superintendent of the Ordnance Machine Shop of said post, which served all the coast artillery posts included in the Harbor Defenses of Manila and Subic Bays; that at or about the time of the outbreak of the war with Japan on December 8, 1941, the said John J. Coughlin was appointed as captain in the Ordnance Dept. but remained on the same duty as such superintendent; that by reason of his capacity as such superintendent, the said Captain Coughlin had charge of the repair and maintenance of all coast artillery guns and ordnance equipment of said Harbor Defenses and knew the location, condition, nomenclature of, and all things whatsoever as to, such guns and equipment, hence his position at, and relation to, said Harbor Defenses and the United States were those of confidence and trust.

That affiant was among the forces at Fort Mills which capitulated to the Japanese on May 6, 1942; that following such capitulation, he was taken with other forces to a concentration camp near Cabanatuan, Province of Nueva Ecija, P. I.; that on or about June 7, 1942, he was brought by the Japanese with a party of seventy-three officers, enlisted men and civilians, including the said Captain Coughlin, back to Fort Mills; and that from the first part of July, 1942, to February 6, 1943, affiant was employed under the direction, supervision and control of the said Captain Coughlin in repairing said guns and equipment on said post, together with a group of other American commissioned officers.

That on or about September 1, 1942, in a conference of American commissioned officers in Concentration Camp No. 9 at Fort Mills, including the said Captain Coughlin and affiant, Lt. Colonel Lewis S. Kirkpatrick, Army Serial No. O-15709, G. A. C., now deceased, then commanding officer of said camp under the Japanese, required them to perform but that they were not obliged to apply the special skill and knowledge they had acquired as a result of their training and experience as commissioned officers of the United States Army to the use and benefit of the Japanese and that, their so doing, might constitute an offense against the United States; whereupon the said Captain Coughlin replied substantially as follows: "The Japanese have given me the job of repairing the guns and ordnance equipment and I am going to do it."

That during the period from about the first part of July, 1942, to about February 6, 1943, the said Captain Coughlin, apparently without coercion or duress on the part of the Japanese or any reluctance or hesitancy on his part, had

PROVINCE OF NUEVA ECIJA)

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS)

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Personally appeared before me, the undersigned, duly authorized by law to administer oaths in cases of this character, Second Lieutenant LEONARD E. GOLDSMITH, O-89051, Coast Artillery Corps, who, after having been duly sworn, deposes and says as follows, to wit:

That after the capitulation to the Japanese of Fort Mills, P. I. on May 6, 1942, he was taken with the forces there surrendered to a concentration camp near Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija, P. I.; that on or about June 7, 1942, he was taken with a party of officers from such camp, including Captain John J. Coughlin, O-890128, Ordnance Dept., whom affiant has known for over a year, to Corregidor, one of the islands of said Fort Mills; that on or about June 10, 1942, the Japanese had a number of officers, including affiant; for questioning at a building, formerly a set of quarters for enlisted men, located at what is known as the Engineer Level on said Island of Corregidor, and that, while affiant and other officers were waiting on the porch of such building, a Japanese officer and an interpreter, also Japanese, came unto such porch from inside of said building, whereupon the said Captain John J. Coughlin, addressing himself to said interpreter said substantially as follows: "If I am given the job and some men to do it, I can get the ordnance machine shop in operation and also repair the guns on Corregidor, as I was formerly superintendent of that shop and as such, I had the duty of keeping the guns in repair at all times;" and that thereupon the said Japanese officer and interpreter took the said Captain John J. Coughlin inside said building.

That affiant was placed in charge of motor transportation on said Island of Corregidor and in the discharge of his duties as such, visited various places on said island daily; that during such visits he observed various officers working in said ordnance machine shop under the direction and supervision of the said Captain John J. Coughlin, and that subsequently affiant observed such machine shop in full operation; that he also observed during such visits various officers, including Captains Edgar S. Rosenstock, O-21159, Herman H. Hauck, O-21355, and Arthur E. Huff, O-285187, all Coast Artillery Corps, repairing guns on said island under the direction and supervision of the said Captain John J. Coughlin; and that later affiant observed, also during such visits, some of said guns fully repaired.

(Signed) Leonard E. Goldsmith

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 8th day of July, 1943, at Military Prison Camp No. 1 of the Philippine Islands, Cabanatuan, Province of Nueva Ecija, Philippine Islands.

(Signed) Peter Koster
PETER KOSTER,
Major, J.A.G.D.

PROVINCE OF NUEVA ECIJA)

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS)

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Personally appeared before me, the undersigned, duly authorized by law to administer oaths in cases of this character, Major Albert J. Kircher, O-300017, Field Artillery-Reserve, who, after being duly sworn, deposes and says as follows, to wit:

That he was among the forces at Fort Mills, P. I., which surrendered to the Japanese on May 6, 1942, and was thereafter retained thereat with some of the personnel formerly pertaining to the Engineer Corps at that post for employment on such work as the Japanese desired such personnel, hereinafter referred to as the Engineer Group, to accomplish; that the Japanese attached to such Engineer Group various other persons among whom were two Filipinos formerly employed by the Quartermaster Corps at said post, named Crispin Nones, who was a competent machinist and acetylene generator operator, and Esteban Castillo; and that affiant knows Captain John J. Coughlin, Ordnance Dept.

That about the latter part of August or the first part of September, 1942, the said Captain Coughlin came to the machine shop of the former steam plant at said post, where the said Nones was then employed, and, in the presence of the said Castillo and affiant, offered the said Nones, for and on behalf of the Japanese, employment at the Ordnance Machine Shop at such post as an acetylene operator for pay and for the privilege of a pass once a month for the purpose of visiting his family; that the said Nones refused such offer, stating that he had lost his book of instruction on the operation of acetylene generators and did not know how to operate the same, but the said Captain Coughlin insisted that he accept such employment; that the said Nones then told the said Captain Coughlin that he, said Nones, was an employee of the United States and did not wish to do anything for the Japanese which the Japanese did not know he was capable of doing; that the said Captain Coughlin thereupon threatened the said Nones telling him that, if he did not come to work at the Ordnance Machine Shop as he was told, he, the said Captain Coughlin, would tell the Japanese of his conversation with the said Nones and the Japanese then would beat him up; that at this point affiant intervened and reminded the said Captain Coughlin of his obligation to the United States, whereupon the latter departed.

(Signed) Albert J. Kircher

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 17th day of August 1943, at Military Prison Camp No. 1 of the Philippine Islands, Cabanatuan, Province of Nueva Ecija, Philippine Islands.

(Signed) Peter Koster
PETER KOSTER,
Major, J.A.G.D.

Handwritten initials:
WJ/KP

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PROVINCE OF NUEVA ECIOJA)

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PHILIPPINE ISLANDS)

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned, duly authorized by law to administer oaths in cases of this character, Major THOMAS K. MAC NAIR, O-19027, Coast Artillery Corps, who, after being duly sworn, deposes and says as follows, to wit:

That he has known Captain John J. Coughlin, O-890128, Ordnance Dept., since July 1, 1938, when the said Captain Coughlin, as a civilian employee of the Ordnance Dept., was serving as a machinist at Fort Monroe, Virginia; that affiant served as Ordnance Officer of the Post and Harbor Defenses of said Fort Monroe from July 1 to October 1, 1938, and, as such, was the immediate superior officer of the said Captain Coughlin, then civilian employee as aforesaid; that, as such machinist, the said Captain Coughlin was, throughout that period, employed on, and being trained in, the maintenance and repair of coast artillery armament, and had been for a short period previously undergoing such employment and training, under Mr. Jeffers (full name not recalled) who was then the senior Armament Foreman of said Post and Harbor Defenses; that affiant's predecessor as such Post and Harbor Defense Ordnance Officer, Major Gregory Lavin, Ordnance Dept., had begun arrangements, which affiant pursued, to send the said Captain Coughlin as such civilian employee and machinist, to Frankfort Arsenal and other arsenals to complete his training on such armament and fire control instrument maintenance and repair, and that as a consequence thereof he was sent thereto at or about the time of affiant's departure from said Fort Monroe in December, 1938.

That affiant was stationed at Fort Mills, P. I. on November 1, 1940, when the said Captain Coughlin arrived at that post from the United States for duty as a civilian employee of said Ordnance Dept., and was thereafter assigned to duty as Armament Foreman of the Harbor Defenses of Manila and Subic Bays and, as such, had charge of the Ordnance Machine Shop at that post, which served all the coast artillery forts of said Harbor Defenses, and also of the maintenance and repair of all coast artillery guns and ordnance equipment thereto appertaining and, in addition thereto, had access to use of secret documents and drawings of plans and specifications relative to ordnance material and its maintenance and repair; that in January 1942, the said civilian employee Coughlin was appointed as captain in the Ordnance Dept., but remained on duties similar to those he was performing as such Armament Foreman; and that by reason of his said duties, he knew the location, condition, nomenclature of, and all things whatsoever as to, such guns and equipment, hence his position at, and relation to, said Harbor Defenses and the United States were those of confidence and trust.

That affiant was among the forces at Fort Mills, P. I. which capitulated to the Japanese on May 6, 1942; that following such capitulation, he was taken with such forces to a concentration camp near Cabanatuan, Province of Nueva Ecija, P. I.; that on or about June 7, 1942, he was brought by the Japanese back to said Fort Mills, together with a party of

about seventy-three officers, enlisted men and civilians, including the said Captain Coughlin; that from about June 8 to 13, 1942, affiant was subjected to questioning by the Japanese in a building situated at what is known as the Engineer Level at that post, and was frequently present in the room in such building when the said Captain Coughlin was undergoing questioning by the Japanese; and that on all such questionings, at which no coercion or duress whatsoever was exhibited or exercised by the Japanese, the answers given by the said Captain Coughlin to the questions asked him were given freely, unhesitatingly and with no regard to safeguarding the technical skill and knowledge of secret information he had acquired only because of his training and employment by, and connection with, the said Ordnance Dept. and, consequently, such answers extended far and beyond any answers which an officer of trusted employee of the Army of the United States would give to like questions, particularly to an enemy of the United States in time of war, as the following occurrence will illustrate: In one of such questionings on or about June 8, 1942, concerning the capacity of the power plant used to supply electric power to an anti-aircraft gun battery, affiant gave a general answer; he was then specifically asked why a plant capable of producing so much power was used when apparently so little power was required, and he answered that such power plant was used because it was of a convenient commercial size, whereupon the said Captain Coughlin interrupted and made a long, detailed and technical explanation as to the use of the power produced by such plant.

(Signed) Thomas K. MacNeil

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 2nd day of August, 1943, at Military Prison Camp No. 1 of the Philippine Islands, in the Province of Nueva Ecija, Philippine Islands.

(Signed) Peter Koster
PETER KOSTER,
Major, U.S.A.

4th
K.P.

How to report in the Japanese language (Section leader)

1. "Kio-take....." "Attention"
 (2 seconds before the Day-duty comes in front of his group)
2. (Salute by himself, 3 seconds before the Day-duty comes in front of his group)
3. Name of the Group (Loudly & Clearly)
4. Soh-in 15 mei Total 13 men
5. Jiko 3 mei Hitch 3 men
6. Genzai 10 mei Present 10 men
7. "BANGOH....." "Count Off"
 (When the last man of the back line is less than the last man of front line, the last man in the back line says "Ketu" (Short) and when the numbers of the front and back line is same, the last man of the back line says "Man" (Full).
8. Retu-gai 71 (mei is unnecessary) Out-side the rank 1
9. Jiko-no san (3) mei wa (is) The 3 hitch men are;
 Shu-sin 1 Sick 1
 Carabao Haken 1 Carabao sent 1
 Seiti 1 Adjusting car 1
 Kei 3 Total 3
 Ijoh.....nisi All right
 (Salute by himself)

"Yasume" (As soon as the next group begins to report) "At Ease"

1. To line up according to the height, and to line the strong-looking men in the front line.
2. When reporting or "Counting off" the voice must be loud; at least must be as loud as to be heard from the point distant 100 meters from the reporter, even if the Day-duty stands near by.
3. Never smile nor laugh even if you may die, till you run away after dismissing.
4. To run as fast as the "Home-run" in lining up or dismissing.

WORDS:

Line up (Atware....) Dismiss (Kaisan....) Shusin (sick)
 haken (sent) Group (Buntai) Carpenter (Daiku) and (Gyobi) Mess (Suiji)
 Mortars (Jidoshu) Medical (Iru-situ) Projectile (Dan-yaku)
 No. 2 Group (Dai Ni buntai) Ordnance (Kohoh-shuri) Scrap (Kuzutetu)
 Welders (Yosetu)

"Attention" (Kiotuke...) "At Ease (Yasume.....)
 "Eyes Center" (Kasirah,.....Naka) "ight Face (Migimuke...Migi)
 Left Face (Hidari-muke Hidari) About Face (Maware... migi)
 Right Face (Migi.....Narae) Front (Maore.....)

Handwritten initials

PRONOUNSATION OF ORDER

Kasira.....(3 seconds) Haka
 Kasira..... " Migi
 Kasira..... " Hidari
 Kiotuke.....2 seconds
 Yasume.....1/2 second
 Bango.....1 second
 Kaisen Wakare Atumare (Line up)
 Migianke.....(2 seconds) Migi
 Hidari-muke.... " Hidari
 Naware..... " Migi (about face)
 Naore.....(1 second)
 Motoo.....(1 second) Ijo....(1/2 second) nesi
 Shu'go- owari-wasite (have finished lining up)
 So... in Ji'ko Gen'zei
 (Example) Ikono-nimei-wa; su'sin ni
 Retu'gai Shi'ji Shu'sin
 Jidosha-sei'bi (ad.usting)

P.O.W./C.I. - Wm. J. Priestly

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